

**ОГАПОУ «ШЕБЕКИНСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ И
ТРАНСПОРТА»**

У Т В Е Р Ж Д А Ю :

Зам. директора по УМР

_____ В.Н.Долженкова

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**Методическое пособие для проведения практических
занятий с обучающимися 1-2 курсов по теме «Изучение
английского языка через пословицы и поговорки»**

(часть 1)

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

для студентов 1-2 курса всех специальностей

Разработчик: Милицкая В.В.

Рассмотрена на заседании цикловой комиссии

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Председатель цикловой комиссии Р и ИН

_____ Горина О.В..

Подпись (И.О.Фамилия)

Шебекино, 2021

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на методическую разработку «Изучение английского языка через пословицы и поговорки»

по учебной дисциплине Иностранный язык, разработанную Милицкой В.В., преподавателем ОГАОУ СПО «Шебекинский техникум промышленности и транспорта»

Данная методическая разработка содержит в себе практический материал по теме: «Изучение английского языка через пословицы и поговорки» и является результатом работы преподавателя над методической темой «Лингвокультурологический подход в обучении английскому языку на уроках и во внеурочное время в системе СПО» за последние 5 лет.

Методическая разработка предназначена для обучающихся всех специальностей дневного отделения и может быть использована как в учебной, так и во внеурочной работе другими преподавателями иностранного языка.

В данной методической разработке преподаватель сравнивает на конкретных примерах влияние национальных исторических, географических, экономических, культурных факторов на установление межкультурной коммуникации в процессе преподавания иностранного языка в системе СПО и формирование социокультурной и лингвистической компетенции обучающихся на уроках и во внеурочное время.

Анализ методической разработки показал, что преподаватель использует активные формы организации учебного и воспитательного процессов, стремится повысить их интерес к изучению иностранных языков.

В данной методической разработке процесс познания нового языкового материала основан на организации практической исследовательской работы обучающихся, что стимулирует их учебно-познавательную деятельность. Прослеживается отчётливая система и целенаправленность в методической работе преподавателя.

Выбранные преподавателем методы обучения на основе сравнительной лингвистики способствуют лучшему восприятию и усвоению материала обучающимися.

Рассматривая английский язык как язык межкультурной коммуникации, наравне с русским языком, преподаватель уделяет внимание аспектам речевой деятельности обучающихся, где английский и русский языки являются: 1) средством объяснения грамматического материала, 2) средством семантизации лексических единиц, 3) средством профилактики ошибок, вызываемых межъязыковой интерференцией, 4) средством формирования лексических и грамматических навыков, 5) средством актуализации изучаемых грамматических и лексических явлений, 6) средством формирования языковой картины мира, 7) средством активизации оперативной памяти и мышления, обучающихся в процессе чтения и аудирования, а так же сравнительного анализа английских и русских пословиц и поговорок, 8) средством контроля понимания значения грамматических структур или лексических единиц, 9) средством обеспечения учебного общения, 10) средством экономного совмещения практических и образовательных целей.

Представленная на рецензию методическая разработка может быть рекомендована к использованию преподавателями иностранных языков в системе СПО.

Рецензент:

Ф.И.О.

(подпись)

Подпись заверяю

Ф.И.О.

(подпись)

Part I Сделайте сравнительный анализ следующих поговорок:

1. All is well that ends well. - Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается
2. As you make your bed, so you must lie on it. - Как постелешь, так и поспишь.
Ср.: .
3. Out of sight, out of mind. - Прочь из виду, прочь из памяти. .
Ср.:
4. To kill two birds with one stone. - Убить двух птиц одним камнем.
Ср.:

EXERCISES:

I. Read and translate using a dictionary:

1. "Oh, dear, I've caused you so much trouble," said Georgie. "I feel bad." "All is well that ends well," said Antonia.
2. No one must know—certainly not her father, who had warned her so seriously! She had made her bed, and would have(1) to lie on it.
3. Take a short holiday. You know the old proverb "Out of sight, out of mind". If people aren't there, the talk dies.
4. He was a man who never missed a chance of killing two birds with one stone.

II. Say which of the proverbs following the story makes the best ending to it:

A Clever Answer

A boy once went into a shop to buy some oranges. He said to the shopman, "Please give me oranges for five pence."

When the shopman gave him the oranges, the boy counted them and then said, "My mother bought some oranges here last week, and she also paid you five pence, but she got more than I have. Why did you give me so few?"

"Don't ask questions," said the shop man in an angry voice. "I am a busy man and I have little time to waste."(2)

(1)- and would have -в должна будет

(2)а I have little time to waste-у меня мало времени

"I am sorry, sir, but..."

"It's quite all right, my boy," said the shopman. "Don't you understand? The fewer oranges you get, the less(1) you will have to carry."

"Very well," said the boy, and he put four pennies on the counter. Then he turned to go.

"Come back!" cried the shopman. "This is not enough money."

"That's quite all right," said the boy. "Don't you understand? The fewer pennies you get, the less you will have to count."

1. All is well that ends well.
2. As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.
3. To kill two birds with one stone.

III, Render into English the following Russian proverbs:

1. С глаз долой — из сердца вон.
2. Убить двух зайцев одним выстрелом.
3. Что посеешь, то и пожнешь.
4. Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается.
5. Как постелешь, так и поспишь.

Part II

1. Сделайте сравнительный анализ следующих поговорок:

1. All is well that ends well. - Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается
2. As you make your bed, so you must lie on it. - Как постелешь, так и поспишь.
Ср.:
3. Out of sight, out of mind. - Прочь из виду, прочь из памяти. .
Ср.:
4. To kill two birds with one stone. - Убить двух птиц одним камнем.
Ср.: .

EXERCISES:

I. a) Read the dialogue and find the English proverb in it.

b) Using one of the proverbs of Step 1, take up a dialogue of your own or repeat this one:

Father: I say, John, what have you learnt at college?

Son: Oh, many things. I've studied logic, too.

Father: Logic? What is that?

Son: Well, I can give you a demonstration.

Father: That will be very good of you.

Son: How many chickens are there on that dish, Father?

Father: Two.

Son: Well, I can prove there are three. This is one, isn't it? Father: Yes.

Son:- And this is two. Well, one and two make three, don't they? That's what logic is.

Father: Oh, you really have learnt things at college. Well, Mother, you have one of the chickens, I'll take the second, and John can have the third. How is that, John? As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.

(1) The fewer oranges you get, the less...- Чем меньше апельсинов ты получишь, | тем меньше...

II. Use the proverbs in situations of your own. The expressions in brackets will help you:

1. As you make your bed, so you must lie on it (to prepare lessons badly; to copy homework from somebody; to get a bad mark; a sad face).
2. Out of sight, out of mind (to make friends with some- body; to see each other very often; to part with; to promise to write letters).
3. All's well that ends well (to live in a new district; to lose one's way; to take a bus; in the end; to be glad).

Model:

Nick spent his summer at his grandmother's in the country. He made friends with Pete there. They swam in the river, went to the forest and did a lot of things together. It was difficult for Nick to part with his new friend. When he was going home, he promised Pete to write him letters every week. In two months Nick's mother asked him about his new friend. But Nick said that he stopped writing letters to Pete.

"Out of sight, out of mind, you know, Mother."

Nick's mother was very angry with her son. She said, "You are a bad friend."

2. Read the text and answer the question using one of the proverbs of part II:

Jane Eyre, a little girl of ten, had no mother or father. She lived in the family of her uncle, Mr. Reed.

When her uncle died, Jane stayed in the family. Mrs. Reed was not kind to Jane, and her children beat the little girl.

One day Mrs. Reed decided to send Jane to a school for poor girls.

Why did Mrs. Reed want to send Jane to a school for poor girls?

VII. Look at the pictures and tell the story using this proverb: Out of sight, out of mind.

Model:

It is eight o'clock in the morning. Before she leaves for her work a mother tells her son Vanya to be a good boy while she is away. Vanya promises to do as she tells him. When his -rother goes away, the boy returns to the living-room. The room is light and very clean, everything is in order.(1) There is a vase of beautiful flowers on the table. The boy sits down in the arm-chair and begins to look at the pictures in the book. But very soon he forgets his promise to be a good boy and starts playing football. Well, out of sight

out of mind: Mother's favorite vase is broken, there are toys all over the room. Mother returns home in the afternoon and sees that everything is upside down. "(2) She is angry.

"When I'm out of sight, I'm out of mind, is that it?" she says. The boy looks ashamed. He begins to tidy the room and sweep the floor. His mother says to him, "As you make your bed, so you must lie on it. Now you will put everything in order instead of playing(3) with your friends in the yard."

(1) In order-в порядке

(2) upside down-в беспорядке

(3) Instead of playing -вместо того, чтобы играть

III. Render into English the following Russian proverbs

1. Легок на помине.
2. Смелость города берет.
3. Дареному коню в зубы не смотрят.
4. Не сули журавля в небе, а дай синицу в руки.
5. Где смелость, там победа.

Part III

1. Сделайте сравнительный анализ следующих поговорок:

1. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. - Лучше одна птичка в руках, чем две в кустах:

Ср.:

2. Talk of the devil and he will appear. - Заговори о черте, и он появится.

Ср.:

3. Fortune favours the brave.(1) - Судьба благоприятствует смелым.

Ср.:

4. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth. - Дареному коню в рот не смотри.

Ср.:

EXERCISES:

I. Read and translate using a dictionary:

1. "What's the matter, Smith?" "Oh, it's you, Mr. Brown. I was just thinking of you. Talk of the devil and he will appear!" he said.

2. If you can't give me a flat, please give me a room in the hostel. What I need is a roof over my head. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

3. "I just wanted to ask you: must I take this TV set? I don't think it's a good one." "But it's a present. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth."

4. It is quite true that "fortune favours the brave", as the old proverb says. The successful people in life are those who are courageous.

II. Say which of the proverbs following the story makes the best ending to it:

Jane lived with her parents in the Far North. But the little girl was ill. She could neither run nor play. She could not eat. "There is just one thing that will help Jane," said the doctor, "but I haven't got that medicine. We must try to get it as soon as we can. I know what I can do."

The doctor sent a telegram to a doctor in a far-away city. The doctor in the far-away city got the medicine and went to the airport. He told the captain about the sick girl in the (1)Подобная пословица: Nothing venture, nothing have Far North, and the captain told his men about her. The weather was very bad, but one of the pilots said at once, "Give the medicine to me. I shall take it to her." He took the medicine and got into his airplane.

The brave pilot flew on and on all day through the snow and the wind. He flew on and on all night. He did not see any houses, any lights. He saw only snow everywhere.

Jane's father and many other people got up very early that day. They were all waiting for the airplane. Suddenly they saw it far away in the sky. "There it comes I" cried Jane's father. Soon it landed on the snow. Jane's father ran up to it. The pilot gave him the medicine.

The brave pilot was cold and tired. But he was happy. He knew that now the girl was safe. Jane's parents invited him into their warm house and gave him a good breakfast. He had a short sleep and then flew back to the far-away city.

1. Fortune favours the brave.

2. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

3. Talk of the devil and he will appear.

4. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.

III. Render into English the following Russian proverbs

1. Легко на помине.

2. Смелость города берет.

3. Дареному коню в зубы не смотрят.

4. Не сули журавля в небе, а дай синицу в руки.

5. Где смелость, там победа.

Part IV

1. Сделайте сравнительный анализ следующих поговорок:

1. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. - Лучше одна птичка в руках, чем две в кустах:
Ср.: Не сули журавля в небе, а дай синицу в руки.
2. Talk of the devil and he will appear. - Заговори о черте, и он появится.
Ср.: Легко на помине.
3. Fortune favours the brave.(1) - Судьба благоприятствует смелым.
Ср.: Смелость города берет. Смелым всегда удача.
4. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth. - Дареному коню в рот не смотри.
Ср.: Дареному коню в зубы не смотрят.

EXERCISES:

I. a) Read the dialogue.

b) Use the proverbs instead of the italicized words.

e) Using one of the proverbs of Step 2, make up a dialogue of your own or repeat this ones :

"Oh, that's a new bicycle you've got there!"

"Yes, Dad ' bought it for me yesterday."

"You are lucky"

"How do you like it?"

"It's a beauty. How does it go?"

"Just fine; couldn't be better."

"I wonder how much it cost?"

"Fifty something. But where's your bicycle?"

"Oh, It's no good any more."

"Why? It's quite new, You got it only last year. You can't be so critical of something that was a present."

(1)Dad- (разг.) папа

"It's not that. It is too small for me now. Dad has promised to buy me another next month."

"Would you like to try mine?"(1)

"Oh, yes, with pleasure."

II. Use the proverbs in situations of your own. The expressions in brackets will help you:

1. Fortune favours the brave (to go in for swimming; to jump into the water; to save somebody; to be proud of).
2. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth (to have a birthday party; to invite somebody; to give something as a present).
3. Talk of the devil and he will appear (I haven't seen her for a year; to stay in the country with somebody; here she comes).

Model:

Peter went in for swimming. He was a good swimmer. One day he was walking along by the river when he saw a small dog in the water. It was a very cold day, but Peter was not afraid of it. He jumped into the cold water and saved the dog. The dog grew up to be a good friend of the family. Peter's mother was proud of her son and told everybody that fortune favored the brave.

III. Look at the pictures and tell the story using this proverb:

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

(1) Would you like to try mine?-Хочешь попробовать прокатиться на моем (велосипеде)?

Part V

1. Сделайте сравнительный анализ следующих поговорок:

1. To make a mountain out of a molehill.-Делать гору из кротовины.

Ср.: Делать из мухи слона.

2. Rome was not built in a day.-Рим строился не один день.

Ср.: Не сразу Москва строилась.

3. As well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb.- Все равно за что быть повешенным: за овцу или ягненка.(1)

Ср.: Семь бед один ответ. Двум смертям не бывать, одной не миновать.

4. Where there is a will there is a way.-Где есть желание, там есть и путь.

Ср.: Где хотенье, там и уменье.

EXERCISES:

I. Read and translate using a dictionary:

1. She wondered why he, who did not usually trouble over things of little importance, made such a mountain out of this molehill.

2. If you are wise, George, you will go to your office and write me your check for three hundred thousand dollars. You can't be hanged any more for a sheep than for a lamb.

3. "Still you can learn to do something else, you know. Where there is a will there is a way." "I am very willing," said Smike.

4. Rome was not built in a day, son. We started on the small jobs too, but now we are all skilled workers.

II. Say which of the proverbs following the story makes the best ending to it:

A Frenchman was once travelling in England. He could not speak English well and his vocabulary(2) was not large. Once when he was eating in a small country inn, he wanted some eggs. But he did not remember the word for eggs.

(1) Происхождение пословицы связано со старым английским законом, по которому кража овцы каралась смертной казнью через повешение. Такое же наказание было и за кражу ягненка. Поэтому вор часто предпочитал украсть овцу, а не ягненка, чтобы иметь больше мяса для себя и своей семь».

(2)vocabulary -запас слов

Suddenly through the window he saw a cock. The Frenchman asked what the cock's wife was called. The waiter told him that she was called a hen. The Frenchman then asked what the hen's children were called. The waiter told him that they were called chickens. The Frenchman then asked what the chickens were called before they were born. The waiter told him that they were called eggs. "Fine," said the Frenchman. "Please, bring me two eggs and a cup of tea with some cakes."

1. To kill two birds with one stone.

2. Where there is a will there is a way.

3. Rome was not built in a day.

III. Render into English the following Russian proverbs!

1. Делать из мухи слона.

2. Не сразу Москва строилась.

3. Семь бед-один ответ.

4. Где хотенье, там и уменье.

5. Была бы охота, заладится всякая работа.