**3.06 – 1 пара**

**Тема урока«Экскурсии. Pаst Perfect».**

***Цель –*** отработка знаний по теме «Pаst Perfect», отработка лексических навыков по теме «Экскурсии».

## Задание 1 . Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму  и прочитайте шутку.

A man went out of prison after twenty years. He decided to go back to the place he … (to live) before. When he got there he didn’t recognize the place. Everything … (to change). The places he … (to visit) disappeared. The man was very hungry and remembered about a small cafe where he … (to have dinner) before, but there wasn’t a cafe any more. Instead of it there was a big restaurant. The man came into this restaurant and ordered a cup of coffee and a sandwich. When he took out his wallet to pay the bill, he found a shoemaker ticket in it. «I … (to take) a pair of shoes to the shoemaker before I went to prison, but I… (not to receive) them back», the man thought. So the man went to the shoemaker’s. To his surprise the shoemaker was still at the same place! The man showed the shoemaker the ticket and explained that he … (to leave) him a pair of shoes twenty years before. The shoemaker took the ticket and said, «ОК. Come back tomorrow. Your shoes will be ready then».

**Задание 2.** Прочитайте текст и переведите письменно.

Travelling has become an extremely popular hobby in recent years. Fortunately, more and more people become interested in other cultures and new places and can now afford trips at least once a year.

However, when it comes to organizing a trip, people doubt whether to buy a guided tour or organize everything themselves. On the one hand, a guided tour is a perfect option for those who want just to pay and not to think about details. With an organized tour, you have everything ready from the flight tickets to chosen excursions. The only thing you have to do is to pack your baggage but you may hire a person to do that for you, too.

On the other hand, you might not like the lack of free time or the program on a guided tour. Organized tours involve strict timetable, group excursions and planned meals. Sometimes you may think you are in a summer camp.  For those who cannot stand being told what to do and where to go, an independent tour is the best option.

Thanks to the internet, you are able to plan and organize everything not leaving your home! Book flight or train tickets, hotel room, transfer, rent a car and pay for it all online!  You are free to choose the place to stay whether it is in the countryside or in the city centre. You can buy a city tour or go sightseeing on your own having searched information and tourist attractions to visit in any city.  There are both strong and weak points in organized tours and independent trips.

You are to choose the one option suitable for you and your family!   
**Задание 3.** Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. Why has travelling become very popular in recent years?
2. When do people doubt about travelling?
3. Are you able to plan and organize everything not leaving your home?
4. What are strong and weak points in organized tours and independent trips?
5. What tour would you like to have?

***Контрольные вопросы***

1 Дайте определение Pаst Perfect?

2 Как образуются утвердительные и отрицательные предложения?

3 Назовите маркеры времени Pаst Perfect.

**3.06 - 4 пара**

**Тема урока«Путешествия по городам мира. Future Perfect».**

***Цель –*** введение новых знаний по теме «Future Perfect», закрепление лексических навыков по теме «Экскурсии».

***Теоретические сведения***

Будущее совершенное время в английском языке обозначает действие, которые закон-чится к определенному моменту времени в будущем.

Будущее совершенное время (The Future Perfect) обозначает действие, которое завер-шится к определённому моменту в будущем. Глаголы в будущем совершенном времени переводятся на русский язык будущим временем.

**Маркеры времени**: by next week; by 2 p.m. tomorrow; by the time (к какому-то моменту), by then (к тому времени), before (перед тем как), until/till (до того как), for (в течение, на протяжении).

**Образование утвердительных предложений**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **подлежащее** | **вспомогательный глагол** | **сказуемое (для неправи-льных глаголов) - 3 форма** | **дополнение** |
| I,you,we,they,he,she,it | **will have** | done | the task |
| **подлежащее** | **вспомогательный глагол** | **сказуемое (для правиль-ных глаголов) – окончание ed** | **дополнение** |
| I,you,we,they,he,she,it | **will have** | play**ed** | the game |

**Образование отрицательных предложений**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **подлежащее** | **вспомогательный глагол + not** | **сказуемое (для неправиль-ных глаголов) - 3 форма** | **дополнение** |
| I,you,we,they,he,she,it | **will have not** | done | the task |
| **подлежащее** | **вспомогательный глагол + not** | **сказуемое (для правиль-ных глаголов) – окончание ed** | **дополнение** |
| I,you,we,they,he,she,it | **will have not** | play**ed** | the game |

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте текст.

A. VIENNA

Although Vienna already has a superb public transport system, work has begun on a plan to divert traffic away from the streets of the city. Key plans include building new and improved motorway and rail links and a city ring road. Within the city, 30 kilometers of underground lines will be added to the Metro over the next ten years. At present, five billion schillings is poured into Vienna’s public transport system every year. 1\_\_\_The underground links well with the extensive tram lines and bus routes. There are already 500 kms of cycle paths, although Viennese cyclists grumble at deep potholes in the paths.

B. BERLIN

Huge building sites, large-scale repairs of roads and the reconnection of the two halves of the city have all combined to make Berlin a difficult place to move about in. 2\_\_Several of the underground and cross-town railway stations are closed down for renovation. For car drivers, the worst problem is trying to “get to the other side” – to move from east to west or vice versa. There are simply not enough roads to meet the demand. The good news is that all this inconvenience is working towards a good cause. When all the building and rebuilding is finished, Berlin’s commuters will have one of Europe’s most efficient traffic systems. 3\_\_\_At present, the “Green Wave” guarantees the free flow of traffic along the city’s main streets: drivers who keep to 50 km can hit a wave of green lights and avoid getting stuck in traffic.

C. ATHENS

The Greek metropolis was confirmed as Europe’s most polluted city this week. 4\_\_\_Given the city’s poor public transport, cars are overwhelmingly the means of transport chosen by most Athenians. Unfortunately, it is a choice to which Athens is particularly ill-suited, with its high buildings, narrow streets and a single ring road, which forces most vehicles to enter the city centre at some point along their journey. The most drastic of a series of measures – banning odd or even number-plated cars from the city centre on alternate working days – has failed to solve the problem. 5\_\_The government has also begun investing heavily in public transport and, after long delays, is now building the city’s first underground metro system.

D. LONDON

For a nation which once prided itself on building roads and railways for others, transport in the capital is in a worry state. Today, the world’s oldest Tube (the first section was opened in 1863) still boasts 735 million passenger journeys a year. But it is widely regarded as over-priced, inefficient and in need of extensive repair. 6\_\_The worsening of public services has brought an increase in private transport. The subsequent congestion on the capital’s streets was made worse when cars were banned from the City, London’s financial centre, following bomb attacks by the IRA.

E. STOCKHOLM

It is ten kilometers from my house in the Stockholm suburbs to the office in the city centre where I work. 7\_\_\_For me, public transport wins hands down. If I leave home just before eight o’clock, I’m at the office by half past eight. The train runs every three minutes or so at peak times on the main routes. During the rush hour it can be difficult to get a seat, but it’s rare to be crammed in like sardines, as in London or Paris. For the price of a monthly pass (375 krona), you can travel on all buses and trains within Stockholm – to me that is true value for money and certainly less than the cost of the petrol you would use. By comparison, driving to work, with the congestion and difficulty finding parking space, is just not worth to hassle.

*З****адание 2.***Дополните пропуски в тексте подходящими предложениями. Одно предложение лишнее.

**A.** Getting there means choosing between an efficient underground system or being stuck in traffic jams for much of the journey.

**B.** Most city dwellers bought a second car.

**C.** The ring road was opposed by environmentalists but has turned out to be a great success.

**D.** Many of the city’s highways are blocked off to allow construction work go ahead.

**E.** Predictably, private cars were found to be the main source of pollution.

**F.** Half the money is provided by the government, the remainder comes from fares.

**G.** Above ground, Londoners are not doing much better.

**H.** It will certainly be the most modern.

***Задание 3.*** Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

Which city or cities:

1. - does not have an underground system yet?

2. - has good facilities for cyclists?

3. - has a cheap and efficient railway service?

4. - has an expensive underground system?

5. - is planning to improve its rail services?

6. - had better bus services in the past?

7. - has serious parking problems?

8. - has tried to limit the number of cars in the city centre?

9. - has increased in size recently?

10.- has unsuitable roads for cars?

***Контрольные вопросы***

1 Дайте определение Future Perfect?

2 Как образуются утвердительные и отрицательные предложения?

3 Назовите маркеры времени Future Perfect.