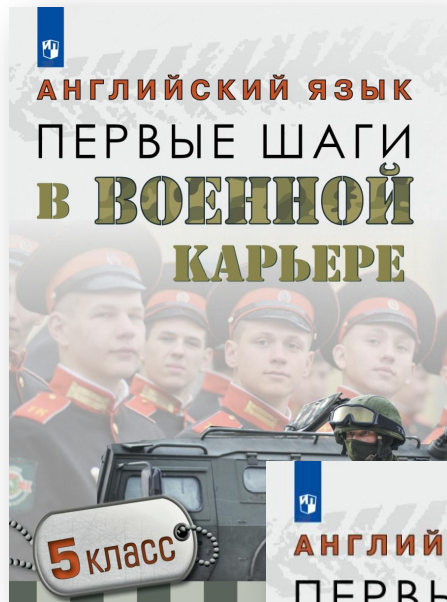
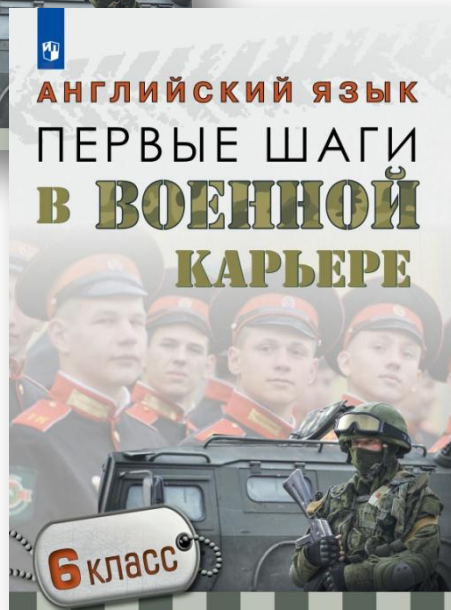


ПЕРВЫЕ ШАГИ В ВОЕННОЙ КАРЬЕРЕ



Крисковец Т. Н. и др. Английский язык. Первые шаги в военной карьере. 5 класс

Крисковец Т. Н. и др. Английский язык. Первые шаги в военной карьере. 6 класс



Курс состоит из следующих компонентов:

- Учебник;
- Аудиоприложение;
- Презентации к урокам;
- Контрольные задания к каждому уроку;
- Задания для самостоятельного выполнения;
- Экстра-лингвистические комментарии;
- Глоссарий.

ПЕРВЫЕ ШАГИ В ВОЕННОЙ КАРЬЕРЕ

MODULE 1

Lesson 5

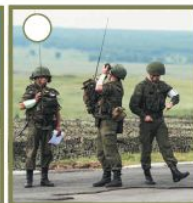
Part 1

Military Professions

1 What military professions do you know?

2 Match the pictures with military professions.

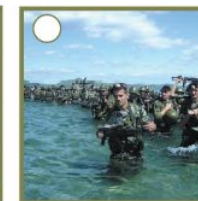
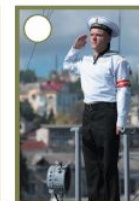
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) a pilot | 6) a marine |
| 2) a sailor | 7) a communications man |
| 3) an infantryman | 8) a military interpreter |
| 4) a paratrooper | 9) a gunner |
| 5) a military engineer | 10) a doctor |



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Lesson 5

MODULE 1



3 Read and translate the text.

Suvorovite Nikolay Ivanov wants to be a military man, but he still can't choose his future military profession. His grandfather Vladimir Ivanov was an infantry man. His father Alexander Ivanov was a military pilot. There are many other military professions in the Russian Armed Forces – paratroopers, sailors, military engineers, doctors, gunners, military interpreters and so on. All military professions are interesting and prestigious. That's why it is very difficult to choose the correct one. At the same time the one who wants to join the army must fit special requirements – he must be healthy and physically fit, possess a strong character, patriotism, flexibility, bravery, and qualities of a leader. Besides, he must understand that soldiers and officers can face risks during combat operations. So to be a military man is not just a prestigious occupation, but also risky and difficult work.

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ПЕРВЫЕ ШАГИ В ВОЕННОЙ КАРЬЕРЕ

Lesson 5

MODULE 1

4 Read and mark each statement as true or false (T/F). Correct the false ones.

- Vladimir Ivanov was a military engineer. _____
- All military professions are not interesting and prestigious. _____
- Everybody who wants to join the army must possess a strong character, patriotism, flexibility, bravery, and qualities of a leader. _____
- Soldiers and officers can face risks during combat operations. _____
- To be a military man is not a difficult work. _____

5 Fill in the gaps with the given words and expressions. One is extra.

combat operations healthy prestigious physically occupation

military pilot

- Alexander Ivanov was a _____.
- All military professions are interesting and _____.
- The one who wants to join the army must be _____ and physically fit.
- Soldiers can face risks during _____.
- To be a military man is not just a prestigious _____.

6 Fill in the gaps.

- p _____ r _____ t _____ r _____
- n _____ f _____ n _____ t _____ m _____ n _____
- p _____ r _____ s _____ t _____ g _____ o _____ s _____
- c _____ o _____ m _____ n _____ i _____ c _____ t _____ i _____ o _____ n _____
- n _____ t _____ p _____ r _____ t _____ e _____ r _____
- f _____ l _____ e _____ i _____ b _____ l _____ i _____ t _____ y _____
- p _____ r _____ i _____ t _____ i _____ m _____
- o _____ p _____ u _____ p _____ t _____ i _____ o _____ n _____
- p _____ h _____ s _____ c _____ a _____ l _____ y _____
- b _____ r _____ v _____ e _____ n _____ t _____


7 Make up the sentences.

- military / grandfather / My / a / was / engineer
- are / Military / interesting / and / professions / prestigious
- possess / strong / must / a / He / character
- risks / Soldiers / face / combat / during / operations
- wants / boy / Every / join / to / the / army

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Lesson 5

MODULE 1

8 Listen to the recording and fill in the gaps with the following words: *difficult, safe, family, thankful, serve, having, everything*. 



Letters from home

Dear soldier,

Thank you for _____ you do. I am so _____ for your sacrifice. I know you are _____ rough time now. But remember that your _____ and friends are waiting for you. Where do you? What do you do every day? What is the most _____ in your everyday life? Thanks for doing the work of a soldier. Hope you stay _____.

Take care.
Nikolay

9 Write your own letter to soldier and read it to your classmates.

10 Find 10 military professions in the grid.

o	j	z	s	b	p	w	f	g	i
f	w	i	a	b	a	u	u	u	n
f	f	n	i	f	r	f	c	n	t
i	z	f	l	m	a	r	i	n	e
c	e	a	o	s	t	m	c	e	r
e	b	n	r	t	r	p	p	r	p
r	x	t	r	d	o	c	t	o	r
x	n	r	y	d	o	l	x	s	e
e	n	y	w	p	p	d	i	y	t
a	z	m	p	w	e	r	h	p	e
l	l	a	q	d	r	r	o	d	r
l	e	n	g	i	n	e	e	r	t

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ВОЕННОЕ СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ

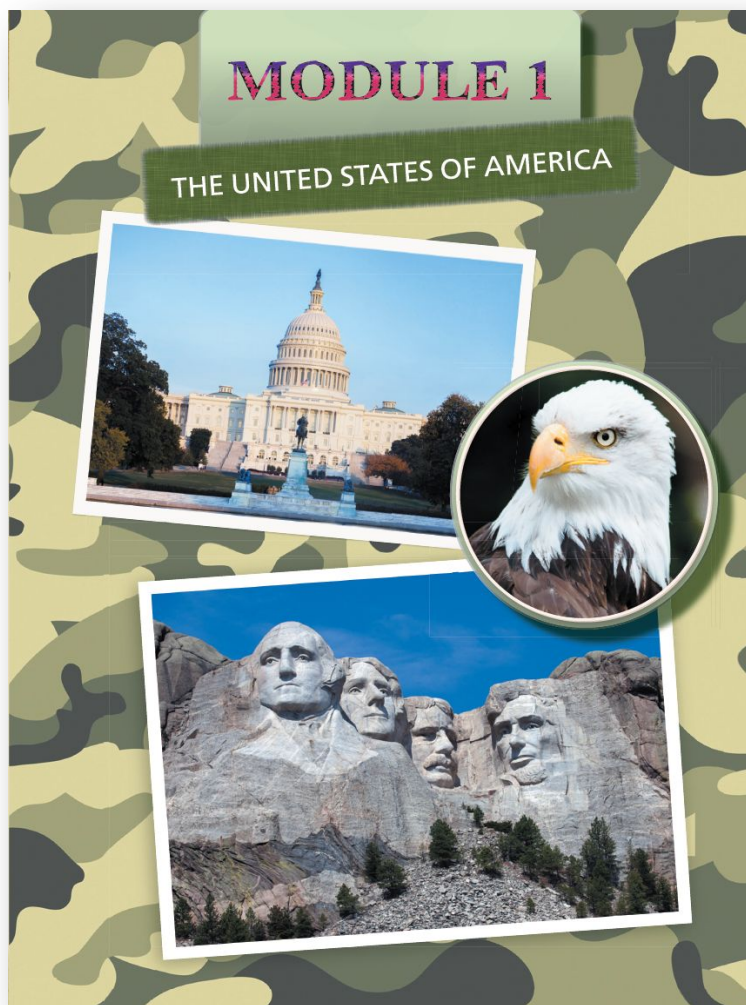


Аханова Г.П., Аханова Е.С.
Английский язык. Военное
страноведение. США:
географические и военно-
исторические аспекты

Курс можно использовать как:

- составную часть основной образовательной программы в области иностранного языка;
- программу дополнительного образования;
- программу элективного курса профильной подготовки.

ВОЕННОЕ СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ



Основные принципы обучения курса «Военное страноведение на английском языке»:

- 1) коммуникативность;
- 2) междисциплинарность;
- 3) профессиональная направленность;
- 4) ориентация на потребности и нужды обучающихся;
- 5) аутентичность текстов;
- 6) учебная самостоятельность;
- 7) вариативность языкового материала.

ВОЕННОЕ СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ

- 35 часов в год
- 3 тематических модуля, состоящих из уроков
- Каждый урок включает в себя:
 - 1) активный вокабуляр урока;
 - 2) дотекстовые упражнения;
 - 3) основной текст урока и упражнения текстового этапа;
 - 4) послетекстовые упражнения.

MODULE 1
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LESSON 1 | Military Alphabet
☆☆ part 1

1 How do you think what the main task of "The country and armed forces survey course" is?

2 How do you think what "military alphabet" means?

3 Read and learn new words and word combinations.

to adopt	утверждать, принимать
current	текущий
to identify	распознавать, расшифровывать
to transmit	передавать
to approve	утверждать, одобрять
to substitute	заменять
to assign	определять, устанавливать
treaty	договор
consequence	последствие
confusion	путаница
to facilitate	способствовать


4 Read and translate the following text.

Military and police forces use the international radio telephony spelling alphabet.

The earliest alphabet system was adopted in 1927. Both the American and the British military forces used phonetic alphabets until they adopted the NATO military alphabet as a standard. The current phonetic alphabet was adopted in 1957.

The military alphabet is a phonetic alphabet. A phonetic alphabet is a list of words used to identify letters in a message transmitted by radio or telephone. Spoken words from an approved list are substituted for letters. The military alphabets do not have phonetic characteristics. They rather use some code words to assign English words in alphabetical order. For instance, A would be assigned *alpha*; *bravo* for B, and so on.

The NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) phonetic alphabet is widely used to improve communication when soldiers have to be clear be-



cause the **consequences** could be life or death. It is very common to have confusion over what we hear from others. Especially when we use something like a phone or when there is too much of noise, we may hear many things wrongly. **Confusion** may result in serious problems in military, aviation and telecommunication spheres. To resolve such problems people use standard alphabet systems. Military alphabets help to avoid confusion in communicating. The military alphabet **facilitates** better communication among soldiers and units.

The military alphabet is very useful especially during a crucial military or police operation.

5 Answer the questions.

1. When was the current phonetic alphabet system adopted?
2. What is *military alphabet*?
3. Why was the military alphabet invented?
4. Is the military alphabet useful? Support your opinion, give reasons.

6 Say whether these statements true or false.

1. Both the American and the British military forces used the NATO military alphabet at first.
2. A phonetic alphabet consists of words which are used to discern spoken words without mistakes.
3. There are code letters which help to decipher important information.
4. The NATO alphabet is used to help to comprehend the information easier.
5. It is extremely important to comprehend all the information properly because it may result in grave problems in different spheres.
6. The military alphabet worsens interaction between soldiers and units.

7 Match the words with their definitions.

1. current	a. to start to use a particular method
2. to adopt	b. a result of something that has happened
3. to transmit	c. to use something instead of something else
4. consequence	d. happening now; of the present time
5. to substitute	e. to make an action or a process possible or easier
6. treaty	f. the fact of making a mistake about who somebody is or what something is
7. to facilitate	g. to officially agree to a plan, request, etc.
8. confusion	h. to send an electronic signal, radio or television broadcast, etc.
9. to approve	i. a formal agreement between two or more countries

8 Fill in the gaps with the correct words: *assigned, identify, facilitate, approved, transmitted, substituted*.

1. The new trade agreement should _____ more rapid economic growth.
2. He was _____ in the second half of the match after a leg injury.
3. The chairman unanimously _____ the plan.
4. Their wedding ceremony was _____ live by satellite.
5. I was _____ to B platoon.
6. We were asked to _____ our suitcase at the airport.

2 MILITARY HISTORY OF THE USA

After the Civil War, when Congress and the Union military began to set equality between the races that white supremacy emerged. The Ku Klux Klan grew out of this period, using a variety of means to terrorize African-Americans. In 1871, they were **outlawed** by Congress as a terrorist group.

1920s: One of the first cases of terrorism investigated by the FBI was the 1920 bombing on Wall Street by suspected anarchists. A **spate** of bombings in



1920 gave rise to the **infamous** Palmer Raids, a series of mass arrests of Americans and other origins. The 1920s were also a period of **upsurge** in KKK violence, carried out not only against African-Americans but also against Jews, Catholics and immigrants.

1980s: The radicalism of the 1960s and 1970s was followed by the conservatism of the Reagan era, in mainstream America. In the 1980s, white supremacists saw a **resurgence**, often among working class white males, who perceived themselves as **displaced** by women, African Americans, Jews, and immigrants who benefited from new civil rights legislation.

21st century: the September 11, 2001 attacks by Al-Qaeda continue to dominate the story of terrorism in the United States in the 21st century. The attacks were the first major act of global terrorism in US territory. It was the culminating event of a decade of rising extremism, militant religious sentiment in many quarters of the world.



4 Answer the questions.

1. What are the main periods of the US domestic terrorism?
2. What does the ideology "white supremacy" mean?
3. What kind of activity was the Ku Klux Klan involved in?
4. What events were called the Palmer Raids?
5. What happened on September 11, 2001?

5 Say whether these statements true or false.

1. Domestic terrorism in America is nothing else but an attempt to prove who or what is truly American.
2. The Ku Klux Klan began to set equality between the races that white supremacy emerged.
3. Palmer Raids is a series of mass arrests of anarchists.
4. The Boston Tea Party was a protest by the British government against the American Colonists.
5. "White supremacy" is an ideology, which means that white Protestant Christians are superior to other races.

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MILITARY HISTORY OF THE USA

2

LESSON 11 | The USA troops involvement in war ★ part 2 | conflicts of modern times

1 Read and translate the following words and word combinations.

To cripple, to commence hostilities, the anti-aircraft weapon, cessation, wild weasel aircraft, to reconcile, solidify, to embark, to receive an appointment.

2 Read and learn new words and word combinations.

implementation	использование
endeavour	усилие
rebel	повстанец
enforcement	принуждение, принудительное выполнение
to smuggle	провозить (заниматься) контрабандой
subsequently	впоследствии
retribution	возмездие, заслуженное наказание
to intervene	вмешаться (в дела другого государства)
to justify	обосновать, объяснять
bombardment	бомбардирование
to administer	назначать
to disband	расформировать

3 Read and translate the following text.

During the war in Yugoslavia in the early 1990s, the US operated in Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of the NATO-led multinational implementation force (IFOR) in Operation Joint Endeavour. The USA was one of the NATO member countries who bombed Yugoslavia during the Kosovo War.

The Kosovo War was an armed conflict in Kosovo that lasted from 28 February 1998 until 11 June 1999. The participants of this conflict were the forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which controlled Kosovo before the war, and the Kosovo Albanian rebel group known as the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) supported by the NATO and the Albanian army.



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ВОЕННОЕ СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ



Курс состоит из следующих
компонентов:

- Учебник
- Программа внутри пособия
- Аудиокурс (бесплатно на сайте)

ПИСЬМО ОТ РЕДАКТОРА

От редактора

Учебное пособие «**Английский язык. Первые шаги в военной карьере. 5 класс**» является первой частью учебного курса «Английский язык. Первые шаги в военной карьере», предназначенного для обучающихся 5-9 классов общеобразовательных организаций кадетского типа.

Основными целями учебного курса являются:

- формирование и развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции обучающихся на материале военной тематики;
- расширение и углубление фоновых знаний в рамках предложенной тематики, в т.ч., о Вооружённых Силах Российской Федерации;
- развитие мотивации обучающихся к изучению английского языка;
- воспитание обучающихся в духе патриотизма и любви к Отечеству, подготовка к осознанному выбору профессии.

Учебное пособие «**Английский язык. Военное страноведение США: географические и военно-исторические аспекты**» является первой частью учебного курса «Военное страноведение на английском языке», предназначенного, прежде всего, для обучающихся 10-11 классов общеобразовательных организаций кадетского типа.

Данное учебное пособие содержит учебные материалы по общественно-политической и военной тематике на английском языке. Учебное пособие ориентировано на развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в профессиональной области, расширение и углубление фоновых знаний о стране изучаемого языка (США) и ее вооружённых силах, развитие мотивации обучающихся к дальнейшему изучению английского языка, подготовку к осознанному выбору профессии.

Представленные учебные пособия разработаны издательством «Просвещение» в сотрудничестве с Центром (лингвистическим Министерством обороны Российской Федерации) Военного университета, с учетом действующих нормативно-правовых документов, регламентирующих образовательную деятельность в общеобразовательных организациях кадетского типа.

В разрабатываемых учебных пособиях найдла отражение многолетняя практика преподавания иностранных языков в суворовских военных училищах и иных общеобразовательных организациях кадетского типа. Накопленный опыт в данной сфере на протяжении многих лет демонстрирует

эффективность включения профессионально ориентированного (военного) компонента в процесс изучения иностранного языка.

Учебные пособия рассчитаны на 35 часов учебного времени за год обучения (один урок в неделю).

Вышеназванные учебные курсы могут быть использованы как:

- составная часть основной образовательной программы в области иностранного языка, реализуемая за счёт компонента, формируемого участниками образовательных отношений;
- программа дополнительного образования;
- программа элективного курса предпрофильной (профильной) подготовки.

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ПОДПОЛКОВНИК
А



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