

## Материалы для

проведения учебно-познавательной игры «Who wants to know everything».

Овладение иноязычной речью как средством международного общения не возможно без знаний и социокультурных особенностей страны изучаемого языка. Организация внеклассных познавательных мероприятий позволяет в непринудительной форме обогатить знания учащихся о стране изучаемого языка, её культуре, традициях. Игра «Who wants to know everything? » подразумевает, что в итоге «страноведческая копилка» знаний учащихся пополнится новыми фактами из самых разных сфер: спорта, истории культуры, образования, географии, природы и т.д.

К этой игре заранее готовится презентация с показом всех вопросов и вариантов ответов. Участники делятся на две команды, которые заранее придумывают название своей команде. Подсчет очков, набранных каждой командой, подводит выбранное ранее жюри. Капитан команды сам выбирает номер вопроса. На каждый вопрос предлагается 4 варианта ответа. После минуты обдумывания капитан озвучивает свою версию ответа. За каждый правильный ответ команда получает 1 балл. Если команда дает неправильный ответ, то право ответа переходит команде-сопернице. Команды отвечают по очереди.

1. One of the things that people associate with Scotland is the kilt. The kilt is a relic in the time when the clan system existed in the High lands. The clan had its own territory and was ruled by a chieftain.

Each clan had its own tartan. Everybody in the clan had the same family name, like Mac Donald or Mac Gregor.

**What does «Mac» mean?**

- A. "son of"
- B. "daughter of"
- C. "father of"
- D. "grandfather"

**(The right answer: "Mac" means "son of")**

2. The second question:

If one asks a man away from home what he misses most about his country, he will probably tell you "the greenness".

**Where does this man come from?**

- A. England
- B. Scotland
- C. Wales
- D. Ireland

**(The right answer: He comes from Ireland. Irish poets put it in a different way when they call Ireland "the Emerald Isle". The fact is that the winds usually**

**blow in from the Atlantic Ocean and make the air and soil warm and damp.**

**Grass grows in such a climate and it makes the island look so beautiful.)**

3. The weather in Britain is so changeable that they have no climate but only weather. It is natural for them to use the comparison “as changeable as the weather” of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something. The weather is the favourite topic of conversation in the UK.

The English also say that they have some variants of weather.

**The third question: How many variants of weather do the English have?**

**(The right answer: They have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon, when it rains all day long.**

**Sometimes it rains so heavily that they say “It is raining cats and dogs”)**

4. Some 230 kinds of birds live in the UK, another 200 are regular visitors and many are songbirds.

**The fourth question: What bird is the national bird of the UK?**

- A. Robin Redbreast
- B. Sparrow
- C. Blackbird
- D. Starling

**(The right answer: Robin redbreast is the national bird of the UK)**

5. The humid and mild climate of Great Britain is good for plants and flowers.

Some of them have become symbols in the UK. Probably you know that the red rose is the national emblem of England, the thistle is the national emblem of Scotland, the daffodils and the leek are the emblems of Wales, the shamrock is the emblem of Ireland.

**The fifth question: What does the poppy symbolize?**

- A. Peace
- B. Love
- C. Friendship
- D. Honesty

**(The right answer: The poppy is the symbol of peace)**

6. The schools, such as Eton, Harrow, Rugby and Winchester, are famous for their ability to lay the foundation of a successful future by giving their pupils self-confidence, the right accent, a good academic background and the right friends and contact. People who went to one of the public schools call themselves “the old school tie”, one of these schools is famous as the place where Winston Churchill was educated, as well as six other Prime Ministers of England, the poet Lord Byron, the playwright Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

**The sixth question: What is the name of this school?**

- A. Rugby
- B. Eton
- C. Winchester
- D. Harrow

**(The right answer: The name of this school is Harrow)**

7. Oxford and Cambridge universities , the “intellectual eyes” of Britain consist of a number of colleges. Each college is different, but in many ways they are alike. Each college has its name, its coat of arms. It is governed by a Master.

**The seventh question: What is the most famous college in Cambridge?**

- A. Robinson College
- B. King’s College
- C. Peter House
- D. Christ Church

**(The right answer: The most famous college in Cambridge is King’s College because of its magnificent chapel, the largest and the most beautiful building**

**In Cambridge and the most perfect example left of English 15-th century architecture. Its choir of boys and undergraduates is also very well known.)**

8. St. Paul’s Cathedral is the work of the famous architect. Sir Christopher Wren. It is said to be one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe. Work on Wren’s masterpiece began in 1675.

**The eighth question: What is the name of one of the galleries here?**

- A. Laughing Gallery
- B. Whispering Gallery
- C. Crying Gallery
- D. Silent Gallery

**(The right answer: It is called Whispering Gallery. If someone whispers close to the wall on one side, a person with his ear close to the wall on the other side can hear what is said.)**

9.The Tower is guarded by the Yeomen Warders. There are two letters, E, R., on the front of their tunics. They stand for the Queen`s name Elizabeth Regina. The uniform is as it used to be in Tudor times.

**The ninth question: How are the Yeomen Warders called?**

A-"Beefeaters"

B-"Fisheaters"

C-"Breadeafers"

D-"Sweetseaters"

**(The right answer: The Yeomen Warders are popularly called "Beefeaters")**

10.In the Elizabethan age, the first professional theatres were opened. At the time of Shakespeare there were at least six companies of actors, All the women's parts were played by boys or men. Later, the theatre-going became a popular habit. The most popular plays were comedies. Nell Gwynn was the first English actress.

**The tenth question: What was the first part played by an actress?**

A- Juliet

C- Desdemona

B- Carmen

D- Cinderella

**(The right answer:The first part played by an actress was that of Desdemona).**

11.This musical instrument was introduced into Britain by the Romans. Now it can be seen and heard only in the northern countries of England, in Ireland and in Scotland. It has been used in most European countries. It is also native to India and China .In Scotland it is first recorded in the 16th century during the reign of James I ,who was a very good player ,and probably did much to make it popular.

**The eleventh question: What is the name of this musical instrument?**

A-violin

B-fiddle

C-bagpipe

D-tin whistle

**(The right answer: Its name is bagpipe.)**

12. Imagine you are in a medium-sized English town. The school holidays have just begun. There is a strange little red and white striped tent, and sitting in front of it on the sand, a whole crowd of little children laughing and shouting.

They are watching a puppet theatre.

**The twelfth question: What are the names of traditional British town characters?**

A-Rose and Jack

B-Bonnie and Clyde

C-Romeo and Juliet

D-Punch and Judy

**(The right answer: Their names are Punch and Judy. This puppet theatre is one of the customs which, despite television and other social changes, are alive in England).**

13. Many kinds of sport originated from England.

Some English proverbs have the so-called "sport meaning". The English have a proverb "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy". It means that he will do his work better if he plays as well. The English also say: " \_\_\_\_\_ " it means "that is not fair"

**The thirteenth question: What do the Englishmen say?**

A-"that's not football"

B-"that's not tennis"

C-"that's not boxing"

D-"that's not cricket"

**(The right answer: "that's not cricket")**

14. There are several places in Britain associated with a particular kind of sport.

Wimbledon, for example, is a suburb to the south of London where the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships are held in July (since 1877). Wembley is a stadium in north London where international football matches, the Cup Finals and other events have taken place since 1932. The third place is Derby.

**The fourteenth question: What kind of sport is Derby associated with?**

A-race

B-jumping

C-wrestling

D-squash

**(The right answer: Derby is the most famous flat race in the English racing calendar, which has been run at Epsom near London since 1780).**

15.Many modern Easter symbols come from pagan times. The egg, for instance, was a fertility symbol long before the Christian era. In Christian times the egg took on a new meaning symbolizing the tomb from which Christ rose. The ancient custom of dyeing eggs at Easter time is very popular nowadays.

**The fifteenth question: What does the Easter bunny symbolise?**

A-a new friend

B-a new life

C-a new love

D-a new work

**(The right answer :The Easter bunny is a symbol of new life)**

16.English is rich in proverbs. There is a word missing from this proverb:"-----begins at home".

**The sixteenth question: What word is missed?**

A-Charity

B-Learning

C-Love

D-Honesty

**(The right answer: "Charity begins at home.")**

В конце игры члены жюри подводят итоги и вручают команде-победительнице призы.

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ТОГБПОУ

"Жердевский колледж

сахарной промышленности"

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