**Сынып: 7А 10.02.17.**

Theme: ***Қазақстанның географиялық орналасуы. Климат. Қазақстандағы табиғаты керемет жерлер. Springtime in Kazakhstan.***

The aims: to present a new theme, to develop students’ skills in reading, logic thinking, memory, to bring them up to love our country and to be an individual citizen of our country.  
Resources used: slides, active board, a map, posters.  
Literature: English textbook for the 7th class, internet materials.  
  
The plan of the lesson  
I. Org. moment  
II. Warming up  
III. a) Brain storm  
b) Phonetic & speech Drill  
c) Kazakhstan nowadays  
IV. a) reading – Text: «Kazakhstan»  
b) Post – reading work  
V. a) Reflexion  
b) The ending of the lesson (marks, home task)  
  
The procedure of the lesson:  
1. Org. moment  
Greeting each other  
T: Hello, boys & girls! How are you?  
Cl: We are fine. And you?  
T: I’m fine too. Thank you. Sit down, please.  
Training Say hello in different countries.  
To devise into three team “Captain”  
  
2. Warming up: Dear friends, answer my questions  
a) How many continents are there in the world?  
b) What country do you live?  
c) What is the capital of Kazakhstan?  
d) What is the official language of Kazakhstan?  
e) Let’s play the game «Do you know the flags of other countries»  
  
3. a) Brain storming: Now look, please at the map & answer the questions  
T: What country is it?  
What is the full name of it?  
Name me the main holidays of Kazakhstan?  
That’s right. Thank you. The theme of our lesson “Kazakhstan its geography.”  
  
4. New words  
Reading part  
**1st group About Kazakhstan**  
The Republic of Kazakhstan is a presidential democracy. It lies between Europe and Asia and stretches from the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea to the Altai mountainous and from the foothills of the Tien Shan in the south and southeast to the West Siberian lowlands in the north. Kazakhstan is the 9th largest country in the world, after Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil, Australia, India and Argentina.  
In the east, north and northwest, Kazakhstan borders with Russia.  
**2nd group National Emblems**Flag is one of the main symbols of the state that represents its sovereignty and identity. The Russian term “flag” for Flag comes from the Dutch word “vlag” and means cloth of officially adopted size and colour and commonly with an image of emblem (coat of arms).  
The Flag of sovereign Kazakhstan was officially adopted in 1992. It was designed by Shaken Niyazbekov.  
The Emblem is one of the main symbols of the state. The Russian term “gerb” for Emblem comes from the German word “Erbe” (legacy) and means hereditary distinctive sign that represents a combination of figures and objects to which a symbolic sense reflecting cultural and historical traditions of the state is given.  
**3rd group Climate**Winter naturally starts with continuous snow cover from the north of the country in November and can last as long as 5 months up to March. The thickness of the snow cover can reach 30 cm. The coldest month in Kazakhstan is January. Spring comes as early as February to southern areas and then slowly makes its way through to the north. It takes 1 to 1, 5 months for Spring to reach northern parts of Kazakhstan. The warmest month in Kazakhstan is July. The average July temperature is +19C in the north and +28C to +30C in the south. Autumn arrives by September and slowly spreads down towards the south. By October it is in full gear all over Kazakhstan.  
To make a poster  
To change the text with other group  
***Writing***1st group  
True or false  
1. Kazakhstan is the second largest country of the former Soviet Union  
2. Kazakhstan doesn’t share its border with China  
3. The country is rich in mineral resources.  
4. Residents are happy to share hospitality with their visitors.  
5. The official language is Kazakh.  
2nd group  
True or false  
1. The coldest month in Kazakhstan is December.  
2. Night frost stops in May in the north of Kazakhstan and in April in the south.  
3. The average July temperature is +29C in the north and +38C to +40C in the south.  
4. Autumn arrives by September and slowly spreads down towards the south  
5. The autumn in the mountainous areas in Kazakhstan is sunny and windy.  
3rd group  
True or false  
1. Flag is one of the main symbols of the state that represents its sovereignty and identity.  
2. The history is an evidence of the fact that the nomads of the Gold.  
3. In the history of sovereign Kazakhstan the national anthem was adopted two times: in 1991 and 2005.  
4. The blue colour of the State Flag of Kazakhstan means pure sky, peace and prosperity  
5. This term has been for the first time used in the Turkic Khaganate.  
***Complete the sentences.***  
Kazakhstan is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state.  
The country is rich with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
The landscape of Kazakhstan is \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
The climate of Kazakhstan is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
The typical animals of Kazakhstan are \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A yurt is a \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
The Kazakh traditional costumes are \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
5. Reflexion  
T: What can you tell about today’s lesson?  
Was it sensible, useful…?  
6. Marks  
7. Home task: Write a topic about Kazakhstan1. Learning objectives: 1S3 pronounce basic words and expressions intelligibly  
1L1 recognize short instructions for basic classroom routines spoken slowly and distinctly  
1 L3 recognize with support simple greetings, recognize the spoken form of a limited range of basic and everyday classroom words  
Lesson objectives: All learners will be able to understand spring words.  
Most learners will be able to recognise a spring scene image according to the teacher instructions.  
Some learners will be able to make a short interaction.

**Сынып: 9А 6.04.17**

**Сабақтың тақырыбы: Газеттер. Танымал бөлімдер, тақырыптар.**

***Мақсаты:***  
  
**білімділік** – ағылшын басылымдарымен, түрлі газеттермен танысу;  
- монолог сөйлеу қабілеттерін дамыту;  
**дамытушылық** – алынған мәліметті салыстыру, сұрыптау және жүйелеу қабілеттерін жетілдіру, дамыту;

- логикалық ойлау, есте сақтауды дамыту.  
  
**тәрбиелік**  – басылым құралдарына қызығушылықты қалыптастыру .

**Лексикалық материал.**  
  
mass media, source of information, reliable, quotation marks, to make a reference, plagiarism, tough, to be available, in time, headline, condensed, celebrity, crime, to focus on, intriguing, weather, forecast financial tabloid, broadsheet.

**Сабақ барысы 1\*30 Тақырыпқа ену. Өткенді қайталау.**  
**1. Ұйымдастыру кезеңі:**  
  
Good morning, children! I'm glad to see you again. Take your seats. How are you? – Who is on duty today? Who is absent? What day is it today? Let’s check up your homework?

**2. Үй тапсырмасын тексеру:**

What was your h/w for today? Have you done your homework? Did you have any problems with it? Please, give me your copy-books.

Let’s start our lesson.  
**2. Тілдік жаттығу.**  
 \*Yesterday we spoke about Mass Media and its role in the life of our society. What is it «mass media»?   
- It’s press.

* It’s television and radio.  
    
  \* They say the Internet is a reliable information source.  
    
  I think the Internet is usually a good information source.  
    
   Children! Do you agree?  
    
   To my mind we have to be very careful and check the information with other sources.   
    
  Yes, you are right. Can we use newspapers and periodicals to find any information?  
    
  \* By the way, do you like reading? What are your favourite newspaper and magazines  
  Well, the topic of our lesson is «Press»  
    
  When we say "press" we mean newspapers and periodicals. In the past a great deal of people learnt about the news from newspapers. Nowadays the people get information from TV programs or from Internet, but still we cannot imagine our life without newspapers and magazines.  
    
  There are a lot of different kinds of newspapers in each country. Of course it is impossible to read all newspapers and magazines so you have to choose those which you are interested in. You can buy them practically everywhere. Many people subscribe to some newspapers and buy more than two newspapers and magazines in a week.  
    
  **2\*30 Жаңа тақырыппен жұмыс. Сөздермен танысу, бекіту.**

**3. Жаңа сөздермен жұмыс:**

Now, it’s time to learn some new words on our topic.

- Let’s read these words:  
**headline— мақаланың аты   
  
condensed— қысқартылған   
  
celebrity —танымал  
  
crime — қылмыс**

**to focus on smth.— көңіл аудару  
  
intriguing – қызықтыратын   
  
financial – қаржы**  
  
  
**4. Мәтінмен жұмыс.**  
  
Well, let’s read the text and answer the questions.

1. What was the difference between tabloids and  
   broadsheets in the past?
2. What is the difference between them nowadays?
3. What do tabloids write about?
4. What do broadsheets focus on?

**«Broadsheets and tabloids» - «Английская пресса».**  
In the UK we have two main kinds of newspapers: broadsheets and tabloids.  
  
Originally these names came from the size of the newspapers. A tabloid format newspaper was smaller and the broadsheet format newspaper was bigger.  
But nowadays when we talk about tabloids and broadsheets, we talk about two different kinds of newspapers: easy reading and quality newspapers. Tabloids report news in a very condensed form. They write about celebrities, the British Royal Family, sport, crime stories and scandals.  
Broadsheets give their readers long, detailed reports on the latest news and focus on more serious things: politics, economy, government, international events, business, culture.  
  
T: Find the best Kazakh equivalents for the words. More than one translation is possible. Explain your answers.  
  
**Tabloid** — а) таблоид b) желтая пресса с) легкое чтение

**Broadsheet** — а) широкоформатная газета b) серьезная газета с) независимая газета  
(учащиеся дают перевод слов и разъясняют свои ответы).  
  
Tabloid (popular) – легкое чтение   
  
Broadsheet (quality) – широкоформатная серьезная газета

**5.** **Cөздерді қолдану, бекіту (топпен жұмыс)**  
  
\* Now, you will work in groups of 4-5 students. Look at me. You can see some newspapers. Which of these newspapers are tabloids or broadsheets? Explain your answer.   
\* Now, let’s begin to listen to your stories.  
  
Group-1: Our newspaper is «tabloid». « ... » reports news in a very condensed celebrities. There are a lot of photographs. They use intriguing headlines. You can find jokes and crossword puzzles there.  
  
Group-2: The newspaper under review is the financial times. It’s one of the most famous newspaper. It’s broadsheet. « ... » is read mainly by professional and business people. There are a lot of articles about policy in it. has different pages ... for home news and foreign affairs and global economy. Business people start their day with them.  
  
Group-3: ... pays much attention to sensational new extraordinary events accidents, private lives of famous people. It publishes horoscopes. This newspaper is colorful. This tabloid is for easy reading.  
  
Well, Thank you for your answers. I see you understand the difference between tabloids and broadsheets.  
  
**3\*30 тақырыпты қорытындылау.**

**6. Өзін өзі тексеру.**  
  
T: Now, let’s do a very short test.   
***Write: true or false.***  
  
1. The "Saryarka samaly" is a broadsheet.-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
2. Tabloids write about life of celebrities.—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
3. Broadsheets are usually very reliable information sources.—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
4. Businessmen need tabloids for their work .- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
5. One of the famous Kazakh broadsheets is called "Kazakhstanskay pravda".—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
 It’s time to check your test.  
**7. Қорытындылау:**   
 Thank you for your lesson. We could do a lot of useful things.

**8.Үй тапсырмасы:**

Write down your homework: ex.A p.110. Be ready to talk about a Kazakh newspaper.  
  
Your marks are very good. - The lesson is over. Goodbye, children.