

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Цілі: перевірити рівень умінь учнів з аудіювання.

Procedure

Listen to the text and do the task.

JOHN MUIR: AMERICAN NATURALIST

John Muir was an inventor, conservationist, explorer, naturalist, and teacher. He dedicated his life to preserving nature.

Born in Scotland on April 21, 1838, John was one of eight children. He started school when he was three years old. The Scottish countryside was the perfect playground for John. He watched birds, explored meadows and fields, and climbed the ruins of a nearby castle. His early love for hiking, climbing, and nature followed him throughout his life.

In 1849 John's father decided to move to America. He took John and his two younger children with him. The rest of the family arrived from Scotland nine months later. The Muirs settled in Wisconsin. Pioneer work was very hard for young John. Land had to be cleared, and logs had to be cut and split to make fences. Fields had to be plowed, planted, and harvested.

John continued to work on the family farm until he was 22 years old. He then packed his bags, moved to Madison and entered the University of Wisconsin. At the university John studied chemistry, biology, and geology. In the spring of 1864 John set out for Canada. He began a lifelong journey to explore and eventually protect parts of the North American wilderness.

On his first journey to California, John was amazed by the beauty he saw. The clear rivers, towering waterfalls, and great variety of plants and wildlife convinced him that California would be his home. While working for a shepherd, John realized that sheep's hooved feet damaged the delicate plant life.

From these experiences grew John's love of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. When he saw sheep destroy the wilderness, he became more dedicated to finding a way to save it. He became a famous writer on the Sierras. Through his writings and continuous work, Yosemite Valley was soon protected by the state of California.

He found so much destruction of the environment that he set out to save it. His efforts helped make Yosemite a national park in 1890. By 1892, he formed and became the first president of the Sierra Club. He was a respected consultant on conservation matters from then until 1914, when he died.

Choose the right answer.

1) John Muir was born in

- a) America
- b) Great Britain
- c) England

2) He started school in

- a) 1840
- b) 1848
- c) 1841

3) His family decided to move to America when he was

- a) 11
- b) 12
- c) 13

4) In America John helped his family

- a) at the farm

b) on the farm

c) at the plant

5) After university he started exploration of

a) California

b) the north of Canada

c) Nevada

6) He protected the wilderness from destroying by....

a) sheep

b) cows

c) elephants

OVERVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCULPTURE CENTRE

The International Sculpture Center (ISC) is in Hamilton, New Jersey. It started in 1960 under the capable hands of Elden Tefft. At that early time, ISC was at the University of Kansas. It is mainly a website and a magazine. The website launched in 1997. In 2010, the first international conference took place in London, England. In 2006, the ISC press opened with the publications of three books.

The Center is a non-profit organization which works with artists, journalists, architects, curators, patrons, historians, galleries and many other people interested in learning sculpture. ISC exists to give sculptor a supportive place to talk with other sculptors about their work, share their work and educate the public about sculpture and its value in today's world.

ISC offers conferences, publications and education to any that show an interest in sculpture. They publish Sculpture Magazine. The office is in Washington D.C. The website has a directory which allows members to search for an artist and see his works. Anyone can browse through and see their favorite sculptor. The website

lists all the sculptor's achievements and two photos of his favorite sculptures. Articles about the sculptors also appear on the website.

ISC has a number of membership levels: the basic membership, students and seniors, friend and patron. Memberships include Sculpture Magazine (10 issues) both the digital and print additions, The Insider Newsletter, discounts on registration fees and vendor sales and webpage featuring 2 photos and 2 pages of text concerning the sculptor and his work. The Magazine is about half the membership cost and digital edition only \$25.

Upcoming events include Chicago Conference entitled "Process, Patron, and Public" in October during the first weekend. This conference is for sculptors to share their ideas concerning how to involve the public more in contemporary sculpture. The Conference will take place at the Chicago Cultural Center and the School of the Art Institute in Chicago.

February 11-15, 2013 is a symposium in Auckland, New Zealand. The symposium features many trips to private studios including The Farm and Connells Bay Sculpture Park to view Alan Gibb's sculpture.

Besides all the discounts, ISC also has a store where members can buy books and products, like T-shirts at reduced costs. It also has back issues of Sculpture and a directory of sculpture parks and gardens. This directory lists sculpture parks all over the world and is an easy resource to use with or without a membership to the website.

True or False

- 1) The International Sculpture Center started in the middle of the twentieth century.
- 2) Some funds support this organization.
- 3) Anybody who wants to know more about sculpture may join this centre.

4) You can find all the necessary information about your favourite sculptor on the website as in the magazine.

5) No special privileges for members.

6) The main goal of the centre is sharing ideas.

7) Everybody can purchase products from the centre store at a lower price.

Key: 1 T, 2 F, 3 T, 4 T, 5 F, 6 T, 7 F.

Theme : Тематичне оцінювання

Objectives:

practical: to sum up what students have learnt about Ukraine , its geography ,history, culture : festivals and celebrations; to facilitate free speaking by eliciting personal experience and knowledge; to practice in expressing ideas in the subject; to develop listening skills by giving the opportunity to listen to a native speakers; to practice in reading and spelling; to encourage project work (portfolio) ; to revise the topic words, grammar material on the topic "Passive Voice"; to expand students' vocabulary using authentic texts;

developing: to develop creativity, imagination, logical thinking; to develop students' listening, reading and speaking skills; to develop competitive spirit and ability to work in groups and foster team spirit;

educational: to broaden pupil's knowledge about Ukraine; to form positive features of character; to teach to listen and respect ideas of classmates; to teach students the skills of cooperative work; to teach students to appreciate native traditions and customs; to educate interest to the life of people all over the world; to broaden students' outlook; to develop students' respect and positive attitude to other cultures and customs through socio-cultural competence.

Facilities: Course books Solutions, Click on-1, Click on-2 , video films, Internet grammar test, cassette and cassette recorder, personal computers, multimedia whiteboard, handouts, student's portfolio, projects.

I. INTRODUCTION

T. Good morning, dear children! How are you today? I hope everybody is fine. I think you are ready for today. So, let's start our lesson. Our topic for today is ... but look at the screen and guess : What is our topic for today?

(video film “ My Ukraine “)

(student's answers)

T. Well done! Our topic is “Ukraine is our home country”. We sum up what you have learnt about Ukraine , its geography ,history, culture : festivals and celebrations; try to facilitate free speaking by eliciting personal experience and knowledge; to practice in expressing ideas in the subject; to develop listening skills by giving the opportunity to listen to a native speakers; to practice in reading and spelling; to encourage your project works (portfolio) ; to revise the topic words, and grammar material. Today you are accustomed to work in groups in which every member can choose his or her part according to some subtopics, level of knowledge and wish to take part in the work of Student Team Learning. The leaders-|of the groups has already done preliminary work and prepared necessary information for discussion. The task of each group : to prepare a project for some subtopics: geography, history, culture, sport (EURO – 2012 in Ukraine).

II.WARMING UP ACTIVITIES

T. I. Let's play the game . Using handouts find someone who...

- has travelled all over Ukraine;
- knows more than 10 Ukrainian traditional dishes;

- knows more than 5 contemporary Ukrainian writers (actors, artists);
- has met Ukrainian celebrities;
- has watched at least one film produced in Ukraine;
- can name more than 5 famous Ukrainian sportsmen;
- can list 5 prominent people of Ukraine;
- knows 7 wonders of Ukraine.

II. Summarise the information given by everyone, draw a table similar to the one below on the board, and complete it.

Traditional dishes	
Contemporary writers	
Celebrities	
Ukrainian films	
Ukrainian sportsmen	
Prominent people	
Wonders of Ukraine	

III. The main part of the lesson:

Leader of Team 1 . How do you know Ukraine ? Our task is to watch the project.

Project 1 Welcome to Ukraine

Project 2

Now , read the text and fill in the gaps with the words and numbers in the box.

Catherine Bilokur Arsenalna Breadbasket Rakhiv
 Khreshchatyk 1,225 meters 105 meters 1954 Italian 1000 Mikhail Bulgakov
 0.45% 5,5 thousand second

It is interesting to know that...

1.Ukraine possesses the world's greatest resources of fertile black soil called chernozem .It is called".....of Europe" with cereal crops, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hops, corn, flax, vegetables, sugar beets, potatoes, orchards, vineyards, sunflower, tobacco, and cotton.

2. Ukraine occupies only.....of the planet's dry land, but it has approximately 5 per cent of the world's total mineral resources.

3.The center of Europe is in Ukraine! Geographic center of Europe is considered to be in a small Western Ukrainian town..... surrounded by picturesque Carpathian Mountains.

4. Aboutdeposits of valuable minerals exist in Ukraine including coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, manganese, titanium, uranium, bauxite, graphite, salt, potash, potassium, kaolin, sulphur, magnesium, mercury, nickel, gold, garnet, opal and diamonds.

5. The shortest city main street, but at the same time one of the widest and the most spectacular is Street in the Ukrainian capital Kyiv. Its total length is.....

6. The deepest in the world subway (metro) station is located in the Ukrainian capital, Kyiv! It is.....metro station (red line! and its depth is.....!
7. Ukrainian language took the.....place on melodic criteria after.....and it was ranked as the third most beautiful language in the world on such criteria as phonetics, vocabulary, phraseology and sentence structure after French and Persian at a linguistic contest held in Paris in 1934.
8. The heaviest silver coin in the world is a Ukrainian anniversary coin "10 years of hryvnia revival". Its weight is.....grams.It was issued in Ukraine in 2006.
9. Pablo Picasso was delighted with the works of the Ukrainian artist.....(1900-1961). When he saw her at the exhibition inhe said, her works were brilliant and compared her with the famous French painter Seraphine Louis.
- 10.....said about Ukrainian capital and one of the oldest cities in Europe; "There is no more beautiful city in the world than Kyiv".

(student's answers)

Leader of Team 2. Do you remember the words which we often use to speak about different countries and their inhabitants. Read the definition and name the word:

1. **Team 1** .Someone who lives in a particular town, country, or state: who legally belongs to a country and has rights and responsibilities there (**a citizen**).
2. **Team 3**.It is an area of land that is controlled by its own government, president, king, etc. (**a country**).
3. **Team 4**. It is the country where you were born and to which you feel a strong emotional connection (**Motherland**).
4. **Teams** . It is a moral or legal duty to do something (**obligation**).
5. **Teams** Someone who loves his country and is willing to defend it (**a patriot**).
6. **Teams**. Something that you are morally, legally, or officially allowed to do or have (**right**).

Brainstorming

P1.Patriotism is love of and / or devotion to one's country. The word comes from the Greek patris, meaning "fatherland". However, patriotism has had different meanings over time, and its meaning is highly dependent upon context, geography, and philosophy. What does it mean to love your Motherland?

Comment on the quotations,

1. **Team 1** . "Patriotism is your conviction that this country is superior to all others because you were born in it!" *George Bernard Shaw*
2. **Team 2** "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country". *John F. Kennedy*
3. He who loves not his country can love nothing.

Real patriots know their country. Do you know Ukraine? Answer the questions.

1. What is the name of the ancient Slavic state?
2. Did our ancestors believe in one god or in many gods?

3. What holiday do we celebrate on the 24th of August?
4. Who founded Kyiv?
5. Who brought Christianity to Ukraine?
6. Who was the first president of the Ukrainian Peoples Republic?
7. Who was the author of "Testament"?
8. How large is the territory of Ukraine?
9. What is the national Ukrainian currency?
10. Why is one of the cities in Western Ukraine called Lviv?
11. What do you know about Ukrainian cossacks?

(student's answers)

Short additions of team 2.

Project 3. The history of Ukraine.

Leader of Team 3.

P1. For decades, the Western world perceived Ukraine as simply a part of Russia. But borscht, painted eggs and many of the famous Cossack song and dance traditions originated in Ukraine. Western Ukrainians consider themselves to be 100% Ukrainian and the vanguard of their culture, speaking their language and trumpeting their nationalism. In the east, where over 10 million ethnic Russians live, nationalism is less intense, and most people speak Russian.

P2. The origins of Ukraine's national literature go back to medieval Slavic chronicles such as the 12th century Slovo o polku Ihrevim (The Tale of Ihor's Armament). The beginnings of modern Ukrainian literature stem from mid-18th century wandering philosopher Hryhorii Skovoroda, the Ukrainian Socrates. Skovoroda wrote poems and philosophical tracts in Ukrainian aimed at the common person rather than the elite. Taras Shevchenko, an ardent nationalist who was born a serf in 1814 and became a national hero, was the first major writer in Ukrainian. His work launched a golden age of Ukrainian literature. The most talented and prolific writer of the early 20th century was Ivan Franko, whose work spanned fiction, poetry, drama, philosophy and children's stories. Many writers made the Soviet occupation their subject, and many suffered for it. Vasyl Stus' Winter Trees (1968) and Candle in the Mirror (1977) set the agony of dissidence to poetry; Stus eventually was killed in a Soviet labour camp. The Union of Ukrainian Writers in Kiev was instrumental in bringing about independence from the USSR in 1991.

P3 Ukrainian music has its roots in centuries-old oral traditions of bylyny (epic narrative poems) and dumas, which were long lyrical ballads glorifying the exploits of the Cossacks. The roots of Ukrainian folk music lie in the legendary kobzar, wandering minstrels of the 16th and 17th centuries who accompanied their songs of heroic exploits (mostly of the Cossacks) with the kobza, a lute-like instrument. The bandura, a larger instrument with up to 45 strings, replaced the kobza in the 18th century. Bandura choirs were soon all the rage, and the instrument became the national symbol. Today, the Ukrainian Bandura Chorus from Kiev performs worldwide. Mykola Lysenko is probably the best known Ukrainian classical

composer, famous for basing piano works on Ukrainian folk songs. Popular contemporary musicians include the punk band Plach Yeremiyi and the singer-songwriter Nina Matvienko, who draws heavily on Ukrainian folk traditions.

P4. Christianity came to Ukraine late in the 10th century.. Church buildings dominate Ukrainian architecture. Until the 17th century, the key expression was the icon - a small image of Christ, the Virgin, angels or saints, painted on a limewood panel and attributed with healing and spiritual powers. Church murals, mosaics, frescoes and illuminated manuscripts developed at the same time as the icon. The rise of the Cossacks in the 17th century stimulated new schools of secular painting with nationalist themes. After the deadening chill of decades of Soviet Realism, stylistic experimentation and nationalist themes are once again rampant.

P1 Ukrainian cuisine stems from peasant dishes based on grains and staple vegetables like potatoes, cabbage, beets and mushrooms. Meat is typically boiled, fried or stewed. Desserts are usually laden with honey and fruit, mainly cherries and plums, and often baked into sweet breads. While the small dumplings known as varenyky are by far the most popular Ukrainian snack, the sacred dish is salo - pig fat. Salo consumption goes back centuries, and Ukrainians age and prize it as obsessively as the French do wine. Borscht originated in Ukraine and is still the national soup; the beet and mixed-vegetable broth is typically served with cream. Ironically, good Ukrainian food is hard to find in Ukraine, as most top-end restaurants serve trendy Euro cuisine. The best Ukrainian cooking is found in the home; if you get invited to someone's house for a meal, you're in for a treat.

Project 3. The culture of Ukraine.

Leader of Team 4.

P1. Sports such as football and wrestling have been popular in Ukraine since the 19th century. Ukraine has benefited from the Soviet Union's emphasis on sport and physical education and Ukraine was left with hundreds of stadiums, swimming pools, gymnasiums, and other athletic facilities. (slids)

P2. Ukraine is noted for its famous heavyweight boxers - Wladimir and Vitali Klitschko which have won world champion's title many times, and currently hold the WBC, WBO, IBF, IBO and Ring Magazine titles between them.

Ukraine has a professional ice hockey league, the Ukrainian Major League. Their most notable team is Sokil Kyiv. Their national hockey team has competed in several World Championships and the Olympics.

Ukraine also has a known basketball league. The teams are strong enough to make it into the Eurocup basketball championship. The top Ukrainian League is called the Ukrainian Basketball Super League. The next top league is called the Vyscha Liha. The next strongest league is called the Persha Liha.

Ukraine has had several successful female gymnasts, including but not limited to: Lilia Podkopayeva, Tatyana Gutsu, Larisa Latynina, Viktoria Karpenko and more recently Anastasia Koval, Alina Kozich, and Iryna Krasnianska. . (slids)

P3. Oleksandr Vorobiov enjoyed success at the 2008 Beijing Summer Olympics, becoming the bronze medalist on the still rings.

Recently the male gymnasts of Ukraine have enjoyed success at the 2009 European Championships: Oleksandr Vorobiov, 2009 European Championships Silver Medalist on Still Rings ,Nikolay Kuksenkov, 2009 European Championships Bronze Medalist on High Bar.

Rhythmic gymnastics is considered one of the most popular sports ever in Ukraine. Many Ukrainian rhythmic gymnasts such as Anna Bessonova, Natalia Godunko, Olena Vitrychenko and Olexandra Tymoshenko are among the top rhythmic gymnasts in the world. There are many clubs all over Ukraine.

Ukraine is a regular participant in both summer and winter Olympic Games and is successful on the international arena. The country's top achievement at the Olympics to date was at the 1996 Summer Olympics, when they came 9th. At the 1996 Summer Olympics, Ukrainian gymnast Lilia Podkopayeva won the All Around title in the Women's Gymnastics competition (slajds).

P4. Ukraine has four football leagues. The strongest and most popular league is the Ukrainian Premier League, which is also known as the Vyscha Liha (Top league). The second-ranking league the Persha Liha or the Ukrainian First League. The next league down is the Second League or Druha Liha, which is divided into two groups, East (B) and West(A) according to their location. The fourth-level league is Amateur Level. The leagues' competitors change every year. The two lowest-ranking clubs in the Vyscha Liha are relegated to the Persha Liha, while the two top teams of the Persha Liha are promoted to the Vyscha Liha. The two lowest-ranking Persha Liha teams are relegated to the Druha Liha, while the top two teams in the Druha Liha League are promoted to the Persha Liha. Clubs receive three points if they win, one point if they tie, and zero points for a loss. Each team plays each other twice. Teams from all leagues can participate in the Ukrainian Cup. The winners of the Ukrainian Championship and the Ukrainian Cup take part in the Ukrainian Super Cup. Andriy Shevchenko is a famous Ukrainian footballer, who is considered a national hero in Ukraine.

Ukraine will be host to the UEFA European Football Championship in 2012, together with Poland.

Project 4. The history of Ukraine.

IV. Summing up

- T.** Our lesson comes to an end. We discussed today a lot of important questions. We also learnt interesting facts about Ukrainian Cossacks and places of interest in our native land. But the main thing we learned is that we love our

dear Ukraine. It is our task to make it beautiful, powerful, the best country in the world. Let's become real patriots of Ukraine!
Now yours summing shits “ Into my portfolio”

Now I Can

	listen, read and understand the information about Ukraine
	ask and answer on some texts
	understand videos
	use English grammar in a speech
	express my attitude to some topics
	do a project about Ukraine

T. Today we were wonderful. Thank you for your job. Good buy.