

Дата: 24.10.2022

Група №21

Урок № 5-6

Тема уроку: «Natural resources of Great Britain. Traditions and customs of Ukraine and Great Britain.»

Мета уроку: Закріплення вивчення нової лексики теми. Вдосконалювати граматичні навички та навички усного мовлення та читання. Розвивати культуру спілкування та мовленнєву реакцію учнів.

Матеріали уроку:

1. Write down and learn new words.

diamonds	lobster	lake	oil	fresh water	gold
hydro	forest	fish	mountains	lumber	wheat



2. Discuss the natural resources on the picture. Why do we need them and for what?



3. Read the text and translate. Answer the questions in writing.

- How the transportation was improved in Britain?
- How the Industrial Revolution changed the economy and society in GB?
- What were three main natural resources for the Industrial Revolution?

Machines made production faster and cheaper. To meet with demand, transportation was improved. Roads were maintained by trustees. Tolls were charged to people using these roads to help pay for road maintenance.



Although Britain had a large number of rivers, canals were built. Canals allowed barges to be transported independently of the direction of the rivers. Horses walking on special paths alongside the canals pulled the barges down the canals.

Railways made transport fast and cheap. Trains were originally moved by horses. During the Industrial Revolution, the new, efficient steam engine was installed into trains around Britain. Railways were built all around Britain and became an essential mode of transportation.

Drawbacks of the Industrial Revolution

British industrialists built factories for the mass production of goods. Workers were needed to operate machines and perform menial tasks. Working hours were long. Men, women and children were employed in factories. In 1802, legislation limited children to twelve-hour working days. Farmers and peasants moved from the countryside to the cities in pursuit of high wages and new employment opportunities. A number of large industrial cities emerged very suddenly. Factories and cities created levels of pollution never before seen. The sudden influx of workers placed a major strain on housing in these cities. Poorly-paid workers were forced to live in overcrowded slums. Conditions in working slums were poor. There were few hygiene facilities. There were large social gaps between poor factory workers, middle class professionals and wealthy upper class industrialists.



The Industrial Revolution changed the economy and society of Britain, and the world, forever. Printing presses increased publications and the level of literacy increased. Education for children became a government priority. Gender roles changed as men worked in factories and women raised children and maintained the home. General health care and living conditions improved. The life expectancy for men, women and children increased.

Britain's natural resources



Britain is an island rich in natural resources. Three key natural resources for the Industrial Revolution were iron, coal and waterways. Iron was the main material used in industrial machinery. The Industrial Revolution grew from innovations made in iron-making techniques. Coal was another important natural resource. Coal was used to power steam engines. Improvements in steam-engine technology resulted in a more effective usage of coal. Britain was home to large deposits of iron and coal. These two minerals were the key to the Industrial Revolution.

There are a number of rivers in Britain. In the years leading to the Industrial Revolution, water was used as a source of power and as a mode of transportation. Water provided energy to power mills (such as watermills), precursors to steam engines and machines. Britain's waterways also played an important role in the transportation of goods when canals were constructed.

Easter in Ukraine

Easter (in Ukrainian Velykden, 'the Great Day') is a beautiful mix of Christian practices, folklore and ancient pagan symbolism. It is one of the main holidays in Ukraine, which has been celebrated for thousands of years as a victory of the Light over Darkness, Spring over Winter, Day over Night. In 988, since Kyiv Rus adopted Christianity, it has also become the celebration of Christ's resurrection.



The last Sunday before Easter is called Willow Sunday. On this day people take willow branches with them to church in order to mark Christ's entry into Jerusalem. Palm trees don't grow in Ukrainian climate, hence the switch. What's more, willow is a symbol of the Tree of Life. Whipping someone slightly with a blessed willow branch is meant to bless that person with health, beauty and wealth. After Willow Sunday the Holy Week begins.



The Holy Week is preceded by 6 weeks of Lent, during which believers should abstain from meat, dairy products and alcohol. After that, the preparations for Easter can truly begin. Clean Thursday is the day dedicated to cleaning the house and yourself before the big holiday. Good Friday, or Mourning Friday, is the day, when Christ died, so people gather in the church for mourning. Any work, singing and joy is forbidden on this day.

On Easter Saturday people bake paska - delicious sweet bread, rich with eggs and butter, and made from the best wheat flour, usually flavored with vanilla, citron, rum, saffron or ginger. The recipes vary from home to home, but the thing all have in common is the characteristic cylindrical shape of paska, decorated on top. It is the most important part of the Easter basket, alongside roasted meat, butter, salt, horseradish, cheese, and, of course, ornamented eggs. All will be blessed at night or early in the morning to make it in time for the breakfast table on Easter Sunday.



The British Traditions

Task 1. Read the titles of the British Traditions and translate them into Russian.

Task 2. Match the titles of the British Traditions with their descriptions:

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|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. St. David's Day | a. People sing Christmas songs. |
| 2. May Day | b. People make a model of a ship and burn it. |
| 3. The Trooping of the Colour | c. People build bonfires and burn guys. |
| 4. Swan Upping | d. The Queen opens Parliament. |
| 5. Highland Games | e. The Queen's swan keeper marks the royal swans. |
| 6. The State Opening of Parliament | f. Competitions in Scotland. |
| 7. Guy Fawkes Day | g. A big parade with brass bands and Horse Guards' Parade. |
| 8. Up-Helly-Aa | h. The celebration of summer's beginning. |
| 9. Carol Singing | i. The day of the patron saint of Wales. |

Task 3. Match words and word combinations with translation:

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|---|--|
| 1. patron saint | a. быть казнённым |
| 2. to wear daffodils in the buttonholes | b. шайка заговорщиков |
| 3. to wash one's face with dew | c. устраивать костры |
| 4. a striped maypole | d. королевские драгоценности |
| 5. brass bands | e. ирландская парадная карета |
| 6. to troop the colour | f. шотландские танцы и игра на волынке |
| 7. to mark the royal swans | g. метать молот |
| 8. to toss the caber | h. помечать королевских лебедей |
| 9. to throw the hammer | i. подбрасывать бревно |
| 10. Scottish dancing and bagpipe music | j. выносить знамя |
| 11. the Irish State Coach | k. духовые оркестры |
| 12. crown jewels | l. украшенное лентами майское дерево |
| 13. to build bonfires | m. умывать лицо росой |
| 14. a band of conspirators | n. носить нарциссы в петлице |
| 15. to be executed | o. святой покровитель |

Task 4. Mark the statements as true or false, correct the wrong statements:

1. March 3rd is a very important day for Scottish people.
2. St Andrew is the patron saint of Wales.
3. On St David's day people wear roses in the buttonholes of their coats or jackets.
4. May 1st is the celebration of spring's beginning.
5. The Queen's official birthday is on the 3rd Sunday in July.
6. In winter Scottish people meet together for competitions called Lowland Games.
7. The games always include Scottish dancing and bagpipe music.
8. At the House of Parliaments the Queen sits on a throne in the House of Commons.
9. Guy Fawkes wanted to blow up the Tower of London and to kill King Charles I.
10. In the 9th century the Vikings from Norway came to the Shetlands.
11. The Shetlanders dress in British clothes and carry the ship to the sea to burn it there.
12. Carols are songs performed on the New Year Day.

**Д/з: Довчити лексику уроку. Виконати завдання “British Traditions”
письмово.**

Виконані завдання надсилати: Россоха Н.М- nataross2017@gmail.com

Карнах Е.В.- emiliya.karnakh@gmail.com