**«Семей» Медициналық колледжі» мекемесі**

**Учреждение «Медицинский колледж «Семей»**

**Оқу-әдістемелік кешен**

**Учебно-методический комплекс**

**Пән:**

**Предмет:** Английский языкязык

**Мамандық:**

**Специальность:** 0301000 «Лечебное дело»

**Біліктілік:**

**Квалификация:** 0301013 «Фельдшер»

**Тақырып:**

**Тема:** «Geographical position. Population. Transitive and Intransitive verbs»

**Оқытушы:**

**Преподаватель:** Чиныбаева Е.С.

ӘБК мәжілісінде қаралды

Хаттама №\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

«\_\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ ж.

ӘБК төрайымы \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Рассмотрено за заседании ПЦК

Протокол №\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

«\_\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ ж.

Председатель ПЦК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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ҚР МЖМБС 29.07.2016-№661

ГОСО РК 29.07.2016-№661

**Английский язык:**

Английский язык в колледжах, вузах обязательной компонент общеобразовательных дисциплин, рассчитан на продвинутый уровень лингвистической подготовки студентов.

Общая цель обучения английскому языку комплексная, коммуникативная, образовательная и воспитательная. Конечная цель профессиональная речевая компетенция студентов для использования в общественной и трудовой деятельности.

Задачами обучения является формирование у учащихся навыков и умений разговаривать на бытовые и профессиональные темы, воспринимать исходный текст в устной и письменной форме; переработать текст по системе заданий создавать на основе исходного материала- речевые произведения; использовать лексико- грамматические средств языка для понимания текста в процессе его восприятия, переработки и создания речевых произведений монологического характера.

Курс английского языка формирует и развивает навыки языковой компетенции в различных сферах словесной коммуникации: общественно-политической, социально-культурной, но с приоритетом учебно-профессиональной, кроме того решает познавательные задачи: знакомит студентов с историей и культурой Казахстана.

***Білуі керек:***

***Знать:***

* *Предусмотренный программой лексический и грамматический минимум;*
* *Программную и медицинскую терминологию;*
* *Основные особенности научной речи;*
* *Виды планов;*
* *Структуру монолога, диалога;*
* *Типы предложений;*
* *Структуру аннотации, тезисов, конспекта, рецензии, реферата;*
* *Средства и способы связи в ССЦ (лексические, лексико-грамматические, морфологические, синтаксические);*

***Істей білуі керек:***

***Уметь:***

* *Выделять в тексте смысловые части, определять микротемы;*
* *Находить и выделять в тексте тематические группы предложений, образующие сложное синтаксическое целое;*
* *Находить и выделять в тексте тематические группы предложений, образующие сложное синтаксическое целое;*
* *Использовать средства связи предложений при самостоятельном составлений собственных связных высказываний;*
* *Составить план (простой, сложный, назывной, вопросный,тезисный);*
* *Различать функциональные стили текста (художественный, публицистический, научный);*
* *Самостоятельно составлять диалоги, полилоги.*

**Мамандық бойынша білім беретін оқу бағдарламасын меңгеру нәтижесінде білім алушы:**

*6.4 0301013 - «Емдеу ісі» біліктілігі бойынша бүтіндей оку-тәрбие процессі барысында қалыптасатын маманның біліктілік деңгейіне сәйкес келетін базалық құзыретке ие болуы тиіс.*

**Educational and methodology complex**

**Theme:** "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Transitive and Intransitive verbs.”  
**Group:** 1 ОЭО-215

**The Date:** 20.11.2015

**Type of the lesson:** Combined lesson  
**Visual aids:** a computer, an interactive board, slides, video film

**Connection with other subjects:** History of world, geography.  
**The aim of the lesson:** to consolidate the students' knowledge on the theme "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Transitive and Intransitive verbs”, and to teach students to search and learn necessary materials themselves.

**Educational:** to develop students’ speech abilities, to practice new grammar, to provide an opportunity for free speaking.

**Developing:** to wide students’ view and develop culture bases, ethics.  
**Upbringing:** to instill a love and an interest for English subject.

**Plan of the lesson:**  
**1.Organization moment.**  
Good morning students! Thank you. Sit down please. I am glad to see you.

T: *Today I am going to introduce a new theme. Today at the lesson we will talk about Great Britain.*

*The theme of our lesson is "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland''.*

T: The aims of the lesson:

*At the lesson we will discuss about The UK and you will learn many things from our lesson.*

**2. Home task.**

*T: Let's check up your home task. What task was given for today? (Dialog about travelling) – 3 group of students.*

S: Our task was to make up a dialog about travelling.

T: *Look at the board. We are going to do interesting exercises, which helps us to bethink about “Word order in the sentence.”*https://e.edu.kz/ui/lcms-scorm-player.html?resource=1948075243

T: Please answer my questions:

Do you like travelling?

Which country do you want to visit?

What do you know about The United Kingdom?

T: *Thank you for your answers*

**3. Presentation of students**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

T:*Today we are going to learn about The UK by presentation of students. Let’s start.*

Madiyar

**Geographical position**

The UK is situated on the British Isles, north-west of the European continent between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. It has a total land area of 244,100 square kilometres, of which nearly 99% is land and the remainder inland water. From north to south it is about 1,000 kilometres long.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland (on the island of Great Britain), and Northern Ireland (on the island of Ireland). Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, and Belfast respectively. The capital of the UK is London.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The UK is one of the world's smallest countries. Its population is over 57 million. About 80 % of the population is urban. The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft, and navigation equipment.

Flag.

The national flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the most obvious symbol of the United Kingdom. It is called the Union Jack.

“Jack” is an old word which means “sailor”. The colors of the flag are: blue, red and white. Union Jack is a mixture of several overlaid flags. It combines three flags representing England, Scotland and Ireland.

Parts of England

England is the largest historic part of the UK. The capital is London.

Scotland is the historic part of the UK which was united with the country in 1603.

The capital is Edinburgh.

Wales is the historic part of the UK which was united with the country in 1536. The capital is Cardiff.

Northern Ireland is the historic part of the UK which united with the country in 1808. The capital is Belfast.

Queen

The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy. In law, Head of the state is Queen. Queen Elizabeth II as head of the state. Queen Elizabeth II was born on 21st of April in 1926. In practice, Queen reigns, but doesn’t rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister of the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: The House of Lords and the House of Common. There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the labour , the Conservative and the liberal parties

Nurdos. The House of Parliament

The houses of Parliament in London, known also as the Palace of Westminster is the place where members of Parliament gather to make laws. The Palace of Westminster stands on the riverside near Westminster Abbey. Tourists always go to see them. Those who visit the Houses of Parliament may sit in the Strangers' Gallery looking down into the Houses of Commons and listen to the debates.

Islam. Big Ben

Big Ben is one of London's best-known landmarks, and looks most spectacular at night when the clock faces are illuminated.

The four dials of the clock are 23 feet square, the minute hand is 14 feet long and the figures are 2 feet high. The name Big Ben actually refers not to the clock-tower itself, but to the thirteen ton bell hung within. The bell was named after the first commissioner of works, Sir Benjamin Hall.

The tower is not open to the general public, but those with a "special interest" may arrange a visit to the top of the Clock Tower through their local.

Trafalgar Square

Trafalgar Square,  plaza in the [City of Westminster](http://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.britannica.com%2Fplace%2FCity-of-Westminster), [London](http://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.britannica.com%2Fplace%2FLondon), named for[Lord Nelson](http://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.britannica.com%2Fbiography%2FHoratio-Nelson-Viscount-Nelson)’s naval victory (1805) in the [Battle of Trafalgar](http://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.britannica.com%2Fevent%2FBattle-of-Trafalgar-European-history). Possibly the most famous of all London squares, Trafalgar Square has always been public and has no garden. Nelson's Column, with the statue of Admiral Lord Nelson on top, rises in the centre of Trafalgar Square.

Tower Bridge

This bridge was built in 1894 and it is still in daily use even though the traffic in and out of the London .

Even today Tower Bridge regulates a large part of the impressive traffic of the Port of London. Tower Bridge commands wide and magnificent views of both the city and the river. The gigantic port of this city, which has one of the heaviest movements of ocean-going traffic in the entire world, occupies practically the whole bank of the Thames from Teddington.

Tower of London

The Tower of London is one of the most imposing and popular of London’s historical sites. It comprises not one, but 20 towers. The oldest of which, the White Tower, dates back to the 11 th century and the time of William the Conqueror. Nowadays a lot of tourists visit the Tower of London, because of the Tower’s evil reputation as a prison. The Tower is famous as home of the Grown Jewels. Today they can be viewedin their new jewel house. The include the Crown of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother which contains the celebrated Indian diamond.

London Eye

London Eye is the tallest Ferris wheel in Europe that is located on the banks of the river Thames in the capital of England, London. It was designed by a team of seven architects. The height of this structure is 135 meters. London Eye was erected in 1999 as the tallest Ferris wheel in the world. It is the most popular attraction of the English capital, attended by over 3.5 mln. tourists.

Thames

London would not be London without the River Thames. It flows 215 miles across the English countryside and then through the heart of the great city before it reaches the sea. Today the Thames has become a symbol of London, just as much as Big Ben or Buckingham Palace.

Aidyn. Buckingham Palace

This is one of London's most popular historical buildings. Buckingham Palace was built in 1703 for the Duke of Buckingham. Later restored by Nash, the present facade was planned by Sir Aston Webb in 1913. Buckingham Palace is the London residence of the Sovereign.When the Queen is here. The Queen's Gallery, also in Buckingham Palace Road;

Buckingham Palace is not only the royal residence: it's a small city under one roof. It has a cinema, a post-office, some caffees and a restaurant, a hospital and even a night club. More than 700 people work here every day.

**4. Introduction of new grammar.**

Transitive verb.

We use transitive verb with :

with a direct object and transmits action to an object which can be a noun, pronoun, phrase, or clause.

may also have an indirect object, which indicates to or for whom the action is done.

Find the direct object by asking Subject + Verb + What/Whom?*My dad is driving Fred to his friend's house.*My dad is driving whom? Fred. That's the direct object. Therefore, drive is a transitive verb.

Examples:

1. He sent the letter. ( letter = direct object of sent)

2. She gave the lecture. ( lecture = direct object of gave)

Intransitive verb never takes an object.

Intransitive verbs don't require a direct object. *My dad goes to work every morning.*My dad goes what or whom? That doesn't make sense, so there is no direct object. Therefore, go is an intransitive verb. [In this sentence, the natural question is: My dad goes where? Where questions are answered by prepositional phrases, such as 'to work.']

*After we eat at my house, we can go outside.* (intransitive)  
*After we eat our sandwiches, we can go outside*. (transitive)

*The truck runs on diesel gasoline.* (intransitive)  
*My uncle runs a restaurant*. (transitive)

*I'm reading.* (intransitive)  
*I'm reading an article in TIME magazine about sharks.*(transitive)

Examples:

1. She sleeps too much.

2. He complains frequently.

Let’s try to do exersices. The exercises were given by me; you have to identify which one is transitive and intransitive.

5. Grammar practice.

I saw an interesting film yesterday.

*Transitive verbs*

My friend lives in Kiev.

I went to the cinema last week.

The girl is writing a letter.

*Intrasitive verb*

*Intrasitive verbs*

*Transitive verbs*

He invited me to the concert.

*Transitive verbs*

My father arrived yesterday. *Intrasitive verbs*

She buys a beautiful flower. *Transitive verbs*

We play tennis every week. *Transitive verbs*

The dog barked. *Intrasitive verbs*

The food smells good. *Intrasitive verbs*

Eagles fly high. *Intrasitive verbs*

They sing a song every Friday. *Transitive verbs*

He studies hard. *Intrasitive verbs*

The baby cried all night. *Intrasitive verbs*

We arrived to the USA two years ago. *Intrasitive verbs*

They walked all day. *Intrasitive verbs*

6. S - prepared a poem of Robert Burns “My heart in the Highland”

Robert Burns. My Heart s in the Highlands

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here

My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer,

A-chasing the wild deer and following the roe

My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.  
Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the North,

The birth-place of valour, the country of worth

Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,

The hills of the Highlands for ever I love.                       
Farewell to the mountains high-covered with snow,

Farewell to the straths and green valleys below,

Farewell to the forests and wild hanging woods,

Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods!         
My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here

My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer,

A-chasing the wild deer and following the roe -

My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.

**7. Our lesson is going to the end.** We want to sing a song of English boys’ band “The Beatles”

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BxzEeKfpyIg](http://infourok.ru/go.html?href=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DBxzEeKfpyIg) song

**8. Conclusion of the lesson.**

T:*It is time for test. Look at the board you can see tasks with pictures and below the picture you can see answers.*

*Today you were very active. Thank you everybody.*

7. Evaluation of students.

*Now let me put marks for everybody for your preparation and presentation for our lesson. Most of all \_\_\_\_\_\_ was very active, he prapared an interesting presentation. His speech was clear. He didn’t do any mistakes. But \_\_\_\_\_ was good today. You can work harder.*

8.Home task. Your home task is to make up the crosswords about the UK.

So, our lesson is over, I think we have reached our aims. You are free. Good-bye!