

Дата: 07.11.2023

Група №25

Урок № 7-8

Тема уроку: «Home Reading. Control Work.»

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. Control Work.

From the history of England

1. Practise using the verb tenses.

1) Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

THE CELTS

Between the sixth and third century B. C., the British Isles _____ (1) (to invade) by Celtic tribes who _____ (2) (to settle) in Southern England. They originally _____ (3) (to come) from central Europe. Their culture _____ (4) (to go) back to about 1,200 B. C. Between 500 to 250, they _____ (5) (to be) the most powerful people north of the Alps. Originally they _____ (6) (to be) pagan, with priests known as Druids. They later _____ (7) (to convert) to Christianity. It was Celtic missionaries who (8) (to spread) the Christian religion through Scotland and northern England. The Celts _____ (9) (to be known) as excellent artists for their wonderful jewellery, decorated crosses and illuminated manuscripts.

2) Read the text and fill in the words from the box.

a) built	d) invaded	g) capital	j) stopped
b) were built	e) was	h) had	k) was built
c) became	f) had to	i) were destroyed	

THE ROMANS

In AD 43, the Romans _____ (1) southern Britain. It _____ (2) a Roman colony called Britannia. The Romans set up their _____ (3) in London _____ (4) major cities in Bath, Chester and York. The cities _____ (5) beautiful buildings, squares and public baths. Fine villas _____ (6) for Celtic aristocrats who accepted Roman rule.

The Roman invasion _____ (7) not completely peaceful. In AD 60, three cities, including London, _____ (8) by one of the British tribes. And the Romans _____ (9) stop it brutally.

The tribes of Scotland also never _____ (10) fighting against the Romans. In

AD 122, a long wall to defend the border between England and Scotland _____ (11) by Emperor Hadrian.

3) Read the text and choose the correct form of the verb (A, B, C) from the table below.

THE SAXONS, THE JUTES AND THE ANGLES

From about AD 350, Germanic tribes _____ (1) invading south-east England. The tribes _____ (2) from what is now northern Germany, Holland and Denmark. The first to come _____ (3) the Saxons, joined later by the Jutes and the Angles. The Angles _____ (4) England its name. Britain _____ (5) the protection of only a few Roman legions. The native people _____ (6) not stop the new enemy, known as the Anglo-Saxons. The Celts _____ (7) north and west taking their ancient arts and languages with them. Celtic languages have _____ (8) from most of Europe, but are still _____ (9) in parts of Wales, Ireland and Scotland. The Anglo-Saxons in southern England were (10) _____ to Christianity. As Christianity spread, churches and monasteries (11) _____ all over England.

	A	B	C
1)	begin	began	begun
2)	come	coming	came
3)	are	were	have been
4)	gave	give	were giving

2. Home Reading



Winston Churchill

Sir Winston Churchill was a famous British politician and author. He was the British Prime Minister during World War II and he led Britain to victory over Nazi Germany.

Winston Churchill was born to an aristocratic family on November 30, 1874. At school, he was an independent and rebellious student. He didn't do well and in April 1888, he was sent to Harrow School, a boarding school near London. His father decided to enter him into an army career. It took Winston three tries to pass the entrance exam to the Royal Military College, but when he got there, he was a good student.

In 1895, Churchill's father died. In the same year, Churchill joined the British Army and served in India and Africa. In 1899, Churchill left the army and worked as a war correspondent. He recorded his experiences in *The Story of the Malakand Field Force* (1898) and *The River War* (1899).

In 1900, Churchill became a Member of Parliament for the Conservative Party. In 1904, he switched to the Liberal Party. When he was the First Lord of the Admiralty, he helped modernize the British Navy. He was also enthusiastic about flying and warplanes. In the final year of World War I, he became the Minister of Munitions.

In 1922, Churchill left the Liberal Party and rejoined the Conservative Party. He served as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1929, the Conservative Party lost the elections and Churchill was out of government. He spent the next few years concentrating on his writing and worked on his book *A History of the English Speaking Peoples*.

In the 1930s, Churchill saw the danger of Hitler's Germany. On September 3, 1939, Churchill was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. On May 10, 1940, Churchill became the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence. He placed intelligent and talented men in key positions. He worked closely with U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Soviet Union leader Joseph Stalin. The Allies won the war in 1945.

After the war, Churchill spent six years as the leader of opposition. He warned against Soviet domination in Eastern Europe. In 1951, he returned to the government and was a Member of Parliament until 1964. In 1953, he got the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Winston Churchill died at his London home on January 24, 1965, at the age of ninety.

1 Read the text and answer the following questions.

- 1 How many times did Winston Churchill try to pass the entrance exam to the Royal Military College? _____
- 2 What happened to Churchill in 1900? _____
- 3 What did Churchill do when he was the First Lord of the Admiralty? _____
- 4 When did Winston Churchill become the Prime Minister? _____
- 5 When did World War II end? _____
- 6 What did Churchill warn against after World War II? _____
- 7 When did Churchill get the Nobel Prize? _____

2 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Winston Churchill's father died in 1888. _____
- 2 Churchill served in Africa and India. _____
- 3 Churchill wasn't interested in planes. _____
- 4 In the last year of World War I, Churchill became the Minister of Munitions. _____
- 5 Churchill changed political parties during his career. _____
- 6 Winston Churchill got the Nobel Peace Prize. _____
- 7 Winston Churchill lived a long life. _____