**9.06 – 1 пара**

**Тема урока«Путешествия по Канаде. Времена Perfect».**

***Цель –*** отработка знаний по теме «Perfect», совершенствование лексических на-выков по теме «Путешествия».

**Задание 1.** Переведите текст письменно.

# Tourist attractions in Canada

#### The Royal Ontario Museum

 The Royal Ontario Museum is a museum of art, world culture and natural history in Toronto. It is one of the largest museums in North America and the largest in Canada. The museum contains notable collections of dinosaurs, minerals and meteorites, European history and Canadian history.

#### Banff National Park

####  Banff National Park is Canada's oldest national park. It was established in 1885. Located in the Rocky Mountains Banff occupies 6,641 square kilometres of mountainous terrain, with many glaciers, dense coniferous forest, and alpine landscapes.

#### The Great Lakes

 The Great Lakes are a series of freshwater lakes on the Canada–United States border. They consist of Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. The Great Lakes are the largest group of freshwater lakes on Earth by total area.

#### Niagara Falls

 Niagara Falls are located on the border between Canada and the USA. "Niagara Falls" is a common name for three waterfalls – the American Falls, the Horseshoe Falls and the Bridal Veil Falls. Niagara Falls are not very high (53 metres) but very wide. Every year thousands of people visit this scenic place. There is the Rainbow Bridge over the river which connects both countries.

***Capilano Suspension Bridge***

Capilano Suspension Bridge was built in Vancouver in 1889. It stretches 137m across and 70m above Capilano River. Approximately 1.2 million people visit the bridge every year.

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

1.What is The Royal Ontario Museum?

2.What does the museum contain?

3.When was Banff National Park established?

4.How long is it?

5.Where are the Great Lakes?

6.What lakes are they consist of?

7.How many falls are there?

8.What bridge does connect both countries?

9.Where is Capilano Suspension Bridge?

10.How many people visit the bridge every year?

**Задание 3.** Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect.

1. John (write) his name.
2. I (draw) a picture.
3. The cat (drink) its milk.
4. The tree (fall) across the road.
5. John (give) his bicycle to his brother.

**Задание 4.** Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Pаst Perfect?

1. It … (to stop) raining by the evening.
2. John and Andrew … (to get) to the hotel before night.
3. You … (to make) a decision before our talk.
4. I … (to meet) your brother before we both entered university.
5. We … (to make photocopies of the documents by six o’clock yesterday.

 **Задание 5.** Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Future Perfect.

1. Fernando \_\_\_\_\_ his operation by August and should be much fitter. (have)
2. Before Lisa arrives, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner. (finish)
3. Johnny \_\_\_\_\_\_this document by 7pm o’clock this afternoon. (translate)
4. Helen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this awesome doll by her daughter’s birthday. (make)
5. Steven \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his lesson by tomorrow. (not/learn)

**10.06 –1 пара**

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

***Цель –*** введение новых знаний по теме «Модальные глаголы», введение лексических навыков по теме «Россия».

***Теоретические сведения***

 Модальные глаголы - это глаголы, которые выражают возможность, вероятность, необ-ходимость, допустимость того или иного действия. Модальные глаголы в английском 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 единственного 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 вспомо-гательных глаголов.

**Can**

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

**May**

Модальный глагол may применяется главным образом для того, чтобы отобразить воз-можность, 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 мо-дальных 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 следовало бы пойти поспать.

***Задание 1.***Переведите предложения и определите значение модального глагола (спо-собность или неспособность делать что-либо, выражение сомнения, недоумения, запрет или разрешение, вежливая просьба).

***Вариант 1***

1 You can’t be rude to your sister.

2 Could you drive me to work?

3 Could Greg have said this?

***Вариант 2***

1 Next year I’ll be able to speak English fluently.

2 I’m sorry but I can’t come to the party.

3 You can take my dictionary if you need it.

***Вариант 3***

1 My old grandparents are not able to look after themselves.

2 Can she still be having a shower?

3 Could you close the door?

***Задание 2.*** Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами can, could, be able to в необходимой форме.

***Вариант 1***

1 Rita … cook perfect steaks as the meat was fresh.

2 You … work as a waiter until you are 18.

3 I don’t believe the latest news. It … be true!

***Вариант 2***

1 When he lived in Canada he … speak French quite well.

2 We … see the ballet better if we buy the first row tickets.

3 Mary is depressed, she … stop crying.

***Вариант 3***

1 Mother caught a taxi because she had a terrible backache, and she … walk.

2 … you speak slower, please?

3 I … play the violin now but I … play it two years ago.

***Задание 3.*** Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

 **The Russian political system**

Russia is a federal semi-presidential state. It has a republican form of government and a centralized political system. The power is divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

 The executive power is concentrated in the President and the Prime Minister, although the President is dominant as the head of the state. The President of Russia is elected by the people for a term of 6 years for a maximum of two consecutive terms. The President is the chairman of his consultative bodies: the State Council and the Security Council and is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The President determines basic domestic and foreign policies of the Russian Federation and he can veto draft bills. He is also vested with power to dismiss the government.

 The Prime Minister is appointed as the head of the government by the President, with the State Duma’s approval. Government duties are distributed between several ministries. The government ensures realization of domestic and foreign policies, works out the federal budget, provides the principles of law, human rights and freedoms.

 The legislature in Russia is represented by the bicameral Federal Assembly. It consists of the State Duma (the lower house) and the Federation Council (the upper house). The Federal Assembly makes federal law, approves treaties and declares war. All bills must be first considered by the State Duma. Once a bill has been passed by a majority of the Duma, it is sent back to the Federation Council. The Federation Council has such special powers as declaration of presidential elections, the President’s impeachment and decisions on the use of the armed forces outside Russia’s territory.

 The judicial power in Russia is exercised by the courts and administered by the Ministry of Justice. The Supreme Court of Russia is at the highest level. The judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the High Arbitration Court are appointed by the Federation Council.

***Контрольные вопросы***

1 Какие глаголы называют модальными?

2 Какие модальные глаголы имеются в английском языке?

3 В чем отличие модальных глаголов от обычных в образовании глагольных форм?