

Урок по спецкурсу «Деловой английский» в 11 классе.
Тема “In a Foreign Country”

Задачи:

Образовательные:

1. Развивать у учащихся умение общаться на английском языке.
2. Продолжить знакомство с деловым английским.
3. Продолжить формирование базы для развития письменной речи.

Развивающие:

1. Развивать интеллектуальные способности учащихся.
2. Формировать умение выделять главное.

Воспитательные:

1. Развивать у учащихся самостоятельность мышления.
2. Содействовать профориентации учащихся.

Оборудование: 4 карточки для заполнения (бланк заказа гостиничного номера, регистрационная форма, план маршрута и бланк договора об аренде автомобиля), интерактивная доска, магнитофон, диск с записью диалога «At a Restaurant»

Ход урока.

Hello, everybody! I'm glad to see all of you. Let's start our special lesson. Today we have some guests at the lesson. We hope that they will be pleased with our answers and our lesson in whole. Today we'll take a virtual trip to a foreign country.

Well, I see that you are tired a bit. But you know during our trip you should be quick, erudite, attentive and concentrate on our lesson. And if you want to have these qualities I want you to relax a bit.

Комплексная релаксация (аутогенная тренировка). Quiet music.

Sit comfortably. Close your eyes.

Breathe in. Breathe out.

Let's pretend it's summer. You are lying on a sandy beach. The weather is fine. A light wind is blowing from the sea. The birds are singing. You have no troubles. No serious problems. You are quiet. Your brain relaxes. There is calm in your body. Nothing diverts your attention. You are relaxing. (Pause)

Your troubles float away.

You love your relatives, your school, your friends. They love you too. Learn to appreciate

every good thing. The Earth is full of wonders. You can do anything. You are sure of yourself, that you have much energy. You are in good spirits. Open your eyes. How do you feel? Are you ready to take a trip?

So and now I see. That you are in good spirit and ready to work hard.

Being in a foreign country, don't forget these words --- this poem you've known since you were in the fourth form. . (слайд 1)

Let us try to be polite

In everything we do

Remember always to say "Please",

And don't forget "Thank you".

Arriving at the hotel.

LISTENING.

So, imagine that you're arriving at the hotel. Listen to your hotel reservation. And then fill in the booking form. One of you should do this task on the blackboard. (слайд 2) – один из учащихся заполняет бланк заказа на интерактивной доске.

You have ordered a single room on the third floor at the Baltschug Kempinski Hotel for five nights, from Monday, the 5th of February to Saturday, the 10th of February at the price of 350 dollars per night. The price includes breakfast.

BALTSCHUG KEMPINSKI MOSCOW	
1, ul. Baltschug, Moscow, 115035, Russia	
===== BOOKING FORM =====	
Name:
Room:	Single / Double
Dates:
Total Price \$

Compare your work with the same on the blackboard.

PRACTICE.

You know that after filling in the Booking Form, you have to fill in the Registration form. Please, do it. Who wants to go to the blackboard?

(слайд 3) – один из учащихся заполняет регистрационную форму на интерактивной доске.

BALTSCHUG KEMPII-ISKI MOSCOW	
1, ul. Baltshug, Moscow, 115035, Russia	
REGISTRATION	
FORM	
Name _____	
Date of Birth _____	
Place of Birth _____	
Occupation ¹ _____	
Country _____	
Address _____	
Period of Stay _____	
Signature _____	
Date of Arrival _____	Room # _____

Compare your work with the same on the blackboard.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING.

You know, many different situations may happen in a hotel. Now, I want you to listen to one dialogue. And your task will be to listen to it and say some words about the situation in it.

- What can you say about the dialogue you've just listened?
- Is it a common situation (or even a problem) as “dirty hotels”?

And now we are going to eat something at a restaurant. So, let's go there.

At a restaurant.

SPEAKING (a description, a dialogue)

1. Now, you have got one more task. On the blackboard you see some words and phrases.

You have to make up a dialogue “At the restaurant” . (слайд 4)

- *near the window*
- *look at the menu*
- *some cabbage salad*
- *a main course*
- *order our specialty of the day*
- *pork with mushrooms*
- *some fruit salad for dessert*
- *Bon appetite!*
- *“American Express” card*
- *Tip*

- Good morning, sir. Would you like to sit over there, near the window?
- Yes, thank you. May I look at the menu, please?
- Of course. Here it is.
- Well, as a starter I'll have some cabbage salad.
- I see. Have you chosen anything as a main course?

- Frankly speaking, I can't make a choice. I'm not sure. Could you help me out?
- If I were you, I would order our specialty of the day. It is worth tasting.
- What exactly is this dish?
- Pork with mushrooms.
- I am afraid pork is not very good for me.
- So I'd like to recommend fish under white sauce with vegetables.
- It suits me. And I am going to take some fruit salad for dessert. I like fruit. Is there such a dish in the menu? Oh, yes.
- What about drinks? Here is the wine list.
- Thanks. Well, I'll have some Italian white wine. And some drinking water, please.
- Here is your order. Bon appetite!
- Waiter! I am paying.
- Yes, sir. Do you want the bill?
- How much is it?
- Thirty dollars, sir.
- Do you take "American Express"?
- Of course.
- Here is your tip.

2. Explanation of different kind of meal.

On this slide you see different kinds of meal. Explain them: (слайд 5)

1. *English tea. Russian tea*
2. *Continental breakfast*
3. *Buffet*
4. *Set menu*
5. *a la carte*
6. *Starter*
7. *Cuisine*

2. Continental breakfast is a meal based on lighter Mediterranean breakfast traditions. It is a light meal meant to satisfy one until lunch. A typical Continental breakfast consists of coffee and milk (often mixed as Cappuccino or latte) or hot chocolate with a variety of sweet cakes such as brioche and pastries such as croissant, often with a sweet jam, cream, or chocolate filling. It is often served with juice. The continental breakfast may also include sliced cold meats, such as salami or ham, yogurt or cereal. Some countries of Europe, such as the Netherlands and those in Scandinavia, add fruit and cheese to the bread menu and occasionally a boiled egg or a small serving of salami. The Continental Breakfast concept is not limited to Europe and is often served throughout the world in hotel chains. The term itself is of British origin. "The continent" in Britain refers to the countries of mainland Europe. A "continental breakfast" thus denotes the type of lighter meal served in mainland Europe, as opposed to the "full", or "traditional", cooked British breakfast.

3. A **buffet** is a system of serving meals in which food is placed in a public area and diners generally serve themselves. It is a popular method for feeding a large number of people with minimal staff. Buffets are offered at various places including hotels and many social events. Sideboards are also known as buffets as

they may be used to offer the dishes of a buffet meal to guests. A traditional form of buffet in Sweden is the **smörgåsbord**, which literally means *table of sandwiches*.

4. The terms 'set meal' and 'set menu' are reasonably common as well.

The phrase *table d'hôte* originally referred to a table shared by guests, where a meal was served at a specific time. The meaning shifted to include any meal featuring a set menu at a fixed price.

5. À la carte (pronounced /ælə'kɑrt/)^[1] is a French language loan phrase meaning "according to the menu", and used in restaurant terminology as: A reference to a menu of items priced and ordered separately, rather than selected from a list of preset multi-course meals at fixed prices, in contrast to a table d'hôte, at which a menu with limited or no choice is served at a fixed price. To designate an option to choose, at no extra charge, a side dish to accompany a main course item. The phrase was adopted into English in 1826, predating by a decade the common use of the French language loanword "menu".

6. An entrée starter. (pronounced *ON-tray* in American English) (French, literally meaning *entry* or *entrance*) is one of several savoury courses in a Western-style formal meal service, specifically a smaller course that precedes the main course.^[1] Usage may differ in North America where the disappearance in the early 20th century of a large communal main course such as a roast as a standard part of the meal has led to the term being used to describe the main course itself.^[2] In that case what would otherwise be called the entrée is called the **first course**, **appetizer** or a **starter**.

7. Cuisine (from French *cuisine*, "cooking; culinary art; kitchen"; ultimately from Latin *coquere*, "to cook") is a specific set of cooking traditions and practices, often associated with a specific culture. It is often named after the region or place where its underlining culture is present. A cuisine is primarily influenced by the ingredients that are available locally or through trade. Religious food laws can also exercise a strong influence on cuisine. A traditional cuisine is a coherent tradition of food preparation that rises from the daily lives and kitchens of a people over an extended period of time in a specific region of a country and which has notable distinctions from the cuisine of the country as a whole

PROJECT WORK “Business Lunch”

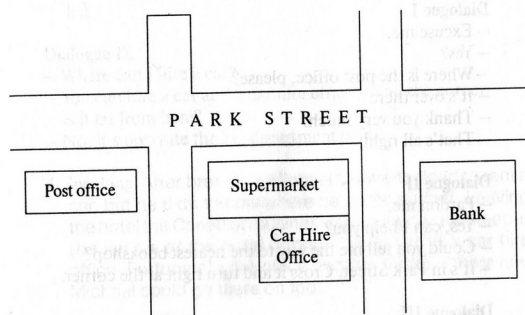
- Some lessons ago I asked you to prepare a project work “Business Lunch” in different countries. Now, it’s high time to present you work. (презентация проектной работы)

If you are travelling abroad on business, you are sure to have business lunch. Every country has different customs and you can’t afford to get it wrong. In the south of Europe, lunch lasts a long time. In Italy it can last three hours. In Spain it can be followed by a siesta. Some Greek people actually have a siesta instead of lunch, so they can prepare for a very substantial late dinner. And when dinner comes, everyone’s attention is on the food. They can not discuss business at all. The goal is to eat well, demonstrate hospitality and develop relationships. Business can wait. If you are in Scandinavia, business lunch is sometimes just a plate of sandwiches. The hosts refuse alcohol. American businessmen often complain about smoking and drinking at business lunch. In Russia businessmen have no problems with smoking and drinking. They do both. The French like to take a long time over their lunch. If you want to do business in France do not be in a hurry and take your time. Anything under about two hours is classed as a coffee break. In some countries a business lunch is light, in others it is rather heavy. If you find yourself in Scandinavia you will taste sandwiches and drink milk instead of alcohol. Health is above all. In Russia there are no problems with drinking or smoking.

Finding one’s way.

LISTENING.

- In a foreign country you can face one more problem. You don't know how to get to a certain place. Let's train. Listen to the commands. You have to define the destination and the final point of the route. (слайд 7) – один из учащихся выполняет задание на интерактивной доске. *You are at the entrance of the post office and are looking at the Park Street. Turn right. Go past the office. Cross the street and go along the road as far as the next crossroads. Turn right at the corner. The place you are looking for is next to the supermarket, opposite the bank. So, what are you looking for? (A Car Hire Office)*



- Compare your work with the same on the blackboard.

- So, we are standing near a Car Hire Office. Now your task is to hire a car in order to get to an office where you will be able to take part in business talks.

At a car Hire Office.

- At this part of our trip you should listen to one dialogue and according to its contents fill in the form of the Car Hire Agreement. (слайд 8) – один из учащихся заполняет бланк договора об аренде автомобиля на интерактивной доске, согласно содержанию диалога, представленного двумя учащимися.

Date	CAR HIRE AGREEMENT #	
Make	Model	
Car		
Number of days	at	per day
Cost		
Insurance		
Total cost		
Method of payment		
Name:		
Contact address:		
Telephone number:		
Signature:		

A Dialogue.

- Good afternoon! What can I do for you?
- I'd like to hire a car for five days. Is it possible?
- Of course, it is. Would you like manual or automatic?
- Automatic, please.
- What make and model of car would you like?
- I want to take a "Toyota Canny".
- No problem, sir. Could I see your driving license?
- Here you are. I have an International one.
- That's perfect. For five days the renting will be thirty thousand roubles.

- Is the insurance included?
- I'm afraid, not. There is an excess charge of three thousand roubles. If the car gets damaged in an accident, the insurance company pays the rest.
- I see.
- How would you like to pay?
- May I pay by cheque or by "American Express"?
- Anything you want.
- Thanks. Well, I'll pay by "American Express" card. Here is the card.
- Could you give me your local contact address, sir?
- I am staying at the Baltschug Hotel. It is not far from here.
- Do you remember your local telephone number?
- It's 230 65 00.
- Thank you. Please sign here. This is your part of the hire agreement. Here are your keys. The petrol tank is full. Your car is outside. Have a safe journey.
- Thank you very much. Goodbye.

- Compare your work with the same on the blackboard.

- Well, now our lesson is coming to an end. But not the trip! Next lesson you will be able to take part in business talks dedicated to contracts and business agreements.