**Мерзімі:**                    31.01.22

**Мамандығы :**0111000-«Негізгі орта білім беру»

**Тобы**:                         212а

**Пәні :**                         елтану

**Оқытушы:**               Тілеубергенова Ш.С.

**Theme:** The geographical position  of the USA

**Lesson objectives:**To study the  geographical position  of the USA

**Descriptor:** Students can talk about the  geographical position  of the USA  and  increase skills in speech, reading, writing and train their logical and critical thinking

**Task 1 - Vocabulary: translate words and phrases, write in your notebook for dictionary**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| in the central part |  | borders with |  | the country of great contrasts |  | differs from one part to the other |  | land structure |  | go back |  | lynx |  |

**Read the text for comprehension**

**The Geographical Position of the United States of America**

The United States of America is one of the largest countries in the world. The country is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and the Pacific Ocean in the west. It has borders with Canada in the North and Mexico in the South. The Capital of the country is Washington. The United States of America is a country of great contrasts and similarities. The country has a large variety of climate, land and nationalities. It stretches for 2575 km from north to south and 4500 km from east to west. The territory of the country is rather large and can be compared with Russia and China in its sizes. It has a wide seashore.
 The climate of the country differs from one part to the other. There are several climatic zones in it. So we often can see the same landscape as in Russia. There are many typical animals and plants which we can see in our country. The land structure of the country differs from one part to the other. We can see a lot of mountains there: the Appalachian Mountains along the Atlantic coast of the country and the Rocky Mountains in the West. There are also prairies and forests, arctic cold and tropical heat. There are many industries and all sorts of plants are grown. Each region of the country has a characteristic of its own. There are a lot of large cities with a lot of population in it. And it has a lot of quiet areas with a small number of inhabitants and an absence of big industrial enterprises.
 The country has a lot of rivers. Some of them are very mighty, some of them are rather small. The most important rivers of the USA are the Mississippi River, the Missouri River, the Rio-Grande River and others. They are the main water arteries of the country. The country also has thousands of lakes of any kind. The world famous lakes are the Great Lakes in the north-east of the country: Lake Michigan, Lake Erie, Lake Huron, Lake Ontario and Lake Superior. Some of the lakes are in the west of the Rocky Mountains. Some of them are high in the mountains, some of them are in the planes. The Great Salt Lake is situated in Utah. When the first settlers from Europe arrived in America, they found some unusual animals and plants in the new land. They discovered the forests of sequoia. The trees are sometimes 3000 years old and go back to the times of ancient Troy. Most of the forests are protected by law and are dealt with as a national treasure. There are many national parks in the territory of the United States.
 We can see a lot of wild animals on the territory of the United States. We can find there lynx, wolves, brown bear and a lot of others. In small numbers buffaloes are found. In the past it was the most widely spread animal on the territory of the country. In the south east we can see a lot of alligators and many other exotic animals.

**Task 2- Answer the questions**

1. Where is the USA situated?
 2. What seas is it washed by?
 3. What countries surround it?
 4. How vast is the territory of the country?
 5. Why is it called «the country of contrasts»?
 6. What mountains do you know on the territory of this country?
 7. What rivers are considered to be the most important here?
 8. What lakes do you know in the USA?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Бағалау критерийлері | Дескриптор |  балл | Таныс емес сөздерді біледі | Сөздерді аударып жазады–**Task 1** | 3 | Мәтін жайлы мағлұмат бере алады | Сұрақтарға жауап береді-**Task 2** | 4 |
| жалпы | «5» - 7балл«4» - 5-6 балл «3» - 4-3 балл«2» - 1-2 балл |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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**Тобы**:                         212

**Пәні :**                         фонетика

**Оқытушы:**               Тілеубергенова Ш.С.

**Theme:** The phonemes [ʌ], [ʊ]

**Lesson objectives:**To study the sounds [ʌ], [ʊ]

**Descriptor:** Students can pronounce the sounds [ʌ], [ʊ]

**Task 1 – write the phonetic rules of the phonemes**[ʌ], [ʊ]

[**This is**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A3l-yWQfIW4)**the [ʌ]   sound.** As in the words:

* but /bʌt/
* up /ʌp/
* one /wʌn/

It is a Vowel sound and it’s technical name is the ‘Open Mid-Back Unrounded Vowel’.

**How to pronounce the ʌ sound**

Remember that the key to pronunciation is physical and the name tells us about how the sound is made physically. In this case your tongue is low and between the middle and the back of your mouth.

All vowels are made through the mouth and are voiced so you vibrate your vocal chords to make the sound.

To produce the sound put your tongue low and between the middle and the back of your mouth, then make a short voiced sound with your mouth open.

**How the ʌ sound is Spelled**

The /ʌ/ sound is often spelled with the letter ‘o’ as in the words:

* some /sʌm/
* company /‘kʌmpəni/

But is is also often spelled with a ‘u’ or ‘o-u’. As in the words:

* much /mʌtʆ/
* country /‘kʌntri/

Like with all vowels in English, the spelling can be very inconsistent and you will always find alternative and unusual spellings of the vowels sounds. It is one of the most difficult things in English but you just have to learn it.

**Examples of the ʌ sound**

Here are some words that start with the /ʌ/ sound:

* other /’ʌðə/
* under /ˈʌndə/
* until /ʌnˈtɪl/
* understand /ˌʌndəˈstænd/

Here are some words that have the sound in the middle:

* another /ə’nʌðə/
* come /kʌm/
* such /sʌtʆ/
* become /bɪ’kʌm/

There are no words that end with this sound, but many words end with the similar sound, /ə/.

So that is it for the /ʌ/ sound but we have made additional videos on each of the groups of sounds [Vowels](https://www.englishlanguageclub.co.uk/vowel-sounds/), [Diphthongs](https://www.englishlanguageclub.co.uk/diphthongs/), [Single Consonants](https://www.englishlanguageclub.co.uk/single-consonants/), or [Consonant Pairs](https://www.englishlanguageclub.co.uk/consonant-pairs/) as well as a video explaining the the [phonetic chart](https://www.englishlanguageclub.co.uk/phonetic-chart-explained/).

Examples: bus [bʌs] - автобус duck [dʌk] - утка dull [dʌl] - скучный, тупой, унылый fund [fʌnd] - фонд, капитал, запас luck [lʌk] - удача, везение come [kʌm] - приходить love [lʌv] - любовь

Tongue twister with the sound | ʌ |.

1. Sometimes for a Monday lunch

Someone cuts one onion and some cucumbers.

Sometimes for a Sunday lunch

Someone cuts one onion and some mushrooms.

1. A funny puppy runs in front of a pub,

          A fluffy puppy runs in front of a club.

If the funny puppy didn’t run in front of the pub,

Would the fluffy puppy run in front of the club?

1. Uncle Douglas comes in pubs on Mondays,

Uncle Humphry comes in clubs on Sundays.

If Uncle Douglas didn’t come in pubs on Mondays,

Would Uncle Humphry come in clubs on Sundays?

1. Sometimes in summer months lucky hunters

Hurry up to hunt monkeys in a sunny jungle.

But if the jungle wasn’t sunny,

Would the lucky hunters hurry up to hunt monkeys?

**This is the ʊ sound.** As in the words:

* would /wʊd/
* look /lʊk/
* good /gʊd/

It is a Vowel sound and it’s technical name is the ‘Near-Close Near-Back Vowel’.

**How to Pronounce the ʊ sound**

Remember that the key to pronunciation s physical and the name tells us about how the sound is made physically. In this case your tongue is close to the top and near the back of your mouth.

All vowels are made through the mouth and are voiced so you vibrate your vocal chords to make the sound.
 It is similar to the /u:/ sound, but it is shorter.
 /ʊ/ not /u:/.

To produce the ʊ sound put your tongue close to the top and near the back of your mouth and make a short voiced sound with your mouth closed.

**How the ʊ sound is spelled**

The ʊ sound is normally spelled with the letter ‘u’ as in the words:

* education /ˌedjʊˈkeɪʆən/
* put /pʊt/

But it can also be spelled with the letter ‘o’ or ‘o-o’ as in the words:

* woman /’wʊmən/
* book /bʊk/

Like with all vowels in English, the spelling can be very inconsistent and you will always find alternative and unusual spellings of the vowels sounds. It is one of the most difficult things in English but you just have to learn it.

**Examples of the /ʊ/ phoneme**

Words don’t normally start with this sound but, here are some words that have the sound in the middle:

* foot /fʊt/
* full /fʊl/
* pull /pʊl/
* push /pʊʆ/

Not many words end with this symbol either, there are a couple of examples but when we say them by themselves we normally use the longer /u:/.

* into /’ɪntʊ/
* onto /ˈɒntʊ/

But when they are in a sentence that they can be pronounced /ʊ/.

* ‘Put your violin into the case.’ and
* ‘ My coat fell onto the floor.’

So that is it for the ʊ sound but we have made additional videos on each of the groups of sounds; [Vowels](https://www.englishlanguageclub.co.uk/vowel-sounds/), [Diphthongs](https://www.englishlanguageclub.co.uk/diphthongs/), [Single Consonants](https://www.englishlanguageclub.co.uk/single-consonants/), or [Consonant Pairs](https://www.englishlanguageclub.co.uk/consonant-pairs/) as well as a video [explaining the the phonetic chart.](https://www.englishlanguageclub.co.uk/phonetic-chart-explained/)

Examples : could  |kʊd|, full |fʊl |, foot |fʊt|, pull |pʊl|, should |ʃʊd|, look |lʊk|, put |pʊt|, good |ɡʊd|, took |tʊk|, book |bʊk|, hook |hʊk|, crook |krʊk|, brook |brʊk|

cook |kʊk|, took |tʊk|, bull |bʊl |, hood |hʊd|, would |wʊd|, wool |wʊl |, push |pʊʃ|, puss |pʊs|, soot |sʊt|, woman | ˈwʊmən|, sugar | ˈʃʊɡər|

Tongue twister with the sound | ʊ |.

* A g**oo**d-l**oo**king w**o**man c**oo**ks c**oo**kies with s**u**gar and g**oo**seberry from a g**oo**d c**oo**kb**oo**k.
* G**oo**d f**u**llers are g**oo**d at f**u**lling w**oo**l, g**oo**d c**oo**ks are g**oo**d at c**oo**king c**oo**kies, g**oo**d b**oo**kmen are g**oo**d at f**oo**tnoting b**oo**ks. C**ou**ld g**oo**d b**oo**ksellers be g**oo**d at b**oo**king b**oo**ks?
* A c**oo**k’s b**oo**kshelf is f**u**ll of c**oo**kb**oo**ks, A b**oo**kman’s b**oo**kcase is f**u**ll of g**oo**d b**oo**ks.

**Task 2 - write transcription of the tongue twister with the sound [ʌ]**

Douglas’ son is younger than Humphry’s brother,

Humphry’s son is younger than Douglas’ brother.

If Douglas’ son wasn’t younger than Humphry’s brother,

Would Humphry’s son be younger than Douglas’ brother?