Державний університет телекомунікацій

Навчально-науковий інститут телекомунікацій та інформатизації

кафедра іноземних мов

“**ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ**”

Декан факультету телекомунікацій

Н.В. Коршун

“\_\_\_\_\_\_”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ року

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ**

**ЩОДО ПРОВЕДЕННЯ ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ З**

**НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

**іноземна мова**

**за темою:**

**«Dream homes»**

Галузь знань: 0301 Соціально-політичні науки

напряму: 6.030101 Соціологія

інститут: ННІМП

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Методичні рекомендації щодо проведення практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова» для студентів за напрямом підготовки 6.030101 Соціологія.

Розробники: старший викладач кафедри іноземних мов Дідурик А.І.

Методичні рекомендації щодо проведення практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова» схвалено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов Навчально-наукового інституту телекомунікацій та інформатизації Державного університету телекомунікацій

Протокол від “\_\_\_\_”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_ року № \_\_\_

Зав. кафедрою іноземних мов \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Качанов В.І.

**Theme 7.Dream homes.**

Different types of accommodation and living preferences.

Speaking: Pairwork: discussing where you live. Groupwork: designing a luxury holiday home.

Reading: Paradise Ride. Magazine article about living in a closed community in the Canadian mountains.

Listening: Interviews with resident talking about disadvantages of living in Paradise Ride.Interviews with people who live in unusual homes.

Vocabulary: Accommodation.

Grammar: Modals of obligation, permission & prohibition.

**Starter:**

Before the lesson, find four or five large magazine photos of contrasting areas to live ( a ‘posh’ but dull suburb, a dirty inner city area, a quiet country cottage, a penthouse in a tower block, a touristy postcard location). Show Ss these photos and ask them to write five adjectives to describe:

- what the place is like;

- what they think it would be like to live there.

Then Ss should compare their words for each picture and see if they have similar expressions of each location and make a list of adjectives.

**Speaking:**

Ex. 1

*If you could live in any part of this town, where would you live?*

*What facilities (useful things) does your part of town have?*

*Which part of town do most people wish they could live in? Why?*

*Is it important to know your neighbours? Why?*

Allow time for Ss to read and think about the statements.

Ex. 2.Ss compare their answers and discuss the questions. You could go on to have a class discussion to find out where your class would most like to live.

**Reading:**

This reading passage is about choosing an alternative lifestyle and living in a community far away from city life.

Ex. 1. First ask Ss if they can guess from the two photos which section of the magazine the article comes from. Then ask them to read the article and check their answers.

Ex. 2.Ss read the article again and tick the information that is mentioned.

Ex. 3.Ss work in pairs. They think of three possible disadvantages of living in Paradise Ridge.

**Language work:**

Modals of obligation, permission & prohibition (present time).

Ex. 1. Ask Ss to complete the rules with the words and phrases.

Obligation:

It means that you must do something, because of a rule, law, moral or other reason. We use ‘*must*’ and ‘*have to’* (used when an obligation is regular, such as a job, homework).

*Alan has to phone the Australian office every morning*.

*‘have to’* is used when there is something that needs to be done at a certain time or in a certain place.

*We have to arrive before noon.*

*‘Must’* is more often used when a rule or a law exists.

*You must show your passports at the counter.*

‘*Don’t need to’* is often used by a person who has authority to give permission for someone not to do something

*Martina doesn’t need to get here early tomorrow.*

‘*Don’t have to’* is used to refer to outside rules or laws.

*Workers don’t have to arrive early on Fridays*.

Permission & Prohibition.

‘*Be allowed to/ not be allowed to’* express permission/prohibition.

*The security guard allowed me to enter the stadium.*

*The students must be allowed to come in when it rains*.

**Vocabulary: accommodation**.

Ex. 1. Ask Ss to look at the photos and try and identify the country.

Ex. 2.Ss match the words in bold to the definition.

Voc.: *detached house, semi-detached house, terraced house, suburbs, bungalow, flat (UK), apartment (US), studio flat, penthouse flat.*

**Listening:**

In the listening, three unusual homes are being talked about. The owners describe what the best and the worst things are about living there.

Ex. 1.Ss work in pairs. They match the words in the box to the photos and then tell their partner which type of home from the list they would most like to live in.

Ex. 2.Ss discuss the questions.

Voc.: *mobile home, lighthouse, tree house*.

Ss listen to the recording and make notes on the best and worst things the people mention about where they live. They do this task on their own and then check then with the whole class.

**Language work:**

Make, let & allow.

***Let*** means the same as ***allow***. *Allow* is more often used in formal situations to describe laws or regulations. The other difference is to do with the grammar they need:

You ***allow*** someone ***to do*** something.

You ***let*** someone ***do*** something.

***Make*** means force, require.

Ss do ex-s. 1, 2, 3.

**Writing:**

Ask Ss to write as many true sentences about themselves as they can. Then they compare their answers with the partners.

**Word list:**

*cabin, campsite, cave, communal, dormitory, facilities, houseboat, lighthouse, local authority, lock, mobile, monthly charge, ownership, resident, tent, wallpaper, windmill, airy, arsenic, best-seller, calamari, chef, conviction, crash, deserved, workhouse, wooden, valet, vacation, slice, refugee, poverty, obviously, monk, mayonnaise, inn, incense, homesick, gossip, fully clothed, dull, dreadful.*

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