

Урок английского языка к разделу "Люди и общество". "People and Society"

Theme: "V. Putin – the Leader and the Man".

(дополнительный материал к учебнику 9 класса школ с углубленным изучением языка О.В. Афанасьевой И.В. Михеевой)

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Aims:

1. to develop pupils` speech and reading habits;
2. to revise the topical vocabulary;
3. to organize the using of the topical vocabulary in pupils` speech;
4. to develop pupils` ability to understand the authentic text;
5. to organize the individual work of the pupils and their pair work;
6. to expand pupils` outlook.

Plan

I. The beginning of the lesson. Warming up.

T: Dear friends! Today we are going to speak about the role of Vladimir Putin in the political, social, cultural and economic life of the state, we live in. We`ll discuss the ways of solving the world and domestic problems by the leader of the state- Vladimir Putin.

T. I`d like to begin the lesson with the words of Confucius

If there is harmony in the heart, there will be harmony in the family.

If there is harmony in the family, there will be harmony in the nation.

If there is harmony in the nation, there will be harmony in the world.

T. Will you comment on the quotation? (Students say what they think about it) (слайд 2)

Memorize the following items and comment on them. You can comment the items line by line.

Line 1. *If there is harmony in the heart, there will be harmony in the family.*

Example.

It`s a good statement for everybody. If you are kind and helpful to children and relatives there will be piece in your family. You`ll get a family comfort when you are calm and healthy. Everything is all right in your family and at work. You didn`t do any harm to anybody. You do not envy to anybody. You are satisfied with your work. There is harmony in your life.

Line 2. *If there is harmony in the family, there will be harmony in the nation.*

Line 3. *If there is harmony in the nation, there will be harmony in the world.*

II. Phonetic Drill

T. Let`s read the definition of the term "DEMOCRACY". The term **democracy** in Greek means the "rule by the (simple) people".

Abraham Lincoln said: **Democracy is «Government of the people, by the people, for the people»**

Why do we speak about democracy today? What state do we live? Yes, today we`ll speak about the political structure of the Russian Federation, about democracy, about the main political figure of our state – Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin.

Wikipedia defines the word "**a politician**" as an individual who is a formally recognized, an active member of a government, or a person who influences the way a society is governed through an understanding of political power and group dynamics."

III Listening. Listen to the information and fill the table:

Open Script:

- Russia is a democratic federative state based on rule of law and a republican form of government. According to the Constitution Russia is a Presidential Republic
- State power in Russia is exercised by the President, the Federal Assembly, the Government and the Courts.
- The main law of our country is the Constitution. It was adopted in 1993. December, 12 is the Day of Constitution
- The national symbol of Russian is a white-blue-red flag, the hymn, a two-headed eagle- the coat of arms, the Kremlin, a lot of ancient Cathedrals and many others...
- The head of state is the president and is elected directly by the people every four years and cannot serve more than two terms.
- The President is commander in chief of the armed forces; he makes treaties, The Federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial.
- enforces laws, and appoints ministers.
- The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of 2 chambers: the Council of Federation and the State Duma.
- The executive power in Russia belongs to the Government. The president appoints its head - the Prime minister.
- The judicial power belongs to the system of courts. It consists of the Constitutional court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.
- There are many political parties in our country: The Democratic, the Communist, the Liberal and many others.

Key

	The Russian Federation
The political system	democratic federative state
The head of state	President
Legislative Branch of power	Federal Assembly
Executive Branch of power	Government, President, Prime Ministers
Judicial Branch of power	Constitutional court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.
Main political parties	The Democratic, the Communist, the Liberal

VI. Speaking. Finish the sentences

- The head of state is
- The President is elected by.....
- The President can serve.....
- The President is Commander.....
- He makes, enforces....., and appoints..... .

- The Federal government consists of.....
- The legislative power is vested in
- The judicial power belongs to.....
- The main law is....
- There are many political parties:
- The main symbols of Russia are.....

V. Pre –reading task. Study the brief biography of V.V. Putin and answer some questions about his life and career: /Appendix 1/

Questions:

- *What education has V. Putin got?*
- *Where did he work and what positions did he hold?*
- *When was he elected President of Russia for the first term?
For the second term?*

V. Reading. We have a chance to know more about the political career of V.V. Putin. At first let's practice the topical vocabulary from the text.

Practicing the topical vocabulary

T: Let's review the vocabulary. Look at the screen and find the English equivalents for the following:

- слабое, неэффективное государство
- слепо выполнять
- возродить Россию
- коррупция среди чиновников
- смягчение экономических реформ
- снижение налогов
- приватизация сельскохозяйственных земель
- долги перед зарубежными странами
- предпринять шаги к партнерству
- повысить сотрудничество
- удерживать огромную власть
- давать взятки

Now read the text “Political Career” and underline these word combinations /Appendix 2/

VI. Home assignment:

T. Be ready to answer the questions about political career of V.V. Putin, his steps towards strengthening the position of the State of Russia, measures against corruption. You should study the text in details for that.

VII. Now we shall find out some more information about V.Putin.

Student 1/ Individual task/

Vladimir Putin is certainly the only world leader who has so many skills and hobbies. He has a black belt in Judo, and was the 1975 Judo champion of Leningrad State University. In 2008, he actually saved a camera crew by shooting a Siberian tiger that was charging them. In 2009 he scuba-dived to the bottom of Lake Baikal, the deepest lake on planet earth.

So, I can surely admit, that Vladimir Putin is a judo champion, an avid hunter, a fisherman, a scuba diver ... an all-around man's man...

VIII. In **conclusion**, I should say "Thank you" to everybody, who gained information about V.V. Putin, who had made a Project for the lesson.

Before leaving I'd ask you to vote. There are two boxes. If you value our president as a great politician, vote by the red cards. If you believe him to be an interesting person and extraordinary man, vote by green cards. If you reject his personality, vote by black. You can vote by two cards: red and green if you value him as a man and a politician.

<http://putin.kremlin.ru/bio>

<http://www.biography.com/people/vladimir-putin>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir_Putin

<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/484357/Vladimir-Putin>

Appendix 1. Text for listening comprehension.

VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVITCH PUTIN-THE PRESIDENT OF RUSSIA

Vladimir Putin was born in Leningrad, October 7, 1952.

In 1975, he graduated with a degree in law from Leningrad State University. He later earned a **Ph.D. degree in economics**.

After graduation, **Mr. Putin** was **assigned** to work in the KGB. From 1985 to 1990, he worked in East Germany.

In 1990, he became an assistant to the rector of Leningrad State University **responsible for** international affairs.

His next **position** was an advisor to the chairman of the Leningrad City Council.

In June 1991, he became a chairman of the St. Petersburg City Council's International Relations Committee and, starting with 1994, he combined this post with the position of the First Deputy Chairman of the St. Petersburg City Government (First Deputy Mayor).

In August 1996, he was **appointed** a deputy head of the President's Administrative Directorate (Property Management Directorate).

In March 1997, he became a deputy head of the Executive Office of the President (Presidential Administration) and head of the Central Supervision and Inspections Directorate.

In May 1998, he was **promoted** to the first deputy head of the Presidential Administration.

In July 1998, he was **appointed** a director of the Federal Security Service and, as of March 1999, he **combined** this **position** with that of a Secretary of the Security Council.

In August 1999, he was **appointed the** Prime Minister.

On December 31, 1999, he became acting the President.

On March 26, 2000, he was elected the President of Russia and was inaugurated as a president on May 7, 2000.

On March **14, 2004**, he was elected the President of Russia for the second term.

Putin speaks German and English.

He is married to Lyudmila Putina. They have two daughters: Maria (1985), Ekaterina (1986).

VOCABULARY

Ph.D. degree in economics — кандидат экономических наук

to assign [s'sain] — назначать на должность

to be responsible for smth. — быть ответственным за что-л.

position — положение; должность

to appoint — назначать (на должность), утверждать (в должности)

to promote — выдвигать; продвигать; повышать в чине/звании

/Appendix 2./

Political career.

When Putin came to office in 2000, Russia was seen as **weak and ineffective state**. Vladimir at first was quiet and agreeable with the US and European leaders, patiently listening to them. Soon, Putin **made it quite clear** that neither he nor Russia would no longer **blindly follow** the Western Powers instructions.

During his Presidency, Putin brought Russia back from its post-Cold War position of a loser to a great power.

How did he manage to **resurrect Russia** and become one of the most popular figures in modern history? The three years from 2000 to 2003 were characterized by progressive economic reforms. Most impressive was the radical tax reform. By **warming strict economic reforms** and **reducing taxes**, Putin stabilized the Russian economy.

The privatization of agricultural land was done on July 24, 2002 successfully and it was another step of development of national economy.

Putin has effectively controlled corruption among his friends to change the situation when people had **to pay bribes** to enter university, to escape military service, to stay out of prison, and to land a good job. By fighting **white collar corruption** Putin made Russia safer.

Thanks to nationalizing the Russian oil industry, Russia has virtually no **foreign debts**.

Putin was named amongst the top 100 most influential people of 2008 according to Time Magazine

On May 7th 2012, V. Putin was elected president of Russia for the 3rd term.

Nowadays he is interested in an independent Russia. He **took steps to partnering with** China and Asia. He spent a week in China, meeting with the future president Xi Jinping. They discussed the ways of increasing **cooperation** in trade, spoke much about the development of space programs.

Being a President, Putin still **wields tremendous power** over Russian affairs both foreign and domestic, and is still wildly popular among most Russians. Putin is seen as a strong central figure which has put Russia back on the map, made Russia economically strong again, and got its international independence.