

**Дата: 10.10.2022**

**Група №22**

**Урок: № 7-8**

**Тема уроку: « Home Reading. Control test.»**

**Мета уроку:** Ознайомити учнів з новою лексикою теми. Вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення та письма. Розвивати культуру спілкування та мовленнєву реакцію учнів. Провести контроль вивченого матеріалу по темі.

Матеріали уроку:

- 1. Прочитайте наступну розповідь. Підберіть заголовок до тексту та опишіть власне житло (до 10 -12 речень), опираючись на текст.**

Our home have to be a quiet and comfort place for our heart and soul, a shelter from the outside world, a cozy nook where you always want to come back.

My family and I just have moved into a new big house in the suburb. We buy a plot three years ago and built the house from scratch. Of course, we take care to make it comfortable and cozy.

We built a two-stored detected house. On the ground floor we have an entrance hall, a big modern fully-furnished kitchen, a lounge with the fireplace, a dining room and a bathroom. On the first floor we have three bedrooms with built-in wardrobes and bathrooms, a spare room, a small corridor and a bathroom.

However, most of all I am proud of my kitchen. It is a big spacious room with a beautiful views of the garden. It is equipped with the latest technology. We have a sink unit with mixer tap and a dish washer, an electric sensor split-level cooker and a double oven, an electric grill, a coffee maker and a steamer.

Furthermore, we are well picked color shames for our interior to make our home cozy and to feel comfortable in it. Basically we rely on our own tastes and chose pastel colors.

In terms of heating we have gas-fired central heating with big boilers and double radiators each with its own thermostatic control. Moreover, we have an underfloor heating because in the kitchen and in the bathrooms we have tiles and it is cold in the winter time. Also we have a double-glazing windows. It is very convenient because of harsh cold winters in our region.

Also we take care about our security system. We have the installation of lighting all around the house and an alarm system. It is a good preventative measure against burglars because it's very important to feel safe in your home.

I think you need to build a house with your own hands. Only then it will be your castle which always protect you. It will be the place where you always feel cozy and comfortable it will be your own warm nest which you twine by yourself.

**2. Прочитайте повідомлення про британські університети і складіть 12 тестових запитань до прочитаного тексту з 4 варіантами відповідей кожен. Запишіть англійською мовою в зошит.**

**British Universities**

For seven hundred years Oxford and Cambridge universities dominated the British education. Scotland had four universities, all founded before A. D. 1600. Wales only acquired a university in the 20th century; unlike the others it is a loose federation of four university colleges located in different cities (Cardiff, Swansea, Bangor, and Aberystwith). The first English university after Oxford and Cambridge (sometimes referred to as Oxbridge) was Durham, in the North of England, founded in 1832. The University of London was founded a few years later in 1836.

During the nineteenth century institutions of higher education were founded in most of the biggest industrial towns, like Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield (sometimes called the Redbrick Universities). At first they did not have full university status but were known as university colleges; since 1945, however, all have become independent universities, and in recent years a number of other universities have been founded: Sussex, Essex, Warwick, and others.

In the middle 60s there was a further new development. Some of the local technical colleges maintained by local authorities had gained special prestige. By 1967 ten of these had been given charters as universities. Many of them are in the biggest cities where there were already established universities; so now we have the University of Aston (Birmingham), Salford (close to Manchester), Strathclyde (Glasgow), Herriot-Watt University (Edinburgh), Brunel University (London).

When we add all these together we find that the number of universities in England increased within ten years from nineteen to thirty-six, and in Scotland from four to eight.

Oxford university is a sort of federation of colleges, and it is impossible to understand its structure unless one first understands the nature and function of these colleges, which have no resemblance whatever with the institutions called "colleges" in America.

Oxford has twenty-three ordinary colleges for men, five for women. All these are parallel institutions, and none of them is connected with any particular field of study. No matter what subject a man proposes to study he may study at any of the men's colleges.

Each college has a physical existence in the shape of a dining-hall, chapel, and residential rooms (enough to accommodate about half the student membership, the rest living in lodgings in the town). It is governed by its Fellows (commonly called "dons"), of whom there are usually about twenty or thirty. The dons are also responsible for teaching the students of the college through the tutorial system. The Fellows elect the Head of the college (whose title varies from college to college).

The colleges vary very much in size and extent of grounds and buildings, and also in eminence.

Colleges choose their own students, and a student only becomes a member of the University by having been accepted by a college. Students are chosen mainly on academic merit, but the policy of colleges in this respect varies from college to college. Some tend to be

rather keen to admit a few men who are very good at rugby or some other sport, or sons of former students or of lords, or of eminent citizens, or of millionaires.

The colleges and university buildings are scattered about the town, mostly in the central area, though the scientific laboratories and the women's colleges are quite a long way out.

The university teachers are mostly Fellows of colleges, who may at the same time hold university appointments as lecturers or professors. Part of the teaching is by means of lectures, and any student may attend any university lecture. At the beginning of each term (there are three terms in the Oxford academic year) a list is published showing all the lectures being given during the term within each faculty, and every student can choose which lectures he will attend, though his own college tutor will advise him which lectures seem likely to be more useful. Attendance at lectures is not compulsory, and no records of attendance are kept.

Apart from lectures, teaching is by means of the "tutorial" system, which is a system of individual tuition organized by the colleges. Each Fellow in a college is tutor in his own subject to the undergraduates who are studying it. Each student goes to his tutor's room once every week to read out an essay which he has written, and for an hour he and the tutor discuss the essay. A student does not necessarily go only to his own tutor but may be assigned to another don in his own college or in another college when he is studying some particular topic which is outside the special interest of his own tutor.

### **3. Виконайте контрольний тест: Political system of Great Britain and Ukraine**

1. What is the official name of the country?  
a) England b) Great Britain c) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
2. The UK is...?  
a) a constitutional monarchy b) a republic c) a federation
3. Who is the head of state in the UK?  
a) the Prime Minister b) the President c) the Queen
4. Who is the head of the government in the UK?  
a) the Prime Minister b) the President c) the Queen
5. What is the building where the British Parliament sits called?  
a) Buckingham Palace b) Westminster Abbey c) the Palace of Westminster
6. How many Houses does it consist of?  
a) one b) two c) three
7. What are the members of the House of Commons called?  
a) deputies b) MPs c) peers and life peers
8. How many members are there?

- a) 560 b) 650 c) 65
9. What are their duties?
- a) They talk about bills before they become laws. b) They work on bills, which later become new laws.  
b) They approve the decision of the House of Commons.
10. What are the members of the House of Lords called?
- a) deputies b) MPs c) peers and life peers
11. What are their duties?
- a) They talk about bills before they become laws. b) They work on bills, which later become new laws.  
b) They choose the Prime Minister.
12. How often do British people vote for MPs?
- a) every five years b) every four years c) every three years
13. Ukraine has a ... system,
- a) parliamentary presidential b) presidential parliamentary c) a federation
14. The highest legislative body in Ukraine is
- a) the Verkhovna Rada b) The President c) the Prime Minister
15. There are ... people's deputies who are elected.
- a) 560 b) 450 c) 650
16. The deputies of the Verkhovna Rada are elected for
- a) five years b) four years c) three years
17. ... is the head of the state and speaks on behalf of it.
- a) the Verkhovna Rada b) The President c) the Prime Minister
18. The highest body of the executive power is
- a) the Verkhovna Rada b) The Cabinet of Ministers c) the Prime Minister
19. The supreme body of the judiciary in Ukraine is
- a) the Supreme Court b) the Verkhovna Rada c) The Cabinet of Ministers
20. The President of Ukraine ... influence the work of all three branches of power.
- a) can b) can't
21. The proclamation of Ukraine's independence was
- a) 1990 b) 1991 c) 1992
22. The main document in the country is ...
- a) the laws b) the referendum c) the Constitution.
23. The President of Ukraine is elected by popular vote for
- a) a five-year term b) six-year term c) three-year term

## 2. Виконайте тест:

1.Що take Present Simple Tense?

- a) минулий неозначений час
- b) теперішній неозначений час
- c) майбутній неозначений час

2. Що take PastSimpleTense?

- a) теперішній неозначений час
- b) майбутній неозначений час
- c) минулий неозначений час

3.Що take FutureSimpleTense?

- a) майбутній неозначений час
- b) теперішній неозначений час
- c) минулий неозначений час

4. Перекладіть слово ship:

- a) машина
- b) корабель
- c) літак

5. Перекладіть слово apassport:

- a) паспорт
- b) візитка
- c) листівка

6. Перекладіть словосполучення atraveldocument:

- a) зворотний квиток
- b) проїзний документ
- c) подорож

7. Перекладіть словосполучення areturnticket:

- a) квиток в один кінець
- b) зворотний квиток
- c) проїзний документ

8. Перекладіть слово yacht:

- a) човен
- b) велосипед
- c) яхта

9. Перекладіть слово bicycle:

- a) скутер
- b) велосипед
- c) мотоцикл

10. Перекладіть слово boat:

- a) човен
- b) яхта
- c) метро

**3. Напишіть твір на тему: « Моє улюблене свято та традиції його святкування у нашій родині.»**

**Д/з:    довчити лексику теми.**

**Конспекти надсилати: Россоха Н.М.- [nataross2017@gmail.com](mailto:nataross2017@gmail.com)**

**Карнах Е.В.- [emiliya.karnakh@gmail.com](mailto:emiliya.karnakh@gmail.com)**