

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
АВИАЦИОННЫЙ ТЕХНИКУМ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО АВТОНОМНОГО ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО  
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «САМАРСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ  
ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ АКАДЕМИКА С.П. КОРОЛЁВА»**

**Конспект открытого урока по английскому языку для студентов 1 курса  
по теме «The Russian Federation».**

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**Тема:** «The Russian Federation».

**Вид урока:** Урок совершенствование и развитие речевой деятельности обучающихся.

**Цели урока:**

Образовательные:

- Активизация тематического материала.
- Развитие интеллекта обучающихся.
- Совершенствование коммуникативных навыков обучающихся - говорение, аудирование, монологическая и диалогическая речь, письмо.

Развивающие:

- Развитие коммуникабельности, самостоятельности, умения выделять главную информацию в тексте.
- Развитие мышления, памяти и внимания.

Воспитательные:

- Развитие страноведческой компетенции.
- Воспитание патриотизма, уважения и любви к родному краю и культуре родного языка.
- Воспитание чувства взаимопомощи и внимания друг к другу.
- Развитие мотивации к изучению иностранного языка.
- Развитие познавательной активности.

**Сопутствующие задачи:**

1. Развитие умений смыслового чтения.
2. Развитие умений устной речи.
3. Тренировка навыков монологической и диалогической речи, правильное использование лексических и грамматических единиц.

**Методы обучения:** фронтальная беседа, индивидуальная работа, парная и групповая работы. Технологии проблемного обучения и смыслового чтения.

**Этапы урока:**

1. Организационный момент. Задание на соотнесение слов с их переводом.
2. Чтение текста. Основное понимание содержания текста. Ответы на общие вопросы по тексту.
3. Детальное понимание содержания текста. Упражнение: правда или ложь?
4. Работа в группах. Смысловое чтение и заполнение схемы.
5. Работа в парах «Поделись своими знаниями».
6. Проблемное задание. Разъяснение фактов.
7. Домашнее задание: разгадывание чайворда.
8. Подведение итогов. Выставление оценок.

## Проект урока.

**Good morning pupils! What is the weather like today? What landscape can you admire through the window? Do you like the place you live? Do you like people around you?**

**Can you guess the topic of our today's lesson referring to my questions?**

...

**Yes, we are Russians and we live in Russia. I believe that you are proud of your country and your nationality. And today we are going to speak about the Russian Federation. So, let's imagine that some athletes from Britain are going to visit our college and take part in sport competitions. You should be able to tell them about Russia, its climate, nature, geographical position, political system and economic situation. So let's practice our knowledge and do the following tasks.**

### I. Match the words with their translations:

a) Country	1) Осуществлять
b) To wash	2) Протекать
c) To cover	3) Покрывать
d) To border	4) Пейзаж
e) Scenery	5) Равнины
f) Steppes	6) Пустыни
g) Plains	7) Нефть
h) Desert	8) Железная руда
i) Mountain chain	9) Медь
j) To flow	10) Граничить
k) Oil	11) Степи
l) Iron ore	12) Омывать
m) Copper	13) Страна
n) Legislative power	14) Уменьшаться
o) To exercise	15) Сложный
p) Complicated	16) Горная цепь
q) To decrease	17) Законодательная власть

**II. Read the text and answer the questions: Where is Russia situated? What is the capital of Russia? What is the total area of Russia? What is the climate in Russia? What mineral resources are there in our country? Who is the Head of State?**

### The Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the Northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers – the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena – flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The largest lakes are Lake Peipus, Lake Khanka, Lake Ladoga, Lake Onega. The world's deepest lake (1,600 metres) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma. The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities. At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation. The industrial production is decreasing. The prices are constantly rising, the rate of inflation is very high. People are losing their jobs because many factories and plants are going bankrupt.

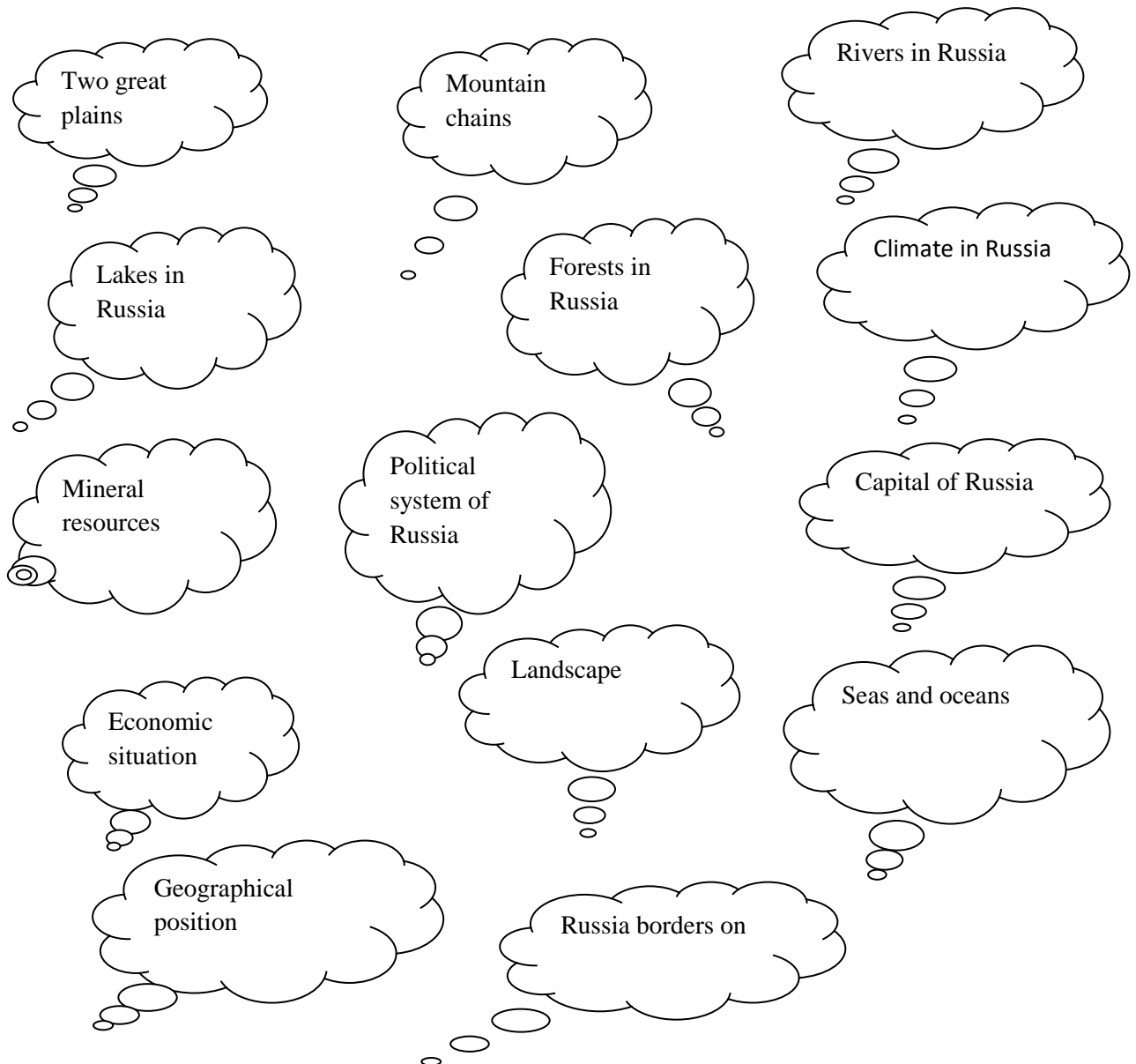
But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world. I'm sure that we, the younger generation, can do very much to make Russia as strong and powerful as it used to be.

### **III. Say if the statements are True or False:**

- 1) Russia is a small country.
- 2) It occupies about one seventh of dry land.
- 3) The vast territory of Russia lies in the Northern part of Europe and in the Southern part of Asia.
- 4) Its total area is over 150 million square kilometers.
- 5) Russia is washed by three oceans.
- 6) The northern and eastern coasts of Russia are washed by the White Sea, the Barents Sea and the Okhotsk Sea.
- 7) The land of Russia varies a lot from heavy forests to barren deserts, from high peaked mountains to deep valleys.
- 8) Russia is located in the taiga.
- 9) The Urals is the longest mountain chain. It separates Europe from Asia.
- 10) There is one type of climate on the territory of Russia.
- 11) in the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round.
- 12) The climate of Siberia is tropical.
- 13) The Volga River is the smallest river in Europe (3690 km).
- 14) The Volga runs into the Caspian Sea which is in reality, the largest lake in the world.

- 15) The Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.
- 16) Russia has few natural resources.
- 17) Russia has deposits of coal, oil, iron ore, gold, nickel.
- 18) Russia borders on five countries.
- 19) The population of Russia is about 150 million people.
- 20) The Russian Federative Republic is a Monarchy.

**IV. Fill in the Scheme. Work in groups and find information in the text.**



**V. Share your knowledge about Russia according to the plan. Use the Scheme. Work in pairs:**

- Let's discuss Russia and share our knowledge!
- I know that Russia has two great plains: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland.
- I know that Russia has forests in ... .
- I know that Russia is a parliamentary republic.
- I know that ... .

**VI. Get the fact and say about:**

- The largest country
- 10 hours
- 6 days
- 10 time zones
- From the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean
- The Volga
- A wide range of climates
- +20 degrees to -25 degrees
- Lake Baikal
- Mount Elbrus
- Steppes
- Tundra
- Taiga

**Answers:**

- Russia is the largest country in the world.
- It takes 10 hours to cross it by plane.
- A train journey from Moscow to Vladivostok on the Transsiberian Express takes 6 days.
- Russia has 10 time zones.
- Russia stretches from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean.
- The Volga is the longest river in the Europe.
- Russia has a wide range of climates.
- Russia has harsh winters with lots of snow, but the summers are quite warm. The temperature is from +20 degrees to -25 degrees.
- Lake Baikal is 636 km long and 80 km wide. It's the biggest fresh water reservoir. The water is very clean.
- Mount Elbrus is the highest peak in the country.
- Steppes cover all the South of Russia. They have rich black soil.
- Tundra is frozen most of the year. There aren't any trees there. Reindeer live there.
- Taiga is a thick forest with a lot of dark pines, fir and cedar trees. Many species of wildlife live there.

**VII. Your homework is to guess the lineword «The Russian national clothes».**

a)											
b)											
c)											
d)											
e)											
f)											

- A) It was an 18<sup>th</sup> century peasant shirt. People wore it every day and on holidays at work and at home.
- B) People wore it in winter. They were made of sheepskin with fur on the inside.
- C) Women wore it in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It could be a sleeveless dress or a high skirt with strips.

- D) It was worn in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was decorated with gold, silver and pearl stones. It was very expensive and handed down from generation to generation.
- E) They were the best shoes, which were worn over homespun onuchi.
- F) They were felt warm shoes. People wore them in winter.

**Answers:**

- a) Kosovorotka
- b) Polushubok
- c) Sarafan
- d) Kokoshnik
- e) Lapti
- f) Valenki

**VIII. So, some of you worked very well. So, I put you good marks. (P1 gets 5, P2 gets 4 ...).  
Thank you for your attention, the lesson is over. Goodbuy!**