

№10 Сабақтың тақырыбы: Outstanding figures of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the country of the target language

1. Сабақтың оқыту нәтижелері:

1. Adequately expresses his own communicative intentions with the proper selection and appropriate use of appropriate linguistic resources with regard to their conformity to socio-cultural norms of the target language;
2. Classifies the levels of use of real facts, links to authoritative opinion; verbal behavior is cognitively and communicatively justified;
3. Knows the strategy and tactics of building a communicative act, makes correct intonation in his speech, relying on the lexical adequacy within speech topics and grammatical correctness.

2. Сабақтың мазмұны:

Outstanding figures of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the country of the target language. Verb patterns.

3. Оқытудың техникалық құралдары: CD, laptop, cards, charts, e-books

4. Оқытудың әдістері мен түрлері: problematic topics, discussion platform, "questions-answers-discussion", role-play games.

5. Деңгейлік тапсырмалар:

Level A

1 Check the meaning of the new words.

a spiritual patrimony	consciousness
humankind	well-known
nomadic	thinker
inspiration	composer
spiritual predecessor	philosopher

2 Read the text about great writer Abai Kunanbaev.

Abai Kunanbaev (1845-1904)

Every country, every nation is famous for its people, for their deeds and contribution into the development of their country, the contribution into the one of spheres of our life: political, economic, cultural.

Abai Kunanbaev (1845-1904). Abai was born in 1845 at the bottom of the Chingiz Mountain in the today's Abai district (former Karkaraly) located in Eastern Kazakhstan region (formerly, the Semipalatinsk region). He was a well-known Kazakh poet, a great thinker, composer, philosopher, the founder of written Kazakh literature, and its first classic.

The heritage he left his nation is rich in songs and poems, translations and prose. His translations of the poetry written by Russian writers and poets such as Pushkin, Lermontov, and Krylov became the national patrimony of Kazakhstan. He translated the works of Schiller, Goethe, and Byron into Kazakh language.

Abai Kunanbaev is the Shakespeare of Kazakh literature. His [Book of Words](#), «Kara Sozder», created by the great thinker constitute an ethnic philosophical work. This creation of his is an exploration of Kazakh national life in the second half of the 19th century. He influenced social affairs in the country where he lived.

He also participated in the governing of the country and played a certain role in trying to solve complicated problems justly.

The name of Abai is known worldwide just as Shakespeare, Goethe, and Pushkin are well-known in many countries, because his great words became a spiritual patrimony of not only one nation, but of the entire humankind. Abai's main contribution to Kazakh culture and folklore lies in his poetry, which expresses great nationalism and grew out of Kazakh folk culture. Before him, most Kazakh poetry was oral, echoing the nomadic habits of the people of the Kazakh steppes. During Abay's lifetime, however, a number of important socio-political and socio-economic changes occurred.

Russian influence continued to grow in Kazakhstan, resulting in greater educational possibilities as well as exposure to a number of different philosophies, whether Russian, Western or Asian. Abai Qunanbayuli steeped himself in the cultural and philosophical history of these newly opened geographies. In this sense, Abai's creative poetry affected the philosophical thinking of educated Kazakhs.

The leaders of the Alash Orda movement saw him as their inspiration and spiritual predecessor. Contemporary Kazakh images of Abai generally depict him in full traditional dress holding a dombra (the Kazakh national instrument). Today, Kazakhs revere Abai as one of the first folk heroes to enter into the national of his people. Almaty State University is named after Abai, so is one of the main avenues in the city of Almaty. There are also public schools with his name.

Abai is famous not only as a poet; he was a composer, too. More than 20 of his melodies live now. Among them the most popular is Tatiana's letter by Pushkin in Abai's translation, put to his melody. Abai died in 1904 but his work is known and loved by millions of people. He is dear not only to Kazakh people, but to people all over the world.

Grammar

3 Choose the correct word.

- 1 Dad *'s finished* / *would like* / *decided* washing the dishes.
- 2 She never lets me *to do* / *doing* / *do* anything.
- 3 We *'re going to try* / *don't mind* / *'re thinking of* to talk to them.
- 4 Jake's hoping *to get* / *getting* / *get* through his exams.
- 5 Do you *want* / *enjoy* / *need* walking the dog?
- 6 Harry is good at *make* / *making* / *to make* cakes.
- 7 I can *ask* / *hear* / *make* someone ringing the doorbell.
- 8 They warned us not *trying* / *to try* / *try* Thai chilli.
- 9 Alex and I are *hoping* / *thinking* / *planning* of getting married next summer.
- 10 Babies don't mind *to sleep* / *sleeping* / *sleep* with the lights on.
- 11 Huw *would like* / *enjoyed* / *wanted* visiting Brazil.

Level B

1 Answer the questions.

1. When and where was Abai Kunanbaev born?
2. What is Abai Kunanbaev famous for?
3. What impressions did the Russian and foreign writers make on him?
4. What poems written by Abai do you know?
5. What Abai's poems speak about the real heroes of Kazakh people?
6. What facts prove that Abai was a composer too?
7. Did Abai participate in the governing of the country?
8. What changes occurred during Abai's lifetime?

2. Read the text and introduce the main parts using the cards with pictures.

Literature of Kazakhstan

Kazakh literary history is a story several thousand years in the making. In the past, the territory of modern Kazakhstan—from the coast of the Caspian Sea to the snow-white Altai mountains—was inhabited by dozens of tribes who composed legends and myths, created epics, and crafted fabulous stories. The works from this period are considered popular, because they formed a long-standing and widely accepted literary tradition. Individual writers with their own bibliographies were not popular until the mid-19th century.

Two thousand years ago, the nomads of Kazakhstan authored epic-length poems and had various legends about the exploits of mythical heroes, gods, and monsters. Over time, these stories developed into the original epics “Korkyt-ata” and “Oguz-Nameh”. Korkyt was, in fact, a real historical figure—in the epic, he acts as a narrator, but in reality he was a medieval thinker, musician, and the creator of the kobyz musical instrument. The kobyz, along with the dombra, are often used to accompany legends told in this poetic form.

The poetic traditions of Kazakhstan have been constantly refined over time. In the 15th century, the genre of “Tolgau” became popular—this was a poetic form of reflection in which there was some type of wisdom or edification imparted. Tolgau was performed by the author and singer, who was called “zhyrau”. In addition to fulfilling moral and educational functions this way, zhyrau had some clout in the politics of the country and could influence society. In the 17th century, poetry became more revolutionary and the tradition of holding "aytys" soon appeared. Aytys are a song-poetic duel, much like modern rap battles, between two “akyns” (singers) in which they touched upon the topics of religion, society, political order, and other issues of the day.

Kazakhstan’s written literary heritage began mostly after it was incorporated into the Russian Empire in the first half of the 19th century—Russian and European writers exerted a great amount of influence. By the end of the 19th century, the names of authors such as Ibrai Altynsarin, Shokan Valikhanov, and especially Abai Kunanbayev, who is considered a quintessential part of Kazakh literature, became widely known. During this period, the culture of Kazakhstan was enriched by translations of world-famous works, Kazakh writers began to master new genres and forms of writing, and the recording of the rich tradition of Kazakh folklore commenced.

Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the *-ing* form or the infinitive of the verb.

- 1 John’s decided (apply) to apply for the job again.
- 2 What do you enjoy (do) _____?
- 3 My mum asked me (help) _____ her with the shopping.
- 4 It’s not possible (visit) _____ the palace today.
- 5 Are you afraid of (fly) _____ in small planes?
- 6 Susan, I want (marry) _____ you.
- 7 I can’t stand people (tell) _____ me what to do.
- 8 We’re looking forward to (meet) _____ them.
- 9 The boss told us (meet) _____ them at the airport.
- 10 How does she make you (feel) _____?
- 11 Would you mind (open) _____ the window?

Level C

1 Answer the questions.

- 1.What type of literature did Shakespeare write?
- 2.How did Shakespeare influence English literature?
- 3.What are the literary works of William Shakespeare?
- 4.Is Shakespeare the father of literature?
- 5.Is Romeo and Juliet real?
- 6.What was Shakespeare's most successful play?

2 Work in pairs. Read the text, ask and answer the questions.

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

William Shakespeare is the greatest of all playwrights and poets of all times. Not much is known of his life. He was probably the son of a businessman and was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon. He probably attended the local grammar school and got a classical education. In 1582 he married Anne Hathaway and had three children. Little is known of his life before 1592, when he appeared as a playwright in London. Soon he became an actor playing supporting roles like the ghost in «Hamlet». In 1599 Shakespeare became a part owner of the Globe Theatre in London.

Shakespeare’s work as a playwright is subdivided into three periods. Written in the first period, Shakespeare’s plays are mostly history plays like «Henry VI», and comedies with strong elements of farce («The Comedy of Errors»). His masterpiece of this period is «Romeo and Juliet».

In the second period Shakespeare wrote a number of comedies where he moved away from farce towards romance («As You Like It»). In the third period, after 1600, appeared his major tragedies - «Hamlet», «Othello». They presented a clear opposition of order to chaos, good to evil.

Shakespeare was a great poet and would be well known for his poetry alone. His major achievement as a poet is his sonnets, first published in 1609. A sonnet is a poem consisting of 14 lines, with a moral at the end. The sonnets are addressed to some «W.H.» and to the mysterious «Dark Lady of Sonnets». The sonnets deal with the great themes of love, friendship, death, change and immortality. Shakespeare looks at his own poetry as a means of immortality. Shakespeare's sonnets are excellent. They are full of harmony and music; they praise love, friendship and beauty, though there is no sentimentality in them.

Shakespeare's poetry is at the summit of human achievement. Many centuries have passed since his death in 1616, but Shakespeare is still considered to be the greatest of all playwrights and poets.

Grammar

3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences. Tick the three correct sentences.

- 1 Do you find it difficult ~~getting up~~ early? to get up
- 2 We're thinking of to go to the cinema this evening. _____
- 3 Don't forget to write when you're in Hong Kong. _____
- 4 My manager doesn't let me to use his computer. _____
- 5 Would you like going out for a coffee later? _____
- 6 I'm really afraid of being alone at nights. _____
- 7 Jenny can't stand to be corrected. _____
- 8 I don't mind to work at the weekend. _____
- 9 I'm very pleased meeting you. _____
- 10 We go swim every morning. _____
- 11 We're looking forward to meeting your new friend. _____

6. ОБӨЖ тапсырмалары:

Speak on the topics:

Abai - a kazakh poet, a founder of Kazakh literature

Abai - a famous public figure, Abai - a composer.

7.БӨЖ тапсырмалары:

Prepare a presentation on outstanding figures of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the country of the target language. Determine their contribution to the development of society and the country as a whole.

8. Пайдаланған әдебиеттер тізімі:

Негізгі әдебиеттер:

1. «English for Intermediate students» Г.Ш.Якияева, К.Агайдарова. Түркістан қ., 2019. Оқу құралы
2. «New Headway. Intermediate» Student's book. Liz and John Soars. 2015, Fourth Edition. Oxford University Press.
3. «New Headway. Intermediate» Workbook with Key. Liz and John Soars. 2015, Fourth Edition. Oxford University Press.

Қосымша әдебиеттер:

1. English grammar and exercises. Ағылшын тілі грамматикасы және жаттығулары: Оқу әдістемелік құралы. / Құраст. Ш.Г. Искакова, А.Г. Кенжеғалиева. - Орал: Жәңгір хан атындағы БҚАТУ, 2015 <http://rmebrk.kz>
2. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. New 9th edition. Oxford University Press, 2015
3. Английский язык. 4 книги в одной: разговорник, англо-русский словарь, русско-английский словарь, грамматика. / ред. И. Вертягина. - Москва: АСТ, 2015. <http://rmebrk.kz>.
4. Ағылшын тілінің грамматикасы: Монография. / Құраст. З.Ш. Қалықова. - Алматы: ҚазҰТУ, 2015 <http://rmebrk.kz>.
5. Ағылшын тілінің лексикологиясы. (English lexicology). Уразбаев Қ.Б. - Түркістан қ., 2016.
6. Ағылшын тілі: Қарым-қатынасымызды ағылшын тілінде жетілдірейік. Оқу әдістемелік құрал
Д.Ю.Мутанова, Н.Қ.Айтбаева, К.М.Беркимбаев, Б.К.Мейрбеков. - Түркістан: Қ.А.Ясауи ХҚТУ, 2017.
7. English-Kazakh dictionary. Almaty. Kazygurt, 2018.

8. Ram, M. and et. Scientific Methods Used in Research and Writing. / M. Ram, O.P. Nautiyal, D.Pant. - London: Taylor & Francis Group, 2021. <http://rmebrk.kz>.

Web сайттар тізімі:

1. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/course/intermediate/unit-20/tab/grammar>
2. https://elt.oup.com/student/headway/int/grammar/unit01/hwy_hwy_unit01_2?cc=ru&selLanguage=ru