**16.04 - 2 пара**

**Тема урока«Россия. Модальные глаголы».**

***Цель –*** отработка и закрепление знаний по теме «Модальные глаголы», активизация лексических навыков по теме «Россия».

 ***Теоретические сведения***

 Модальные глаголы - это такие глаголы, которые выражают возможность, вероятность, необходимость, допустимость того или иного действия. Модальные глаголы в ан-глийском языке имеют ряд особенностей. К модальным относят следующие глаголы: can, could, may, might, be able to, must, should, have to.

 Модальные глаголы не изменяются по лицам и числам, т.е. в третьем лице единст-венного числа не имеют окончания -s. За исключением be able to и have to, которые спрягаются (She has to, I will be able to. He was able to и т.п.) и need to.

 Вопросительная и отрицательная формы модальных глаголов формируются без вспо-могательных глаголов.

**Can**

Глагол can главным образом обозначает возможность совершения какого-либо действия. Глагол can не имеет будущего времени. Вместо can в будущем времени следует ис-пользовать be able to.

**May**

Модальный глагол may применяется главным образом для того, чтобы отобразить возможность, а не способность какого-либо действия. Еще он демонстрирует наличие (may) или отсутствие (may not) разрешения на выполнение какого-то действия. В этом заключается главное отличие от глагола can.

**Have to и must**

Модальный глагол have to переводится на русский язык как «быть должным, обязанным (сделать что-либо)». В данном случае важно понимать отличие от других модальных глаголов: must, should. Например: «Я должен идти в институт» = «Я обязан идти в институт», т.к. это прописано в уставе института.

Будущая форма глагола: will have to (буду обязан). Прошедшая: had to (был обязан).

Модальный глагол must переводится как «должен, обязан», но имеет важное отличие, которое состоит в том, что он используется в тех случаях, когда вы выражаете свое собственное мнение.

**Should**

Модальный глагол should переводится на русский язык «следовало бы». Примеры использования: You look tired. You should go to bed. Ты выглядишь устало. Тебе следова-

ло бы пойти поспать.

***Порядок выполнения***

 **Задание 1.** Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

 **The political systems of the Russian Federation**

 The Russian Federation (Russia) is a presidential republic. The President is the head of state and is elected directly by the people. In fact he has much power. The President can even dissolve the Duma if it doesn’t agree with his suggestions three times running. The President has his Administration but it is not part of the Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.

 The Federal Assembly represents the legislative branch of power. It is made up of the two houses: the Federation Council and the Duma, which make laws. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly But the Federal Assembly can pass laws over the President’s veto by a two-thirds majority.

 The Federal Government represents the executive branch of power. The President appoints its head, the Chairman of the Government but the Duma must approve his appointment.

The Supreme Court represents the judicial branch of power.

The Constitutional Court has the right to declare actions of the President, the Federal Assembly and the Federal Government unconstitutional.

**Задание 2 .** Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1.Who is the head of the Russian Federation?

2.What political system does the Russian Federation represent according to the Constitution?

What are the official symbols of our country?

3.What is the emblem of Russia?

4.What is the flag of Russia?

5.What non-official symbols of Russia do you know?

**Задание 3 .** Подберите английские эквиваленты.
Российская Федерация- политическая система-

глава государства- президент-

федеральное правительство- законодательная и исполнительная власть-

федеральное собрание- дума-

наложить вето- пропускать законы-

председатель правительства- верховный суд-

конституционный суд- неконституционный-

**Задание 4 .**Определить верны или неверны эти утверждения.

1. The President guarantees the basic rights of the people.

The Chairman of the Government guarantees the basic rights of the people.

2. The Federal Government elects the members of the Federal Assembly.

The people elect the members of the Federal Assembly.

3.The President appoints the Chairman of the Government.

The Federal Assembly appoints the Chairman of the Government.

4.The Duma approves the Chairman of the Government.

The Constitutional Court approves the Chairman of the Government.

5.The Federal Assembly elects the President.

The citizens of Russia elect the President.

6.The President can dissolve the Duma.

The Chairman of the Government can dissolve the Duma.

7.The Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional.

The Constitutional Court can declare laws unconstitutional.

8.The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly.

The Chairman of the Government can veto laws passed by the Federal Government.

**Задание 5.** Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол **(can / may)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_you see anything in this dark room?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your rubber, please? Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Kate\_\_\_\_\_ speak English.
4. Mike has got many books so he\_\_\_\_\_ read them.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your pen?
6. Only a person who knows the language very well \_\_\_\_\_answer such a question.
7. Most children\_\_\_\_\_ slide on the ice very well.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_find any kind of information on the Internet.
9. British Parliament \_\_\_\_\_issue laws and form the budget.
10. \_\_\_\_\_I try on this coat?

**Задание 6 .** Вставьте **must, mustn't, or don't have to**.

I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (1) go to school from Monday to Friday. We \_\_\_\_\_(2) wear a uniform, so I normally wear sports clothes. We \_\_\_\_\_(3) arrive late, and we \_\_\_\_\_ (4)   go to every class. In class, we \_\_\_\_(5)  shout, play or sing. We \_\_\_\_\_ (6)  have lunch at school, so I sometimes go home. When school finishes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (7)  look after my little sister. When my parents come home I \_\_\_\_\_(8) stay in, so I usually go out with my friends. When I get home,  I \_\_\_\_\_ (9) do my homework. I \_\_\_\_\_ (10)  go to bed late, except on Fridays, when I \_\_\_\_\_ (11)  go to bed before midnight.

**Задание 7 .** Подчеркните правильный вариант употребления модального глагола.

1. You *must / should / shouldn’t* be 18 before you can drive in Spain.
2. You *don’t have to / mustn’t / shouldn’t* go to bed so late. It's not good for you.
3. You *don’t have to / mustn’t / shouldn’t* wear a school uniform in most Spanish state schools.
4. You *must / mustn’t / need*n’t come. I can do it without you.
5. You *don’t have to /must / mustn’t* copy during exams.
6. You *don’t have to /mustn’t / shouldn’t* be very tall to play football.
7. *You must /mustn’t / needn’t* be a good writer to win the Pulitzer Prize.

***Содержание отчета***

1. Тема и цель занятия.

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

3. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

4. Подберите английские эквиваленты.

5. Определить верны или неверны эти утверждения.

6. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол.

7. Подчеркните правильный вариант.

8. Сделайте вывод.

***Контрольные вопросы***

1 Дайте определение модальным глаголам?

2 Какие модальные глаголы вы знаете? Охарактеризуйте их.

**18.04 – 2 пара**

**Тема урока«Россия: традиции и обычаи. Модальные глаголы».**

***Цель –*** отработка и закрепление знаний по теме «Модальные глаголы», совер-шенствование лексических навыков по теме «Россия».

***Порядок выполнения***

**Задание 1.** Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол **(must / may / need)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ I invite Nick to our house?
2. It \_\_\_\_\_rain soon.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_\_not make notes in the books.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_\_pay your bills in restaurants.
5. The baby is sleeping. You \_\_\_\_\_\_not shout.
6. That diamond bracelet is very elegant but it \_\_\_\_\_\_have cost a fortune.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_not say anything if you don’t want to.
8. I can hear you quite well. You \_\_\_\_\_\_not shout.
9. He has left the army and doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_to wear a uniform any more.
10. I’ve bought everything, so you \_\_\_\_\_\_not go shopping.
11. Tim gave me a letter to post. I \_\_\_\_\_\_not forget to post it.

**Задание 2 .** Выберите правильный модальный глагол.

1. I *can / can’t / might go* out tonight. I'm too busy.
2. I haven't studied enough. *I may / may not / might* pass my exams.
3. They say it *must/ need / might* snow tomorrow.
4. She *can /might not / won’t be able* to help us. She's not available.
5. *Can / May / Might* you come to my party?
6. We should run or we *can / might / might not* miss the bus.

**Задание 3 .** Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол **(must / can / should / may)**

1. I have some free time. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ help her now.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ drive Susan's car when she is out of town.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ I have a glass of water?
4. Anyone \_\_\_\_\_\_ become rich and famous if they know the right people.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ go to this party. It's very important.
6. Bird \_\_\_\_\_\_ be known by its song.
7. He is coming here so that they \_\_\_\_\_\_ discuss it without delay.
8. It's late. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ go to bed.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ have told me about it himself.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_\_not say anything if you don’t want to.

 **Задание 4.** Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

##  Russian traditions

### Old traditions

Russia is a unique country, which preserves the national traditions deeply rooted not only in the Orthodox religion but also in paganism. Christianity gave Russians such great holidays as Easter and Christmas, and Paganism – Maslenitsa, which means Pancake Day. Old traditions are passed on from generation to generation.

### New Years day in Russia

New Years day is the biggest celebration for Russians. It is believed that the way you celebrate the New Year indicates how your year will be. On New Year’s eve, a huge meal is prepared with an abundance of dishes.

### Easter

Easter is the day of the resurrection of Christ. The main tradition at Easter time is the painting of hard-boiled eggs. Red is the predominant colour, as it signifies new life. Russians exchange eggs and kind wishes for the Easter celebration.

### Christmas

Christmas is the holiday of the birth of Jesus Christ, which is celebrated on the 7th of January. Before Christmas Eve, people tidy their houses. The food for Christmas is prepared some days in advance, with turkey, stuffed pork, pies, pastries and sweets for children.

### Maslenitsa

Maslenitsa is one of the most cheerful holidays in Russia. It marks the end of the winter and the opening of new spring festivals and ceremonies. Maslenitsa is celebrated during the week preceding the Lent. Every day of Maslenitsa is devoted to special rituals.

### Family traditions

There are some interesting family traditions. For example, when a new baby is born, the father should plant a tree, wishing the child to grow up strong and healthy.

### Blessing

Among the traditions connected with wedding is blessing. When a bride and groom are ready to go to the church, the oldest member in their family takes a religious icon from the wall. While the bride and groom kneel, the family member crosses them both with the icon, blesses their union, and wishes them a long and happy marriage. At the wedding reception, the husband and wife take a big loaf of bread and bite it at the same time, without the use of their hands. Whoever gets the larger piece, it is said that they will be the leader of their family.

## Задание 5. Напишите сочинение на тему «*Russian traditions*».

## Используйте план.

## Some information about Russian traditions.

## The most popular traditions in Russia.

## Your favourite holidays.

***Содержание отчета***

1. Тема и цель занятия.

2. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол.

3. Выберите правильный модальный глагол.

4. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол.

 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

6. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол.

7. Напишите сочинение на тему «*Russian traditions*».

8. Сделайте вывод.

***Контрольные вопросы***

1 Дайте определение модальным глаголам?

2 Какие модальные глаголы вы знаете? Охарактеризуйте их.