



ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ГОРОДА МОСКВЫ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ГОРОДА МОСКВЫ
«КОЛЛЕДЖ СВЯЗИ № 54»
ИМЕНИ П.М. ВОСТРУХИНА

Практикум по английскому языку
На тему «Президенты США»

Разработчик:

Преподаватель английского языка Климова И.В.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 1

Тема занятия

Американские президенты.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ.

I. Введение в тему и речевая зарядка.

Teacher: Hello, everybody! The meeting of our club is dedicated to the American Presidents. Before the students tell us about the presidents answer my questions.

1. How many presidents were there in America?
2. Who can be the president of the USA?
3. What is the official residence of the American presidents?
4. Who was the first president of the USA?
5. Who is the President now?
6. Who was the previous president of the USA?
7. What is the President's term?
8. When is the President elected?

II. Чтение текста и ответы на вопросы речевой зарядки.

The President of the United States is the head of State and head of Government of the United States, indirectly elected by the American people for a four-year term through the Electoral College. The President heads the executive branch of the federal Government and is the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces.

Since the office was founded in 1789, 45 people have served in 46 presidencies.

The presidency of William Henry Harrison, who died 31 days after taking office in 1841, was the shortest in American history. Franklin D. Roosevelt served the longest, more than twelve years, before dying at the beginning of his fourth term in 1945. He is the only US president who has served more than two terms. After the ratification of the Twenty-Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1951, no person may be elected president more than twice.

Four presidents died in office of natural causes (William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Warren G. Hardings, Franklin D. Roosevelt), four were assassinated (Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley and John F. Kennedy), and one resigned (Richard Nixon facing impeachment).

A person who wants to become President must be born in the United States, must be at least 35 years old and live in the United States for at least 14 years before becoming President. Americans vote for the President in November of every leap year.

III. Работа с таблицей (чтение вслух имен президентов и дат их правления).

Chart of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents

The
was
was
When
the only
vote.
1789

of a
a

on
The
Adams.
30,
1797
Adams

white
when
became

term.
the
States
4, 1826.
The
was
born in

1809
self-
an

good
to write

fame as
to write

PRESIDENT	POLITICAL PARTY	TERM
1 George Washington	No Party Designation	1789-1797
2 John Adams	Federalist	1797-1801
3 Thomas Jefferson	Democratic-Republican	1801-1809
4 James Madison	Democratic-Republican	1809-1817
5 James Monroe	Democratic-Republican	1817-1825
6 John Quincy Adams	Democratic-Republican	1825-1829
7 Andrew Jackson	Democratic	1829-1837
8 Martin Van Buren	Democratic	1837-1841
9 William Henri Harrison	Whig Party	1841
10 John Tyler	Whig Party	1841-1845
11 James K. Polk	Democratic	1845-1849
12 Zachary Taylor	Whig Party	1849-1850
13 Milliard Fillmore	Whig Party	1850-1853
14 Franklin Pierce	Democratic	1853-1857
15 James Buchanan	Democratic	1857-1861
16 Abraham Lincoln	Unity Party	1861-1865
17 Andrew Johnson	Unity Party	1865-1869
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant	Republican	1869-1877
19 Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Republican	1877-1881
20 James Abram Garfield	Republican	1881
21 Chester Alan Arthur	Republican	1881-1885
22 Stephen Grover Cleveland	Democratic	1885-1889
23 Benjamin Harrison	Republican	1889-1893
24 Stephen Grover Cleveland	Democratic	1893-1897
25 William McKinley	Republican	1897-1901
26 Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	1901-1909
27 William Howard Taft	Republican	1909-1913
28 Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	1913-1921
29 Warren Gamaliel Harding	Republican	1921-1923
30 Calvin Coolidge	Republican	1923-1929
31 Herbert Clark Hoover	Republican	1929-1933
32 Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Democratic	1933-1945
33 Harry S. Truman	Democratic	1945-1953
34 Dwight David Eisenhower	Republican	1953-1961
35 John Fitzgerald Kennedy	Democratic	1961-1963
36 Lyndon Baines Johnson	Democratic	1963-1969
37 Richard Milhous Nixon	Republican	1969-1974
38 Gerald Rudolph Ford	Republican	1974-1977
39 James Earl Carter, Jr.	Democratic	1977-1981
40 Ronald Wilson Reagan	Republican	1981-1989
41 George Herbert Walker Bush	Republican	1989-1993
42 Bill Clinton	Democratic	1993-2001
43 George Bush	Republican	2001-2009
44 Barack Obama	Democratic	2009-2017
45 Donald Trump	Republican	2017-2021
46 Joseph Biden	Democratic	2021-

Independence. He died on July 4, 1826, exactly fifty years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The fourth President of America was James Madison. He was born in March, 1751. He was the President from 1809 till 1817. Madison was sickly as a child, never weighed more than 100 lbs., and reached only five

IV. Чтение текста и перевод текста «Американские президенты».

first President of America George Washington. He born in February 22, 1732 elected, Washington was president to receive every He was the President from till 1797 Washington believed that the president new nation should present dignified appearance. Washington dressed very formally and travelled by carriages pulled by beautiful horses. He died December 14, 1799. second President was Joan He was born in October 1735 He was elected in and served till 1801 The family was the first presidential party to live in Washington, D.C. The house was unfinished Joan and his wife Abigail residents. A Navy Department was first established during Adam's Adams is sometimes called "Father of the United Navy". He died on July third President of America Thomas Jefferson. He was April 13, 1743 He was the President from 1801 till Thomas Jefferson was a taught architect, a scientist, inventor, and a fine musician. He was a very public speaker, and chose articles instead of making speeches. Because of his a writer, he was appointed the Declaration of

and one-half feet. Madison was called the “Father of the Constitution” because he was instrumental in its creation. He died on June 28, 1836

The fifth President of America was James Monroe. He was born in April 28, 1758 He was the President from 1817 till 1825. When Monroe was elected to a second term in 1820, he received all but one the electoral college votes. Monroe declared that no new colonies were to be started in the Americas. This became known as the Monroe Doctrine. He died on July 4, 1831.

The sixth President of America was John Quincy Adams. He was born in July 11, 1767

He was the President from 1825 till 1829 He was the son of John Adams and the only son of a President to become President himself. After serving as President, Adams was elected to Congress and served for 17 years. During this time he helped to establish the Smithsonian Institution. He died on February 23, 1848

The seventh President of America was Andrew Jackson. He was born in March 15, 1767 He was the President from 1829 till 1837 When Jackson was a boy of 13, he was cut on the face by a British officer’s sword for refusing to polish the officer’s boots. He died on June 8, 1845.

The eighth President of America was Martin Van Buren. He was born in December 5, 1782 He was the President from 1837 till 1841. Martin Van Buren was the first president to be born after the United States had become an independent nation. Van Buren was a dapper dresser and liked to eat well. His enemies said he drank foreign wines and used gold folks. He died on July 24, 1862

The ninth President of America was William Henry Harrison. He was born in February 9, 1773 He was the President only one month in 1841 Harrison was the first president to die in office, and therefore served the shortest term. He died on April 4, 1841.

The tenth President of America was John Tyler. He was born in March 29, 1790 He served as President of the United States from 1841 till 1845. Because of his actions while president, the Whig party disowned Tyler and the Democrats did not want him. Due to this situation, Tyler was known as the “President without a party.” He died on January 18, 1862

The eleventh President of America was James Polk. He was born in November 2, 1795 He was the president from 1845 till 1849. Polk was the first “dark horse” candidate for President—that is, a man not well-known before he ran for office. California became part of the United States territory after a bloody war with Mexico, which had previously owned California. He died on June 15, 1849.

The twelfth President of America was Zachary Taylor. He was born in November 24, 1784. He served as the President of the United States one year and four months in 1849-1850. Taylor was one of only two commanders in the Mexican War and was nicknamed “Old Rough and Ready” because of his style of dress. No man ever became President knowing less about what he was supposed to do. Taylor was simply a soldier, used to giving and taking orders. He died on July 9, 1860

The thirteenth President of America was born in January 7, 1800 His name was Millard Fillmore. He served only two years and eight months as the President. He is best remembered for opening trade with Japan, a country which had refused to trade with other countries for over 200 years. He died on March 8, 1874.

The fourteenth President of America was Franklin Pierce. He was born in November 23, 1804 His term as the President was 1853-1857. Pierce put through the Gadsden Purchase which would later become Arizona and New Mexico. He also tried to take over Hawaii and buy Cuba but nothing came of these actions. He died on October 8, 1869

The fifteenth President of America was James Buchanan. He was born in April 23, 1791 He was the President from 1857 till 1861 Immediately after Buchanan took office, the Dred Scott decision was handed down by the Supreme Court. This decision made the states, not Congress, responsible for legislating Slavery. Buchanan wanted to hold the Union together and keep the southern states from seceding, but was unable to do so. He died on June 1, 1868.

The sixteenth President of America was Abraham Lincoln. He was born in February 12, 1809 He was the President four years and one month from 1861 till 1865 On January 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation giving freedom to the slaves in the “rebel” states, took effect. (The 13-th Amendment of the United States Constitution, ratified on December 18, 1865, made all Americans free.) Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford’s Theatre in Washington, D.C. just five days after the end of the Civil War. He died on April 15, 1865.

The seventeenth President of America was Andrew Johnson. He was born in December 29, 1808 He was the President from 1865 till 1869. Being from very humble beginnings, and a tailor by trade, Johnson had no formal education and was taught to read and write by his wife. Johnson missed being impeached by Congress by one vote. He died on July 31, 1875.

The eighteenth President of America was Ulysses S. Grant. He was born in April 27, 1822 He served for 2 terms from 1869 till 1877 During his presidency, Grant helped set up Yellowstone National Park, the first national park in the country. When Grant left the presidency he was nearly penniless, dying of throat cancer, and wrote his memories to his heirs would benefit financially.

The nineteenth President of America was Rutherford B. Hayes. He was born in October 4, 1822 He was the President from 1877 till 1881 In elementary school, Hayes was the champion speller. During the Civil War, Hayes was appointed of a captain of volunteers. He was wounded four times and had four horses killed from under him. He died on January 17, 1893.

The twentieth President of America was James A. Garfield. He was born in November 19, 1831 He served as the President only six and one-half months in 1881 On July 2, 1881, President Garfield was shot by a man whom Garfield denied a government. He died on September 19, 1881.

The twenty first President of America was Chester A. Arthur. He was born in October 5, 1829 He was the President from 1881 till 1885. Arthur's administration enacted the first effective civil service laws. He died on October 5, 1829

The twenty second and the twenty fourth President of America was Grover Cleveland. He was born in March 18, 1837 He served as the President from 1885 till 1889 and from 1893 till 1897 Cleveland was the only president to be married in the White House. Cleveland was the only president to be elected to non-consecutive terms. While Cleveland was in office, he forced the railroads to return eighty-one million acres of government land they had taken illegally. He died on June 24, 1908. Student 24.

The twenty third president of America was Benjamin Harrison. He was born in August 20, 1833 He was the President from 1889 till 1893. Harrison was the only president to be the grandson of an earlier president and, because of this, was nicknamed "Little Ben". In the 1889 election, Grover Cleveland received more popular votes than Harrison but lost in the electoral college, 233 to 168. He died on March 13, 1901.

The twenty fifth president of America was William McKinley. He was born in January 29, 1843 He died on September 14, 1901 He was the President from 1897 till 1901; four years, six and one-half months. Because McKinley's wife, Ida Saxton, was an invalid, he conducted what was known as a "front-porch" campaign. All the influential men who were backing McKinley came to his home to talk business with him. McKinley was shot by deranged anarchist while shaking hands at a big fair in New York in September of 1901 He died on September 14, 1901.

The twenty sixth president of America was Theodore Roosevelt. He was born in October 27, 1858 He served as the President two terms from 1901 till 1909 During the Spain-American War, Roosevelt formed a cavalry regiment called the "Rough Riders" which consisted of wealthy polo players from the East and hard-riding cowboys from the West. The original Teddy bear, which was named for Roosevelt, was presented to him in 1903 Roosevelt established many national parks and more than 125 million acres of national forest. He died on January 6, 1919

The twenty seventh president of America was William H. Taft. He was born in September 15, 1857 He was the President from 1909 till 1913. Taft was the only president to keep cows on the White House lawn. Taft was a good tennis player and excellent dancer despite the fact that he weighed over 300 lbs. Taft was the only man to serve as both president and later as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He died on March 8, 1930.

The twenty eighth president of America was Woodrow Wilson. He was born in December 29, 1856. He served as the President two terms from 1913 till 1921. Wilson was the last president to ride to his Inauguration in a horse drawn carriage. After Wilson suffered a stroke in his office, his wife was his link to the outside world for almost two months. During this time some members of Congress called his Administration a "petticoat government." He died on February 3, 1924 .

The twenty ninth president of America was Warren G. Harding. He was born in November 2, 1865 He was the President from 1921 till 1923 Harding's administration became known as one of the most corrupt in history. He had appointed his old buddies from his home state to various offices and they became known as the "Ohio Gang." He died on August 2, 1923.

The thirtieth president of America was Calvin Coolidge. He was born in July 4, 1872. He was the President from 1923 till 1929. After Harding died, Coolidge was sworn into office by his own father in a Vermont farmhouse in the middle of the night with his hand on the family Bible. Coolidge made speeches which were short and to the point. Because of this trait, he became known as "Silent Cal." He died on January 5, 1933.

The thirty first president of America was Herbert G. Hoover. He was born in August 10, 1874 He was the President from 1929 till 1933. Hoover was the first president born west of the Mississippi River. During the

Great Depression, people who had lost their homes lived in makeshift villages known as Hoovervilles. He died on October 20, 1964.

The thirty second president of America was Franklin Roosevelt. He was born in January 30, 1882 Roosevelt was the only president to be elected four times. He served as president 12 years and 39 days from 1933 till 1945 before suffering a massive cerebral hemorrhage while sitting for a portrait. At Franklin and Eleanor's wedding, Franklin's cousin, President Teddy Roosevelt, gave the bride away because her father was deceased. He died on April 12, 1945

The thirty third president of America was Harry S. Truman. He was born in May 8, 1884 He was the President from 1945 till 1953 In the election of 1948, Thomas E. Dewey, the governor of New York, was chosen by the press and polls to win the presidential race. The Chicago Tribune printed an early edition with the headline, "Dewey Defeats Truman". A photo of Truman on a train in St. Louis holding the newspaper over his head has become classic. Truman gave the orders to drop the atomic bomb on two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to end World War II. He died on December 22, 1972

The thirty fourth president of America was Dwight D. Eisenhower. He was born in October 14, 1890. He served as the President two terms from 1953 till 1961. Eisenhower sent troops to Little Rock, Arkansas to force the governor to obey the school integration laws. The "Space Race" between Russia and the United States began during Eisenhower's term. He died on March 28, 1969

The thirty fifth president of America was John F. Kennedy. He was born in May 29, 1917 He was the President from 1961 till 1963 Kennedy was the youngest man, the wealthiest, and the first Catholic ever elected president. Kennedy organized the Peace Corps in 1960 In October of 1962, Kennedy forced the Soviet Union to withdraw its missiles from Cuba, which is located only 90 miles from the coast of Florida. He died on November 22, 1963

The thirty sixth president of America was Lyndon B. Johnson. He was born in August 27, 1908. He was the President from 1963 till 1969. Johnson was sworn in as president in the same plane which carried the body of slain president John F. Kennedy back to Washington. Johnson helped pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibited racial discrimination in voting, education and other areas. He died on January 22, 1973.

The thirty fourth president of America was Richard M. Nixon. He was born in January 9, 1913 He was the President from 1969 till 1974. In 1972, Nixon became the first U.S president ever to visit Communist China. To avoid impeachment as a result the "Watergate Scandal", Nixon resigned the office of the president on August 14, 1974. He died on April 22, 1994.

The thirty eighth president of America was Gerald R. Ford. He was born in July 14, 1913 He was the President of America from 1974 till 1977 Ford was the first person to occupy the White House without having to run for the office of president or vice president. Due to Spiro Agnew's resignation (vice president under Nixon) and Nixon's resignation (to avoid impeachment because of the "Watergate Scandal"), Ford became president. One of Ford's first acts as President was to grant a full pardon to former President Nixon. He died on December 26, 2006.

The thirty ninth president of America was James E. Carter (Jimmy). He was born in October 1, 1924 He was the President from 1977 till 1981 Carter was instrumental in getting the leaders from Egypt and Israel to sign the Camp David Accord, a treaty to end the ongoing war in the Middle East. In 1980, Reagan defeated Carter by an ample margin. This was the first time in 48 years that an incumbent president failed to win reelection.

The fortieth president of America was Ronald W. Reagan. He was born in February 6, 1911 He served two terms from 1981 till 1989 After two unsuccessful bids for the Republican nomination for President in 1968 and 1976 Reagan won the nomination in 1980 and, at age 69, became the oldest man to take that office. A failed assassination attempt was made by John Hinckley, Jr. on March 30, 1981 Reagan's two terms in office brought tax cuts, reduced inflation and a build-up in U.S. military power. Nick-named the "Great Communicator" by the media, Reagan's acceptance by the American public was characterized by his landslide victory over Walter Mondale in 1984 when he won forty-nine states and 59% of the popular vote. Reagan appointed two Supreme Court justices, Sandra Day O'Connor and Antonin Scalia, and elevated William Rehnquist to Chief Justice during his administration. He died on June 5, 2004.

The forty first president of America was George Herbert Walker Bush. He was born in June 12, 1924 He was the President from 1989 till 1992 During W.W. II Georg Bush became the youngest pilot in the U.S. Navy. In 1985 Georg Bush became the first "Acting President" when President Reagan signed all his duties over to the Vice President for nearly eight hours while he was in surgery. George Bush also was the first president to hold the positions of Ambassador to the United Nations, director of the C.I.A. and chairman of the Republican party before being elected president.

The forty second president of America was Bill Clinton. He was born in August 19, 1946 He was the President from 1993 till 2001.

The forty third president of America was George Worker Bush (younger). He was born in July 6, 1946 He was the President from 2001 till 2009. After September 2001 Bush began the company from terrorism and formed the department of investigation of Kennedy's murder.

The forty fourth president of America is Barack Obama. He was born in August 4, 1961. He was fond of basketball. In 1979 he finished Punahouschool. Then he entered the Occidental College and then in the Columbian University. In 1983 his political career began. Barack dreamed about good life of people. "In 1996 he won to the Senate of the state of Illinoise. Obama is the author of two books "Dreams from my father" and "The Audacity of Hope ". He becomes the President of the USA on January 20, 2009.

V.Выполнение заданий по тексту. Заполнение карточек.

Teacher:

Now you know a lot about presidents of America. Let's divide into two teams and fill in the cards. Who will be the first?

Cards: Fill in the names of the presidents.

- 1.....had nickname "Little Ben". (Benjamin Harrison)
- 2.....was the only person to be married in the White house. (Grover Cleveland)
- 3.....made California the part of the U.S.A. (James Polk)
- 4.....set up Yellow Stone national Park. (Ulysses S. Grant)
- 5.....was a self-taught architect. (Thomas Jefferson)
- 6.....served the shortest term. (William Henry Harrison)
- 7.....was the first president. (George Washington)
- 8.....was known as "Silent Cal". (Calvin Coolidge)
- 9.....didn't belong any party. (John Tyler)
- 10.....gave freedom to the slaves. (Abraham Lincoln)
- 11.....established a Navy Department. (Joan Adams)
- 12.....kept cows on the White House lawn. (William H. Taft)
- 13.....was called the "Father of the Constitution" (James Madison)
- 14.....was tailor by trade and had no formal education. (Andrew Johnson)
- 15.....helped to establish the Smithsonian Institution. (John Quincy Adams)
- 16.....played the saxophone. (Bill Clinton)
- 17.....was the son of the forty-third president. (Bush)
- 18 The original Teddy Bear was named for..... (Theodore Roosevelt)
- 20.....began trading with Japan. (Millard Fillmore)
- 21.....was the first president to visit Communist China.(Richard M. Nixon)

VI.Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.

Выучить лексику и составить сообщение на тему урока.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 2

Тема занятия

Джордж Вашингтон-первый президент США.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ.

I. Фонетическая и речевая зарядка.

I've got this feeling that it's going to be a wonderful day.
The sun in the clouds has a smile on its face,
and its shining a salute to the American race.
Oh boy it's swell to say, Good Morning USA!!

Тест

1. Where was George Washington born?

- A. Massachusetts
- B. New Hampshire
- C. Virginia
- D. Connecticut

2. In which year was George Washington born?

- A. 1723
- B. 1732
- C. 1737
- D. 1773

3. Whom did George Washington marry?

- A. A poor widow
- B. A German princess
- C. An Indian princess
- D. A rich widow

4. The American War of Independence was between the Americans and the _____.

- A. French
- B. Germans
- C. Dutch
- D. English

5. How many colonies joined together into a Congress in 1774 and agreed not to trade with England?

- A. 3
- B. 13
- C. 31
- D. 50

6. In which year was George Washington made the first President of the United States?

- A. 1777
- B. 1782
- C. 1789
- D. 1798

7. Each term as President of the United States consists of _____ years.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

8. For how many terms did Washington rule?

- A. 1

- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5

9. For how many years did Washington rule?

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 12
- D. 20

10. What nickname was George Washington given?

- A. Honest George
- B. Father of His Country
- C. Atlas of Independence
- D. Hero of Appomattox

11. Name George and Martha's home.

- A. Mount Vernon
- B. Mount Rushmore
- C. Vernon House
- D. Washington House

12. What was the post of G. Washington during the Revolution?

- A. a soldier
- B. Commander of the military forces
- C. General
- D. President

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C	B	D	D	B	C	C	B	B	B	A	B

III Работа с текстом Учебник А С Восковская Т А Карпова Английский язык 2011 стр 248

George Washington, known as the "Father of his country" was the first president of the United States. He was born on February 22, 1732 in Westmoreland County, Virginia, then a British colony.

In March 1775, Washington was elected to the Second Continental Congress. By the time he attended the Congress, the opening battles of American Revolution had already been fought in Massachusetts. In June, G. Washington was elected to be the commander –in- chief of the colonial army.

In 1787 Washington was elected to head the Virginia delegation at the Constitutional Convention.

In the country, people linked his name directly to the Constitution. Washington was elected the president in February 1789 with the largest possible number of votes. He was inaugurated in New York City, at that time the capital of the United States.

George Washington was 65 when he left the presidency, but he did not lose connections with public affairs. He also made trips to watch construction of the new city of Washington, D.C., which was then called the Federal City. At the time of his death, he had the rank of lieutenant general. In 1976, the U. S. Congress gave him the title of general of the armies of the United States.

Task 1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations.

- 1) Был избран
- 2) Начинающиеся битвы уже велись
- 3) Главнокомандующий

- 4) Связывали его имя непосредственно с новой конституцией
- 5) С максимально возможным количеством голосов
- 6) Оставил президентский пост
- 7) Не потерял связи
- 8) Общественные дела
- 9) Совершал поездки
- 10) Звание генерал-лейтенанта

Task 2. Fill in the blanks with the articles a, an, the where necessary.

George Washington, known as 1...“Father of his country” was 2...first president of 3...United States. He was born on 4... February 22, 1732 in 5... Westmoreland County, Virginia, then 6...British colony. In 7...March 1775, Washington was elected to 8...Second Continental Congress. By 9...time he attended the Congress, 10...opening battles of 11...American Revolution had already been fought in 12...Massachusetts. In 13...country, people linked 14...his name directly to the Constitution. Washington was elected 15...president in February 1789 with 16...largest possible number of 17...votes. He also made 18...trips to watch 19...construction of the new city of Washington. At the time of his death, he had the rank of 20...lieutenant general.

Task 3. Make up general and disjunctive questions to the following sentences.

- 1) George Washington is the first president of the United States.
- 2) He was inaugurated in New York City.
- 3) George Washington left the presidency at the age 65.
- 4) Washington D.C. was called then the Federal City.
- 5) George Washington had the rank of lieutenant general at the time of his death.

Task 4. Make up general and disjunctive questions to the following sentences.

- 1) George Washington was born on February 22, 1732.
- 2) In March 1775, Washington was elected to the Second Continental Congress.
- 3) In 1787 Washington was elected to head the Virginia delegation at the Constitutional Convention.
- 4) Washington was elected the president in February 1789.
- 5) George Washington was 65 when he left the presidency.

Task 5. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English. Then you will have a story.

- 1) Джордж Вашингтон –первый президент США.
- 2) Он родился 22 февраля 1732 года в Виржинии, британской колонии.
- 3) В марте 1775 года он был избран во второй Континентальный Конгресс.
- 4) В это время началась Американская революция.
- 5) Джордж Вашингтон был избран главнокомандующим колониальной армии.
- 6) В 1787 году Вашингтон был избран главой делегации Виржинии на Конституционный Съезд.
- 7) В стране люди связывали его имя непосредственно с Конституцией.
- 8) Джордж Вашингтон был избран президентом Соединенных Штатов с максимально возможным количеством голосов.
- 9) Его инаугурация (торжественное введение в должность) прошла в Нью-Йорк Сити, тогда столица Соединенных Штатов.
- 10) Джордж Вашингтон оставил президентство в возрасте 65 лет, но продолжал заниматься общественными делами.

Task6. Make up your story on the topic . Speak on the following points of the plan. The words and phrases will help you make your story to be logic and interesting.

1) George Washington and American Revolution

George Washington was elected
American Revolution began
He was elected

2) George Washington is the First President of the United States

People linked
George Washington was elected
He was inaugurated

3) George Washington on Leaving the Presidency

George Washington left
He did not lose
He made
He had
U.S. Congress gave

IV. Поведение итогов урока и задание на дом.

Найти в Интернете и выписать 20 интересных фактов о Вашингтоне.

Дополнительный материал.

Текст 1.

George Washington , also called Father of His Country , (born February 22, 1732, Westmoreland county, Virginia—died December 14, 1799, Mount Vernon, Virginia, U.S., American general and commander in chief of the colonial armies in the American Revolution (1775–83) and subsequently first president of the United States (1789–97).

Джордж Вашингтон (1732–1799) — американский государственный и политический деятель, главнокомандующий Континентальной армией, участник войны за независимость. Вошёл в историю как первый всенародно избранный президент Америки, один из отцов-основателей США.

George Washington (1732-1799) was an American statesman and politician, commander—in-chief of the Continental Army, a participant in the War of Independence. He went down in history as the first popularly elected president of America, one of the founding fathers of the United States. A brief biography of George Washington, full of interesting facts and events, will allow you to better know the personality of this outstanding man.

Будущий президент появился на свет 22 февраля 1732 года на плантации Уэйкфилд, Виргиния. Он стал третьим из пяти детей богатого рабовладельца и плантатора Августина Вашингтона. Отец умер, когда Джорджу исполнилось 11 лет, и главой большого семейства стал старший брат Лоуренс.

Начальное образование Джордж получал на дому и много времени и сил уделял саморазвитию. Спустя время мальчик стал посещать местную профессиональную школу, где получил свою первую специальность, став дипломированным землемером.

The future president was born on February 22, 1732 at the Wakefield plantation, Virginia. He was the third of five children of Augustine Washington, a wealthy slave owner and planter. His father died when George was 11 years old, and his older brother Lawrence became the head of a large family. George received his primary education at home and devoted a lot of time and effort to self-development. After a while, the boy began to attend a local vocational school, where he received his first specialty, becoming a certified surveyor.

Джордж Вашингтон начал работать в качестве землемера в возрасте 17 лет. В этот период на становление личности будущего президента большое влияние оказал лорд Фэрфакс — один из богатейших землевладельцев Виргинии. Он всячески помогал Джорджу в его карьере, поддерживал его стремление к знаниям.

George Washington began working as a surveyor at the age of 17. During this period, Lord Fairfax, one of the richest landowners in Virginia, had a great influence on the formation of the personality of the future president. He helped George in every way in his career, supported his desire for knowledge.

После смерти брата Лоуренса 20-летний Джордж получил в наследство inherited поместье Маунт-Вернон и 18 рабов. Однако молодой человек так и не успел попробовать себя в роли плантатора, вступив в местное ополчение в звании майора.

Джордж Вашингтон был прекрасным наездником и стрелком, обладал недюжинной физической силой и стойким характером. Все эти качества способствовали тому, что Вашингтон сделал блестящую военную карьеру. Если кратко, после выполнения ответственного задания он получил в командование один из ополченских кругов Виргинии, а спустя два года уже был в звании полковника.

Вашингтон показал себя успешным военачальником, однако лучше всего ему давалась дипломатическая деятельность: в переговорах Вашингтону не было равных. Некоторое время он ещё умирал индейцев, сражался с французами, а в 1758 году вышел в отставку.

After the death of his brother Lawrence, 20-year-old George inherited the Mount Vernon estate and 18 slaves. However, the young man did not have time to try himself as a planter, joining the local militia with the rank of major.

George Washington was an excellent horseman and shooter, possessed remarkable physical strength and a persistent character. All these qualities contributed to the fact that Washington made a brilliant military career. In short, after completing a responsible task, he was given command of one of the militia districts of Virginia, and two years later he was already in the rank of colonel. Washington proved to be a successful military leader, but diplomatic activity was best given to him: Washington had no equal in negotiations. For some time he still pacified the Indians, fought with the French, and in 1758 he retired.

Сразу после окончания военной карьеры 26-летний Джордж Вашингтон был избран делегатом Законодательного Собрания Виргинии. В дальнейшем он избирался на эту должность 16 раз. На новом посту Вашингтон боролся за права колоний, однако противостояние усиливалось, и ни о каком перемирии с англичанами не могло быть и речи. Вашингтон, биография которого тесно связана с военным делом, вновь взялся за оружие: в 1775 году он был избран Главнокомандующим Континентальной армии и принял участие в борьбе за независимость Америки.

Будучи опытным военачальником, Вашингтон смог вывести на новый уровень слабую и неорганизованную армию. После нескольких неудач последовали победы, укрепившие боевой дух morale американских солдат.

Immediately after the end of his military career, 26-year-old George Washington was elected a delegate to the Virginia Legislature. He was subsequently elected to this position 16 times.

At the new post, Washington fought for the rights of the colonies, but the confrontation intensified, and there could be no question of any truce with the British. Washington, whose biography is closely

connected with military affairs, took up arms again: in 1775, he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army and took part in the struggle for American independence.

Being an experienced military commander, Washington was able to bring a weak and disorganized army to a new level. After several failures, victories followed, strengthening the morale of American soldiers.

В 1781 году англичане были вынуждены капитулировать, и спустя 2 года был подписан Версальский мир, поставивший точку в войне за независимость Америки.

In 1781, the British were forced to capitulate, and 2 years later the Peace of Versailles was signed, which put an end to the war for American independence.

После победы над англичанами Джордж Вашингтон объявил всем руководителям штатов о необходимости формирования центральной власти ради укрепления страны.

Спустя время Вашингтон был выбран председателем Конституционного конвента, который в 1787 году разработал Конституцию США. Спустя 2 года Джордж Вашингтон стал первым президентом страны, а в 1792 году единодушно был избран на второй срок.

After the victory over the British, George Washington announced to all state leaders the need to form a central government for the sake of strengthening the country.

After a while, Washington was elected chairman of the Constitutional Convention, which drafted the US Constitution in 1787. 2 years later, George Washington became the first president of the country, and in 1792 he was unanimously elected for a second term.

На посту президента Джордж Вашингтон смог заложить основы политического устройства страны, сохранить демократические преобразования, сформировать двухпартийную систему, принять Билль о правах. За время его правления США удалось избежать втягивания в европейские конфликты, а внутри государства наблюдался ускоренный экономический рост.

As President, George Washington was able to lay the foundations of the country's political structure, preserve democratic transformations, form a two-party system, and adopt a Bill of Rights. During his reign, the United States managed to avoid being drawn into European conflicts, and accelerated economic growth was observed within the state.

Долгие годы Джордж Вашингтон был влюблён в Салли, супругу лорда Фэрфакса. Сумев справиться с чувством к замужней женщине, 27-летний Вашингтон женился на богатой вдове Марте Дендридж Кастис. Грамотно распорядившись приданным супруги, он стал самым богатым плантатором в Виргинии. Этот союз оказался очень удачным, огорчало супругов лишь отсутствие общих детей.

For many years George Washington was in love with Sally, the wife of Lord Fairfax. Having managed to cope with the feeling for a married woman, the 27-year-old Washington married a wealthy widow, Martha Dandridge Custis. Having correctly disposed of his wife's dowry, he became the richest planter in Virginia. This union turned out to be very successful; the spouses were upset only by the absence of common children.

Джордж Вашингтон скончался 15 декабря 1799 года. Причиной смерти первого президента Америки стала пневмония.

George Washington died on December 15, 1799. The cause of death of the first president of America was pneumonia.

Текст 2.

George Washington was the first President of the United States of America. He was born on February 22nd, 1732 in Virginia. The Americans often call this man "The Father of our country". And, indeed, he was one of the Founding Fathers of the USA. Before becoming the president George Washington was the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.

This prominent man was born in a wealthy family in provincial gentry. His family owned tobacco plantations and had slaves. However, his father and older brother both died when Washington was quite young.

In 1759 George Washington married the wealthy widow Martha Dandridge Custis who was then only 28 years old. Martha was an intelligent and gracious woman. She had two children from her previous marriage. The rank of the Continental Army Chief was given to Washington in 1775. He managed to increase the combat effectiveness of troops and the level of discipline among the soldiers.

On 30th April 1789 he was unanimously elected the first president of the country. He still remains the only president who received 100 percent electoral votes.

In 1792 George Washington was again re-elected to be the president of the USA. John Adams was appointed to be his Vice-President.

After retiring from the presidency, Washington returned to Mount-Vernon and devoted all his time to his family and plantations. He died at age of 67 on 14th December 1799 after suffering severe pneumonia.

His role in the revolution and subsequent independence and formation of the United States was significant. That is why Washington is called "Father of his country".

Washington was probably the most revered of the U.S. presidents. A member of the economic and political elite of the English mainland colonies, he exhibited many of the moral qualities of this colonial elite: he was not personally ambitious and he had a strong sense of duty. Washington's greatest contribution to the nation was simply the fact that a large portion of the U.S. population trusted him.

George Washington always pursued two interests: military arts and western expansion. At the age of 16 he helped survey Shenandoah lands for Thomas, Lord Fairfax. Commissioned a lieutenant colonel in 1754, he fought the first skirmishes of what grew into the French and Indian War. The next year he was an aide to Edward Braddock.

George Washington was elected the President after the new Constitution was ratified in Philadelphia. His presidency lasted till 1797 when he retired and went to his estate at Mount Vernon. Washington died of a throat infection on 14 December, 1799. The Nation mourned him for months.

Текст 3 Интересные факты.

- 1) His portrait is placed on the smallest bill, worth only one dollar. This decision was made because Washington has been an extremely economical person all his life. He even kept all the accounting himself, and was very careful about money.
- 2) Washington served two terms as President.
- 3) Before becoming president, George Washington was the commander-in-chief of the US Army.
- 4) Washington served two terms as President.
- 5) George Washington, having served two terms as president and did not want to run for a third term, returned to his estate and devoted his future life to agriculture.
- 6) Washington's ancestors were knights at the royal court in England.
- 7) George Washington was engaged not only in politics and the struggle with the British for the independence of the United States, but was also a skilled farmer and an avid brewer.

- 8) In 1752, the first US President George Washington was converted to Freemasonry, which appeared from the end of the sixteenth century.
- 9) George Washington oversaw the construction of the White House and laid the foundation stone of this building, but never lived in it.
- 10) He signed an act of Congress in 1790, which stipulated that about 16 square kilometers of space should be allocated for the White House. However, Washington did not find the completion of construction; it was completed only a year after his death.
- 11) The first president of the United States, George Washington, rejected the very idea of creating political parties; he never belonged to any of them and was the only president who was not associated with this kind of political activity.
- 12) George Washington, who had almost no teeth of his own, very carefully monitored the condition of the teeth of his six horses, ordering them to be examined and cleaned every day.
- 13) The famous proverb "Tell me who your friend is, and I'll tell you who you are" belongs to Washington.
- 14) George Washington was fond of horse riding, fox hunting, dancing, playing billiards and watching theatrical performances. He even had his own racehorses.
- 15) In 1751, George Washington accompanied his brother Lawrence to the island of Barbados. He contracted smallpox and recovered, which gave him lifelong immunity to this terrible disease.
- 16) George Washington's wife was Martha Custis, a beautiful young and good-natured woman. Washington married her at the age of 27, after which the years of the War of Independence came, during which Martha accompanied him on military campaigns.
- 17) George Washington suffered from dental problems at the age of 20, and over time he had to wear prosthetics made of animal bones, otherwise he was a strong and physically developed person.
- 18) George Washington was raised by his half-brother, since his father died when he was 11 years old. His mother's name was Maria Bol. When, at the age of 14, George decided to become a sailor and leave home, she did not support him.
- 19) George Washington's father was Augustine Washington, a specialist in surveying. This contributed to the fact that George's first profession was the profession of a surveyor. At the age of 16, the future US president led an expedition to collect information about Lord Fairfax's land plots.
- 20) During his long military career, George Washington received new ranks with great speed. He became a major by the age of 20, and a colonel by the age of 23. At the age of 43, George Washington was already in command of the Continental Army.
- 21) George Washington was elected by the people on April 30, 1789 and served two terms as president, rejecting the offer of a third term. In addition, Washington became the first head of state to collect 100% of the votes, and it was precisely because of Washington's refusal of a third term that the tradition was adopted that one person can be elected to the presidency only 2 times. Later, this tradition became a rule inscribed in the US Constitution.
- 22) George Washington is one of the wealthiest presidents in the history of the United States. According to historical data, his fortune is estimated at half a billion dollars. Washington's first annual salary, which he initially refused, was \$25,000. Washington later accepted the payment.

- 23) George Washington took part in the construction of the White House building. He personally chose the location of the capital of the United States. In 1791, the city was named Washington, and the White House was completed a year after Washington's death. Interestingly, the White House was built by several hundred slaves who were rented from the owners.
- 24) The Continental Army ended its existence in 1783. During the entire existence of the army, George Washington was its permanent and permanent commander-in-chief.
- 25) In the entire history of the United States, George Washington had the highest height among presidents – 190 centimeters.
- 26) Washington watched every cent and kept the books himself. Later, he wrote several books on the topic of proper financial reporting.
- 27) George Washington's talent as a commander is undeniable. The American army at that time was a detachment of volunteers who did not have advanced weapons. At the Battle of Long Island, Washington's army was saved by a thick fog, and Washington himself managed to maintain a combat-ready army, despite a strong preponderance of forces in favor of the enemy.
- 28) He loved dancing, riding, hunting and fishing.
- 29) From birth, George Washington was red-haired and did not wear wigs. In all the portraits he is depicted with his heavily powdered hair.
- 30) The acorn from the grave of George Washington was planted in the Leningrad region, in the city of Peterhof by Nicholas I. The tree has grown out of this acorn.
- 31) From early childhood, George Washington had an interest in books from his parents' library. He especially read books on geography, topography and military history.
- 32) In honor of George Washington, a city is named after him, which is the capital of the United States. His portrait is printed on a one-dollar bill.
- 33) Before the war, George Washington was a farmer and a surveyor.
- 34) The first president of the United States studied until the 11th grade. After his father's death, he did not have the means to study abroad in England.
- 35) Slavery was widespread in the 18th century, and George Washington inherited his first slaves at the age of 11 from his father.
- 36) At the time of his death, there were more than 300 slaves in George Washington's house, as he did not want to destroy their families and sell them. In his will, he freed all the slaves subordinate to him.
- 37) Washington's underground spy network helped the Americans win the revolutionary War. It is said that before the Second World War, he took a more active part in intelligence operations than any American commander-in-chief.
- 38) At the Battle of Monongahela in 1755, George Washington's coat was pierced by four musket bullets.
- 39) Although he had no biological children, George Washington became the legal guardian of Martha's children. He wrote letters to guide them and give them advice on studying.
- 40) George Washington was an avid animal lover. He had a variety of pets, from birds to dogs. He was also America's first mule breeder.

- 41) America's first president has experienced many life-threatening situations. He was cured of smallpox, dysentery, malaria, tuberculosis and pneumonia. However, he died of a throat infection.
- 42) George Washington was afraid of being buried alive, so he ordered that his body not be buried earlier than three days after his death.
- 43) George Washington led a detachment from the Virginia Regiment to Jomonville Glen in Pennsylvania. Washington's troops killed many French soldiers. It was believed that this attack provoked events that quickly escalated into the Seven Years' War.
- 44) Towards the end of his life, Washington founded a rye and corn whiskey factory on his Dogue Run farm. At that time it was one of the largest commercial factories.
- 45) The Yorktown campaign sealed America's victory. The Continental Army led by George Washington surrounded the British Southern army and forced them to start serious negotiations, as a result of which America gained independence.
- 46) George Washington played a key role in shaping the constitution of America. He was elected president of the congress that formed the constitution. He was also the first to sign the constitution.
- 47) George Washington did not dare to become president. He once said that he had "no desires beyond the modest and happy share of life and death of a private citizen."
- 48) He was the only president who received all 132 electoral votes.
- 49) George Washington was the only president to take office in two cities. His first inauguration was held in New York, and the second in Philadelphia.
- 50) John Ramage, a former Irish supporter who fought with the Continental Army, painted the first presidential portrait of Washington.
- 51) The first draft of George Washington's inaugural address was seventy pages long and contained recommendations to Congress on internal improvements, military issues and international treaties.
- 52) His second inaugural address was the shortest speech ever delivered by a president. It contained only 135 words and was counted out in less than two minutes.
- 53) Unlike the current 16-member presidential cabinet, there were only four original members in George Washington's cabinet.
- 54) After the inauguration in New York, George Washington had to get out of the carriage and go home, as the streets were crowded with people.
- 55) George Washington officially fixed the Thanksgiving holiday by issuing a proclamation declaring November 26 the national Thanksgiving Day. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued another proclamation to celebrate Thanksgiving every year on the last Thursday in November.
- 56) George Washington was the first president not to live in the White House.
- 57) On September 17, 1796, George Washington informed Americans about his retirement in an article published in the Philadelphia newspaper American Daily Advertiser. The article became a famous farewell speech.
- 58) Every year, the United States Senate celebrates George Washington's birthday with an annual farewell address.

- 59) After completing his second presidential term, George Washington retired to Mt. Vernon Manor .
- 60) George Washington, twice unanimously elected President of the United States, played an important role in the construction of the United States of America before the drafting of the American Constitution. His life is a great inspiration for all generations.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 3

Тема занятия

Томас Джефферсон.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ.

I. Фонетическая и речевая зарядка.

Pronounce the questions and answer them.

- 1) Who was the first president of the United States.
- 2) What was his nickname?
- 3) What second position did he occupy?
- 4) When was he elected as president?
- 5) In what city was he inaugurated?
- 6) At what age did he leave the presidency?
- 7) What is the second name of Washington D.C.?
- 8) What rank did he have at the time of his death?

II. Работа с текстом.

Thomas Jefferson – the life story of the third US President.

1. Thomas Jefferson served as President of the United States from 1801 to 1809. He is remembered as an outstanding politician, the head of state, who made a huge contribution to its development. In addition, Jefferson is a talented architect whose ideas are embodied in the image of Washington. He is the author of the Capitol, built in Virginia, made in the avant-garde style, combining French rationalism and antiquity.

2. The future president of the United States was born on April 13, 1743 in Virginia in a large family of wealthy planters and was the third child of eight. His father (Peter Jefferson) had British roots, his mother (Jane Randolph) grew up in a family of influential slave-owning planters and was a close relative of the first chairman of the Continental Congress.

3. At the age of two, the family changed their residence to the Takkoho estate, inherited through Randolph. At the age of 9, the guy entered a local private school run by the Reverend William Douglas, where he studied ancient Greek and Latin. At the age of 14, he continued his studies at a school run by the priest James Morey. At this age, the boy was already growing up without a father, and the priest temporarily provided him with accommodation in his house. The two years spent at the educational institution replenished the knowledge base, James mastered the exact sciences, as well as history. In

1760, Thomas James continued his studies at the Williamsburg College of William and Mary, where the young man preferred the study of mathematics, law and philosophy as the main direction.

4. In college, James became close to a circle of teachers, thanks to whom he studied the works of John Locke, Francis Bacon, as well as Isaac Newton. In addition, under the influence of his older comrades, his worldview was formed and political views were formed. In order to read and master the works of ancient philosophers, the young man began to study ancient Greek grammar. In addition, Thomas's interests were very diverse: he was fond of music, he mastered the violin himself.

5. He devoted almost all his time to studying, however, if he had a free minute, he used it to good effect — he was a member of a secret student society called the Flat Hat Club. Sometimes the young man attended balls organized at the governor's mansion of Francis Fauquier (Virginia). I must say that his academic performance was not affected by recreational activities, the young man graduated with the best results. Subsequently, he studied law with George Wit for five years. After that, he started practicing law.

6. In 1769, Thomas James was elected to the House of the Legislature (Virginia). Five years later, when the English Parliament introduced restrictive acts against the Western colonies, Jefferson addressed his fellow citizens with the message "A general overview of the rights of British America." He initiated the introduction of self-government in the colonies, while criticizing the work of the British Parliament, which won the sympathy and popularity of Americans.

7. In 1775, before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Jefferson was elected to the Continental Congress. For two years he worked on the "Declaration of Independence", in which he formulated the main ideas. The official adoption of the document took place on July 4, 1776. This date is considered the birthday of the USA. Despite the fact that a number of changes were made to the document, his quotes regarding the fact that all people should be equal and have the same rights granted to them by the Creator ("... Life, Freedom and the Pursuit of happiness") remained unchanged.

8. From 1776 to 1779, Jefferson served as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, trying to bring the laws of the state into line with the ideas contained in the Declaration of Independence. He manages to abolish the doctrine of attraction, according to which only the heirs of the owner have the right to inherit the land, as well as the doctrine of primogeniture, according to which, in the absence of a will, the eldest son of the owner inherits all the property. In 1785, Thomas Jefferson was appointed American ambassador to France, however, during this period he continues to work on developing the country's legislative framework. I must say that after living in Paris for five years, Jefferson's views on America have acquired more respectful forms.

9. In 1797, Jefferson was appointed to the post of Vice President of the United States, and four years later, he was elected to the post of head of state and became the 3rd President of the United States. His activity began with transformations. For example, a bipolar party system of the Congress was created, in addition, the army and navy, as well as the number of government officials, were reduced as much as possible. According to the current President, the development of the state should be based on four main areas of the economy: trade, the agricultural sector, shipping and light industry. In 1803, a deal was made between the United States and France, as a result of which the United States acquired Louisiana for \$ 15 million of budget funds. By the end of his second term, Jefferson managed to stabilize diplomatic relations with Russia.

10. Thomas Jefferson married, at the age of 29, his second cousin Martha Vailes Skelton. For Martha Jefferson, this was the second marriage in which six children were born. Four died in infancy, two girls (Patsy and Mary) survived. Shortly after the birth of her sixth child, Martha Jefferson died. Thomas was grieving the loss of his wife and gave his word (which he kept later) never to marry again.

11. After the presidency, Jefferson returned to the family estate, which he built according to his own project. The interests of the former president were very versatile: he knew the law perfectly, was interested in invention, architecture, and even knew how to make furniture for the house. The personal library of the ex-president numbered about 6.5 thousand books. It was completely transferred to the Library of Congress after Jefferson's death.

12. Thomas Jefferson died on July 4, 1826, on the day of the adoption of the "Declaration of Independence" and was buried at his Monticello estate. Almost a hundred years later (in 1923), the estate became state property and, today, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

13. The statements of the 3rd President of the United States are relevant today. For example, that the will of the majority should be "legitimate and reasonable", and the government "strictly modest and simple". He was a wise politician and a very literate person with brilliant scientific knowledge.

Task 1. Read the text, try to focus on to its essential facts, and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph.

Family. Shaping of worldview. Death. Study. General information. Political activity. Political career. Hobbies. Career. Spare time. Personal life. Presidency.

Task 2. Read the following sentences and say what part of speech the words in italics are.

- 1) Thomas Jefferson *served* as President of the United States *from* 1801 to 1809.
- 2) He *is remembered* as an *outstanding* politician, the head of state, who made a huge contribution to its development.
- 3) Jefferson is a *talented* architect *whose* ideas are *embodied* in the *image* of Washington.
- 4) *He* is the author of the Capitol, built in Virginia, made in the avant-garde *style*, *combining* French rationalism *and* antiquity.
- 5) The *future* president of the United States was *born* on April 13, *1743* in Virginia in a large family of *wealthy* planters and was the *third* child of eight.
- 6) His father (Peter Jefferson) had *British* roots, his mother (Jane Randolph) grew up in a family of *influential* slave-owning planters and was a *close* relative of the *first* chairman of the Continental Congress.
- 7) At the age of two, the family *changed* their residence to the Takkoho estate, *inherited* through Randolph.
- 8) At the age of 9, the guy entered a local private school *run* by the Reverend William Douglas, where he studied *ancient* Greek and Latin.
- 9) At the age of 14, he continued his *studies* at a school *run* by the priest James Morey.
- 10) At this age, the boy was already *growing up* without a father, and the priest *temporarily* provided *him* with accommodation in his house.

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the proper prepositions.

- 1) The two years spent ___ the educational institution replenished the knowledge base,
- 2) In 1760, Thomas James continued his studies ___ the Williamsburg College ___ William and Mary, where the young man preferred the study ___ mathematics, law and philosophy as the main direction.
- 3) ___ college, James became close ___ a circle ___ teachers, ___ whom he studied the works ___ John Locke, Francis Bacon, as well as Isaac Newton.
- 4) ___ addition, ___ the influence ___ his older comrades, his worldview was formed and political views were formed.
- 5) ___ order to read and master the works ___ ancient philosophers, the young man began to study ancient Greek grammar.
- 6) In 1797, Jefferson was appointed ___ the post ___ Vice President ___ the United States, and four years later, he was elected ___ the post ___ head ___ state and became the 3rd President ___ the United States.

- 7) His activity began ____ transformations.
- 8) ____ example, a bipolar party system of the Congress was created, in addition, the army and navy, as well as the number ____ government officials, were reduced as much as possible.
- 9) According ____ the current President, the development of the state should be based ____ four main areas ____ the economy: trade, the agricultural sector, shipping and light industry.
- 10) ____ -the end ____ his second term, Jefferson managed to stabilize diplomatic relations ____ Russia.

Task 4. Find in the text the words which have the similar meanings with the following words and word combinations.

- 1) a famous politician
- 2) rich planters
- 3) was of British origin
- 4) was raised in a family
- 5) relocated to
- 6) went to school
- 7) school headed by
- 8) gave him a place in his house
- 9) added to his knowledge
- 10) due to whom
- 11) his views
- 12) versatile
- 13) dedicated
- 14) balls set up
- 15) he used it effectively
- 16) success at school
- 17) was not influenced by
- 18) rest
- 19) implemented limitations
- 20) appealed

Task 5. Give possible beginnings of the sentences.

- 1) _____ to the House of the Legislature (Virginia).
- 2) _____, Jefferson was elected to the Continental Congress
- 3) _____ took place on July 4, 1776.
- 4) _____ remained unchanged.
- 5) _____, trying to bring the laws of the state into line with the ideas contained in the Declaration of Independence.
- 6) _____, however, during this period he continues to work on developing the country's legislative framework.
- 7) _____, Jefferson's views on America have acquired more respectful forms.
- 8) _____ of Vice President of the United States,
- 9) _____, his second cousin Martha Vailes Skelton.
- 10) _____ in which six children were born.
- 11) _____ which he built according to his own project.
- 12) _____ he knew the law perfectly, was interested in invention, architecture, and even knew how to make furniture for the house.
- 13) _____ on the day of the adoption of the "Declaration of Independence"

Task 6. Make up 25 special questions and answer them.

- 1) From 1776 to 1779, Jefferson served as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates,
- 2) In 1785, Thomas Jefferson was appointed American ambassador to France,
- 3) During this period he continues to work on developing the country's legislative framework.
- 4) After living in Paris for five years, Jefferson's views on America have acquired more respectful forms.
- 5) In 1797, Jefferson was appointed to the post of Vice President of the United States,
- 6) Four years later, he was elected to the post of head of state and became the 3rd President of the United States.
- 7) His activity began with transformations.
- 8) In 1803, a deal was made between the United States and France, as a result of which the United States acquired Louisiana for \$ 15 million of budget funds.
- 9) By the end of his second term, Jefferson managed to stabilize diplomatic relations with Russia.
- 10) Thomas Jefferson married, at the age of 29, his second cousin Martha Vailes Skelton.
- 11) For Martha Jefferson, this was the second marriage in which six children were born.
- 12) After the presidency, Jefferson returned to the family estate, which he built according to his own project.
- 13) The interests of the former president were very versatile: he knew the law perfectly, was interested in invention, architecture, and even knew how to make furniture for the house.
- 14) The personal library of the ex-president numbered about 6.5 thousand books.
- 15) It was completely transferred to the Library of Congress after Jefferson's death.
- 16) Thomas Jefferson died on July 4, 1826, on the day of the adoption of the "Declaration of Independence" and was buried at his Monticello estate.
- 17) Almost a hundred years later (in 1923), the estate became state property and, today, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

III. Повторение грамматического материала.

IV. Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.

Подготовить презентацию на тему урока.

Дополнительный материал.

Interesting facts

- 1) Jefferson's biography is rich in interesting events. The 3rd American president is depicted on a \$2 bill.
- 2) It was Jefferson who came up with the idea of developing a device that takes into account the number of steps a person takes when moving.
- 3) In the history of the USA, the 3rd president is remembered as a brilliant architect. He designed the buildings of the White House.
- 4) Jefferson was an insatiable reader and studied the Quran as a young law student. Jefferson studied the Koran to gain an understanding of Islamic law and religion and criticized Islam, as well as Christianity and Judaism. Despite this, he insisted that practitioners of different faiths should be granted equal civil rights in accordance with the law.
- 5) Jefferson looked at Cuba for a long time as an object of American annexation. In 1820, Jefferson noted that Cuba was "the most interesting addition that could ever be made to our system of states».

- 6) In a letter to James Madison in 1789, Jefferson wrote that he believed that the U.S. Constitution should expire every 19 years, because he believed that no past generation had the right to bind subsequent generations, since "then the land would belong to the dead, not the living generation."
- 7) As President Jefferson fought against North African pirates in the Mediterranean. The fighting was known as the "Barbarian Wars" and began after Jefferson refused to pay tribute to the pirates for the fair passage of American ships through the Mediterranean and instead fired at various pirate strongholds in present-day Tunisia, Libya and Algeria.
- 8) Jefferson is credited with helping popularize macaroni and cheese in the United States by serving their victory to guests during his presidency. There's even a recipe for making pasta that was written by Jefferson himself!
- 9) Jefferson was obsessed with the idea that mammoths still existed and roamed the western part of the North American continent. When he sent Lewis and Clark to the Louisiana Territory, he told them specifically to keep an eye on the mammoths. I mean, they were great researchers, but this is a high order.
- 10) While you might be forgiven for assuming he was always an outstanding, white-haired gentleman, Thomas Jefferson was actually a natural red-headed man!
- 11) Jefferson was a lifelong linguist who could speak, write and read English, French, Greek, Italian and German. He also claimed to have taught Spanish by himself during a 19-day visit to France with a small amount of grammar manual and a copy of Don Quixote.
- 12) Jefferson collected and understood a number of American local dictionaries and instructed Lewis and Clark in their infamous Expedition to collect and record examples of these languages. After the end of his presidency, Jefferson packed 50 Native American dictionaries into a trunk and shipped them back to his home in Monticello on a riverboat. During the trip, a thief stole a chest, assuming that it contained valuables, but threw it into the river, realizing that it contained little more than papers. This led to the loss of a 30-year-old collection of Native American languages.
- 13) Jefferson was also an avid inventor, credited with inventing the modern swivel chair, the first of which he built and used to write the Declaration of Independence.
- 14) Jefferson made his own version of the Bible in 1820, called The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth, cutting and pasting razor and cool passages from the New Testament that extracted the moral philosophy of Jesus Christ. The work is notable in that it excludes all miracles performed by Jesus, almost all references to the supernatural, including the resurrection, and other passages that depict Jesus as a divine figure.
- 15) John Adams was the second president of the United States, and Jefferson was the third. Both men also played a key role in the drafting and adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Coincidentally, both men also died within a few hours of each other on the same day - July 4, 1826. The day that happened exactly 50 years after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.
- 16) While President Jefferson was presented with a mammoth cheese wheel weighing 1,235 pounds (560 kg). The cheese wheel was presented to Jefferson by the city of Cheshire, Massachusetts, and reportedly contained the milk of every cow in the city-more than 900 cows. Because Jefferson had a policy when he was president that didn't accept gifts, he paid \$200 for it.
- 17) Jefferson had a mockingbird named Dick, which he kept in the White House (he was considered the first pet living in the White House). The bird reportedly sang Jefferson to sleep, extracted food from Jefferson's lips, and sang along with Jefferson when he hummed or played the violin.

- 18) Jefferson designed and developed the blueprints for his mansion house, Monticello, which is Italian for a small mountain that sat atop a hill overlooking his 5,000-acre plantation. Although he had no formal training as an architect, Jefferson read extensively about ancient Roman and Italian Renaissance architecture. Monticello is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Jefferson would later apply his architectural skills to design the Virginia State Capitol and the main buildings of the University of Virginia.
- 19) After the British destroyed the Library of Congress in a fire during the War of 1812, Jefferson sold his entire personal book collection to the Library. Jefferson's collection included 6,487 books on a huge variety of topics, including philosophy, science, literature, architecture, law, religion, mathematics, and even cookbooks. The Library of Congress paid Jefferson almost \$24,000 for the books. Unfortunately, another fire in 1851 destroyed nearly two-thirds of Jefferson's original transmission.
- 20) Jefferson would rather sit in a small cabin where his books and friends eat bacon than the president! In one of his letters Jefferson remarked: "I rather shut myself up in a very modest cottage with my books, my family and a few old friends, dined on plain bacon and let the world roll to my liking, rather than occupy the most magnificent position that any human power can give."
- 21) Did you know that in the Pacific Northwest there was almost a state called Jefferson? In 1941, there was a growing movement towards the creation of a new state, named Jefferson from Southern Oregon and Northern California. The name was inspired by Thomas Jefferson, who sent Lewis and Clark to the Pacific Northwest in 1803 and who envisioned the creation of an independent nation in the West called "Pacific". Jefferson's fortune opened up the governor, and also symbolically separated, until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor spoiled the movement.
- 22) Jefferson believed that the new economy of the United States should be centered around agriculture, not industry. Jefferson feared that the rise of a class of industrial wage workers who rely on property owners for income and livelihood would leave the American public vulnerable to political subjugation and economic manipulation. As a remedy, Jefferson proposed a progressive income tax "that would serve as an obstacle to huge accumulations of wealth and would provide the means for some kind of benign downward redistribution.
- 23) Jefferson inherited 5,000 acres of land and more than 50 slaves from his father when he was 21. Jefferson's wife was also from a large family of slaveholders, and a year after marrying, the couple inherited 11,000 acres of land and 135 more slaves, forcing Jefferson, who was then 30 years old, one of the largest slaveholders in Virginia.
- 24) Historians agree that it is very likely that Jefferson had six children with his slave Sally Hemmings. In 2017, an archaeological restoration of the Jefferson House in Monticello found Sally Hemmings's living quarters adjacent to Jefferson's bedroom.
- 25) Jefferson directed the first archaeological excavations in the history of North America. In his 20s, Jefferson was interested in learning about the numerous Native American mounds near his home in Virginia and organized an archaeological expedition, directed fieldwork, analyzed, wrote and published what he found. Some of them wrote that the use of Jefferson stratigraphy (the study of successive geological layers) and systematic trench "anticipates the fundamental approach and methods of modern archaeology for about a century."
- 26) Born in 1743 in the Colony of Virginia, the young Jefferson is famous for authoring the Declaration of Independence in 1776 before becoming the third president in the American

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 4

Тема занятия.

Абраам Линкольн.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ.

I Речевая зарядка.

Беседа о Джефферсоне.

II Работа с текстом.

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) was an outstanding American politician, a member of the Republican Party, the 16th President of the United States and a national hero of America. He always advocated the elimination of the slave system, was known for his high moral principles and honesty.

Childhood and youth

Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809 in Kentucky. His parents were from the state of Virginia. His father, Thomas, was a wealthy landowner, but due to a legal error, he went bankrupt by 1816, and the whole family was forced to move to Indiana.

Shortly after the move, Abraham's mother died and his father remarried a widow with three children.

Abraham is the only one of the children who was able to get an education, although not a systematic one (he attended school for only one year). We can say that the future American president himself learned to read and write. He was particularly fond of reading, having read almost all the books available in the district.

The beginning of independent life

According to a brief biography of Abraham Lincoln, in 1830 he decided to leave the family. He traveled around the country, visited slave markets in the South (after that he began to speak extremely negatively about the slave system) and eventually settled in the state of Illinois, in the city of New Salem.

Lincoln devoted all his free time to self-education, and in 1832 even tried to run for the state Legislature, but without success. In 1833, he began working as a postmaster. This job gave him the opportunity to continue his self-education. Of all the sciences, he studied law intensively.

The beginning of a political career

In 1835, Abraham made a second attempt to get into the state Legislature. The attempt was successful, he passed and began to actively engage in politics. It was he who contributed to the transfer of the state capital to the city of Springfield. In this city he opened a law office (in 1836 he successfully passed the exam and received a lawyer's license).

Lincoln, a lawyer, had an impeccable reputation, thanks to his oratorical abilities, he often won cases in court. Interestingly, he did not take money from insolvent citizens. In his public speeches, he constantly spoke about the values of democracy, the importance of the constitution and the need to preserve the legacy of the "founding fathers" unchanged.

Political career before the presidency

In 1847, Lincoln became a Whig member of the House of Representatives. In 1856 he became a member of the Republican Party (like most Whigs), in 1858 he ran for the U.S. Senate.

During the election campaign, he again advocated the gradual abolition of slavery. Such moderate views were the reason for his election as a candidate for the presidency of the United States from the Republican Party in 1860.

Lincoln won the election, but his election as president was the reason for the split of the Union and the basis for the outbreak of the Civil War.

Activities as President and the Civil War

1861 is considered the year of the beginning of the American Civil War. Lincoln was in a difficult position: he needed to solve the problem of creating and providing an army, as well as to lead the country out of the agrarian crisis. It was precisely because of the internal problems of the North American states that the first year and a half of the war was not very successful for the North.

In 1862, Lincoln managed to create and equip an army, passed the Homestead Law (land distributions from the state) through the Senate and finally decided on the abolition of slavery. Lincoln changed his views from compromise to radical, and this led to the writing of the "Proclamation on the Emancipation of Slaves" (became the basis for the XIII Amendment to the US Constitution). All these events marked the end of the South and the end of the Civil War. By 1865, the Confederate forces were finally defeated, Lincoln immediately proclaimed a course for the "restoration of the South" and the restoration of the Union.

Re-election to a second presidential term and death

In 1865, Abraham Lincoln was re-elected to a second presidential term. In the same year, he was assassinated by Confederate sympathizer John Booth. The 16th American president is buried in Springfield.

Family

In 1842, Abraham Lincoln married Mary Todd from Kentucky. The marriage was successful. The couple loved each other. They had four sons, three of whom died in childhood and adolescence.

Task 1. Read the following sentences and say what part of speech the words in italics are.

Abraham Lincoln was an *outstanding* American politician, a member of the Republican Party, the *16th* President of the *United* States and a national hero *of* America. He *always* advocated the elimination of the *slave* system, was known for his high moral *principles* and honesty.

Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809 in *Kentucky*. His parents *were* from the state of Virginia. His father, Thomas, was a *wealthy* landowner, but *due to* a legal error, he went *bankrupt* by 1816, and the whole family was *forced* to move to Indiana.

Shortly after the move, Abraham's mother died and his father *remarried* a widow with three children.

Abraham is the only one of the *children* who was able to get an education, although not a systematic one (he attended school for only *one* year). We *can* say that the future American president himself learned to read and write. He was particularly *fond* of reading, having read almost *all* the books *available* in the district.

Task 2. Decide which of the verbs in the frame A collocate with the expressions in the frame B

A

Traveled// visited// to speak //settled// devoted //to run// gave// to continue //studied //made// to get //was// to engage// contributed// opened// passed// received

B about the slave system// his free time // the opportunity// around the country //slave markets//
law //a second attempt// for the state Legislature// the family// self-education//
the exam//a law office// a lawyer's license// in politics//. into the state Legislature//to the
//successful// in the state of Illinois// transfer

Task 3. Quote the sentences in which these words and word combinations are used in the text.

- 1) an outstanding politician,
- 2) advocated
- 3) the elimination of the slave system,
- 4) high moral principles
- 5) a wealthy landowner
- 6) went bankrupt
- 7) Shortly after the move
- 8) a widow with three children.
- 9) to get an education
- 10) attended school
- 11) particularly fond of
- 12) to speak extremely negatively
- 13) eventually settled
- 14) devoted
- 15) self-education
- 16) to run for the state Legislature
- 17) gave him the opportunity
- 18) studied law intensively
- 19) made a second attempt
- 20) to actively engage in

Task 4. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations.

- 1) способствовал
- 2) безупречная репутация
- 3) часто выигрывал дела в суде
- 4) неплатежеспособные граждане
- 5) публичные выступления
- 6) ценности демократии
- 7) важность конституции
- 8) избирательная компания
- 9) защищал постепенную отмену рабства
- 10) распад союза
- 11) начало гражданской войны
- 12) был в затруднительном положении
- 13) решить проблему
- 14) вывести страну из аграрного кризиса
- 15) проблемы в стране
- 16) оснастить армию

- 17) издал закон
- 18) были разгромлены
- 19) немедленно провозгласил
- 20) он был убит

Task 5. Put the words in the following sentences in order, the first word in each sentence is in italics.

- 1) President member *Abraham Lincoln* was a the of Party the United 16th of the States Republican
- 2) in 1809 born Kentucky *Abraham Lincoln* was in
- 3) 1816 *His father* a went landowner wealthy but he bankrupt by was
- 4) died and his remarried a with children *Abraham's mother* father widow three
- 5) attended *He* year for one school only
1. American *The future* write himself read and to learned president
2. free *Lincoln* self-education all his to devoted time
3. a had impeccable *Lincoln* an lawyer reputation
4. his abilities court cases *Thanks to* he often oratorical won in
5. abolition the campaign *During* he advocated the of slavery election gradual

Task 6. Make up questions the answers to which will be words in italics.

- 1) *Such moderate views* were the reason for his election.
- 2) Lincoln won the election, but *his election as president* was the reason for the outbreak of the Civil War.
- 3) *1861* is considered the year of the beginning of the American Civil War.
- 4) Lincoln was in a difficult position: *he needed to solve the problem of creating and providing an army.*
- 5) In 1862, *Lincoln managed to create and equip an army, passed the Homestead Law through the Senate and finally decided on the abolition of slavery.*
- 6) Lincoln changed his views from compromise to radical, and this led *to the writing of the "Proclamation on the Emancipation of Slaves".*
- 7) All these events *marked the end of the South* and the end of the Civil War.
- 8) By 1865, *the Confederate forces* were finally defeated
- 9) *In 1865*, Abraham Lincoln was re-elected to a second presidential term.
- 10) In the same year, he was assassinated *by Confederate sympathizer John Booth.*

Task 7. What words come to mind when you think about Abraham Lincoln.

Task 8. Act as an interpreter.

Авраам Линкольн (1809 – 1865) – 16-й президент США. Родился Авраам 12 февраля 1809 года в бедной семье. Так что с ранних лет биография Линкольна была наполнена физическим трудом. Крайняя бедность семьи не позволила Аврааму учиться: в школе он обучался всего лишь год. Дальнейшие знания были получены самостоятельно. Занимаясь самообразованием, Авраам хорошо сдал экзамены, что дало возможность начать адвокатскую практику. Будучи приверженцем республиканцев, входил в Законодательное собрание Иллинойса, а также Палату Представителей Конгресса. В 1858 году проиграл выборы на пост сенатора США, а уже через два года был избран президентом США. Деятельность на посту президента сделала Линкольна национальным героем страны. Линкольн боролся с расширением рабства, в конечном итоге смог его отменить. Он выступал за объединение страны, развивал железнодорожную транспортную сеть, аграрный сектор США. 14 апреля 1865 года во время театрального представления был смертельно ранен. Умер он 15-го апреля. Таким образом, биография Авраама Линкольна стала известна также как первого президента США, который был убит.

III. Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.

Подготовить презентацию на тему урока.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №5

Тема занятия.

Рональд Рейган.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ.

I Речевая зарядка.

Беседа о Линкольне.

II Работа с текстом.

Ronald Reagan is a well-known American politician, in 1981 he became the fortieth president of America, in 1967 the 33rd governor of California. In addition, he is a popular actor and presenter on the radio. He remained in history as a politician who managed to radically change US policy and put an end to the Cold War with the Soviet Union.

Ronald Wilson Reagan was born on February 6, 1911 in the small town of Tampico, Illinois. Father – John Edward Reagan and mother – Nellie Wilson Reagan, were not rich people, so in search of a better life they often moved from one city to another. At the time of Ronald's birth, the eldest son Neil Reagan was already growing up in the family, who later made a career as an advertising agent.

Ronald Reagan in his youth

His father owned his own store in Tampico, and, nevertheless, in 1920, the whole family moved to Dixon, Illinois. Ronald entered High School and graduated in 1928. He was fond of sports, attended the school theater studio, where he was involved in almost all productions. During the holidays, I found a side job – I worked as a bodyguard. Reagan managed to win a sports scholarship and become a student at Eureka College.

Career in Hollywood

Ronald Reagan's career began in 1932, when he was accepted as a sports commentator on Iowa radio. He worked there for five years, and then decided to try his luck in Hollywood. Ronald was tall, attractive, confident, so he quickly found a job at the dream factory. Soon he had already signed a seven-year contract offered to him by the Warner Brothers film studio.

Sports commentator Ronald Reagan.

A little time passed, Ronald became a well-known and sought-after actor. He is filmed a lot, the piggy bank копилка работ актера of the actor's works has more than five dozen paintings. Everyone knows that he has a double, and 100% similar to the original.

In addition to his acting career, Ronald became an active trade unionist. In 1937, the Actors Guild of the USA appeared in the States, Reagan became a member of it, then he was elected to the board of this organization, and in 1947 he took its presidential chair. He held this position until 1952.

Athlete Ronald Reagan

, then the future American president, enrolled in correspondence military courses, and after them he got into the army reserve. In the rank of lieutenant, he was assigned to a cavalry regiment. Doctors found he had poor eyesight, so he was not sent to serve abroad. During the war, he made educational films for the active army.

Political career — the beginning

Ronald was a member of the Democratic Party and supported the economic program of the incumbent действующего President Roosevelt. After he changed his political views, he did not leave the same party, but became a supporter of the election campaigns of Richard Nixon and Dwight Eisenhower.

Ronald Reagan — working at General Electric

In those years, he worked for the company "General Electric", and often toured the factories of this company, organized meetings with employees. Ronald wrote the speeches of his speeches himself, worked on them every day. Each of his speeches had a political background, often different from the official course of the company. For this reason, Ronald was fired from General Electric in 1962.

Governor of the state of California

The charismatic Reagan, an adherent of new political views, who delivered his fiery speech "Time to Choose", managed to attract the attention of California Republicans. In 1966, his candidacy was on the list for the election of the governor of this state. Ronald based his election program on the fact that it is necessary to return to work all the idlers who enjoy the benefits of social programs, clean up the University of Berkeley from troublemakers, ban students from anti-war protests, get rid of ultra-radical and opposition groups.

In 1968, Reagan wanted to be recalled from the post of governor, but this attempt was unsuccessful. He held this position for another term. The years spent in the governor's chair led to the final formation of Ronald's political views. He then continued to promote them as president.

The president

Ronald made a new attempt to become president of America in 1976. Ronald manages to win in 44 American states, and he takes the presidential chair, becoming the "oldest" among all who have ever held this position.

During the years of Reagan's rule, the economy, foreign and domestic policy of the United States changed significantly, Americans became more confident in their abilities, they no longer relied only on the government. Every day Ronald wrote down in his diary everything that happened new and interesting in his life and the life of the country. Later, these notes were included in a book called The Reagan Diaries, which enjoyed incredible success with readers.

The inauguration of the President took place on January 20, 1981. The speech that Reagan delivered during this ceremony, he wrote himself. The main topic of his speech was the economic turmoil in the United States. And exactly 2 months later, Reagan was assassinated in Washington; he was just leaving the hotel.

During the Reagan years, the country managed to get out of the energy crisis of the early 70s, which was caused by uncontrolled oil prices in America itself.

In addition to all this, Reagan led a tough policy with the spread of drugs in the United States.

During the Reagan years, the Cold War escalated, new American military bases appeared. A new course has been outlined in relations with the Soviet Union, the Peacekeeper MX missile has been put into production, and the B-1 bomber construction program has been revived.

Personal life

Ronald Reagan's first wife was actress Jane Wyman, who was six years younger than her husband. They met on the set познакомились на съемочной площадке in 1938, and got married on January 26, 1940. In 1941, the couple had a daughter, Maurin, and six years later another daughter, Christina, who died shortly after birth. In 1948, they adopted a boy named Michael, born in 1945, and soon after that they separated.

Ronald Reagan with Jane Wyman

Ronald's personal life changed after he met actress Nancy Davis. At that time, Reagan held the position of president of the Screen Actors Guild, and Nancy came to his reception to have her name removed from the Hollywood blacklist, where she was mistakenly listed.

Ronald Reagan with Nancy Davis

If there is love at first sight, then it happened to Ronald. Soon their relationship developed into a happy marriage, which gave Reagan a daughter, Patricia (October 22, 1952) and a son, Ron (May 20, 1958).

After Reagan's resignation from the presidency in 1989, the couple left the White House and settled in Los Angeles.

Death

In November 1994, doctors gave Reagan a disappointing diagnosis — the former US president suffers from Alzheimer's disease.

Ronald Reagan's Funeral

Ronald lived with this complex disease for another ten years, and died on June 5, 2004 in his own home. At that time he was 93 years old. Death is caused by pneumonia, which occurred against the background of the underlying disease, and as a result of old age.

Task 1. Read the following sentences and say what part of speech the words in italics are.

Ronald Reagan is a *well-known* American politician, in 1981 he became the *fortieth* president of *America*, in 1967 the *33rd* governor of California. *In addition*, he is a popular actor and presenter *on* the radio. He *remained* in history as a politician *who* managed to *radically* change *US* policy and put an end to the Cold War with the *Soviet Union*.

Ronald Wilson Reagan was *born* on February 6, 1911 in the small town of Tampico, Illinois. Father – John Edward Reagan and mother – Nellie Wilson Reagan, were not *rich* people, so *in search of* a better life they often moved from one city to *another*. At the time of Ronald's birth, the *eldest* son Neil Reagan was already *growing up* in the family, who later made a career as an *advertising* agent.

Task 2. Decide which of the words and word combinations in the frame A collocate with the expressions in the frame B

A

owned //the whole family //entered //graduated //was fond// attended// he was involved// worked// to win// a student //he was accepted //to try his luck //found a job// signed
--

B

- | |
|---|
| 1) the school theater studio// moved to Dixon// of sports// at Eureka College// in 1928// High School// his own store// as a sports commentator// as a bodyguard// in almost all productions//
2) a sports scholarship// a seven-year contract// in Hollywood// at the dream factory |
|---|

Task 3. Quote the sentences in which these words and word combinations are used in the text.

- 1) a little time passed,
- 2) sought-after actor.
- 3) he is filmed a lot, the piggy bank
- 4) everyone knows
- 5) t he has a double,

- 6) his acting career
- 7) an active trade unionist
- 8) appeared in the states
- 9) he was elected
- 10) took its presidential chair.
- 11) held this position
- 12) the future american president
- 13) enrolled in
- 14) in the rank of lieutenant
- 15) he was assigned to
- 16) poor eyesight,
- 17) to serve abroad.
- 18) educational films

Task 4. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations.

- 1) Член демократической партии
- 2) Поддерживал экономическую программу
- 3) Действующий президент
- 4) Изменил свои политические взгляды
- 5) Сторонник продвыборных кампаний
- 6) Работал в компании
- 7) Организовывал встречи со служащими
- 8) Политическая подоплека
- 9) Приверженец новых политических взглядов
- 10) Произносил речь
- 11) Привлекать внимание
- 12) Кандидатура
- 13) В списке на выборах
- 14) Программа выборов
- 15) Бездельники
- 16) Льготы социальной программы
- 17) Расчистить
- 18) Смутьян
- 19) Избавиться
- 20) Быть отозванным с поста
- 21) Попытка
- 22) Был на этом посту
- 23) Кресло губернатора
- 24) Формирование политических взглядов
- 25) продвигать

Task 5. Put the words in the following sentences in order, the first word in each sentence is in italics.

- 1) attempt a made **Ronald** new to America president of in 1976 become
- 2) win manages **Ronald** in American 44 states to
- 3) became among **He** the all ever held this position have "oldest" who
- 4) Reagan's years of the rule **During** changed economy the significantly
- 5) their more became in abilities **Americans** confident
- 6) The in were book a called included Diaries **These notes** Reagan
- 7) incredible enjoyed with readers **The book.** success
- 8) President of took on January 20, 1981 the **The inauguration** place.
- 9) speech was the **The main topic** turmoil in States of his the United economic

- 10) in 2**And exactly** later was just Reagan when Washington months assassinated he was the hotel leaving
- 11) country the crisis **During the Reagan years** to get of out managed the energy
- 12) tough a with the led of United **Reagan** spread States. policy drugs in the
- 13) appeared Reagan the years **During** Cold the War new military American bases escalated
- 14) been the has in outlined with Union **A new course** relations Soviet

Task 6. Make up questions the answers to which will be words in italics.

- 1) Ronald Reagan's first wife was *actress* Jane Wyman.
- 2) They met *on the set* in 1938.
- 3) Got married on *January 26, 1940*.
- 4) The couple had a daughter, *Maurin*,
- 5) They adopted a boy named Michael, born in 1945, *and soon after that they separated*.
- 6) Ronald's personal life changed *after he met actress Nancy Davis*.
- 7) Soon their relationship developed into a happy marriage, which gave Reagan a *daughter, Patricia*.
- 8) *After Reagan's resignation from the presidency* in 1989, the couple left the White House and settled in Los Angeles.
- 9) In November 1994, doctors gave Reagan a disappointing diagnosis — the former US president suffers from *Alzheimer's disease*.
- 10) Ronald lived with this complex disease *for another ten years*.
- 11) He died on June 5, 2004 *in his own home*.
- 12) At that time he was *93 years old*.

Task 7. What words come to mind when you think about Abraham Lincoln.

Task 8. Act as an interpreter.

Рональд Рейган – известный американский политик, в 1981 году стал сороковым президентом Америки, в 1967-м 33-м губернатором Калифорнии. Помимо этого он популярный актер и ведущий на радио. Остался в истории, как политический деятель, сумевший в корне изменить политику США и положить конец «холодной войне» с Советским Союзом. Рональда Рейгана ставили в один ряд с Джорджем Вашингтоном, Авраамом Линкольном и Франклином Рузвельтом.

Родился Рональд Уилсон Рейган 6 февраля 1911 года в небольшом городке Тампико, что в штате Иллинойс. Отец – Джон Эдвард Рейган и мама – Нэлли Уилсон Рейган, были людьми небогатыми, поэтому в поисках лучшей доли часто переезжали из одного города в другой. Отец владел собственным магазином в Тампико, и, тем не менее, в 1920-м все семейство переселяется в Диксон штата Иллинойс.

Рональд поступил в Высшую школу и окончил ее в 1928-м. Увлекался спортом, посещал школьную театральную студию, где его задействовали почти во всех постановках. Во время каникул находил себе подработку – трудился телохранителем. Рейган сумел выиграть спортивную стипендию и стать студентом Колледжа Юрика.

Трудовая биография Рональда Рейгана началась в 1932 году, когда его приняли и в качестве спортивного комментатора на радио штата Айова. Он проработал там пять лет, а потом решил попытать счастья в Голливуде. Рональд был высоким, привлекательным, уверенным в себе, поэтому на фабрике грез быстро нашел себе работу.

Прошло немного времени, Рональд стал известным и востребованным актером. Помимо актерской карьеры, Рональд стал активным профсоюзным деятелем. В 1937-м в Штатах появилась Гильдия актеров США, Рейган стал ее членом, потом его избрали в правление этой

организации, а в 1947-м он занял ее президентское кресло. Эту должность он занимал вплоть до 1952-го.

Далее будущий американский президент поступил на заочные военные курсы, и после них попал в армейский резерв. В звании лейтенанта оказался закрепленным за кавалерийским полком. Медики нашли у него плохое зрение, поэтому служить за границу его не отправили. В годы войны он снимал учебные фильмы для действующей армии.

Рональд был членом Демократической партии и поддерживал экономическую программу действующего президента Рузвельта. Речи своих выступлений Рональд писал сам, трудился над ними каждый день. Каждое его выступление имело политическую подоплеку, часто отличающуюся от официального курса компании. В 1966-м его кандидатура оказалась в списке на выборах губернатора этого штата.

В 1968-м Рейгана хотели отозвать с поста губернатора, но эта попытка не имела успеха. Эту должность он занимал еще один срок. Годы, проведенные в губернаторском кресле, привели к окончательному формированию политических взглядов Рональда. Он потом продолжал продвигать их и на посту президента.

Новую попытку стать президентом Америки, Рональд предпринял в 1976 году. Рональду удастся выиграть в 44-х американских штатах. За годы правления Рейгана значительно изменилась экономика, внешняя и внутренняя политика США, американцы стали более уверенными в своих силах, они больше не надеялись только на правительство.

Инаугурация президента состоялась 20 января 1981 года. А ровно через 2 месяца в Вашингтоне на Рейгана совершили покушение, он как раз выходил из гостиницы. За годы правления Рейгана стране удалось выйти из энергетического кризиса начала 70-х, который вызвали неконтролируемые цены на нефть в самой Америке.

Первой женой Рональда Рейгана стала актриса Джейн Уайман, которая была моложе супруга на шесть лет. Они познакомились на съемочной площадке в 1938 году, а обвенчались 26 января 1940 года. В 1941-м у супругов родилась дочь Маурин, спустя шесть лет еще одна дочь – Кристина, которая умерла вскоре после рождения. В 1948-м они усыновили мальчика по имени Майкл, 1945 года рождения, и вскоре после этого расстались.

В ноябре 1994-го доктора поставили Рейгану неутешительный диагноз — экс-президент США страдает от болезни Альцгеймера.

С этим сложным заболеванием Рональд жил еще на протяжении десяти лет, и умер 5 июня 2004 года в собственном доме. На тот момент ему было 93 года.

III Просмотр отрывка из фильма на английском языке «Достижение успеха»

(фильм с участием Рональда Рейгана, 1938 год).

IV Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.

Подготовить сообщение на тему урока.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 6

Тема занятия.

Ричард Никсон

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ.

I Речевая зарядка.

Беседа о Рузвельте.

II Работа с текстом.

Nixon's career as a politician began in 1946, when he was elected from the Republican Party to the US House of Representatives. Together with his wife, he moved to Washington, where in February 1946, a daughter, Patricia, was born in the family. In Congress, the scope of his activities included issues related to the adoption of the law on the system of labor relations, according to which the rights of trade unions were deprived of a number of powers. In 1948, Nixon was re-elected to Congress. In the same year, a second daughter, Julia, was born in the Nixon family. In 1950, Nixon became a U.S. senator from California; his opponent was Democratic Congressman Helen Gahagan Douglas.

As a senator, Nixon criticized the government of President Harry Truman for the war in Korea, and also expressed ideas about the communist threat quite harshly. Vice President Nixon's position on communism created Nixon's popularity among Americans. In 1952, Republican presidential candidate General Eisenhower invited Nixon to become his assistant at the convention in Chicago, and a little later, Eisenhower won a landslide victory in the election. During the Eisenhower years, Nixon took over as vice president. He was chairman at meetings of the National Security Council when the current president was absent, while traveling around the world. In July 1959, Nixon was sent by the President on a visit to Moscow, as a representative of the American side at the opening of the national exhibition. The conversation with Nikita Khrushchev about the standard of living in America smoothly turned into a dialogue about the power of the two powers in ideology and military force. This discussion further increased Nixon's rating in the United States. However, despite his popularity, in the election, Nixon lost to John F. Kennedy by a difference of 120,000 votes.

In 1968, Nixon won the election and became president. The new president has chosen a position in foreign policy aimed at reducing international tensions. To do this, new ways of interaction were established with recent opponents. Even in the election debate, Nixon promised to close the issue with Vietnam, that is, to withdraw American troops. In February 1972, Nixon paid a visit to China, where talks were held with Chinese leader Mao Zedong, as well as with Prime Minister Zhou Enlai. These negotiations gave rise to a new stage in the relations between the two countries. In May 1972, Nixon paid a visit to the USSR, meeting in the Kremlin with Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The negotiations resulted in the signing of a treaty on the reduction of nuclear weapons of the two countries. In 1972, Nixon won election to a second term as president. His opponent was South Dakota Senator George McGovern. However, just a few months later, due to the scandal that arose as a result of the Watergate investigation, Nixon's rating dropped significantly. The President decided to resign, which was announced on national television.

Conservatism was at the heart of the president's domestic policy. Nixon did not support social programs aimed at supporting the poor, reduced the provision of subsidies to farmers (which caused discontent among Americans), etc. Perhaps these actions can explain the growing discontent and the attempted assassination of the president, which was organized in 1977 by Samuel Bick. Fortunately, the criminal was promptly neutralized and did not harm anyone.

After retiring, Nixon and his wife returned to California, where they lived until 1980, before moving to New York. While retired, the former 37th president of the USSR became the author of an autobiographical memoir entitled "Six Crises", where he described his activities during the presidency. In addition, he also traveled a lot around the country and the world. On April 22, 1994, Richard Nixon died of a brain hemorrhage and was buried in his homeland.

Task.1. Read the text to yourself. Circle the topics which are not mentioned.

Career// family// mass media//activities// hobbies//government// Americans// election// sport//traveling// health//dialogue// power// ideology//foreign policy//accommodation// interaction//foreign languages// relations between the countries// technology//negotiations// domestic policy

Task 2. Translate, analyze the words with different suffixes, and divide the words into three groups: nouns, adjectives, adverbs.

Example:

Nouns-10	Adjectives-10	Adverbs-5
politician representatives	democratic presidential	smoothly significantly

Task.3. Translate the following word combinations, pay attention to the prepositions.

- 1) he was elected from the Republican Party to the US House of Representatives.
- 2) Together with his wife, he moved to Washington, the scope of his activities included issues related to the adoption of the law on the system of labor relations,
- 3) according to which
- 4) were deprived of a number of powers.
- 5) U.S. senator from California,
- 6) expressed ideas about the communist threat
- 7) Nixon's position on communism
- 8) Nixon's popularity among Americans.
- 9) assistant at the convention in Chicago,
- 10) During the Eisenhower years, Nixon took over as vice president.
- 11) while traveling around the world.
- 12) was sent by the President on a visit to Moscow,
- 13) smoothly turned into a dialogue about the power of the two powers
- 14) in the election debate, Nixon promised to close the issue with Vietnam, that is, to withdraw American troops.
- 15) due to the scandal that arose as a result of the Watergate investigation,

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the proper conjunctions. Put the sentences in the correct order.

- 1) These actions can explain the attempted assassination of the president, ___ was organized in 1977 by Samuel Bick.
- 2) ___retired, the former 37th president of the USSR became the author of an autobiographical memoir, ___he described his activities during the presidency.
- 3) He was chairman at meetings of the National Security Council ___-the current president was absent, ___traveling around the world.
- 4) In February 1972, Nixon paid a visit to China, ___talks were held with Chinese leader Mao Zedong, ___with Prime Minister Zhou Enlai.
- 5) Nixon's career as a politician began in 1946, ___he was elected from the Republican Party to the US House of Representatives.
- 6) The President decided to resign, ___was announced on national television.

- 7) After retiring, Nixon and his wife returned to California, ___ they lived until 1980, before moving to New York.
- 8) Together with his wife, he moved to Washington, ___ in February 1946, a daughter, Patricia, was born in the family.

Task 5. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations.

1) карьера политика 2) был избран от Республиканской партии 3) сфера его деятельности 4) вопросы, связанные с 5) принятие закона 6) В том же году 7) критиковал правительство 8) коммунистическая угроза 9) на съезде в Чикаго 10) занял пост вице-президента 11) председатель на заседаниях 12) уровень жизни 13) плавно перешел в диалог 14) военная сила 15) повысил рейтинг Никсона 16) несмотря на его популярность 17) направленный на снижение международной напряженности 18) были установлены новые способы взаимодействия 19) недавние противники 20) закрыть вопрос с Вьетнамом 21) вывести войска 22) нанес визит 23) были проведены переговоры с 24) подписание договора 25) о сокращении ядерных вооружений 26) Рейтинг Никсона значительно упал 27) было объявлено по национальному телевидению 28) направленный на поддержку бедных 29) вызвал недовольство среди американцев 30) растущее недовольство 31) покушение на убийство 32) кровоизлияние в мозг

Task 6. Make up 15 questions on the text. In pairs answer these questions.

Task 7. What happened in the following years?

1946, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1959, 1968, 1972, 1972, 1972, 1977, 1980, 1994.

Task 8. Give a summary of the text.

What words come to mind when you think about Richard Nixon.

Task 9. Write down as many facts as you can and compare with a partner

III Повторение грамматического материала.

IV Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.

Перевести на английский язык.

Никсон играл на пяти музыкальных инструментах

Мать Никсона настаивала, чтобы он играл на пианино каждый день, а в седьмом классе он был отправлен за 200 миль, чтобы брать уроки у своей тети, которая училась в Консерватории Индианаполиса. Хотя он так и не научился читать ноты, Никсон мог также играть на саксофоне, кларнете, аккордеоне и скрипке. Его музыкальный талант очень часто помогал ему в политике.

Одним из любимых занятий Никсона в Белом доме был боулинг.

Даже сохранилось несколько кадров, где Никсон одет в костюм для боулинга. Любовь к боулингу была такой, что Никсон построил в подвале Белого Дома дорожку для игры в боулинг.

Никсон, возможно, был королевской крови.

По семейным преданиям, его дед по материнской линии происходил от английского короля Эдуарда III. Мы не знаем, правдивы ли эти сведения, однако Никсон был назван в честь

английского монарха. Будущий президент был назван в честь короля – Ричарда Львиное Сердце. Каждый из четырех братьев Никсона, за исключением Фрэнсиса, носил имя английского короля.

Никсон проиграл выборы школьного самоуправления.

После того, как Никсон закончил среднюю школу, и поступил в высшую школу в 1929 году, он выставил свою кандидатуру на выборы президента школы. Никсон не смог выиграть свои первые в жизни выборы, его победил – Роберт Лонг. Следующим человеком, который победил Никсона на выборах, через 31 год стал, был Джон Кеннеди. Однако за свою жизнь, Никсон неоднократно избирался : президентом на выборах в колледже Уиттера, избирался президентом Юридического Университета Дюка, президентом ассоциации адвокатов, избирался в Палату Представителей, сенатором и вице-президентом.

Никсон был фанатом американского футбола

Никсон играл в команде колледжа Уиттера по американскому футболу, и именно в то время Никсон познакомился с Джорджем Алленом, будущим тренером Вашингтон Редскинз из Национальной футбольной лиги.

Аллен пригласил президента обратиться к команде в 1971 году Никсон согласился выступить перед командой накануне игр плей-офф, однако это не помогло. Игра была полностью провалена, и Редскинз проиграли решающую игру.

Никсон провалил бизнес по производству апельсинового сока.

В 1938 году Никсон пытался разбогатеть на изготовлении апельсинового сока в Калифорнии, но Ричарду не повезло как и его отцу, который в свое время также занимался выращиванием цитрусовых.

Будущий Президент был не только президентом компании Citra-Frost, но и непосредственно участвовал в работе по выпуску замороженного апельсинового сока: он собственноручно резал апельсины, а также занимался приготовлением сока. Никсон должен был принять участие в более важных событиях в будущем, и поэтому не удивительно, что компания Citra-Frost просуществовала всего 18 месяцев, и обанкротилась.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 7

Тема занятия.

Теодор Рузвельт

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ.

I Речевая зарядка.

Проверка домашнего задания.

II Работа с текстом.

Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) was an American politician, the 25th Vice President of the United States, the 26th President of the United States (1901-1909), a representative of the Republican Party, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906. He is a distant relative of the 32nd President of the United

States Franklin Roosevelt, despite the fact that Franklin's wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, was Theodore's niece.

There are many interesting facts in the biography of Theodore Roosevelt, which we will tell you about in this article.

So, here is a brief biography of Roosevelt.

Biography of Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt was born on October 27, 1858 in New York. He grew up in the family of wealthy merchant and philanthropist Theodore Roosevelt Sr. and his wife Mittie Bullock. He was the second of 4 children of his parents.

Childhood and youth

The Roosevelt family often traveled, having visited Europe, Africa and the Middle East. From the early years of his biography, Theodore was in poor health. In particular, he was an asthmatic.

For this reason, Roosevelt hardly attended school, learning to read and write at home. The boy showed a keen interest in zoology, philosophy and literature. He had great respect for his father, who encouraged him to develop not only intellectually, but also physically.

When Theodore started actively exercising, he found that he not only felt much better, but also that it became much easier for him to endure asthma attacks. This prompted him to increase his physical activity even more.

One day Roosevelt was beaten by two boys, as a result of which he found a boxing coach who taught him how to fight. When he reached the age of majority, he entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1880. At the same time, the guy became the author of his first essay, and also joined the ranks of the Republican Party.

Politics

After receiving his diploma, Theodore Roosevelt decided to connect his life with politics. In 1881, his first historical work "The War at Sea of 1812" was published, in which he presented his opinion on the formation of the US Navy.

In the following years of his biography, Roosevelt would write many more books on various topics. After that, he visited many European countries, and also began studying in Germany. In 1882, he joined the New York Legislature.

Politik

Theodore almost said goodbye to politics when his mother and wife died on the same day, February 14, 1884. As a result, he decided to take up farming, leaving the civil service. However, a couple of years later, the man decided to return to political life.

Initially, Roosevelt unsuccessfully tried to take the post of mayor in New York. His first political success came in 1895, when he was entrusted with the post of chief of police of the city. 2 years later, he became Deputy Secretary of the Navy on the staff of the future head of the United States William McKinley.

In 1898, the Spanish-American War broke out, during which Theodore Roosevelt commanded a cavalry regiment in Cuba. He was a supporter of this conflict, because it provided an opportunity to strengthen dominance in the West by eliminating the colonial power of Spain. In 1899, the politician became governor of New York.

US President

In 1900, the team of McKinley and Roosevelt won the presidential election. In March of the following year, McKinley was re-elected to the post of President of the United States, while Theodore took the post of vice president.

In September 1901, a fatal attempt was made on William McKinley. Immediately after the death of the head of state, on September 14 of the same year, Theodore Roosevelt took the presidential chair. An interesting fact is that he became the youngest (42 years and 10 months) head of state in American history.

Roosevelt was a supporter of McKinley, as a result of which he did not deviate from his political course. His main goal was to make the United States the dominant power on the world stage.

This expression arose after Roosevelt quoted the saying: "Speak softly, but hold a big club in your hands, and you will go far." In a broader sense – the policy of forceful intervention.

In November 1904, at the time of his election to the 2nd term, Theodore Roosevelt publicly stated that he was not going to run for another presidential term,

Interestingly, Roosevelt was the first American leader to invite an African-American to the White House, as well as the first American to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906.

However, in the period of biography 1911-1912. Theodore Roosevelt returned to politics. This was due to dissatisfaction with the political course of his successor, William Taft. As a result, he decided to take part in the upcoming presidential race, which he lost to Woodrow Wilson.

It is important to note that during the race, in October 1912, he planned to make a speech to the electorate in Milwaukee. Suddenly, a certain John Shrank shot at him. The bullet hit the sternum area, piercing the glasses case and a 50-page manuscript with a speech under the jacket.

Roosevelt refused medical care, deciding to speak to the public after all. He concluded that since he wasn't coughing up blood, his lungs weren't damaged. As a result, he gave a speech for an hour and a half, during which his shirt became more and more bloody.

Later it turned out that the bullet entered the chest, but did not catch the pleura, and it would be more dangerous to remove it than to leave it untouched. Interestingly, this bullet remained in Theodore's body until the end of his days. 4 years later, another attempt was made on him. A poisoned throwing knife was thrown at him from the crowd, which, fortunately, did not hit the politician.

Personal life

The president's first wife was the banker's daughter Alice Hathaway Lee, whom he met during his student years of biography. From this marriage, he had a daughter, Alice. After the death of his wife in 1884, he remarried with Edith Kermit Karou. In this union, the spouses had 5 children.

Theodore loved to travel, and was also fond of writing. During his life, he wrote about 40 books that dealt with a variety of topics.

Death

Theodore Roosevelt died on January 6, 1919 from a blood clot rupture in his sleep. He was 60 years old at the time of his death. Only a few people attended the funeral ceremony. When his death was reported to Wilson, he ordered to declare mourning in the country and lower all flags.

Task 1 Read the text to yourself. Put the following topics in the order in the text.

Family
Health
Introduction
Educators
Learning Birth

Children
Publishing books
Political life

Receiving of higher education
Assassination attempt
Wives
Death
Presidential election
His main goal

Task.2. Write out the underlined words and word combinations and translate them into Russian.

Task.3. Make up 15 questions on the text. In pairs answer these questions.

Task.4. Give a summary of the text.

Task.5. Write down as many facts as you can and compare with a partner.

Task.6. Translate the text from English into Russian.

Brief biography of Theodore Roosevelt Theodore (1858- 1919). American politician, 26th President of the United States. The author of many works of political and historical content. Born in New York. He was educated at home, because due to poor health in childhood he could not attend school, then he entered Harvard University. Traveling around Europe and studying law completed his education. While still at university, Roosevelt began writing The History of the War of 1812 at Sea, which was published in 1882. In 1881, Roosevelt accepted an offer to run for the New York Legislature. Having easily won, he became the leader of a moderate reformist-minded group of the Republican Party. In 1885, he began writing a four-volume work "The Conquest of the West". In 1886, he took part in the struggle for the post of mayor of New York with G. George and E. Hewitt, but was defeated. Roosevelt resumed his literary activity. His political career seemed to be over, but President B. Harrison appointed Roosevelt in 1889 as a member of the Civil Service Commission, where he worked until 1895, when he was appointed one of the police commissioners of New York. As a young man, Roosevelt fought corruption in the city's police service and now has undertaken a vigorous investigation of police ties with the underworld. In 1897 he was appointed Assistant Minister of the Navy. He advocated war with Spain and used his position to prepare the navy for the expected conflict. After the declaration of war, together with his friend L. Wood formed a cavalry regiment, consisting mainly of cowboys and students. The colorful unit attracted attention and received the name "dashing horsemen". In 1898, T. Platt, the leader of the New York Republicans, invited Roosevelt to run for governor. In 1900, Platt supported his candidacy for the post of vice president of the United States. On September 6, 1901, President McKinley was struck by an anarchist bullet, and Theodore Roosevelt became his successor. In 1904, Roosevelt was re-elected again. Persistently pursued a policy of preserving the country's natural resources. Often, despite the resistance of Congress, he stubbornly added millions of acres of rich forests and minerals to the number of national reserves. Roosevelt, became president of the country shortly after the United States acquired its first significant possessions abroad. In order to protect these acquisitions, he strengthened the army and navy and began construction of the Panama Canal. The policy of the Roosevelt government greatly contributed to the emergence of the Venezuelan crisis of 1902-1903. The President's mediation in the end of the Russian-Japanese war and the conclusion of the 1905 Portsmouth Peace Treaty, the intervention in the dispute of European powers over Morocco in 1908 involved American diplomacy in Asian and European power politics. In 1906, Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of his mediating role in achieving peace between Russia and Japan. In 1914, he witnessed the defeat of his Progressive Party during the midterm elections. After the conclusion of the armistice of the belligerent European powers in 1918, He became a zealous opponent of President Wilson's peace initiatives. Roosevelt died in Oyster Bay (New York) on January 6, 1919.

III Повторение грамматического материала.

IV Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.

Составить презентацию на тему урока.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 8

Тема занятия.

Джон Кеннеди

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ.

I Речевая зарядка.

Проверка домашнего задания.

II Работа с текстом.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, also known as Jack, was born on May 29, 1917 in Massachusetts. He was the second son of multimillionaire investor and politician Joe Kennedy.

In elementary school, Jack attended several local schools. He began his secondary education at a Catholic school, but it soon became clear that he was unhappy there. The father decided to transfer his son to the private school "Choate Rosemary Hall" in Connecticut, where his firstborn Joseph studied. There is an opinion that later this school inspired John F. Kennedy to make a speech "Don't ask what the country can give you." But Jack wasn't happy at Choate either. He did not study particularly diligently, although he was smart, he did not differ in good behavior. During his studies, he even joined the "Makerov Club", whose members violated school rules. Joe Kennedy had to work hard to get his son to complete his studies and get a certificate.

Despite the fact that Jack's childhood years were quite happy, he was plagued by numerous illnesses. In early childhood, he was very seriously ill with scarlet fever. He had pneumonia, asthma, and a serious problem with his spine.

Having graduated (albeit not brilliantly) "Choate," Jack went to Harvard. However, the real training began for him in 1938, when his father was appointed to the embassy in the UK. In the late 1930s, Kennedy made a number of trips to Europe. A young American, he was already interested in politics at that time. His dissertation, written by him in 1940, was soon published as a separate book "Why England slept" and was a success.

In December 1941, America entered World War II. Despite his painful condition, Jack was eager to enlist in the army. He hid his health data and was able to join the Navy just before the attack on Pearl Harbor. President Kennedy or darling Jack Kennedy was a World War II veteran who rose to the rank of "lieutenant". For the bravery shown during the hostilities, he was awarded many awards.

After the end of World War II, the future president began his political career; in 1947 he was elected from Massachusetts to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he stayed until 1953. At the same time he became a senator of Massachusetts and held this position until 1960.

In 1961, in the next presidential election, a Democrat, 43-year-old Kennedy, defeated Republican Richard Nixon by a narrow margin, thus becoming the only Catholic president of the United States and the first president born in the XX century.

Kennedy's almost three-year presidency was marked by the Berlin crisis, the Caribbean crisis, the operation in the Bay of Pigs, the space race between the USSR and the USA, which led to the launch of the Apollo space program, as well as serious steps to equalize the rights of blacks.

John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963 in the city of Dallas (Texas); during the presidential motorcade, shots were heard through the streets of the city. The first bullet hit the president in the neck from behind and exited from the front of the throat, the second hit the head and caused the destruction of the skull bones in the occipital part, as well as damage to the brain matter. President Kennedy was taken to the operating room, where his death was pronounced half an hour after the assassination attempt.

Lee Harvey Oswald, arrested on suspicion of murder, was shot two days later at a police station by Dallas resident Jack Ruby, who also later died in prison. According to the report, the president's killer was Oswald, and all shots were fired by him from the top floor of the building.

It is assumed that the murder is connected with various major figures of politics and business. A huge number of social surveys conducted across the country showed that at least 60% of the American populations do not believe that Oswald killed the president or at least acted alone.

A large number of objects, streets, and schools are named after Kennedy in the United States. For example, the international airport in New York. Under the 35th President of the United States, the Apollo space program was launched, and a number of steps were taken to overcome racial discrimination.

Task.1. Read the text and match the headings in the box to the passages of the text.

In Kennedy's honour //Assassination//Health//Religion//Publications//Details of murder//Military service//Background//School//Murderer//presidency

Task.2. Answer the questions.

- 1) When and where was Kennedy born?
- 2) What was his father?
- 3) Was he happy at school?
- 4) What about his academic performance and behavior in the other school?
- 5) What illnesses did he have when he was a child?
- 6) When did he begin to travel?
- 7) What book did he publish?
- 8) Tell a few words about his military service?
- 9) How did he begin his political career?
- 10) What interesting facts about his presidency do you know?
- 11) What was his presidency marked by?
- 12) Where was he assassinated?
- 13) What is named in his honor?

Task 3. Find mistakes in the following sentences.

- 1) In elementary school, Jack attended one local schools and was happy there.
- 2) In his childhood he had pneumonia, asthma, and a serious problem with his stomach.
- 3) In 1938, his father was appointed to the post office in the UK.
- 4) In the late 1930s, Kennedy made a number of trips to Britain.
- 5) During the Second World War he was promoted to the rank of "general".
- 6) In 1947 he was elected from California to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he stayed until 1949.
- 7) Kennedy was the second president born in the 20th century.

- 8) Kennedy's almost three-year presidency was marked by the Vietnam crisis, the Caribbean crisis, the space race between the USSR and the USA.
- 9) John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963 in the city of Washington; during the presidential motorcade.
- 10) Under the President, the Apollo space program was launched, and a number of steps were taken to overcome unemployment.

Task 4. Read the text and write K for Kennedy, N for Nixon, O for Oswald, NOT for neither of them.

- 1) He travelled a lot.
- 2) He was the second son of multimillionaire investor.
- 3) He was a healthy person.
- 4) He took part in theatrical performances.
- 5) He wasn't happy at School.
- 6) He built the international airport.
- 7) He joined the Navy during the war.
- 8) He was arrested on the suspicion of murder.
- 9) He was defeated during the elections.
- 10) He made a speech "Don't ask what the country can give you."
- 11) He conducted social surveys.

Task 5. Complete the text using the adjectives from the box.

- 1) In _____ school, Jack attended several _____ schools.
- 2) He began his _____ education at a _____ school, but it soon became clear that he was _____ there.
- 3) Despite the fact that Jack's childhood years were quite happy, he was plagued by _____ illnesses.
- 4) In _____ childhood, he was very seriously ill with _____ fever.
- 5) The _____ training began for him in 1938.
- 6) Despite his _____ condition, Jack was eager to enlist in the army.
- 7) In 1961, in the next _____ election, a Democrat, 43-year-old Kennedy, defeated Republican Richard Nixon by a _____ margin.
- 8) Kennedy's presidency was marked _____ steps to equalize the rights of blacks.
- 9) John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963 during the _____ motorcade.
- 10) The second bullet caused the destruction of the skull bones in the _____ part.
- 11) President Kennedy was taken to the _____ room, where his death was pronounced half an hour after the assassination attempt.

occipital unhappy early elementary local numerous scarlet presidential real
 painful serious presidential operating Catholic narrow secondary

Task 6. Write 3-5 words from the text for each topic.

- 1) School
- 2) Health
- 3) Military service
- 4) Presidency
- 5) Assassination
- 6) Details of murder
- 7) In Kennedy's honour

Task 7. Make up a dialogue on the text consisting of 20 replies.

Task 8. Retell the text from the face of Oswald.

III Повторение грамматического материала.

IV Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.

Найти в интернете фильм о Кеннеди на английском языке и перевести его на русский язык.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 9

Тема занятия.

Барак Обама

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ.

I Речевая зарядка.

Проверка домашнего задания.

II Работа с текстом.

Barack Obama is the 44th President of the United States, who has held this post for two consecutive terms.

Barack Obama is the first and so far the only black head of state in the history of the United States, who has become the most unconventional politician in the world. Possessing a cold mind, he destroyed many stereotypes and conventions. In 2009, the 44th President of the United States won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Barack Hussein Obama was born on August 4, 1961 in the American city of Honolulu, Hawaii. His parents, Kenyan Barack Sr. and American Stanley Ann met while students at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. Shortly before the birth of their son, they got married, despite the disapproval of their parents. While the young continued their education, little Barack grew up and was brought up by his maternal grandmother.

Barak was three years old when his parents divorced, and the boy's childhood passed without his father's support. After a while, Stanley Ann remarried, and the family moved to Jakarta, the homeland of her second husband, Indonesian Lolo Sutoro. Here the couple had a daughter, Maya, the younger sister of Barak.

In Jakarta, little Obama was sent to a local school, but after the 4th grade he was sent back to his grandmother in Hawaii. In his native Honolulu, the boy received a diploma of secondary education from the elite private school "Panehou".

Young Obama was seriously engaged in basketball, and his school team even won the state championship.

Later, Barack Obama released the book "Dreams of my father", where he outlined his childhood biography.

After school, the guy moved to Los Angeles, where he became a student at Occidental College, and soon transferred to the Faculty of International Relations at Columbia University of New York. The career of the future head of state began right here, in the economic center of the States. Already as a student, he got a job at an International Business Corporation and a New York Research Center.

After becoming a bachelor, Obama decided to increase his knowledge in the field of law by enrolling in the Chicago Law College at Harvard University. While studying law, at the same time he got a job at the Harvard Law Review, where he took the post of editor-in-chief.

In the early 1990s, having brilliantly defended his doctorate in law, Barak took up private practice - he defended victims of discrimination in the courts. In addition, for 10 years he was engaged in pedagogical work, teaching law at the University of Chicago.

The political career of the first African-American president began in 1997 in Illinois, where he was a Democratic senator for seven years. The politician won the trust of several strata of American society at once, starting the fight against racial discrimination and supporting mass health insurance.

In 2004, the election race for the senatorial seat in the US Congress began, where his main rival was Jack Ryan. The scandal that broke out forced the opponent to withdraw his candidacy, and Obama became the winner, beating six competitors by a large margin.

In the US Senate, Obama was included in several committees dealing with acute problems of the state. During this period, he made his first official visit to Russia, where he arrived to discuss the issue of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The press and the public sympathized with the energetic senator, and in a short time one of the most significant politicians in Washington. Towards the end of 2006, it became clear to everyone that the representative of the Democrats would participate in the 2008 election race and become the 44th President of the United States.

In 2007, Obama confirmed these assumptions by officially announcing the preparation of the election program and the start of the campaign. The main dogmas of his program were such issues as the political and economic potential of the country, support for poor families.

As a result, Barack Obama was elected president of the United States, and he became the first African-American to settle in the Oval Hall of the White House. He received the support of 51% of the electorate and more than 300 electors who voted "for".

A year after taking office, Barak was nominated for the Nobel Prize "for strengthening international diplomacy and cooperation between people." The 44th President of the United States received the award mainly for his contribution to the reduction of nuclear potential in the world.

The most important step in Obama's foreign policy was the end of military operations in Iraq.

The next US presidential election was held in 2012, and the current head of state announced his intention to run for a second term.

Barack won the election again, leaving behind his rival, Republican representative Mitt Romney.

In his second presidential term, Obama faced a number of negative events that have plagued him since taking office. It was even noted that immediately before the inauguration, Barak lost a lot of weight, dropping 13 kilograms in a short period of time. Over time, his health returned to normal.

Barack Obama is one of those politicians about whose personal life one can say "a mosquito will not undermine his nose." He has been married to his wife for many years, and constantly appears with her in society. Michelle Obama, unlike her husband, who does not have noble roots and is a descendant of

oppressed slaves, adequately acted as the first lady of the United States, fulfilling her duties and corresponding to a high status.

Their acquaintance took place back in 1989, when Barak was just starting to build a career as a lawyer. In the life of a young couple, there was everything that average families experience: love, the joy of having children, gray everyday life, financial problems, quarrels. There were also moments when a divorce loomed on the horizon, but strong love and care for two daughters helped to save the marriage. Together, Barack and Michelle overcame all adversity, and now they are called a model of a married couple in the political world.

The first daughter Malia En was born in 1998, and three years later Michelle blessed Barack with a second daughter, Natasha. It is known that the 44th head of the United States adores not only his daughters, but also treats all children with trepidation. In addition to raising Malia Ann and Natasha, Obama is the organizer of several events for children in the States.

The ideal image of Michelle's wife and mother and the impeccable reputation of the family man Barack do not give rest to journalists who still found a flaw in their personal lives. According to Western media, there was a period when there was a rift in the family – the relationship between the spouses deteriorated, but it did not come to an official divorce because of the children and the spouse's career.

In addition to political activity, the first African-American president has several hobbies. He participates in 16 Internet services and is one of the most successful bloggers on the Internet. In addition, Barack Obama writes books – the writer became the author of two bestsellers, an autobiographical work "Dreams of my father" and a political publication "The Audacity of Hopes".

Having finished his second term as head of the United States and handed over powers to President-elect Donald Trump, Obama decided to arrange a vacation for himself and his family. They went to the British Virgin Islands, where they lived for some time. Here the former president began to write his autobiographical book.

Currently, Obama lives a calm, measured life, which he could not afford during the years of governing the country. And yet, he continues to hold meetings with voters in support of Democratic candidates for the United States Congress. Publications from such performances appear on his official Instagram page.

In 2018, the work "Becoming" was published, the author of which is Michelle Obama. The book of memoirs quickly gained popularity in North America and Europe, became the best-selling publication of the year.

Now the couple are working on another autobiography, the authors of which will be together. The couple has already signed a publishing contract and received an advance of \$ 60 million. In addition, Barack and Michelle will work on the creation of full-length documentaries and feature films, about which they have already signed an agreement with the Netflix film company. Obama also plans to film the work of Michael Lewis "The Fifth Risk".

Task 1. Write out the underlined words and word combinations

Task 2. Students walk around the classroom and tell other students about Barack Obama. Change partners frequently and share your findings.

Task 3. Say if these statements are true or false.

- 1) In 2009, the 44th President of the United States won the Nobel Peace Prize.
- 2) Little Barack grew up and was brought up by his maternal grandmother.
- 3) Barak was five years old when his parents divorced.

- 4) The boy received a diploma of secondary education from the elite private school "Panehou".
- 5) Young Obama was seriously engaged in volleyball, and his school team even won the state championship.
- 6) Later, Barack Obama released the book "Works of my father".
- 7) Already as a student, he got a job at an International Business Corporation and a New York Research Center.
- 8) After becoming a bachelor, Obama decided to increase his knowledge in the field of science.
- 9) In the early 1990s, having brilliantly defended his doctorate in law, Barak took up private practice
- 10) In addition, for 10 years he was engaged in scientific work.
- 11) In 2004, the election race for the senatorial seat in the US Congress began, where his main rival was Jack Ryan.
- 12) In the US Senate, Obama was included in several committees dealing with acute problems of the state.
- 13) The main dogmas of his program were such issues as the political and economic potential of the country, support for poor families.
- 14) The most important step in Obama's foreign policy was the end of military operations in Vietnam.
- 15) Obama is the 46th President of the United States.

Task 4. Listen and fill in the blanks

- 1) Barack Obama is the 44th President of the United States, who has held this post for two 1 _____ terms.
- 2) Barack Obama is the first and so far the only 2 ____ head of state in the 3 ____ of the United States, who has become the most unconventional politician in the world.
- 3) In 2009, the 44th President of the United States won the 4 ____ Peace Prize.
- 4) In Jakarta, little Obama was sent to a local school, but after the 4th grade he was sent back to his 5 _____ in Hawaii.
- 5) Young Obama was 6 _____ engaged in basketball, and his school team even won the state 7 _____.
- 6) Later, Barack Obama 8 _____ the book "Dreams of my father", where he outlined his 9 _____ biography.
- 7) The career of the future head of state began in the 10 _____ center of the States.
- 8) After becoming a 11 _____, Obama decided to increase his 12 _____ in the field of law by 13 _____ in the Chicago Law College at Harvard University.
- 9) While studying law, at the same time he got a job at the 14 _____ Law Review, where he took the 15 _____ of editor-in-chief.
- 10) The political career of the first African-American president began in 1997 in Illinois, where he was a Democratic 16 _____ for seven years.

- 11) During this period, he made his first 17 _____ visit to Russia, where he arrived to discuss the 18 _____ of non-proliferation of 19 _____ of mass destruction.
- 12) As a result, Barack Obama was elected 20 _____ of the United States, and he became the first African-American to settle in the Oval Hall of the White House.
- 13) The most important step in Obama's 21 _____ policy was the end of 22 _____ operations in Iraq.
- 14) The next US presidential 23 _____ was held in 2012, and the current head of state 24 _____ his intention to run for a second term.
- 15) Barack won the election again, leaving behind his rival, Republican 25 _____ Mitt Romney.
- 16) Barak lost a lot of weight, 26 _____ 13 kilograms in a short period of time.
- 17) In addition to political activity, the first 27 _____ president has several hobbies.
- 18) Currently, Obama lives a calm, 28 _____ life, which he could not 29 _____ during the years of 30 _____ the country.

Task 5. Questions of understanding.

- 1) How many terms did Obama serve as president?
- 2) When and where was he born?
- 3) What do you know about his parents?
- 4) What is the name of his sister?
- 5) Where did he receive his secondary education?
- 6) What sport did he enjoy?
- 7) In what book did he describe his biography?
- 8) In what faculty did he study at Columbia University?
- 9) What part time job did he have?
- 10) What private practice did he have while studying law?
- 11) Why did he win respect from American people?
- 12) What issue did he discuss while visiting Russia?
- 13) What was the main aim of his program?
- 14) What was the most important step in Obama's foreign policy?
- 15) How many kilograms did he lose before elections?
- 16) What can you say about his personal life?
- 17) What hobbies did he have?

18) What are his plans for future according to the text?

Task 6. Circle the correct word.

Shortly/short before the birth of their son, they got married, despite the disapproval of their parents. Barak was three years old when his parents *divorced/divorced*, and the boy's childhood passed without his father's support. After a while, Stanley Ann remarried, and the family moved to Jakarta, the *homeland/houseland* of her second husband, Indonesian Lolo Sutoro. Here the *couple/pair* had a daughter, Maya, the younger sister of Barak. Young Obama was seriously *engaged/involved* in basketball, and his school team even won the state championship. Later, Barack Obama released the book "Dreams of my father", where he *outlined/pointed* his childhood biography. After becoming a bachelor, Obama decided to *increase/reduce* his knowledge in the field of law by enrolling in the Chicago Law College at Harvard University. In the early 1990s, having *brilliantly/brilliant* defended his doctorate in law, Barak took up private practice. The politician won the trust of *several/few* strata of American society at once. In the US Senate, Obama was *included/consisted* in several committees dealing with *acute/sharp* problems of the state.

Task 7. Free writing. Write about the lesson page within 10 minutes. Comment on your partner's article.

Task 8. Barak Obama is a great president. Prove it.

III. Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.

Write a letter to an expert about Barak Obama. Ask him/her three questions about him. Tell him/her your three opinions about Barak Obama.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 10

Тема занятия.

Дональд Трамп и Джо Байден

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ.

I Речевая зарядка.

Проверка домашнего задания.

II Работа с текстом.

Joe Biden promised to restore global alliances in his first speech as US president. Mr Biden was sworn in as the 46th US president on Wednesday amid heightened security measures in Washington. In unprecedented conditions, about 25,000 National Guard troops were deployed to make sure the inauguration went off without incident. In the first days of his presidency, Mr. Biden will issue several decrees aimed at changing the direction of America's foreign policy. He will join the Paris Climate Agreement. Biden talked about restoring America's reputation abroad. He said, "America has passed the test. And we have become stronger because of this. We will restore our alliances and interact with the world again."

Outgoing President Donald Trump has left office vowing to "come back." His parting words to the American public were: "Have a happy life, we'll see you soon." Mr. Trump broke with tradition by not attending the inauguration of his successor. In his farewell speech, Mr. Trump said: "It's been an incredible four years. We have achieved so much together. What we did was amazing by any standard." He added: "It was a great honor and privilege for me to be your president. I will always fight for you....I

wish the new administration great luck and great success. I think they will be a great success. They have the foundation to do something really impressive."

Try repeating the same news on these simpler levels.

Task 1. Warm-up

- 1). JOE BIDEN: Students walk around the classroom and tell other students about Joe Biden. Change partners frequently and share your findings.
- 2). US PRESIDENTS: What do you know about these US presidents? How good were they? Fill out this table together with your partner (partners). Change partners frequently and share what you've written.

What do you know How good they were?

Donald Trump
Barack Obama
John F. Kennedy
Abraham Lincoln
George Washington

- 3). THE PRESIDENT: Take one minute to write down all the different words that you associate with the word "president". Share your words with your partner (partners) and talk about them. Together, sort the words into different categories.

- 4). POLICY: Evaluate them together with your partner. Put the most important policy areas first. Change partners frequently and share your ratings.

- Foreign policy
- Healthcare
- Law and order
- Environment
- National security
- Education
- Taxation
- Social security

Task 2. Find definition to the words in column A in column B.

Paragraph 1

1. Alliances
2. sworn in
3. unprecedented
4. Inauguration
5. Incident
6. reputation
7. involve

- a. Beliefs or opinions that are usually held about someone or something.
- g. Event or event.
- e. Participate or become a participant.
- d. An alliance created between countries or organizations for the benefit of all.
- c. The official inauguration of someone (especially as president).
- b. Admitted to a certain position or position by asking them to take an official oath (promise).
- f. Never done and didn't know before.

Paragraph 2

8. Oath
9. Separation
10. the successor of
11. completed
12. privilege
13. foundation
14. impressive
- h. Achieved or successfully completed.
- n. Something that is thought of as a rare opportunity and that brings special pleasure.
- m. Strikingly large or obvious.
- l. The care action.
- i. The person who takes over the other.
- j. The fundamental basis or principle.
- k. Solemnly promising to do a certain thing.

Task 3. Say if these statements are true or false.

1. Joe Biden promised to restore global alliances in his second speech. T / F
2. The inauguration was attended by about 20,000 soldiers of the National Guard. T/F
3. Joe Biden said he would join the Paris Climate Agreement. T/F
4. Joe Biden said that America has yet to be tested. T/F
5. Donald Trump told people to have a good life. T/F
6. Donald Trump did not attend Joe Biden's inauguration. T / F
7. Donald Trump said he would continue to fight for people. T / F
8. Donald Trump believes that the Biden administration will be successful. T/F

Task 4. Compare the following synonyms from the article.

1. promised
2. in the background
3. unprecedented
4. incident
5. reputation
6. parting words
7. tradition
8. completed
9. foundation
10. impressive

- a. impressive
- b. drama
- c. good name
- d. goodbye
- e. surrounded
- f. achieved
- g. sworn
- h. foundation
- i. unheard
- j. custom

Task 5. matching phrases: (Sometimes more than one option is possible.)

1. in a tight environment
2. the inauguration took place without
3. change the direction of the American

4. Restoring America's reputation
5. interact with
6. His farewell
7. Mr. Trump broke with
8. We have achieved
9. It was a great honor
10. do something really

- a. words
- b. tradition
- c. peace again
- d. impressive
- e. incident
- f. and privileges
- g. Security
- h. abroad
- i. so much
- j. foreign policy

Task 6. Filling in the gaps. Put these words in the spaces in the paragraph below.

Incident, climate, repair, reputation, tough, leader

Joe Biden promised to restore global alliances in his first speech as US president. Mr. Biden was (1) _____ as the 46th President of the United States on Wednesday against the background of (2) _____ security in Washington. In unprecedented scenes, about 25,000 National Guard troops were (3) _____ to make sure that the inauguration took place without (4) _____. In the early days of his presidency, Mr. Biden will make several (5) _____ orders a change in the direction of America's foreign policy. He will return to Paris (6) _____ consent. Biden spoke about the restoration of the American (7) _____ abroad. He said, "America has passed the test. And we have become stronger because of this. We will (8) _____ our alliances and interact with the whole world again."

Put these words in the spaces in the paragraph below.

Farewell, privilege, fulfilled, impressive, vow, the administration. broke, the standard

Outgoing President Donald Trump has left his post (9) _____ to "come back". His parting words to the American public were: "Have a happy life, we'll see you soon." Mr. Trump (10) _____ in keeping with tradition, he did not attend the inauguration of his successor. In his (11) _____ Speaking, Mr. Trump said: "It's been an incredible four years. We (12) _____ so many things together. What we did was amazing by any standards (13) _____. " He added: "It was a great honor and (14) _____ to be your president. I will always fight for you....I wish for a new (15) _____ great luck and great success. I think they will be a great success. They have the foundation to do something really (16) _____."

Task7. Guess the answers. Listen to check.

- 1) Joe Biden promised to restore global alliances in _____
 - a. his first speech
 - b. his first plea
 - c. his first squeal
 - d. his first speech
- 2) The President on Wednesday amid strict security measures in Washington. In _____
 - a. unprecedented schemes
 - b. unprecedented scenes

- c. unprecedented scene
- d. unprecedented noticed
- 3) positioned to make sure the inauguration took place _____
 - a. place without incident
 - b. place without accidents
 - c. place without incident
 - d. place without incitement
- 4) join the Paris Climate Agreement. Biden talked about restoring _____
 - a. America's Actions Abroad
 - b. America's Reputation Abroad
 - c. America's Reputation across the Seas
 - d. America's reputation under surveillance
- 5) we have become stronger for this. We will restore our alliances and _____ the world
 - a. We will anger with the help of b. let's finish the game with c. measure with d. let 's go into battle with
- 6) Mr. Trump broke tradition by not attending his _____
 - a. inauguration successor
 - b. successive inaugurations
 - c. inauguration successor
 - d. inauguration succession
- 7) what we did was amazing _____
 - a. by all standards
 - b. many standard
 - gr. twice a year standard
 - d. any standard
- 8) he added: "It was a wonderful _____
 - a. honor of the end of privileges
 - b. honey and privileges
 - c. honor
 - d. dear and privileged
- 9) I wish the new administration great luck _____
 - a. and success
 - b. and welcome the success
 - c. and great success
 - d. and the success of vaccination
- 10) I think they will have great success. They have the foundation to make _____
 - a. something really impressive
 - b. something really speculative
 - c. something exciting
 - d. something really speculative

Task 8. Questions of understanding.

1. What did Joe Biden say he would restore?
2. How many National Guard troops were in Washington?
3. How many executive orders, as the article says, will Biden issue?
4. What does Joe Biden want to restore?
5. With whom, according to Joe Biden, will he interact?
6. What did Donald Trump vow to do?
7. What did Donald Trump break with?
8. What, according to Donald Trump, did he achieve?
9. What did Mr. Trump say that being president is besides honor?
10. What, according to Donald Trump, can the new administration do?

Task 9.

Questions to the article: Go back to the article and write down a few questions that you would like to ask the class about the text.

- Share your questions with other classmates/groups.
- Ask your partner/group your questions.

Example.

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (don't show them to Student B)

1. What did you think when you read the headline?
2. What images do you have in your head when you hear the word "global"?
3. What do you know about Joe Biden?
4. What do you think about Joe Biden?
5. What kind of president will Joe Biden?
6. What are the most important things Biden should do?
7. How important are global alliances?
8. What news about the inauguration have you seen?
9. Should the US re-join the Paris Climate Agreement?
10. What is the reputation of the USA around the world?

STUDENT B'S QUESTIONS (don't show them to student A)

11. Did you enjoy reading this article? Why / not?
12. What do you think about when you hear the word "alliance"?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. What would you advise Joe Biden?
15. What do you think about Donald Trump?
16. How did Donald Trump change America?
17. What advice do you have for Donald Trump?
18. What do you think Donald Trump will do before the end of this year?
19. What are Donald Trump's greatest achievements?
20. What questions would you like to ask Donald Trump?

Task 10. Language — Cloze (filling in the gaps).

Joe Biden promised to restore global alliances in his first speech as US president. Mr Biden was (1) _____ as the 46th US president on Wednesday amid heightened security measures in Washington. In (2) _____ scenes, about 25,000 National Guard troops were stationed to make sure the inauguration took place without (3) _____. In the first days of his presidency, Mr. Biden will issue several (4) _____ orders to change the direction of America's foreign policy. He will join the Paris Climate Agreement. Biden talked about restoring (5) _____ America abroad. He said, "America has passed the test. And we have become stronger because of this. We will restore our alliances and attract (6) _____ the world again."

Outgoing President Donald Trump left office (7) _____ to "return." His parting words to the American public were: "Have a good life, we'll see you soon." Mr. Trump broke with tradition (8) _____ did not attend the inauguration of his successor. In his farewell speech, Mr. Trump said: "It's been an incredible four years. We (9) _____ so much together. What we did was amazing by any standard." He added: "It was a great honor and (10) _____ to be your president. I will always fight for you....I wish the new (11) _____ great luck and great success. I think they will be a great success. They have (12) _____ to do something really impressive."

Which of these words are included in the above text?

1. (a) sworn in (b) worn out (c) shorn (d) generated
2. (a) recalculated (b) accounted for (c) unprecedented (d) missing
3. (a) obscene (b) increment (c) incident (d) lazy
4. (a) prompt (b) attentive (c) free (d) executive
5. (a) virtual (b) augmented (c) reputation (d) position
6. (a) from (b) from (c) from (d) to
7. (a) oath (b) oath (c) rowing (d) seeding
8. (a) as (b) by (c) in (d) to
9. (a) directed (b) known (c) achieved (d) tangible

- 10. (a) work (b) negotiations (c) trophy (d) privilege
- 11. (a) government (b) population (c) partner (d) administration
- 12. (a) Ambassador (b) support (c) microcosm (d) foundation

Task 11. Free writing. Write about the lesson page within 10 minutes. Comment on your partner's article.

III. Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.

Search the internet and find out more about this news. Share what you have learned with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

Make a poster about Joe Biden. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Have you all had similar things?

Write an article in a magazine about Donald Trump running for president again. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against it.