

РЕСПУБЛИКАЛЫҚ ЖУРНАЛ

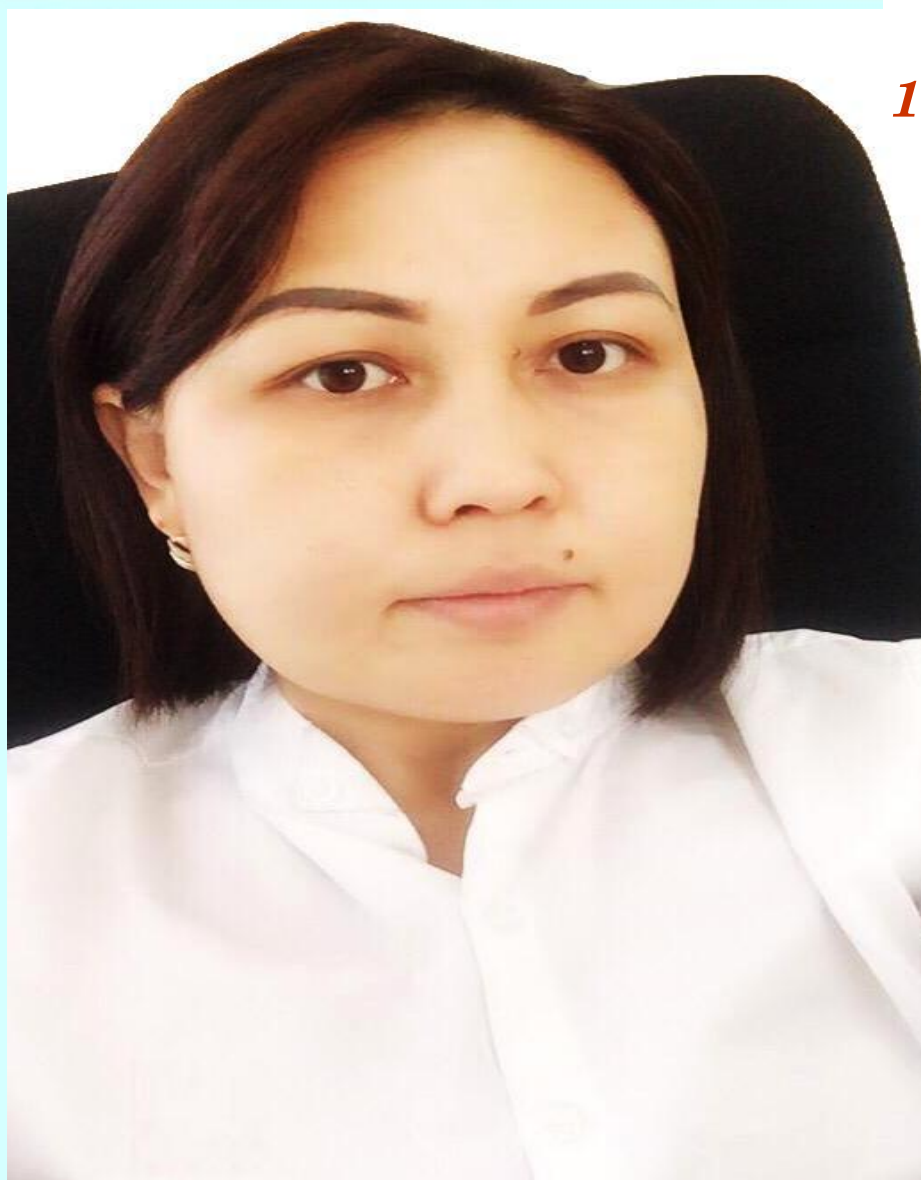
БІЛІМ ЖОЛЫ НҰРЛЫ ЖОЛ

Білім беретін, ғылыми, танымдық, жарнамал



I00051

17.06.2020 жс



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**КАНАБЕКОВА ИНДИРА
ЖАРЛЫҚАСЫНОВНА**

*Жамбыл облысы, Қордай ауданы, Отар ауылы,
№ 41 орта мектебінің ағылшын тілі пәнінің мұғалімі*

РЕСПУБЛИКАЛЫҚ ЖУРНАЛ

БІЛІМ ЖОЛЫ НҰРЛЫ ЖОЛ

17.06.2020 жыл | № 100051

**Білім беретін, ғылыми,
танымдық, жарнамалық басылым**

МББ аты: «БІЛІМ ЖОЛЫ НҰРЛЫ ЖОЛ» журналы
МББ тілі: қазақша, орысша, ағылшынша

Шығу жиілігі: айына 1 рет Тарату аумағы: Қазақстан Республикасы
Меншік иесі: «Қаламгер ТЕН» ЖШС Алматы қаласы Бас редакторы: Нагиев И. Б.
Негізгі тақырыптық бағыты: білім беретін, ғылыми, танымдық, жарнамалық

«БІЛІМ ЖОЛЫ НҰРЛЫ ЖОЛ» журналына жарияланған ақпараттардың
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Жарияланған ақпарат авторларының пікірлері редакция көзқарасын білдірмейді.

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Куәлік № KZ37VPY00015077. Нұр-Сұлтан қаласы. 19.09.2019 жыл

Тапсырыс: 562 Таралымы: 3000 дана.
Журнал «Қаламгер ТЕН» ЖШС баспаханасында басылды.
Алматы қаласы – 2020 жыл Телефон: 8 777 055 0590

Unit of a long term plan Reading for pleasure	School: Жамбыл облысы, Қордай ауданы, Отар ауылы, № 41 орта мектебінің ағылшын тілі пәнінің мұғалімі Канабекова Индира Жарлықасыновна	
Date: 30.01.2020	Teacher name: Kanabekova I	
CLASS: 9 grade	Number present:	absent:
Lesson title:	Abai Kunanbaiuly. Talking about a famous a Kazakh writer.	
Learning objectives(s) that this lesson is contributing to (link to the Subject programme)	<p>9.C1 use speaking and listening skills to solve problems creatively in groups. Проблемаларды шығармашылық және ынтымақтастық ретте шешу үшін сөйлеу және тыңдау дағдыларын қолданыңыз.</p> <p>9.S7 use appropriate subject- specific vocabulary and syntax to talk about an increased range of general and curricular topics. Оқу тақырыптарының кеңейтілген шеңберінде сөйлесу үшін тиісті пәндік лексика мен синтаксисті қолданыңыз.</p> <p>9. UE3 use a variety of compound adjectives, adjectives as participles, comparative structures indicating degree, and intensifying adjectives on a wide range of familiar general and curricular topics. Оқулық тақырыптарында кеңейтілген сын есімдерді, дәрежені көрсететін салыстырмалы құрылымдарды және күшейтпелі сын есімдерді қолданыңыз.</p>	
Lesson objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Listen and speak about our historical figure 2. Understand with considerable support phrases about describing the life of famous Kazakh writer 3. Use in your sentences for describing best-known writer 	
Assessment criteria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Listen and discover important things about Abai Kunanbaiuly 2. Describe the life of famous Kazakh writer 3. Use compound adjectives in your sentences for describing our best- known writer 	
Language objective	New words; ; Useful classroom language for dialogue.	
Values links	Common history, culture and language.	

Cross-curricular links	Literature	
Previous learning	Teacher will ask Wh-questions for refresh from background about the best-known figures in history of Kazakh literature in the second half of the 19 th century Gather information about the best known figures in history of Kazakh literature in the second half of the 19 th century	
Plan		
Planned timings	Planned activities (replace the notes below with your planned activities)	
Start	best-known (adj)	
Middle	poet(n)	
End	translator (n)	
composer (n)		
philosopher(n)	a person who offers views or theories	Health and safety check
literature (n)	a body of written works	Health saving technologies.
religious(adj)	having a strong belief in a god or gods	
	means generally “ eastern” coming	
wise (adj)		
spiritual (adj)		
fictional (adj)		
local (adj)		

Unit of a long term plan: Sport, health and exercise		School: Жамбыл облысы, Қордай ауданы, Отар ауылы, № 41 орта мектебінің ағылшын тілі пәні мұғалімі Канабекова Индира Жарлықасыновна	
Date:		Teacher name:	
Class: 8 grade		Number:	Absent:
Lesson title: The origin of Olympic games			
Learning objectives that this lesson is contributing to (link to the Subject programme)		8.1.1.1. Use speaking and listening skills to solve problems creatively and cooperatively in groups. 8.4.2.1. Understand specific information and detail in texts on a growing range of familiar general and curricular topics, including some extended text. 8.5.1.1. plan, write, edit and proofread work at text level with little support on a range of general and curricular topics.	
Lesson objectives		1. Speak about the origin of Olympic games. 2. Read and understand the functions of Olympic games. 3. Plan, write and edit the comparison of Olympic games.	
Assessment criteria		1. Tell about the origin of Olympic games 2. Describe the ancient functions of Olympic games. 3. Classify old and modern games.	
Language objective		New words: to wage wars, ruler, feast, herald, javelin, sacred, wreath, chariot races, to be spared the penalty, pankration, discus throw wrestling, boxing, equestrian events; Useful classroom language for dialogue.	
Values links		Respect, openness Kazakh patriotism and civil responsibility.	
Cross- curricular links		History, Physical Education.	
Previous learning		Students will be asked wh-questions to refresh knowledge about sporting achivments	
Plan			
Planned timings		Planned activities (replace the notes below with your planned activities)	

Start	Greeting Brainstorming activity. (W) The road to the Olympics, leads to no city, no country. It goes far beyond New York or Moscow, ancient Greece or Nazi Germany. The road to the Olympics leads in the end to the best within us. (Jesse Owens)	
	Questionnaire	
	1. Have you any information about the origin of Olympic games?	
	2. When did the Olympic games begin?	
	3. Where were the 1 st Olympic games hold?	
	Pre-reading	
	Match these words with definitions: (p)	
	Words	Definition
	To wage wars	To engage in
	Ruler	A person who rules or governes; sovereign
	Feast	Typically a celebratory one
	herald	An official employed to oversee state ceremonial
	Javelin	A light spear thrown in a competitive sport or as weapon
	Sacred	Connected with God or a god dedicated to a religious purpose and so deserving veneration
	Wreath	An arrangement of flowers
Chariot races	Fast moving vehicles with two wheels	
Pankration	A sporting event with scarcely any rules	
Discus throw	A track and field event in which an athlete throws a heavy disc	
Wrestling	Activity of grappling with an opponent and trying to throw or hold them down on the ground	
Equestrian events	Depicting or representing a person on horseback	
Boxing.	Practice of fighting with the fists, especially with padded gloves in a roped square ring according to prescribed rules	

<p>Middle</p>	<p>While reading</p> <p>1. Read and highlight the first ancient sport achievements and specified information related with dates (I)</p> <p>The History of the Olympic Games</p> <p>Long ago ancient Greeks often waged wars. Small states suffered and lost much even if they did not take any side and stayed out of wars. The ruler of such a small state, Elis, wanted to live in peace with all neighbors. He was a good diplomat because his negotiations were successful and Elis was recognized a neutral state. To celebrate this achievement, he organized athletic games.</p> <p>In the beginning this feast lasted one day, but later a whole month was devoted to it. All wars and feuds were stopped by special heralds who rode in all directions of Greece.</p> <p>The games were held every four years in Olympia on the territory of Elis. The first games which later were called the Olympic Games were held about a thousand years before our era.</p> <p>Usually the Olympic Games began before the middle of the summer. Best athletes arrived from many Greek states of Olympia to compete in running, long jumps, throwing of discus and javelin and wrestling. In the course of time fist fighting (boxing) and chariot races were also included in the Games.</p> <p>All athletes took an oath that they had been preparing well for the Games and promised to compete honestly and keep the rules of the sacred Olympics. The athletes took part in all kinds of competitions. Winners were called “olympionics”, they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. This tradition has survived. In our time sportsmen often get cups and wreaths for winning the first place in sports competitions. The olympionics of ancient Greece became very popular. Best craftsmen were chosen to make honorary cups, many poets wrote and recited in public poems about the best athletes. Sculptors made their statues which were put up at the birthplace of the winners. Only men could take part in the Olympic games. Women were not allowed even to watch the competitions at the stadium under the fear of death penalty. There was a single exception, when a woman coached her son and accompanied him to the stadium in men’s clothes. That brave woman was spared the penalty because her son excelled in many events.</p>	
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	<p>7) The Olympic games were accompanied by arts festivals.</p> <p>8) Sculptors made statues which were put up at the birthplace of the winners.</p> <p>Project work. Compare old and modern Olympic games.</p> <p>Criteria: Find out 5 and more old and modern Olympic games with examples.</p> <p>Descriptors: 1. Work in group</p> <p>2. Find 5 and more old Olympic games</p> <p>3. Find 5 and more modern Olympic games</p> <p>4. Present</p>	
	<p>Conclusion T- concept questions</p> <p>1. Why did the ruler organize athletic games?</p> <p>2. How long did the first feast last?</p> <p>3. When did the Olympic games begin?</p> <p>4. Who was not allowed to take part in the Olympic games?</p>	

