

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI XALQ TA’LIMI VAZIRLIGI

ANDIJON VILOYATI XALQ TA’LIMI BOSHQARMASI

ANDIJON TUMANI XALQ TA’LIMI BO‘LIMI TASARRUFIDAGI

 \_\_\_\_-UMUMTA’LIM MAKTABI INGLIZ TILI FANI O‘QITUVCHISI

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7-SINFLAR UCHUN MURAKKAB MAVZUDAGI KENGAYTIRILGAN

BIR SOATLIK

ANDIJON – 2017

**The theme:** Lesson 2. We’re in America.

**The motto:** Occupy the world by learning English.

**The aims of the lesson:**

***Educational:*** to practise the Present Passive in the affirmative form

***Developing:*** to practise listening for specific information; to practise reading for specific information

***Socio-cultural:*** to practise talking about the political structure of America

***Learning outcomes for English competence C1, C2, C3, C$:*** At the end of the lesson pupils will be able to talk about The USA: states, their location, features

**Equipments of the lesson:**

The text book for the 7th form, different cards, map of the USA, handouts, pictures.

**Method of the lesson:** Unusual, interactive and innovational.

 **Lesson plan indicating steps:**

1. Motivation. 5min

2. The main part of the lesson. 20 min

3. Grouping. 10 min

4. Consolidation. 5 min

5. Homework. 5 min

***Organizational part:***

1. Greeting the pupils.

-Good morning.

-Good morning.

-What date is it today?

-Today is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

-What is the weather like today?

-Today the weather is fine.

**Pre-Activity**

2. Checking up the homework.

-What was your homework for today?

-Our homework was to answer the questions about geography of Great Britain.

-Now I’ll give some questions.

a) Who is the Head of State in Britain?

b) Does the Queen rule the country?

c) What does the Queen do?

d) What happened in 1949?

e) What is the official name of Britain?

3.**Golden speeches**

We know what we are, but we don’t know what we shall be.

Amur Temur.

The noble man remembers none,

Of the good to other he has done.

Alisher Navoi.

**Main part of the lesson:**

Today we will travel to the USA. We will practice talking about USA and about the sights in America.

|  |
| --- |
| **United States of America** |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **thumbnail** | **85px-US-GreatSeal-Obverse** |
| [**Flag**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_the_United_States) | [**Great Seal**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Seal_of_the_United_States) |

**MOTTO: THE GOD WE TRUST.** |
| Anthem: "[The Star-Spangled Banner](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Star-Spangled_Banner)" |
| C:\Documents and Settings\777\Мои документы\United States - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.files\220px-WhiteHouseSouthFacade.jpg220px-U |
| Capital | [Washington, D.C.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington%2C_D.C.) |

**Activity 1** Listen and repeat. I read the words and pupils repeat them and point to the right

Alaska

Minnesota

California

New Jersey

Michigan

Illinois

Montana

Florida

**Activity 2** Read about America.

 The USA is divided into 50 states and the District of Columbia. Some states are famous for its noisy cities. Others are famous for their trees and mountains. Some states have kilometers and kilometers of farmland. The largest state is Alaska. You can see big bears there. Michigan is situated in the valley of Great Lakes. New Jersey, on the Atlantic coast, is famous for its gardens, and Minnesota, for its wonderful wheat fields. Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president, began his political activity in Illinois and this state is called the Land of Lincoln. California is situated on the west coast and is famous for Hollywood and films. Do you know what Florida is famous for?

**Activity 2a** How much do you know America?

Read and say TRUE or FALSE.

1) New York is the capital of the USA?

2) There are cowboys in America now?

3) You can meet Mickey Mouse in Florida?

4) If you want to be a film star, you should go to California?

Key: 1False

 2True

 3True

 4True

**Now some important information from internet about history, geography, holidays of the USA.**



History

##  The [indigenous peoples](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas) of the U.S. mainland, including [Alaska Natives](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alaska_Natives), are believed to have [migrated from Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Models_of_migration_to_the_New_World), beginning between 12,000 and 40,000 years ago.Some, such as the [pre-Columbian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pre-Columbian) [Mississippian culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mississippian_culture), developed advanced agriculture, grand architecture, and state-level societies. After [Europeans began settling the Americas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_colonization_of_the_Americas), [many millions of indigenous Americans died](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Population_history_of_indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas) from epidemics of imported diseases such as smallpox.





The [*Mayflower*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mayflower) transported [Pilgrims](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pilgrim_%28Plymouth_Colony%29) to the New World in 1620, as depicted in Hals all’s *The Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor*, 1882 In 1492, [Genoese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genoa) explorer [Christopher Columbus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christopher_Columbus), under contract to the Spanish crown, reached several Caribbean islands, making [first contact](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_contact_%28anthropology%29) with the indigenous people. On April 2, 1513, Spanish conquistador Juan Ponce de León landed on what he called "[La Florida](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Florida)"—the first documented European arrival on what would become the U.S. mainland. Spanish settlements in the region were followed by ones in the present-day [southwestern United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southwestern_United_States) that drew thousands through Mexico. French fur traders established outposts of [New France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_France) around the [Great Lakes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Lakes); France eventually claimed much of the North American interior, down to the Gulf of Mexico. The first successful English settlements were the [Virginia Colony](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colony_of_Virginia) in [Jamestown](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamestown%2C_Virginia) in 1607 and the [Pilgrims](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pilgrim_%28Plymouth_Colony%29)' [Plymouth Colony](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plymouth_Colony) in 1620. The 1628 chartering of the [Massachusetts Bay Colony](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massachusetts_Bay_Colony) resulted in a wave of migration; by 1634, [New England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_England) had been settled by some 10,000 [Puritans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puritan). Between the late 1610s and the American Revolution, about 50,000 convicts were shipped to Britain's American colonies. Beginning in 1614, the Dutch settled along the lower [Hudson River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hudson_River), including [New Amsterdam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Amsterdam) on [Manhattan Island](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manhattan).In 1674, the Dutch ceded their American territory to England; the province of [New Netherland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Netherland) was renamed New York. Many new immigrants, especially to [the South](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Southern_United_States), were indentured servants—some two-thirds of all Virginia immigrants between 1630 and 1680. By the turn of the 18th century, [African slaves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_the_colonial_United_States) were becoming the primary source of bonded labor. With the 1729 division of [the Carolinas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Carolinas) and the 1732 colonization of [Georgia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgia_%28U.S._state%29), the [thirteen British colonies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirteen_Colonies) that would become the United States of America were established. All had local governments with elections open to most free men, with a growing devotion to the ancient [rights of Englishmen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rights_of_Englishmen) and a sense of self-government stimulating support for republicanism. All legalized the [African slave trade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_slave_trade). With high birth rates, low death rates, and steady immigration, the colonial population grew rapidly. The [Christian revivalist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_revival) movement of the 1730s and 1740s known as the [Great Awakening](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Great_Awakening) fueled interest in both religion and religious liberty. In the [French and Indian War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_and_Indian_War), British forces seized Canada from the French, but the [francophone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francophone) population remained politically isolated from the southern colonies. Excluding the [Native Americans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Native_Americans_in_the_United_States) (popularly known as "American Indians"), who were being displaced, those thirteen colonies had a population of 2.6 million in 1770, about one-third that of Britain; nearly one in five Americans were black slaves.Though [subject to British taxation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/No_taxation_without_representation), the American colonials had no representation in the [Parliament of Great Britain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_Great_Britain).

## Geography and environment

The land area of the [contiguous United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contiguous_United_States) is approximately 1,900 million acres (7,700,000 km2). Alaska, separated from the contiguous United States by Canada, is the largest state at 365 million acres (1,480,000 km2). Hawaii, occupying an archipelago in the central Pacific, southwest of North America, has just over 4 million acres (16,000 km2). The United States is the world's third or fourth [largest nation by total area](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_and_outlying_territories_by_total_area) (land and water), ranking behind Russia and Canada and just above or below [China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China). The ranking varies depending on how two territories disputed by China and [India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) are counted and how the total size of the United States is measured: calculations range from 3,676,486 square miles (9,522,055 km2) to 3,717,813 square miles (9,629,091 km2) to 3,794,101 square miles (9,826,676 km2) Including only land area, the United States is third in size behind Russia and China, just ahead of Canada.

The coastal plain of the Atlantic seaboard gives way further inland to [deciduous](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deciduous) forests and the rolling hills of the [Piedmont](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piedmont_%28United_States%29). The [Appalachian Mountains](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Appalachian_Mountains) divide the eastern seaboard from the [Great Lakes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Lakes) and the grasslands of the [Midwest](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midwestern_United_States). The [Mississippi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mississippi_River)–[Missouri River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missouri_River), the world's [fourth longest river system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_rivers_by_length), runs mainly north–south through the heart of the country. The flat, fertile [prairie](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prairie) of the [Great Plains](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Plains) stretches to the west, interrupted by [a highland region](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Interior_Highlands) in the southeast. The [Rocky Mountains](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rocky_Mountains), at the western edge of the Great Plains, extend north to south across the country, reaching altitudes higher than 14,000 feet (4,300 m) in [Colorado](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colorado). Farther west are the rocky [Great Basin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Basin) and deserts such as the [Mojave](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mojave_Desert). The [Sierra Nevada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sierra_Nevada_%28U.S.%29) and [Cascade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascade_Range) mountain ranges run close to the [Pacific coast](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Coast_of_the_United_States). At 20,320 feet (6,194 m), Alaska's [Mount McKinley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_McKinley) is the tallest peak in the country and in North America. Active [volcanoes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volcano) are common throughout Alaska's [Alexander](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Archipelago) and [Aleutian Islands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleutian_Islands), and Hawaii consists of volcanic islands. The [super volcano](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supervolcano) underlying [Yellowstone National Park](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellowstone_National_Park) in the Rockies is the continent's largest volcanic feature.

**The** [**bald eagle**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bald_eagle)**, national bird of the United States since 1782**

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The United States, with its large size and geographic variety, includes most climate types. To the east of the [100th meridian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/100th_meridian_west), the climate ranges from [humid continental](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humid_continental_climate) in the north to [humid subtropical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humid_subtropical_climate) in the south. The southern tip of [Florida](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida) is tropical, as is Hawaii. The Great Plains west of the 100th meridian are semi-arid. Much of the Western mountains are [alpine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpine_climate). The climate is arid in the Great Basin, desert in the Southwest, [Mediterranean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediterranean_climate) in [coastal California](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coastal_California), and [oceanic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oceanic_climate) in coastal [Oregon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oregon) and [Washington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington_%28state%29) and southern Alaska. Most of Alaska is sub arctic or polar. Extreme weather is not uncommon—the states bordering the [Gulf of Mexico](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_of_Mexico) are prone to [hurricanes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropical_cyclone), and most of the world's [tornadoes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tornado) occur within the country, mainly in the Midwest's [Tornado Alley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tornado_Alley).

The U.S. ecology is considered "[mega diverse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Megadiverse_countries)": about 17,000 species of [vascular plants](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vascular_plants) occur in the contiguous United States and Alaska, and over 1,800 species of [flowering plants](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flowering_plant) are found in Hawaii, few of which occur on the mainland. The United States is home to more than 400 mammal, 750 bird, and 500 reptile and amphibian species. About 91,000 insect species have been described. The [Endangered Species Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endangered_Species_Act) of 1973 protects threatened and endangered species and their habitats, which are monitored by the [United States Fish and Wildlife Service](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Fish_and_Wildlife_Service). There are fifty-eight [national parks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_areas_in_the_United_States_National_Park_System) and hundreds of other federally managed parks, forests, and [wilderness](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilderness) areas. Altogether, the government owns 28.8% of the country's land area. Most of this is [protected](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protected_area), though some is leased for oil and gas drilling, mining, logging, or cattle ranching; 2.4% is used for military purposes.

# Public holidays in the United States

The [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) does not have [national holidays](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_holiday) in the sense of days on which all employees in the U.S. receive a day free from work and all business is halted. The [U.S. federal government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._federal_government) can only recognize national holidays that pertain to its own employees; it is at the discretion of each state or local jurisdiction to determine official holiday schedules. There are eleven such [federal holidays](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_holidays), ten annual and one [quadrennial](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/quadrennial) holiday.

The annual federal holidays are widely observed by state and local governments; however, they may alter the dates of observance or add or subtract holidays according to local custom. Pursuant to the [Uniform Holidays Bill](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uniform_Holidays_Bill) of 1968 (taking effect in 1971), official holidays are observed on a Monday, except for [New Year's Day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Year%27s_Day), [Independence Day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independence_Day_%28US%29), [Veterans Day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Veterans_Day), [Thanksgiving](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thanksgiving_%28United_States%29), and [Christmas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christmas). There are also [U.S. state holidays](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._state_holiday) particular to individual [U.S. states](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._state).

All malls, shopping centers and most other retail businesses close only on Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas days, but remain open on all other holidays (half day on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, and sometimes on other major holidays). Private businesses often observe only the "big seven" holidays (New Year's Day, Easter, [Memorial Day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memorial_Day), [Independence Day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independence_Day_%28US%29), [Labor Day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labor_Day_%28US%29), [Thanksgiving](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thanksgiving_%28United_States%29), and [Christmas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christmas)). Some also add the Friday after Thanksgiving, religious holidays such as [Good Friday](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Good_Friday), or one or more of the other federal/state holidays.

**Activity 3** I dividing class into groups and name the groups.

 1st group-Great Britain.

2nd group-America.

 Each of groups must show how much do they know these countries.

First group must say about Great Britain geography, history and show this place on the map.

Second group must say about American holidays, geography and history of the USA.

At last both groups must give questions to each other.

**Activity 4**

**Find names of states of USA**

|  |
| --- |
| **TEXASSOUTHDAKOTAIDAHOO****ALOUISIANANEWMEKSIKAVIL****RARKANSASANEVADAKANSAS IVIRJINIYAMICHIGANNEWYOI****ZMISSISIPICALIFORNIYAUTAH RALABAMAHDSKNLOUIS SIAN ZARIZONANEBRASKAKEMTUO KGEOGGINAFLORIDANEVADA** **OIDAHOLOWNJDKLGJDKKLK TEXASOREGONDGOHIORJJJJI HWASHINGTONVIRJINIYABDJ I HAQWAIIHAWAIICOLORADO****NEWMEKSIKANEBRASKAKLL**  |

**Activity 5** Listen pupils’ trip round New York and number the places in order

.

Guide: Ok now…is everybody here? So I am your guide this city tour of New York, the Big Apple. Now we’re driving along a river it is?

Pupils: The Hudson.

Guide: That’s right. Now isn’t this a beautiful park? Do you know what it’s called?

Pupils: It’s Central Park.

Guide: Yes.

a) The Empire State Building

b)The Metropolitan Museum

c)The Hudson River.

d)Central Park.

Key: 1c, 2d, 3b, 4a

**Post-activity**

**Ex.1** Write the verbs in the correct form.

|  |
| --- |
| divide call call know grow find |

New Zealand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_into territories.

**The end of the lesson:**

Marking.

O’zingiz tanlagan mavzuda dars ishlanmaga buyurtma berishingiz mumkin. Biz bilan bog’lanish +998911800985 qo’ng’iroq qiling,

+998911800985 telegram raqami, @hasanboy\_uz Telegram adresi yoki xasan\_92@mail.ru elektron pochtasiga habar yuboring

**Narxi 10 ming so’m**

To’lov payme yoki click orqali