**Английский язык 11 класс**

**18.05.**

**Тема “Green belts. What are they?”**

* познакомиться с новыми словами по теме,
* обсудить проблему сохранения природы на примере «зеленых поясов» в Англии.

1. познакомимся с новыми словами:

conservation - консервация, to alarm - тревожить (alarmed - встревоженный),

to spread - распространяться, to stretch - простираться (stretched - простирающийся),

to swallow -поглощать, to surround-окружать (surrounded-окружённый), urban - городской, to restrict-запрещать (restricted-запрещённый), a threat - угроза, to establish- устанавливать, учреждать, основывать (established-основанный, установленный), derelict- брошенный, ненужный, to enrich-обогащать (enriched-обогащённый), a recreation – место отдыха ,

to force - принуждать, to oppose - возражать, a shortage – недостаток, нехватка,

a commuter – человек, живущий за городом и приезжающий в город на работу, beyond - за, traffic - движение, congestion-затор, nature -природа, a reserve - заповедник

Другие слова посмотреть в словаре учебника с. WL15.

1. посмотреть сюжет по теме <https://resh.edu.ru/subject/lesson/3697/main/76484/> (1,5 мин.),
2. учебник с. 97 – прочитать текст “Green belts. What are they?”
3. упр. 3 – ответить на вопросы к тексту:
4. How many Green Belts are there in England?
5. What is the oldest?
6. Why Green Belts are under threat now?
7. Who is against Green Belts: Suzy or Tom?
8. Why do people use Green Belts?
9. Choose the right answer:

1. The green belts **stretch/surround** the cities.

2. A **commuter/dweller** is a person who live in the countryside but they have to get to the city to work.

3. Everybody wanted to visit the gallery and only John **oppose/spread.**

4. We can **enrich/spread** our life by watching landmarks and beautiful landscapes.

5. The child **swallowed/stretched** broccoli without any pleasure.

6. The entrance to the area of crash was **restricted/opposed**.

1. Use the words with their definitions:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. to establish 2. a threat 3. to enrich 4. a shortage 5. a reserve 6. to oppose | 1. to speak on the contrary 2. to make richer 3. a menace 4. to set 5. a lack 6. a restricted area where you can watch wildlife |

1. Use the right words to complete the definition:

*reserve force enrich commuter swallow derelict*

1. A restricted area where you can watch wildlife is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2.  To do everything with violence is called to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. To make richer  is called to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. A person who travels to the city from countryside to work is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. When you force something through your throat to the stomach it’s called to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. When something is useless it’s called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**19.05.**

Урок повторения

* повторить слова раздела,
* повторить модальные глаголы.

Выполнить упражнения:

1. Fill in the gaps: ***rough, residential, pedestrianised, cramped, boom, overcrowded, squat, self-esteem, shanty, fixed address***.
2. Unfortunately, in some countries there are still … towns where poor people live in awful conditions.
3. When we came to the beach, it was so … that we couldn’t find a single place to lie down.
4. He was born in Kensington, West London, a smart … area of large terraced houses.
5. It was very difficult for Jane to find a job without a … as nobody wanted to take her on.
6. There are hundreds of families living in … conditions on the floor of the airport lounge.
7. In the eyes of many people, Hamburg has become the … town of Europe.
8. After returning from Paris, David didn’t have a place to go, so he had to spend several nights in a ….
9. One of the reasons why you have problems in your relationships is your poor ….
10. When they were children they used to live in a … area of the town with high crime.
11. There are plans to make some streets of this neighbourhood … so that children can play safely there.
12. **Choose the correct modal verb.**

1) Can/Need I borrow your pen? Mine doesn’t work

2) Did you get some money from the bank? – No, I didn’t need to/needn’t. I had enough in my wallet.

3) Liz could/might spell her name before she was three.

4) I wonder if Paul and Jim have got lost. – They can’t/mustn’t have got lost because I gave them a map.

5) Shall/Would we go to the beach tomorrow? – Yes, that’s a great idea.

6) We mustn’t/needn’t go shopping this week, we’ve got plenty of food.

7) When shall I visit you next? – You can/might call in tomorrow if you like.

8) I didn’t need to ask/needn’t have asked the way to Lewes, because I’d been there before.

1. **Complete the sentences using must, mustn’t, (don’t) have to, can’t, ought to, shouldn’t.**

1) You look very sleepy. I think you … go to bed earlier.

2) She … be very rich. – Yes, she has a huge house and an expensive car.

3) You … walk the dog again. John walked him an hour ago.

4) You … be loud during the lesson.

5) James … have bought a house. He hardly makes ends meet.

6) I can’t meet my friends in the evening because I … do my homework.

7) This is an old-fashioned school. All students … wear a uniform.

8) I’m going to watch television. – Alright, but you … stay up too late.