**Тема: New Zealand. Climate. Flora and Fauna**

**Цель занятия:**

Овладеть знаниями по теме New Zealand;

**Задачи:**

**Образовательная:**закрепить знания по грамматическим материалам данного раздела;

**Развивающая:**анализировать полученные знания;

**Воспитательная:**воспитать стремление к самообразованию;

**Тип занятия:**

урок усвоения знаний, умений и навыков;

**Методы обучения:**

словесный, наглядный, практический;

**Форма обучения:**

индивидуальная, дифференцированная;

**Межпредметные связи:**

казахский язык, русский язык;

**Средства обучения:**

раздаточный материал, интерактивная доска

**ХОД УРОКА**

**1. Организационная часть:**приветствие, проверка посещаемости по журналу, заполнение журнала.

**2. Опрос пройденного материала:**

2.1 p. 139-153 В.Д Аракин Практич курс англ яз

p. 101 Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика. Сборник упр-ий

**3. Обьяснение нового материала:**

* 1. Vocabulary

legislature

provision

unicameral

electorate

propose

bill

issue

resign

regulation

favor

3.2 Text

Political System

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy. Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of New Zealand and is represented as a head of state by the Governor-General. The Governor-General has only little power and is appointed by the Queen. It is the legislature and Prime Minister that run the national government. Great Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852, when it was a British colony. However, through the years, the New Zealand legislature has changed almost all its provisions. Today the nation has no written constitution.

New Zealand has a unicameral parliament, which is known as the House of Representatives. The people in each of 97 electorates (voting districts) elect one member of Parliament. A parliamentary election is held at least every three years, but it can also be held sooner. All citizens of New Zealand 18 years old or older may vote.

From the House of Representatives an executive cabinet of about 20 ministers is appointed. The Cabinet is led by the Prime Minister of New Zealand. It is usually the leader of the political party that wins the most seats in a parliamentary election. The Cabinet runs the various government departments. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are called the Government. The party that wins the second most seats in a parliamentary election becomes the Opposition. It is the Government that proposes most of new legislation to Parliament. If Parliament votes in favor of a bill, the bill becomes law. In the case that the Government loses the support of the majority in Parliament on an important issue, it must resign and a new election must be held.

Political parties - The principal organizations are the Labour Party and the National Party. There is no clear division between their policies. Traditionally, the Labour Party favours a limited degree of nationalization it means government control and public regulation of industries. The National Party favors free enterprise.

Local government units of New Zealand include 14 regions. Voters in each region elect a governing council. The regions are further divided into 14 cities and 59 districts, each of which is governed by an elected council headed by a mayor.

Questions

1. Who is the head of state in New Zealand?

2. Is there a written constitution?

3. What do you know about New Zealand's Parliament?

4. What are the main political parties in New Zealand?

3.3 Presentation “Education system in New Zealand”

**4. Закрепление пройденного материала:**

**Задание 1. Проверка теоретических знаний по теме Reported Speech (Косвенная речь).**

1. На какое время изменяется время *Present Perfect* при переводе предложения из прямой речи в косвенную?

2. На какое время изменяется время *Future Simple* при переводе предложения из прямой речи в косвенную?

3. На какой модальный глагол изменяется глагол *could* при переводе предложения из прямой речи в косвенную?

4. На какой модальный глагол изменяется глагол *may* при переводе предложения из прямой речи в косвенную?

**Задание 2. Решите 2 теста (только 1 ответ верный). Преобразуйте прямую речь в косвенную.**

1. He says, “You are right.”

a) he says that I am right                                                       b) he says which I right

c) he says I was right                                                   d) he said I are right

2. She says to him, “I have a right to know.”

a) she tells him that she would have a right to know   b) she tell him she have a right to know

c) she says him she has a right to know                       d) she tells him that she has a right to know

**Задание 3. Преобразуйте предложения в косвенную речь.**

1. I thought, “He is going to give up his job”.

2. “Go to your room now and do your homework”, the mother said to her son.

3. The teacher asked Nina, “Do you live far from the school?”

4. “What have you bought me for Christmas?” the little boy asked his parents.

5. Helen: I cannot call you, I’ve lost your phone number.

6. Marina: I’ve lost my ticket.

7.  “Don’t take my ruler, use yours,” Ann said to Harry.

8. Let’s go to a movie.

9. Nick told us, “I saw Jimmy at a party last week.”

10. ‘’Fasten the seat belts!’’ the stewardess said to passengers.

11. ‘’Have you finished reading my book?’’ my friend asked me.

12. ‘’Why are you looking pale? What’s the matter?’’ asked Mother.

13. Sister: I have been looking for you everywhere, Robbie.

14. David: It’s a bit cold today. I’m going to wear a pullover.

15. Mother said, ‘’Alice, don’t interrupt the grown-ups.’’

16. ‘’Let’s begin the meeting,’’ said the chairman.

17. ‘Eat more fruit and vegetables’, the doctor said.

The doctor said …

18. ‘Shut the door but don’t lock it’, she said to us.

She told …

19. ‘Can you speak more slowly? I can’t understand’, he said to me.

He asked …

20. Don’t come before 6 o’clock’, I said to him.

I told …

**Degrees of comparison**

Put the adjective in brackets in the correct form:

1. Happiness and health are (important) than money.

2. Is Pat (intelligent) than Brian?

3. The 21st of June is (long) day in the northern hemisphere.

4. It is (cheap) restaurant in the town.

5. He is (old) than all the students.

Translate into English:

6. Волга длиннее, чем Днепр.

7. Это самое высокое здание в мире.

8. Английский язык труднее французского?

9. Мой брат моложе меня.

10. Мери – самая красивая из этих девушек.

Put the adjective in brackets in the correct form:

1. This is (big) building in the world.

2. I thought she was (young) than me.

3. The 5th is Beethoven’s (popular) symphony.

4. The Pacific is (deep) ocean.

5. It is (hot) here than in London.

Translate into English:

6. Зимой дни короче, чем летом.

7. Джордж – самый высокий парень в группе.

8. Я думаю, обезьяны (monkeys) – самые забавные животные в мире.

9. Осенью холоднее, чем летом.

10. Колибри (humming bird) – самая крошечная (tiny) птица в мире.

Put the adjective in brackets in the correct form:

1. The Mississippi is (long) than the Thames.

2. He is one of (rich) people in the world.

3. It was (bad) mistake in my life.

4. Yesterday you looked sad, but today you look (happy).

5. In Almaty the prices (high) than in other cities of our country.

Translate into English:

6. Жирафы (giraffes) большие, но слоны больше.

7. Волга длиннее Темзы.

8. Она самая красивая девушка в группе.

9. Он на 2 года старше тебя.

10. В феврале меньше дней, чем в марте.

**5. Подведение итогов занятия:**рефлексия.