

государственное автономное профессиональное
образовательное учреждение Самарской области
«Самарский колледж сервиса производственного оборудования
имени Героя Российской Федерации Е.В. Золотухина»



В.Х. Акперов

Методическая разработка урока
Дисциплина: Иностранный язык
46.02.01 Документационное обеспечение управления и архивоведение

Самара, 2023

Тема урока: «Урок-тренинг (выполнение тренировочных упражнений)»

Цель урока: Закрепление полученных знаний по теме «Модальные глаголы»

Задачи урока:

1. Практические:

Закрепить понятие «модальные глаголы»;

Закрепление лексики по теме «Образование»;

Закрепить навыки использования модальных глаголов в речи;

2. Развивающие:

Развивать навыки монологической и диалогической речи;

Развивать произносительные навыки;

3. Воспитательные:

Повысить интерес к изучаемому языку;

Формировать навыки интеллектуального труда.

Оборудование:

1. Рабочие тетради.
2. Компьютер
3. Раздаточный материал (распечатки)
4. Таблица модальных глаголов
5. Цветной мел
6. Указка

План урока:

I. Организационный момент.

II. Основной этап урока:

1. Фонетическая разминка.
2. Отработка лексических навыков учащихся (чтение, перевод, новая лексика).
3. Объяснение нового грамматического материала.
4. Упражнение на закрепление нового грамматического материала.

III. Заключительный этап урока.

1. Комментирование домашнего задания;
2. Подведение итогов урока.

Ход урока

1. Организационный момент.

Good morning, my dear students. I am glad to see you. How are you?

We will start our lesson with the duty report.

Who is on duty today?

What date is it today?

Who is absent today?

Your news

Nice. Now let's remember some sounds. Look at the blackboard. I read, you repeat after me.

[ɒ] [ɔ] hobby, concert, opera, offer, probably, because, pop-
ular, doll, model;

[ɔ:] almost, sports, form, water, autograph, important, au-
thor;

[e] pleasure, leisure, general, collect, present;

[æ] relax, category, overlap, handicraft, graphic, ballet,
stamp, attract, ceramic;

[a:] hard, art, dance, drama, part, vast;

[ʌ] become, such, colour, button, other, some, study, sub-
ject, jumble;

[ɪ] actively, possibility, skilfully, knit, kit, fishing, consist,
single;

2. Основной этап урока.

On the last lesson we have spoken about the modal verbs. Today the theme of our lesson is Lesson-training (doing training exercises). The goal of the lesson is consolidation of knowledge of modal verbs. Our tasks are to develop skills of monologue and dialogue speech, oral speech, to increase interest to the foreign language, to form skills of intellectual work.

Let's remember what modal verb is. What is it? What modal verbs do you know?

Студенты говорят, что такое модальный глагол, называют несколько глаголов, которые были изучены ранее (can, may, must, should, to have to).

And now we remember what each modal verb means. Look at the blackboard. You can see the definitions. Your task is to match every verb with the definition.

Verb	Definition
	Means necessity of action over the some conditions
	Means advise or recommendation
	Means request or probability
	Means necessity of action over the duty
	Means physical or mental possibility of action

CAN	SHOULD	MAY	MUST	TO HAVE TO
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Студенты по одному выходят к доске и вписывают глаголы в таблицу.

Good job. Now we work with listening. You will listen to the text about the educational system in the UK twice. Your task is to choose the correct answers.

A. English children must study at Infant school for _____

- 1) three years
- 2) two years
- 3) four years

B. English children move to Junior school _____

- 1) at the age of five
- 2) at the age of six
- 3) at the age of seven

C. It takes English children _____ to get primary education.

- 1) six years
- 2) many years
- 3) years

D. 11 + exam includes _____

- 1) English & Arithmetic
- 2) five disciplines
- 3) English & Arithmetic and some Intelligent testing

E. There are _____ questions and _____ answers in the Intelligent test?

- 1) 100; 5
- 2) 150; 4
- 3) 50; 5

F. Time of the Intelligent test is _____?

- 1) unlimited
- 2) limited
- 3) minimized

G. _____ children can go to Grammar schools.

- 1) After primary school
- 2) children who show good results in 11+ exam
- 3) all

H. Secondary technical school teaches pupils _____ .

- 1) some farming practices
- 2) industrial economy
- 3) industry, commerce, agriculture

I. Comprehensive schools were introduced in _____ .

- 1) 1965
- 2) 1865
- 3) 1956

J. At leaving Comprehensive schools pupils _____ .

- 1) don't take GCSE
- 2) take GCSE
- 3) are easily employed

Ok, great job. Now I want you to listen to your speech. You have short dialogues where the modal verbs are absent. Your task is to fill the gaps. You work in pairs.

— ____ I help you?
— Yes please. I ____ buy a map of London.
— Do you like this one? It's very detailed.
— Yes, it's fine. How much is it?
— Well, it costs twenty pence, but you ____ have it for fifteen pence.
(can, to have to)

— Mummy, ____ I have some sweets?
— You ____, but you ____ not.
— Oh, Mummy, ____ I have some sweets?
— Of course, dear, help yourself. **(can, may)**

— Where ____ I find a telephone?
— You ____ find one at the end of the street.
— ____ I ask you something?
— Of course.
— ____ you tell me the time? My watch doesn't work.
— Certainly, it's exactly two o'clock.
(can, may)

— Excuse me, ____ I sit down?
— Please do.
— Thanks very much.
— Ah, that's better! My name's Brian Sellers.
— Oh, it ____ be very interesting.
— Yes, I work in London. Do you work in London too?
— Yes, I do. **(may, can)**

— Here a cigarette.
— No, thank you. You ____ not smoke here.
— Oh, do you mind if I smoke?
— Yes, I do.
— I'm cold. Are you cold too?
— No, I'm not.
— Oh, you have a paper. I don't like reading.
I prefer talking. **(must)**

— Hello, darling.
— Hello love.
— ____ you go out to a restaurant tonight?
— No, I've cooked a roast. We ____ eat in. **(should, can)**

— Is your husband still working?
— Yes, he is not home yet, but he ____ come soon.
— Wait for him, he's extremely busy.
— It ____ be the phone is ringing.
Answer it, please. **(must, may)**

— Sorry, say that again?
— Just opposite, you've got Bloomsbury Street.
You ____ go down there and it's on your right.

You ____ not miss it.
— Thanks very much.
— That's okay. (**should, can**)

— Do you really ____ go there?
— No, I needn't, but I would rather do it.
— You ____ call them and say you aren't well.
— I ____ do it, but I think I shouldn't.
— OK, then I ____ go with you.
(**must, can, to have to**)

Excellent. The next exercise is to complete the sentences with modal verbs (**can or may**). Translate these sentences.

- 1.... I take it?
2. Let me look at your exercises. I ... help you.
3. I ... not swim, because until this year the doctor did not allow me to be more than two minutes in the water. But this year he says I ... stay in for fifteen minutes if I like, so I am going to learn to swim.
4. Libraries are quite free, and anyone who likes ... get books there.
5. I ... come and see you tomorrow if I have time.
6. Take your raincoat with you: it ... rain today.
7. Do you think you... do that?
8. I ... finish the work tomorrow if no one bothers me any more.
9. ...we come and see you next Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon?
10. What time is it? — It ... be about six o'clock, but I am not sure.

And the last exercises. I ask you some questions. You have to answer.

1. Where can you go to celebrate your birthday?
2. Where can you work after the graduation from the college?
3. May you work now?
4. Do you have to know English in your future profession?
5. How long must you study here?
6. Can you get a higher education?
7. What subjects can you call your favorite?

Home task

In your paper you can see exercises 6 and 7. In the exercise 6 you should use the verbs must, may, or can. In the ex. 7 you should use the verbs may or must.

Упражнение 6. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (**must / may / can**)

1. You _____ not smoke here.
2. _____ you hear that strange noise?
3. He _____ come today or tomorrow.
4. My little brother _____ count to ten.
5. This incident _____ have serious consequences.
6. You _____ have a valid permit to enter.

Упражнение 7. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (**must / may**)

1. I'm not sure but perhaps Roberto _____ leave for Australia soon.
2. You _____ talk to your daughter about her future.
3. You _____ have a visa to travel to some countries.
4. You _____ stop smoking. It is bad for your health.
5. I _____ make sure cargoes reach their destination.
6. However cold it _____ be, we'll go skiing.
7. People _____ take care of future.

Reflection

Green – I liked this lesson

Orange – I had some problems

Red – It was too difficult for me

