Государственное профессиональное образовательное учреждение

«Тульский педагогический колледж»

English for Special Purposes

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Пояснительная записка

Пособие «**The Modern World of Professions, The Choice of Profession»,** адресованное студентам первого года обучения, изучающим иностранный язык (английский) в качестве общеобразовательного предмета, рассчитано на 20 часов.

Студенты познакомятся с основными понятиями и особенностями подготовки учителя начальных классов, спецификой работы и основными принципами деятельности учителя, узнают некоторую деловую лексику, обсудят роль иностранного языка в работе учителя. Студенты обобщат знания об известных деятелях культуры и искусства нашей страны и стран изучаемого языка, поговорят о писателях, поэтах, художниках тульского региона.

Должное внимание в пособии уделяется развитию грамматических навыков. Герундий, инфинитив и страдательный залог отрабатываются с применением профессиональной лексики в устной и письменной речи.

Студенты потренируются в аудировании, чтении, поисковом и с полным пониманием, будут совершенствовать устную речь, монологическую и диалогическую. Пособие облегчит в дальнейшем изучение профессионально-ориентированных тем и перевод профессионально-ориентированных текстов.

**UNIT I**

**Task I. Brainstorming.** *Think of the nouns, verbs and adjectives connected with the teacher’s profession.*

*e.g. school – n, study – v, creative – adj*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **nouns** | **verbs** | **adjectives** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**Task II.** *Study the vocabulary and make up five sentences with some of these words:*

education

teaching

learning

pedagogy

assessment

ability

behaviour

curriculum

exercise book

a primary school

a primary school teacher

knowledge

length of the school year

lesson plan

a child’s character

term

**Task III.** *Read the text and answer the questions.*

The profession of a primary school teacher

The profession of a primary school teacher is a very difficult job. It implies great responsibility and a lot of activities of different kinds both in class and at home. The teacher corrects a lot of exercise books, writes lesson plans, thinks about school, lessons and pupils, so the teacher’s job is very specific.

On the one hand, a good teacher does not only give knowledge but also serves a model of behaviour for his or her pupils, especially the young ones. He or she forms the pupils’ attitude to the subject. The manner in which he or she teaches matters a lot. On the other hand, a teacher mustn’t forget that he or she must study from the pupils. Studying is a constant process for a teacher.

The teacher’s task is not only to provide the pupils with information, but also to prepare them for everyday life, to make them good and responsible citizens of the society. While communicating with children a teacher studies them. The teacher must know the pupils’ interests beyond the classroom, share their concerns, and learn about their needs and abilities. He or she must be well aware of the pupils’ good and bad sides, too. Classroom climate depends a lot on the relations between a teacher and a pupil. Mutual respect of the teacher and the pupils is necessary if one wants to create a good and fruitful atmosphere at the lesson.

The main aim of education is to help children to live in the community and to prepare for real life situations. School becomes a place for work and play, for living and learning. A teacher takes an active part in shaping a child’s character, fostering honesty, kindness, and cooperation.

1. Why is the profession of a primary school teacher a very difficult job?
2. What does a primary school teacher prepare for the lessons at home?
3. Why studying is a constant process for a teacher?
4. What should a teacher know about his pupils?
5. What does classroom climate depend on?
6. What is mutual respect of the teacher and the pupils necessary for?
7. What is the main aim of education?

**Vocabulary and Grammar**

**Task IV.** *Study the forms of the Gerund and do the exercises.*

**The Gerund**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| indefinite active | writing |
| indefinite passive | being written |
| active perfect | having written |
| perfect passive | having been written |

e.g. I don’t remember reading this book before.

She started playing the piano as a child.

**Exercise 1.***Read and translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. The children enjoyed playing games in the yard.
2. Does your work involve teaching children PE?
3. I don’t fancy going to the concert.
4. Could you please stop playing cards?
5. I wonder what prevented him from taking part in the competition.
6. I love doing sums.
7. The teacher will follow his students’ learning and help them with the tasks.
8. My father thinks I am not capable of being good at Maths.
9. By writing a lesson plan she prepared for the next day classes.
10. Using special computer applications helps conducting better lessons.

**Exercise 2*.****In every sentence use the Gerund formed from one of the given verbs. В каждом из предложений заполните пробел герундием, образованным на основе одного из глаголов* (*try, steal, meet, look, write, make, be run, wash, play, eat, splash, go, drive, take*).

e.g. Do you miss \_\_\_ tennis every afternoon? - Do you miss playing tennis every afternoon?

1. Could you please stop \_\_\_ so much noise? 2. I don’t enjoy \_\_\_ letters. 3. Does your job involve \_\_\_ a lot of people? 4. I considered \_\_\_ the job, but in the end I decided against it.

5. If you use the shower, try and avoid \_\_\_ water on the floor. 6. Jake gave up \_\_\_ to be an actor and decided to become a teacher. 7. Have you finished \_\_\_ your hair yet? 8. The phone rang while Ann was having dinner. She didn’t answer it; she just went on \_\_\_ . 9. She admitted \_\_\_ the car but denied \_\_\_ it dangerously. 10. Why do you keep on \_\_\_ at me like that? 11. They had to postpone \_\_\_ away because their son was sick. 12. If you cross the street without looking, you risk \_\_\_ over by a car.

**Exercise 3.***Use the words from the vocabulary list below in the blanks:*

1. A good teacher gives\_\_\_ and serves a model of \_\_\_ for his or her young pupils.
2. The profession of \_\_\_ implies great responsibility and a lot of activities in class and at home.
3. A teacher takes an active part in shaping \_\_\_.
4. The manner of \_\_\_ matters a lot.
5. The knowledge of the \_\_\_ is important for writing \_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| a child’s character knowledge teaching behavior lesson plans a primary school teacher curriculum |

**UNIT II**

**The Main Principles of a Primary School Teacher’s Work**

**Task I. Brainstorming.** *Think what the teacher does in class and at home. Write your ideas:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| At school | At home |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |

**Task II.** *Read the text to confirm or change your ideas and do the task:*

## ****What is a primary school teacher?****

Primary school teachers teach young children from the ages of six or seven to 11. Primary school teachers are involved with the social, emotional, intellectual, physical and moral development of the pupils in their class. They ensure that children have good **numeracy** and **literacy** levels before going to secondary school. A primary school teacher works with one single class for the entire **academic year** and is responsible for teaching **a wide range of subjects**.

## ****What does a primary school teacher's working day look like?****

A primary school teacher's main responsibility is **to plan and conduct lessons**. Teachers often get involved with **extra-curricular activities** such as sports, school trips or school plays.

Primary school teachers are also expected to prepare **teaching materials**, **handouts** and **learning resources**, mark children's work, and **attend** parent-teacher meetings. Primary school teachers should **be polite** with colleagues, parents and children, be an example for their students.

Other activities that a primary school teacher is responsible for include:

* developing appropriate social skills and abilities in children
* motivating and inspiring children
* maintaining discipline in the classroom
* assessing and recording children's progress
* keeping up to date with changes and development to the curriculum
* raising concerns if they notice issues with a particular child
* working with and communicating with parents
* taking part in meetings
* organising and participating in extra-curricular activities.

*Fill in the table with the activities of a primary school teacher inside the classroom and outside the classroom. Add your ideas if necessary.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| inside the classroom | outside the classroom |
|  |  |
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**Vocabulary and Grammar**

**Exercise 1.***Use the Gerund or the Infinitive in the following sentences.*

1. Primary school teachers ensure that children have good numeracy and literacy levels before (to go/going) to secondary school.
2. A primary school teacher is responsible for (to teach/teaching) awide range of subjects.
3. A primary school teacher's main responsibility is (to plan/planning) and conduct lessons.
4. Primary school teachers are expected (to prepare/preparing) teaching materials.
5. A primary school teacher is responsible for (to develop/developing) social skills and abilities in children.
6. It is necessary (to organize/organizing) and (participate/participating) in extra-curricular activities.
7. The teacher’s work includes (to assess/assessing) children's progress.
8. The teacher must (to work/working) with parents.
9. It is important (to motivate/motivating) and (to inspire/inspiring) children.
10. It is the task of the teacher (to keep up/keeping up) to date with changes in the sphere of education.

**Task III.** *Speak about the work of a primary school teacher.*

**UNIT III**

**The First Day In a New Class**

**Task I.** *Answer the questions:*

1. When did you go to the first form?
2. What was your school like?
3. Did you like the teacher?
4. What was the name of your first teacher?
5. Do you remember your first day at school well? Describe it.

# Task II. *Read the text, answer the questions and add your ideas of what teachers do on the first day of school.*

# First Day Tips for New Primary School Teachers

Without a doubt, the first day is the most important day of the school year. It’s the day teachers begin to introduce rules, establish routines, practice procedures, and learn which kids need to be moved to a different seat. Of course, it’s the day you meet your new students. The question is: what to do on this most important day?

There is no one right way to run the first day of school. Generally, on the first day, it’s best to be organized, clear, confident, and, if possible—a little funny. Kids like funny. It sets them at ease. It’s also important that you do what works for you. On the first day, a teacher should have two goals. The first is to make your new students feel relaxed and comfortable. The second is this: When the children leave school, and their parents ask them if they like their new teacher, you want them to say yes.

Questions:

1. Why is the first day of school the most important one?
2. Is there the one right way to run the first day of school?
3. Which goals should a teacher have on the first day?
4. What are other ideas of what a teacher does on the first day?

**Task III.** *Think of the ways to make your lesson more interesting.*

* Recollect your school days and say what methods your teachers used to make you interested.

e.g. The teacher used physical activities when we were tired.

* Read about some ideas how to make a lesson more interesting. Which of them will work? Why?

# Some Ideas to Make Your Lesson More Interesting

### **1. **Give Me Five****

An oldie but a goldie. Get children to draw around one hand. Then, they should label each finger with something they’ve gained from the lesson. Ask these questions:

* Thumb: What have you learned this lesson?
* Index finger: What skills have you used?
* Middle: What did you find hard today?
* Ring: What have you improved on today?
* Pinkie: What do you need to remember for next time?

### **2. **Bingo****

This is a classic plenary idea! If you’re introducing your class to some new vocab or tricky words, then why not play bingo to consolidate their knowledge?

### **3. **Quiz Time****

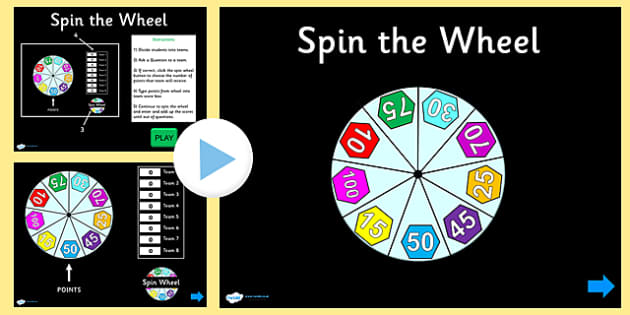
Get your game show voice ready. A quiz is a good way to make your plenaries interactive, which will keep children more engaged in lessons.

Don’t worry - there’s no need to spend hours creating the perfect game. No one wants to read pages and pages of instructions.

Instead, simply enter your questions into this Spin the Wheel Plenary Quiz!

There are endless topics to make a quiz about, from fractions to polar bear habitats.

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/create>



### **4. **Memorise the Keywords****

This is a great example of retrieval practice. To make learning stick, get kids them to memorise keywords from the lesson.

Put all of the words up on the board and give children a few minutes to memorise as many as they can.

Then, take the words away. How many can they remember?

As long as you don’t make it too competitive, this is a fun way to end any lesson.

### **5. **X and O****

Playing a game in class has many benefits: it’s interactive, it’s fun and it will help children remember what they learned in the lesson.

# Task IV. *In pairs make up a similar activity and present it to the group.*

**UNIT IV**

**Business English for a Teacher**

**Task I.** *Fill in the blanks in the dialogue with the words from the table.*

|  |
| --- |
| headmistress form teacher primary school teacher  students deputy head children |

A: Good morning, let me introduce myself, my name is Helen Tailor. I am your new \_\_\_\_.

B: Good morning, Helen, very pleased! I am ­­\_\_\_\_\_. We are glad to see you in our school. Here is \_\_\_\_ , Miss Brown. She will introduce you to your class.

A: Good morning, Miss Brown. How many \_\_\_\_ are there in my class?

C: Good morning, Miss Tailor, nice to meet you! There are 25 \_\_\_\_ in the class where you will be a \_\_\_\_. Let’s go and meet them.

**Task II.** *Match the following school staff with their job description.*

|  |
| --- |
| head teacher head of department PE teacher learning support assistant  caretaker librarian deputy head lab technician |

1. I teach volleyball and basketball and other sports.
2. I run the English department.
3. I provide extra help in the classroom.
4. I make sure the doors are locked at night.
5. I am the boss!
6. I am in the charge of the library.
7. I am number 2.
8. I help science teachers prepare their experiments.

**Task III.** *Learn what skills you must possess to become a primary school teacher.*

[Primary school teachers](https://www.thoughtco.com/power-of-preparation-and-planning-3194263) must possess the following skills:

* have patience
* be able to collaborate with other teachers
* explain new concepts
* engage students in learning
* manage classroom
* adapt lessons
* work with diverse backgrounds
* be a leader
* communicate and interact with parents, teachers, and students
* solve problems that may arise
* facilitate social relationships
* serve as a role model
* supervise activities
* attend seminars and meetings
* deliver instruction based on individual needs

Effective teachers thrive in professional development courses. They know that you can never learn too much, and they attend seminars, workshops, and anything that will make them a better teacher.

**Task IV.** *Read the dialogue and dramatise it.*

Teaching is an Amusing Job

Ann: Hello, Jane!

Jane: Hello, Ann!

Ann: I know you’ve just graduated from college, haven’t you?

Jane: Oh, yes, I got a degree last week.

Ann: What are you going to do?

Jane: I am going to teach children.

Ann: Oh, but don’t you think you’ll get bored with the same routine year

after year, teaching and teaching…

Jane: Well, you are completely wrong. Teaching is terribly stimulating.

Children like to play, investigate the world. They are full of energy and

amusement. Try and find some other job in which you can play and

entertain yourself.

Ann: Do you intend to play with them?

Jane: Just to the point. Each lesson can be a game in which children are taught

to discover something interesting and new for them. They are playful by

nature that is why I’ll be involved in play too. And it’ll give me a real joy

for all my working life.

Ann: Well, it sounds nice. Good luck in your future career.

**UNIT V**

**The Role of a Foreign Language for a Teacher**

**Task I.** *Answer the questions about your learning foreign languages.*

1. When did you start learning English? Where?
2. Who was your first English teacher?
3. Did you like your English classes?
4. What kind of activities did you like most?
5. Which poems or counting-out rhymes do you remember?

**Task II.** *Watch the video “Why Study English” and write five reasons to learn English.*

**Task III.** *Look through the text and add more reasons to study English.*

**Reasons to Learn English**

Learning English is important and people all over the world decide to study it as a second language. Many countries include English as a second language in their school syllabus and children start learning English at a young age.

However, **do you know why** learning English is so important? Here are ten good reasons to take an English language course.

1. English is the most commonly spoken language in the world. One out of five people can speak or at least understand English!

2. English is the language of science, of aviation, computers, diplomacy, and tourism. Knowing English increases your chances of getting a good job in a multinational company within your home country or of finding work abroad.

3. English is the official language of 53 countries. That is a lot of people to meet and speak to.

4. English is spoken as a first language by around 400 million people around the world.

5. English is the language of the media industry. If you speak English, you won't need to rely on translations and subtitles anymore to enjoy your favourite books, songs, films and TV shows.

6. English is also the language of the Internet. Many websites are written in English – you will be able to understand them and to take part in forums and discussions.

7. English is based on a simple alphabet and it is fairly quick and easy to learn compared to other languages.

8. English is not only useful – it gives you a lot of satisfaction. Making progress feels great. You will enjoy learning English, if you remember that every hour you spend gets you closer to perfection.

9. Since English is spoken in so many different countries there are thousands of schools around the world that offer programmes in English. If you speak English, there're lots of opportunities for you to find an appropriate school and course to suit your academic needs.

10. Because it's fun! By learning English, you will also learn about other cultures. Few experiences will make you grow as a person more than learning the values, habits and way of life in a culture that is different from yours.

**Task IV.** *Watch the video “English, a Global Language”, read the text, pay special attention to the importance of the knowledge of English for a teacher and answer the questions.*

**English as an International Language**

The ability to understand and communicate in other languages is increasingly important in our society and in the global economy. Languages contribute to the **cultural and linguistic richness of our society**, **to personal fulfillment**, **mutual understanding**, commercial success and international trade and global citizenship.

People speak English not only in Great Britain and the United States. Britain has more than 56 million inhabitants who speak English as their native language. Altogether about 350 million people in the world speak English as their first language. It is an official language in more than 60 countries and this means that another 160 million people use English as their second language.

Over two thirds of the world’s scientists write in English. Three quarters of the world’s mail is in English. 85% of the information in computers in the world is in English, too.

English is also the language of pop music, **advertising** and teaching. Singapore is one of the largest ports in the world. It is an independent republic. Children in schools used to have their lessons in Chinese because the majority of the population is Chinese. Now teachers use English as the main language of teaching.

India has 15 main languages and hundreds of dialects, but English is the language of Parliament, legal and medical professions. There are over a thousand newspapers in India in the English language.

You must learn English if you work for an international airline. The control tower communicates with pilots all over the world in English. Almost all multi-national companies do business in English. When a German company director meets a customer from Greece to discuss a new project and to sign a contract, they talk to each other in the English language.

Everywhere industrial companies label their products in English. It is not because Britain and the United States are the biggest export markets in the world, but because English has become an international language.

The **knowledge** of English is also **important** for a teacher, because nowadays teachers take part in **professional competitions**, communicate with their **colleagues** from other countries, read literature on **methodology** in English to learn about the latest **developments** in teaching and education. As teachers should be **computer literate** and use ICT (**Internet Computer Technologies**) widely, English will also help to master them. Besides, teachers often take their students on **exchange trips** abroad where English becomes the only possible language of communication.

**Questions**

1 What does the knowledge of languages contribute to?

2 How many people in the world speak English as their native language?

3 What is the number of people who use English as their second language?

4 In what spheres of life is English used?

5 Why is it necessary to know English if you work for an international airline?

6 What is the role of English in business?

7 Why are products often labeled in English?

8 It is important for a teacher to know English, isn’t it? Why?

**Outstanding People of Russia and English-speaking Countries**

**UNIT VI**

**Famous Cultural Workers of Russia**

**Task I.** *Answer the questions.*

1. What famous Russian writers and poets do you know?
2. What famous Russian composers do you know?
3. What famous Russian painters do you know?
4. Which of them lived in Tula region?
5. Have you been to Yasnaya Polyana? What have you leaned there about Leo Tolstoy?
6. Have you been to Polenovo? What did you like most in the estate-museum?
7. Did you manage to visit Dargo-fest in Arsenyevo in June 2024?
8. Which writers and poets who lived in Tula region do you know?
9. Can you name any other famous people of our region?
10. What other forms of art is Russia famous for?

**Task II.** *Read the text about Russian culture and fill in the table.*

**Russian Culture**

Our country has long-lasting cultural traditions. It is the motherland of a number of world-famous writers, poets, painters, sculptors, composers, musicians and other cultural workers. Russia has contributed much to the world culture.

Our greatest poet, Alexander Pushkin is known and loved all over the world. Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Anton Chekhov are prominent writers who knew human nature and masterfully described their characters.

The poet and novelist Ivan Bunin was the first Russian writer who received The Nobel Prize for Literature in 1933.

We are proud of our famous composers and musicians. Peter Tchaikovsky, Sergey Rachmaninov, Sergey Prokofiev, Modest Mussorgsky composed the immortal music played and understood by music lovers nowadays. To Alexander Dargomyzhsky, a composer who was born in Tula region, Dargo-fest is devoted which will be held annually from now on in Arsenyevo, Tula region.

The paintings of outstanding Russian artists can be admired in The Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, in the Russian Museum in St Petersburg and many other museums of our country. Who hasn’t heard of the names of Repin, Serov, Shishkin, Surikov, Vasnetsov? We saw the reproductions of their paintings in textbooks, we decorate our homes by putting them on the wall. The artist who lived and worked in Tula region is Dmitry Polenov. We can visit his estate-museum and enjoy his paintings and other works there.

Russia is also famous for its ballet which is appreciated in the world.

Russia is one of the few countries that have preserved the historical tradition and features of folk arts and crafts. Russia’s heritage is really enormous and priceless.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Writers and poets | Composers | Artists |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**Task III.** *Speak about a famous Russian writer, poet, composer or painter.*

**Task IV.** *Study the use of the passive voice and do the exercises.*

**Vocabulary and Grammar**

**Passive Voice**

**to be+Participle II**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Active Voice** | **Passive Voice** |
| **Present Simple** | She writes the letter | The letter is written |
| **Past Simple** | She wrote the letter | The letter was written |
| **Future Simple** | She will write the letter | The letter will be written |
| **Present Continuous** | She is writing the letter | The letter is being written |
| **Past Continuous** | She was writing the letter | The letter was being written |
| **Present Perfect** | She has written the letter | The letter has been written |
| **Past Perfect** | She had written the letter | The letter had been written |
| **Future Perfect** | She will have written the letter | The letter will have been written |

**Exercise 1.** *Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the translation of the verbs in the Passive Voice.*

1. Alexander Pushkin is known and loved all over the world.
2. Human nature is masterfully described in the novels of Leo Tolstoy and Fyodor Dostoyevsky.
3. The Nobel Prize for Literature was received by Ivan Bunin in 1933.
4. Alexander Dargomyzhsky was born in Tula region.
5. The paintings of outstanding Russian artists can be admired in many museums of our country.
6. Russian ballet is appreciated in the world.

**Exercise 2.** *Use the verbs in brackets in the Passive Voice.*

1. Numeracy and literacy (to teach) in the primary school.
2. A wide range of subjects (to teach) by a primary school teacher.
3. Primary school teachers (expect) to prepare teaching materials, handouts and learning resources.
4. Children's work (to mark) by teachers.
5. The first day of the school year is the day when new students (to meet).
6. Physical activities can (to use) when we were tired.
7. English (speak) in many countries of the world.
8. Programmes in English (to offer) in thousands of schools around the world.
9. Students often (to take) on exchange trips abroad where English becomes the only possible language of communication.
10. Dargo-fest (to hold) annually from now on in Arsenyevo, Tula region.

**UNIT VII**

**Monologue about cultural workers**

**Task I.** *Prepare a talk about your favourite writer, poet, composer or painter using the plan.*

1. Who is your favourite *writer, poet, composer or painter?*
2. When and where was he/she born?
3. What do we know about his/her life?
4. What are his/her most famous works?
5. Where can you see/listen to them?
6. How is their heritage used now?
7. What is your favourite work by this writer, poet, composer or painter? Why?

**Famous teachers**

**Task II.** *Add your ideas about what great teachers help learners to achieve and about their activities.*

**UNIT VIII**

**Famous teachers**

**Task I.** *Look through the texts about some famous teachers of the past and present and fill in the table.*

[**John Amos Comenius**](http://festivals.iloveindia.com/teachers-day/famous-teachers/johann-amos-comenius.html)(1592 - 1670)   
was one of the finest educational theorists, known as the 'Father of Modern education'. Comenius was also the pioneer of modern educational policies. He believed in holistic education and made use of images in textbooks for better understanding. According to Comenius, education was a necessity for the whole of mankind. Comenius encouraged teaching children in Latin. He was also credited for founding formal education for women.   
  
He was convinced that pictures were inherent to education and had to be included in textbooks. He also stated that the school curriculum must grow from simple to complex with reviews, which would make the learning process easy. He believed that the subjects that were taught in school should be more practical with demonstrations and direct observations.

**Konstantin Dmitrievich Ushinskii** (1824-1870) was an outstanding Russian teacher. He was born in 1824 in Tula.

Ushinskii’s pedagogical theories were based on the idea that upbringing must be national in spirit. He believed in their right of the working people to a complete education. He extolled the Russian language, Russian literature and history, and the Russian landscape.

He believed that religion played a positive role in the development of morality, but also supported the separation of education and the schools from religion. He considered that the chief factors in the moral development of the individual were social and historical.

Ushinskii developed an integrated system of didactics that presented the principles for selecting the content of education and adapting it to the needs of children which enabled teachers to organize the cognitive activity of children. Ushinskii’s aim was to stimulate the child’s activity and independence during the learning process. The task of the teacher was to “teach how to learn” and to help the pupil find his place in life. Ushinskii’s methodological manuals for teachers focused on primary education. His pedagogical theories were ahead of their time.

**Anton Semyonvich Makarenko** (1888 – 1939) believed that upbringing and proper education were the most important factors influencing the formation and development of an individual. His point of view contrasted with the practical standards of the times. Makarenko did not agree that a person is “initially good” or “initially bad.” He was sure that everyone, especially children and teenagers, needed respect and understanding. Makarenko rejected physical punishment.

In his upbringing of the problem orphans in the Poltava Colony he combined insistence and respect, school education and productive labour.

Makarenko wrote the “The Pedagogical Poem,” based on the true stories of his pupils from the orphanage for street children. In his book Makarenko showed how proper education could turn uncontrollable and aggressive teenagers into worthy and responsible citizens. “The Pedagogical Poem,” Makarenko’s principal publication, was a great success not only in the USSR, but also abroad. Anton Makarenko earned a reputation as a progressive, innovative and talented educator.

**Vasily Alexandrovitch Sukhomlinsky** (1918-1979)

Soviet teacher-innovator, writer, founder of folk pedagogy.

Vasily Sukhomlinsky was born in the Ukrainian village of Vasilyevka on September 28, 1918, in an ordinary peasant family. In 1948, he became the principal of the Pavlysh secondary school, which he continuously led until the end of his life.

The teacher always tried to build the educational process in such a way that it brought joy to both sides: the teacher and the student. He developed a whole range of aesthetic programs “Education of Beauty”.

Ideas used nowadays

* Central to the personality system.
* Ratio of individual to collective education.
* Development of creative beginnings in children.

**Shalva Alexandrovich Amonashvili (1931)**

Shalva Alexandrovich Amonashvili was born on March 8, 1931 in Tbilisi. He worked at school since 1951 as a pioneer leader.

He was Doctor of psychological Sciences since 1973, full member of the APS of the USSR in 1989-1991. He developed the original concept of humane pedagogy which is focused on the child's personality, an absolute negation of authoritarian, imperative pedagogy.

Main methodological approaches

1. Technology for teaching children from the age of six.

2. All training stimulates the activity and self-activity of children.

3. Formation of children's abilities to assess and self-esteem in non-marking training.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The teacher’s name | Period of activity | Pedagogical ideas | Contemporary use of pedagogical ideas |
| [John Amos Comenius](http://festivals.iloveindia.com/teachers-day/famous-teachers/johann-amos-comenius.html) |  |  |  |
| Konstantin Dmitrievich Ushinskii |  |  |  |
| Anton  Semyonvich Makarenko |  |  |  |
| Vasily Alexandrovitch Sukhomlinsky |  |  |  |
| Shalva Alexandrovich Amonashvili |  |  |  |

**Task II** *Learn the vocabulary connected with cultural workers of English-speaking countries.*

bookworm

novel

short story

adventure story

historical novel

romantic story

detective story

science fiction

fantasy

exciting

boring

to prefer

to enjoy

to imagine

Answer the questions

1. Do you like reading?
2. What kind of reading do you prefer?
3. Where do you get books for reading?
4. Have you got a home library?
5. Do you prefer reading books online?
6. Have you read any books by English/British/American writers?
7. Which book by an English/British/American writer is your favourite? Why?
8. Do you know any names of English/British/American painters?
9. Where have you seen their paintings?
10. Which one did you like most?

**Speak about a book or story you’ve read. Use the prompts:**

I’d like to say a few words about the book I’ve read. As to me, I am fond of … (genre). I also like reading … and … I don’t like …

The book I’ve read is written by a well-known English/British/American writer of the … century … (name of the writer).

The scene is laid in … (place) in … (time).

The plot of the book is interesting/gripping/boring.

The book tells us about … The main characters are … (names, description). They … (actions).

If you like the books by … (writer)/written in this genre) I recommend you to read it.

**UNIT IX**

**Famous Cultural Workers of English-speaking Countries**

**Task I.** *Study more vocabulary*

painter/artist

picture/painting

masterpiece

outstanding/prominent/brilliant

landscape/portrait/still-life/battle scenes

abstract painting

impressionists

in the foreground

in the background

*Say as many sentences as you can about prominent painters of our country, English-speaking and other countries:*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gainsborough | is | an outstanding  a brilliant  a prominent | painter of | 19th  18th  17th  16th | century |
| Morland |
| Reynolds |
| Van Dyck |
| Michelangelo |
| Rembrandt |
| Bryullov |
| Shishkin |
| Surikov |
| Vasnetsov |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Gainsborough | was a brilliant | portraitist  painter of pastoral scenes  painter of nature  painter of landscape  painter of seascape  painter of genre scenes  painter of still-life  painter of battle scenes |
| Morland |
| Reynolds |
| Van Dyck |
| Michelangelo |
| Rembrandt |
| Bryullov |
| Shishkin |
| Surikov |
| Vasnetsov |

**Task II. Do you know these people?**

*Answer the questions:*

1. What are they?
2. What are their names?
3. What films did the star in?
4. Did you see the films?
5. What was your impression?
6. Would you advise your friend to see these films?



**Task III.** *Read the text about famous cultural workers of English-speaking countries and answer the questions.*

British writers and poets made a great contribution into world literature. William Shakespeare (1564-1616) wrote 37 plays, tragedies, comedies and historical dramas such as ‘Hamlet’, ‘Othello’, ‘King Lear’, ‘A Midsummer Night’s Dream’, ‘Henry IV’, to name just a few. Shakespeare founded the Globe Theatre in London where his plays were staged. He was also an actor.

Charles Dickens (1812-1870) was probably the most famous writer of the 19th century. He often wrote about young children who had to work hard as he had such experience himself.

Other names of writers and poets you have probably heard or even read their books are Daniel Defoe (1660-1731), Walter Scott (1771-1832), Robert Burns (1759-1796), Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855), Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930), Alexander Milne (1882-1956).

Questions

1. What famous British and American writers and poets do you know?
2. What are they famous for?
3. Have you read their books?
4. Who is your favourite British or American writer and why?
5. What do you know about him/her?
6. Have you seen any films by English or American directors? Which is your favourite one?

**UNIT X**

**Preparing the project about a famous teacher and his/her pedagogical legacy**

**Presentation of the project**

**Task I.** *Prepare a talk about a famous teacher (e.g. K. Ushinskiy, A. Makarenko, V. Sukhomlinskiy, Sh. Amonashvili, V. Shatalov, Yanush Korchak, M.Montessori, etc. Follow the plan:*

1. *When and where was he/she born?*
2. *What kind of education did he/she get?*
3. *How did he/she become a teacher?*
4. *What are his/her pedagogical ideas?*
5. *How are they used nowadays?*

**Task II.** *Make a presentation with not more than 10 slides. Use the following ideas.*

ПОДГОТОВКА ПРОЕКТА

При подготовке проекта пользуйтесь англоязычными и русскоязычными источниками информации: интернетом, учебниками, атласами, газетами, журналами и т. п. Пользуйтесь только проверенными (официальными) источниками информации.

– Составьте список ключевых слов, например, *famous teachers, outstanding Russian educators.*

–– Если вы хотите сначала найти общую информацию по теме, воспользуйтесь онлайн-справочниками или энциклопедиями в интернете.

– Посетите несколько предлагаемых веб-сайтов, чтобы убедиться в правильности информации.

– Вам не нужно понимать всю информацию на англоязычных сайтах. Сконцентрируйтесь только на самой важной.

– Не копируйте тексты из интернета слово в слово. Старайтесь делать заметки своими словами.

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ВИЗУАЛЬНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ В ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИИ

Визуальные материалы – это фотографии, рисунки, карты, схемы, плакаты, видеоклипы и т. д., которые помогают слушателям наглядно понять то, о чём вы говорите. Ваши слова запомнятся лучше, если вы их иллюстрируете примерами.

ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИИ

– Отрепетируйте свою презентацию дома перед зеркалом. Говорите громко, чётко и медленно. Делайте паузы, когда это необходимо.

– Организуйте свои заметки, прежде чем начать выступление.

– Выведите на экран слайд с содержанием вашего выступления.

– Не читайте свои записи или текст на экране. Говорите свободно.

– Ответьте на вопросы аудитории.

ПОЛЕЗНЫЕ ФРАЗЫ/ The Phrases to use while making a presentation.

**Введение**

The topic of my talk today is …/I’d like to speak about …

I’m going to divide this talk into sections.

First, I’ll give you some general facts about …

Next I’ll look at …

Finally, I’ll …

**Во время презентации**

First I’ll give you some facts about …

Next I’ll look at …

Finally I’ll …

Now please have a look at the first/second/this/the following, etc slide …

On the next slide …

Now I’d like to draw your attention to …

As you can see in …

**Заключение**

To sum up my talk, I’d like to say that …

Please feel free to ask questions or comment on anything I’ve said.

(рекомендации из дополнительного раздела учебника «Английский язык» базовый уровень Смирнова Е.Ю., Смирнов Ю.А., Москва, «Просвещение», 2024)

**UNIT IX**

A Talk about **Famous Writers, Painters and Cultural Workers of English-speaking Countries**

Monologue, dialogue

**UNIT X**

1. Recommendations in Russian