**Использование дидактического кейса на занятиях английского языка в СПО**

**по теме " Профессии, карьера (Jobs and Professions)"**

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**ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Принятие нового Закона об Образовании и внедрение Федеральных государственных образовательных стандартов обусловили те существенные изменения, которые происходят в настоящее время в российском образовании, в том числе и в системе среднего профессионального образования. В условиях реализации стандартов третьего поколения приоритетной задачей педагогов СПО становится формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций субъектов образовательного процесса через интеграцию современных педагогических и информационных технологий.. Конкурентоспособность специалиста на рынке труда оценивается его умением применять полученные знания, умения и навыки для решения профессиональных задач и возникающих ситуаций.

Современные образовательные технологии предлагают инициативному педагогу широкий выбор разнообразных методов и приемов для реализации требований новых стандартов. Моей задачей стал непосредственный выбор технологии, которая позволила бы адаптировать ее к требованиям стандартов нового поколения с учетом специфики обучения иностранным языкам в системе СПО. Данная специфика характеризуется как возрастными и психологическими особенностями обучающихся, так и присутствием низкой мотивацией обучающихся при изучении иностранного языка. Считая своей главной целью получение профессиональных навыков и умений, обучающиеся нередко пренебрегают возможностью расширить свой кругозор за счет получения знаний по общеобразовательным дисциплинам. Тем не менее, все обучающиеся владеют навыками обращения с компьютером, современными высокопроизводительными телефонами и Интернетом, что способствует успеху применения современных образовательных технологий.

В процессе анализа данного состояния вещей, мне стала очевидна необходимость внедрения некоего эффективного и универсального метода обучения в качестве инструмента осмысления реальных жизненных ситуаций (что наиболее близко уровню восприятия обучающихся), описание которых одновременно отражает не только какие-либо практические проблемы, но и актуализирует определенный комплекс знаний, который необходимо усвоить при разрешении данных проблем.

**Кейс-технология** была выбрана мною как наиболее соответствующая вышеперечисленным условиям. Требования нового образовательного стандарта включают умение применять приобретенные знания и навыки для решения различных жизненных ситуаций, а также проблем, связанных с выполнением человеком типичных социальных ролей (член семьи. работник. собственник, потребитель и т.д.). Такие умения можно развивать, практически реализуя кейс-метод при обучении иностранным языкам в системе СПО.

Кейс-метод широко и успешно используется в тренингах коммуникативных навыков во всем мире и продолжает завоевывать новых сторонников. В российской образовательной практике только в 90-е гг. ХХ в., когда произошло стремительное обновление содержания всех дисциплин, создались благоприятные предпосылки для применения интерактивных методов обучения в целом, и кейс-метода в частности. Среди кейсологов-теоретиков и практиков следует упомянуть отечественных специалистов Г. Багиева, Г. Конищенко, В. Наумова, А. Сидоренко, Ю. Сурмина, П. Шеремета.

Кейс-метод может быть успешно использован на занятиях по иностранному языку, поскольку данный метод комплексный и содержит все виды речевой деятельности: чтение, говорение, письмо, аудирование. У обучающихся появляется реальная возможность общения на иностранном языке в процессе взаимодействия с другими участниками группы и преподавателем. Успех кейс-метода зависит от трех основных составляющих: качества кейса, подготовленности обучающихся и готовности самого преподавателя к организации работы с кейсом и ведению дискуссии.

**Дидактический кейс**

**Jobs and Professions**

**VOCABULARY:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.Secretary  2.Vet  3. Librarian  4.Miner  5. Docker  6. Chef  7. Newsagent  8. Clerk  9. Estate agent  10. Architect | 11.Surgeon  12.Lawyer  13. Dentist  14.Mechanic  15. Fireman  16. Psychologist  17.Barber| hairdresser  18.Shop assistant  19.Accountant  20.Electrician  21. Policeman |

**Exercises**

**1. Who would you connect or call in the situations given below? Match the situations in the left column with the name of the job or professions in the right column.**

1. You will have 10 sentences and 5 minutes to complete them with the following words:

2. Successful, occupation, career, creative, architect, vet, responsible, prestigious, noble, librarian, firefighter.

3. The profession of a photographer is very …

4. My sister says that teaching is a … profession.

5. We have always thought that any job in the hospital is …

6. Careers of computer programmers are very … nowadays.

7. My cousin wants to be an …

8. Will you write your … on this form?

9. I am sure that the profession of a … is rather dangerous.

10. His … as a driver came to an end after a bad road accident.

**2. Finish the following sentences with the names of jobs or professions given below**:

a) a person who checks in and out books and gives advice on what to read is a …..

b) a person who gets coal from under the ground is a …..

c) a person who deals with office correspondence and records is a …..

d) a person whose job is to treat sick animals is a ….

e) a person who loads and unloads ships in a port is a …..

f) a person whose job is to cook in a restaurant is a …..

g) a person who sells newspapers and magazines is a ….

**3.Read the list of jobs and professions below and sort them out in two columns:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a businessman | a journalist | a waiter| waitress | a bus driver | an interpreter |
| a nurse | a geologist | a shop assistant | a bank manager | a bodyguard |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The jobs I’d like to do | The jobs I’d hate to do |
|  |  |

**4. Give at least three reasons why you’d like to have these jobs| professions:**

***e.g. I****’d like to become a lawyer because:*

*This job is well-paid*

*It helps people to solve their problems*

*It is rather prestigious now*

*Give at least three reasons why you’d dislike to have these jobs| professions:*

***e.g. I****’d hate to become a journalist because:*

*This job sometimes does more harm than good*

*It involves meeting too many people*

*It needs to much writing*

**5. Sort out the names of jobs and professions given below alphabetically.** **Add some of your own.**

A coal miner, a trainer, a physician, an architect, a gardener, an instructor, a university professor, a pianist, an actor, an engineer, a teacher, a dancer, a baker, an operator, an ecologist, a dentist, a tailor, a sailor, a cook, a nurse, a farmer, an artist, a geologist, a chemist, a technician, a lawyer, a painter, a janitor, a scientist, a musician, a pilot, a manager, a dress-maker, a reporter, an inspector………

**6.Try to sort out the jobs given above according to one of the following principles:**

Necessity of higher education

Manual or intellectual jobs

On-door or out-door jobs

Jobs demanding a special uniform

Working more with people or working more with things

Enjoying high salary and social prestige

**Фонетическая зарядка**

*1.Look at the blackboard and read the words that end with suffixes:*

**NOUNS:**

-cian physician,  
-ist physicist,  
-er photographer, programmer, manager, cashier, teacher, fashion designer, bricklayer, bus driver   
-or conductor, tailor  
-ant accountant

**ADJECTIVES:**

-al rational, practical  
-ive communicative, creative  
-ic artistic  
-ful helpful  
-able sociable

Other helpful words: prestigious, organized, observant, reliable, imaginative, humanities

**Here are some professions:** journalist, bricklayer, accountant, physicist, sports instructor, interpreter, architect, manager, pharmacist, physician, announcer, receptionist, cashier, conductor, interior decorator, programmer, fashion designer.

**2. Listen to the definitions of professions, try to guess and name them.**

1. someone who can count well and keeps the money records of a business  
2. someone who makes walls with bricks  
3. someone who designs clothes  
4. someone who writes computer programs  
5. someone who stands in front of the group of musicians or singers and directs their playing or singing  
6. someone who gets cash or pays out money in a shop  
7. someone who works at the reception desk of a hotel  
8. (Am.) a doctor  
9. someone who changes spoken words from one language to another  
10. someone whose job is to design buildings  
11. someone whose job is to manage a company  
12. someone who studies or works in physics

**3. Look at the screen.**

Professions can be prestigious, not prestigious, up-to-date, out-of-date, well-paid, low-paid, rare and widespread.

**4. Read the names of professions and divide them into groups.**

photographer, school master, physician (doctor), conductor, bus driver, bricklayer (каменщик), tailor (портной), weaver (ткач), judge, shop-assistant, physicist, manager, accountant, programmer, fashion designer, architect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Prestigious jobs | Not prestigious jobs |
| Well-paid | Low-paid |
| Up-to-date | Out-of-date |
| Rare | Widespread |
| Intellectual/mental | Manual |

**5. Look at the traits of character and name 2 or 3 professions in which they are necessary to use.**

strength (сила)  
responsibility (ответственность) – (pilot)  
reliability (надежность) – (judge)  
creativity (творчество) – (singer, photographer)  
observation (внимание к деталям) – (judge)  
patience (терпение) – (teacher)  
common sense – (doctor)  
logical mind – (programmer)  
kindness – (doctor)

**6. Work in pairs**

*Which characteristics are necessary for people of these professions: pilot, teacher, doctor (physician), physicist, sportsman, bricklayer, programmer, and accountant?*

*Make up the sentences.*

(A teacher should be patient, intellectual, loving children.)

**7. Look at the screen.** You know that there are some professional fields: Sciences, Law, Architecture and Urban Planning, Environmental Science, Agriculture and Forestry, Journalism, Library and Information Science, Computer Science and so on. Each profession requires definite traits.

**8.Match the fields on the left with the traits on the right.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. technical 2. art 3. humanities 4. working-class 5. service | a) imaginative, artistic, loving, big hearted b) practical, active, energetic, organized. c) logical, rational, fast-thinking, cool-headed d) expressive, observant professions (наблюдательный) e) helpful, communicative, reliable. |

Which type of profession would you choose – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5?

(I would choose art as a profession)

**9. Exercise. Look and say what are the traits of your character? Write down your results to make a home essay**.

(I am rather communicative,…)

Формa работы – фронтальная.  
  
  
TASK 1.  
***Vocabulary.  
Match the words to the definitions .***  
  
1. Perks ,bonus , vacancy ,to promote, shift ,challenges.  
  
a. to give a more important job in an organization  
b. a free job.  
c. a period of time.  
d. an additional salary.  
e. extra money as a reward.  
f. difficult tasks requiring some skills.  
  
TASK 2.  
***Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.***  
challenge trainees perks  
promoted bonus shift  
1. The new ….will start next week.  
2 .I don’t have to pay for this meal-it is one of the …of the job.  
3. I’m looking for a job with a bit more ….  
4. A lot of people are not prepared for …work –it’s difficult for them to work at night or at unusual times.  
5. The young army officer was …to the rank of captain.  
6. People who stay more than two years in this job get a special ….  
  
TASK 3.  
***Put the lines in the dialogue in the correct order.***  
  
B.: Good morning , Mr. Brown. I’m Dan Smith, the chief of the company.  
Br.: How do you do ,Mr. Smith.  
B.: And what university did you graduate from?  
Br.: Yes, I’ve been working in the Microsoft Company for 3 years.  
B.: Very well. Now let’s have a look on your application for employment. Your name is John. Am I right?  
Br.: Pascal,Turbo Pascal and others.  
B.: Please , sit down. Well, you are interested in the job of a computer programmer, don’t you ?  
Have you ever worked as a programmer?  
Br.:Eaton ,sir. I had the best diploma work.  
B.:What about your bad health habits?  
Br.: Yes , absolutely.  
B.: What programmes did you work?  
Br.:I’m fond of travelling.  
B.:Good. Thank you very much, Mr. Brown. I’m sure you ‘ll get this job.We ‘ll let come in touch with you tomorrow. Be ready to bring all papers.  
Br. : I don’t smoke, don’t drink alcohol.  
B.:What are your hobbies?  
Br.: Thanks a lot .Goodbye, Mr.Smith.  
  
TASK 4  
***QUIZ. Read the following definitions and choose the right answers***1. Someone who makes beautiful paintings is called  
an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) artist b) editor c) intern  
2. A member of a symphony orchestra is called a  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) plumber b) musician c) singer  
3. A person who grows crops and raises animals is  
called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) farmer b) fi sherman c) chef  
  
4. Someone who cooks food in a restaurant is called a  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) chef b) manager c) cook  
5. Someone who helps you learn in school is called a  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) doctor b) learner c) teacher  
6. A person who builds furniture is called a  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) builder b) architect c) carpenter  
7. Someone who plays professional sports is called an  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) artist b) athlete c) accountant  
8. A person who takes care of people in a hospital is  
called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) nurse b) barber c) scientist  
9. Someone who cuts men’s hair is called a  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) hairdresser b) barber c) fi re fi ghter  
10. The person who takes care of your teeth is called a  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) doctor b) biologist c) dentist

**10.Let’s find out what characteristics are necessary for different jobs.**

*There are pictures and cards with adjectives. I would like you to make up sentences as in the example. На доске картинки (a pilot, a doctor, a policeman, a teacher, a journalist , a taxi driver etc.) и карточки с прилагательными (caring, creative, responsible, kind, friendly, clever, sociable, athletic, intelligent etc.) Ученики выходят к доске строят предложения и записывают их в тетрадь*.

I have recently had a telephone interview for a job back home in England. I have had many face-to-face job interviews before, and normally I do not get particularly nervous. However, for a telephone interview, where I could not see the interviewer, I was very apprehensive! I did not know what he thought of my answers and it sometimes there were silences where he was writing down my answers, so I could not tell whether he liked what I said or not!

My friends and family helped me prepare by asking me lots of questions before the interview. Sometimes, big companies ask strange questions unrelated to the job, such as, ‘what does your book collection say about you?’ or ‘if you were stranded in the desert, which three items would you take with you and why?’. The strangest question I have ever been asked in an interview was ‘if you could be a children’s TV character, which would you be and why?’.

I was especially worried about being asked to do a maths question on the spot, because maths isn’t my strongest subject! But luckily, they didn’t ask me. When I applied for my first job in a cafe when I was sixteen, I was asked a maths question. Luckily, I got it right, but I was worried, because I paused to think about it for a long time!

My best interview was for my job at a café-bar at university. My interviewer was so friendly and I was the last person of the day to be interviewed. This meant that he wasn’t too rushed, and we got on really well. I knew I had the job when I left the interview room, even though he didn’t tell me until he telephoned me the next day!

I like writing, and so filling in a long application form doesn’t bother me. I’ve had some part-time jobs where I didn’t need an interview at all! But my favourite stage of a job application is when it gets to the final interview…then it gets very exciting!

In the future, my dream job is to work for a company I like, in a strong team of people, and to enjoy it! I’m looking at a career in marketing or something where I can be creative and fairly sociable. I love to talk, and so, although I don’t mind interviews, I wish they weren’t so nerve-wracking!

**Have you ever had a job interview? What would your dream job be, and why?**

‘Dry clean only’ is probably a phrase that you have seen before. You see it on the labels of certain pieces of clothing – like smart jackets, trousers and skirts, and ties or other silk garments. Next to the words, or above them, you’ll also so a capital ‘P’ with a circle around it. It’s the ‘P’ my mum always taught us to avoid when buying clothes. ‘P’ means it has to be dry-cleaned, and dry cleaning is expensive. ‘P’ stands for ‘perchloroethylene.’ That’s the chemical that is used in the machine to ‘dry clean’ the clothes because water would damage – stretch, shrink, fade – the fabric. I know quite a lot about this because every Saturday from the age of 15 to 18 I worked at a dry cleaning shop. I greeted customers, advised them about their clothes, pinned tickets onto anything we took in, sorted the clothes into ‘loads’, sent them to the machine, steamed them when they came out, sent them to be pressed, put plastic bags on them when they were done, hung them up in numerical order, and took the money for them when they were collected. At the end of the day, I helped to clean the floor, and once I even cleaned the walls. It was my first job: it was not particularly fun, and it was not at all glamorous, but, looking back, I think it was important.  I’ll try to explain why.  
  
The only reason why it was important back then was the money. For the first year I earned four pounds an hour, and after that it was five. It’s almost unbelievable now: that’s the physically hardest job I’ve ever had and the least I’ve earned. But it paid for my social life, my mobile phone credit, a weekly copy of the NME, a holiday to Portugal after my 'A' Levels, and, thanks to extra shifts in the summer holidays before university, my first laptop.   
                 
One of the reasons why that job seems important now is because it was the first time I spent on an equal level with adults. As a teenager, the only adults you tend to regularly spend time with are the ones who have authority over you: your parents and your teachers. But having a job gives you a chance to mix with adults who are doing the same task as you. And if you don’t do the task, they won’t shout at you, or call you back after school, they’ll just tell you not to come back to work. And then you won’t have any money for the things in the previous paragraph. This is a handy thing to learn early. And it was also handy to learn that adults are okay – that you can actually get along with people who don’t have the same hairstyle and shoes and year of birth as you.  
  
Then there’s the clothes. I love clothes. I think clothes are great. Working at the dry cleaners gave me a chance to work with some beautiful, expensive, well-made, well-tailored clothes. It gave me a chance to work with wedding dresses and evening dresses, and to learn which materials can last through generations, and which cannot. It’s probably the reason why I still prefer to repair old clothes – new buttons, new zips, patched-up holes – than buy new ones.  
  
But my time at that shop also taught me some important things about what I didn’t want. I knew that I didn’t want to be cleaning other people’s clothes in the future. I didn’t want to work on a tiny, suburban street where you saw the same people every Saturday. I didn’t want to kneel next to a basket folding a stranger’s underpants and pairing their socks. I didn’t want to go home smelling like chemicals. And so I went to university at 18 with no idea what I wanted to do or be as an adult, but with my very own laptop and a good idea of what life wasn’t going to be. It wasn’t going to be  ‘dry clean only.’

**Do you have a part-time job? Do you think teenagers should work while they are at school?**

Most people assume that babysitting is one of the easiest jobs available for young people. Many imagine a bored teenager putting a few well-behaved children to bed at 9 o'clock and then continuing to watch television until the parents return home to hand over some money. Well, I can tell you how wrong that stereotype is.

As I only work three days a week in France, I decided that a good way to get out of the house – and earn some extra money – would be to look for a babysitting job. I looked after children a lot when I was at school, and I remembered it as being quite easy.

I now work all day on a Wednesday for a Ukranian family with three young boys. I am there to look after them while their mother does errands and takes care of her six month old baby. However, I am also there to improve their English by teaching them songs and games in my native language.

Now, four months later, I get home at the end of the day absolutely exhausted! Babysitting is not a job for the lazy – or the weak. I expected perfect children who would behave well and listen to me all the time. Sadly, I don't think those kind of children exist at all. While my two boys are usually polite and calm, they are typical children and also like to fight, scream and throw tantrums for no real reason.

Being a babysitter requires you to take on a hundred different roles throughout the day. I have to be a friend when I play with the boys, but their teacher when I tell them to do something. When they hurt themselves, I have to be their nurse, and when they fight over silly things like sharing their crayons, I have to be a negotiator. When lunchtime rolls around I am cook, and then maid as I clean up after them. Finally, in English, if someone is very tolerant we say they have the “patience of a saint”. I think I embody this expression sometimes!

Despite the exhaustion involved in my job, I usually do enjoy it. Working with children is very rewarding, but I'm always relieved to leave them with their parents and come home to a quiet house at the end of the day!

**Have you ever babysat for younger siblings or someone else's children? Did you find it easy or difficult**?

11. You can see here a table. Find the names of professions. 6 letters are unnecessary.

You must cross out only across (to the right or to the left) and down.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| L | I | B | R | A | R | I | A | N |
| D | O | M | A | G | E | R | R | U |
| T | C | T | N | A | V | E | S | F |
| A | X | O | R | R | E | T | E | C |
| D | I | E | R | I | R | I | E | B |
| R | I | V | A | N | A | A | N | D |

Vocabulary area: Postman, policeman, fireman, businessman, housewife, a photographer, a head-teacher, a servant, a surgeon, an English teacher, a conductor, a bus driver, a hunter, a bricklayer, a tailor, a tennis-player , a shoemaker, a construction worker,an office worker a dressmaker, a judge, a lacemaker, a lawyer, a weaver, a shop-assistant, a pharmacist a manager, a fashion-designer, a candlemaker, a glovemaker,a businessperson,an accountant, a litter-man, a computer programmer, an architect, a hair-dresser, a nurse, a vet, a baker, an astrologer, an engineer, a dentist, a politician, a musician, a scientist, a cashier, a physician.

**Speaking**

*In your opinion what is the most interesting job, and why? Compare your ideas with the class.*

“What is my job?”

Try to guess the name of the profession.

-I work in an office.

-I type letters and answer the phone.

-I go to court and defend people’s rights.

-I work in a hospital and take care of sick people.

-I work in a school and help people learn.

-You pay me when you buy something at the store.

-I take care of sick animals.

-I put out fires.

-I wear a uniform and a badge.

-I help keep your neighborhood safe.

-I help keep your teeth clean.

-I deliver letters and packages to your home.

Key: secretary, lawyer, doctor or nurse, teacher, clerk or salesperson, vet, firefighter, police officer, dentist, mailman.

**Read the adverts. Use the words in red to complete the vocabulary tables**

We are looking for…

People to work part-time in our busy call centre. Working hours are 5 p.m. to 9 p.m ., Monday to Friday. You will work in a small team, answering the phone calls and dealing with the public. You will earn $10 an hour. The work is challenging, but fun.

We need an experienced receptionist to work full-time in our bank. You will be in charge of the reception desk and your role will be to greet customers and answer queries. Applicants must be able to use a computer. You will work on your own, and will report directly to the manager. Salary negotiable.

Labourers nedeed to work on a building site. 35-hour week. Skilled and unskilled workers required. No experience necessary – on-the-job training will be given.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Places to work | | |
| 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | office | studio |
| hospital | restaurant | surgery |
| 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_centre | school | Building\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| laboratory | shop |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| answer the 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | do manual work |
| be in 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of… | deal with the 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| do paperwork | work on your 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a computer | work in a 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| greet 10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Describing the work | | |
| stressful | busy | fun |
| 11\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | menial | easy |
| boring | unskilled | 12\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Full-time | 13\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

**Complete the questions with the words in the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| anything clothes dangerous earn hands homes office outside sell travel |

1 Doy you usually work\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

2 Do you buy or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything?

3 Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money?

4 Do you wear special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for your work?

5 ls your job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

6 Do you visit people's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

7 Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot for work?

8 Do you work with your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

9 Do you make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

10 Do you work in an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**Game “Guess my job”.**

*Pupils work in pairs. The first student keeps in mind the name of profession. The second student makes questions in order to quess the name of the profession (the answers can be only Yes/No; students can use the list of questions from the previous exercise and think of more questions).*

Well, finish my phrase, please:   
• a good judge should be….   
• To my mind a good teacher should be…   
• An engineer should be… etc.

**Работа в группах**

Студенты делятся на 3 группы по 4 учащихся, и каждая группа получает карточку с заданием.

**The task: You should advise your classmate to make the right choice. You should consider the personal qualities of your classmates and the traits of character. Discuss the task in groups.**

Card № 1.

… wants to be a computer programmer.

What personal qualities should he have?

Card № 2.

… wants to be an English teacher

What personal qualities should she have?

Card № 3.

… wants to be a journalist.

What personal qualities should she have?

**(Студенты выполняют задания в группах 3-4 минуты. Затем отвечают вслух)**

**Listen to the teacher. Try to guess the name of the profession. Use the prases given below:**

***To my mind this is a profession of…***

***I think…***

***It seems to me***…

a). This profession reguires special education; the person should be kindhearted, careful, courageous, sensitive to the need of others; should be sympathetic to the pain of other people; should be very handy, devoted to this duty, selfless.

b). This profession requires special education; the person should be king, generous, strict and just; should love children; should possess deep and broad knowledge of a subject; should be responsive, honest, tactful, reserved, patient and tolerant.

c). This trade requires special qualities; the person should be careful; should have quick reactions; should have vision and hearing; should know and observe the traffic rules; should be a good mechanic.

d). This profession requires special education and physical qualities; the person should be very well educated in physics, mathematics, astronomy; should be in a perfect state of health; should have good endurance and the ability to stand great strain and the state of weightlessness; should be courageous and daring.

e). This profession needs special qualities; ability to stand heights or depths, extremes of heat or cold, courage, curiosity, the sense of duty, the ability to risk, good health, devotion to one’s idea, confidence in success.

f). This profession needs the following qualities; enterprise, the ability to foresee, to analyze and to risk; the ability to keep promises; the person should be disciplined, well behaved, communicative; should know foreign languages; to be a good psychologist.

**Work with proverbs:**

**Speaking**

(A group of students prepared the list of English proverbs, connected with the theme of the lesson. The task is translation end oral explanation)

Pupil 1. A bad workman blames his tools.

Плохой работник всегда винит свой инструмент

A careless or unskilled person blames his tools to excuse himself for bad work, while it is his own carelessness or lak of skill which is really to blame.

Pupil 2. Many hands make light wok.

Когда рук много, работа делается легко(Дружно не грузно а, врозь хоть брось)

A job, duty, everything is to do if many people share the work.

Pupil 3. Action speak louder than words.

Поступки говорят громче, чем слова (Не по словам судят, а по делам)

People can say many things, because talking is easy, but it is more important what a person does than what he says he will do.

Pupil 4.Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

Не откладывай на завтра то, что модно сделать сегодня.

You must carry out a lot a task or duty as soon as you can. If you leave it till tomorrow, you may forget about it or not find time to do it and it may never be done.

Pupil 5. Jack if all trades master of done.

Джек на все руки мастер , а ни одним мастерством не владеет.(За все браться ничего не cделать)

A person who works at many trades never becomes really expert at any one of them. If is better to be really skilful at one trade than to have small knowledge of many.

Pupil 6. The early bird catches the worm.

Ранняя птичка словит червяка. (Кто рано встает , тому Бог дает)

The person who get up early to work will be successful:

Those that arrive early at a place have the advantage over the latecomers.

**Speaking**.

**Questions for discussing.**

Teacher: – Where can people look for a job? (from the magazines,newspaper advertisements,TV-shops

Teacher: – What kind of jobs can people have? (full-time, part-time, regular, odd jobs)

Teacher: – Different jobs require different things. What does a job of a teacher require?

(The profession of a teacher requires special education; the person should be kindhearted,

careful, courageous, sensitive to the need of others; should be sympathetic to the pain of other people; should be very handy, devoted to this duty, selfless.)

Teacher: –What does a job of a doctor require? (This profession requires special education; the person should be kindhearted, careful, courageous, sensitive to the need of others)

Teacher: – Who and what can help you to make your choice? (our teachers, parents, friends)

Teacher: – What are the most popular and important jobs at the turn of the century? (Jobs change and new ones are constantly appearing. By reading and talking to people who have different kind of jobs we’ll learn great opportunities. There will be for us. The most popular and important jobs at the turn of the century are designers, WEB designers, interpreters, doctors and others.)

Teacher: Sure. And what is the best way to prepare for any job? (To my mind the best way to prepare for any job is to get a good education – to do well at school and to learn all you can outside of school.)

Teacher: Have you made up your mind what to be in the future? (It is difficult for me to give a definite answer. As the years passed I changed my mind a lot of times about which science or field of industry to specialize in. It’s not easy to choose one of hundreds jobs to which I might be better suited.)

**1. Comlete the sentences with the jobs in the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| Labourer midwife mechanic nurse plumber surgeon architect |

1 A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ repairs car engines.

2 An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ designs buildings.

3 A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ looks after children.

4 A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ performs operations.

5 A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an agricultural worker.

6 A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person,  who is trained to assist women in childbirth.

7 A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person that installs and repairs pipes and plumbing.

Which of them are supposed to be men’s and women’s work?

**2. Read the texts given below. How do you think people react when they find out about these people’s jobs?**

In many ways, David Cunningham is a stereotypical Scottish man. In his free time, he plays golf, goes to football matches, and meets his friends in the local pub, all the things you'd expect a young, active man to do. And like many men, he isn't very good at housework. He's untidy, hardly ever hoovers and he's never cooked a meal in his life. However, one thing about him does not fit this stereotype: his job. David Cunningham is a midwife.

Although some women are surprised when they find out tha their midwife is a man, David has a good reputation in the part of Scotland where he works. In his opinion, it's because of the way he carries out his duties. 'I really care about the women that I look after' he says. He gets on well with the husbands too. 'Having another man there calms them,'he explains. And many of them feel more comfortable asking a man questions.'

'I've been qualified for fourteen years and I've delivered hundreds of babies,' says David, who used to be a coal miner. 'There are only five or six male midwives ih Scodand. When I started, I expected more men to join the profession, but the number hasn't really changed. People still see it as a job which only women do.'

Base 34 is a new garage in Montpellier, in the south of France. Customers who take their cars there for repairs may be surprised to find that all the employees are women.

When Herve Malige advertised for women who wanted to become mechanics, he received 120 aplications. After tests and interviews, he chose fifteen. They included a nurse, a secretary, a beauty therapist and two flight attendants. They all wanted a chance to work in this traditionally male envitonment.

I think a lot of people instinctively trust women more. And female customers might feel more comfortable with somebody who doesn't treat them as if they don't understand anything!'

Altrough most car mechanics are still men, the situation is gradually changing. Men are starting to leave the profession, and women are joining it. Why? In a word, technology. In the past, being a mechanic was a physically tough and dirty job. Now, cars are much more complicated than they used to be. You need patience and intelligence to work out the problem is, not strength. Many people believe that this makes the job more suitable for women than for men.

**a)Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.**

1 .David Cunningham does not have the same hobbies as most other men in Scotland.

2 .Most women that David has worked with think that he is good at his job.

3 .David gets on well with the women but not with their husbands.

4 .David is not very experienced in his work.

5 .There are not many male midwives in Scotland, but the number is increasing.

5 .What is surprising about Base 34 is that no men work there.

7 .Fifteen women applied to work at the garage.

8 .The women had different jobs before working at the garage, but wanted a change.

9 .The job of mechanic is changing because cars are getting simpler.

10. Many people think that there will be more female car mechanics in the future.

**d)Find the phrasal verbs(1 -5) in the texts. Match them with the definitions( a-e).**

1. find out a deduce

2 .carry out b care for

3 .look after c do

4 .get on well/badly with d learn, discover

5 .work out e have a good/bad relationship with

**c)Speaking. Discuss the questions.**

1 .Do you think men and women are better at different jobs. Or equally good at all jobs?Give re.asons.

2 Would you mind doing a job that is traditionally carried out by people of the opposite sex? Why?/Why not?

**3. Work in pairs. Tell your partner about your dream job. Where would or wouldn't you like to work? What would or wouldn't you like to do at work? Give reasons.**

**A NEW DREAM JOB?**

A Mr Lim,24,i s an absolute pro.What used to be his hobby is now a profession earning him about $3OO,000 only last year. Over the next couple of years he will make much more.

B He lives in a small two-bedroom apartment and, despite making a fortune, shares it with nine other people. There's a computer for everyone but not much room for anything more, except pizza boxes and bags filled with clothes. When,after a ten-hour training session Mr. Lim is ready to get some sleep, he simply rolls out a mattress. Like many of his profession he prefers to sleep during the day and sit in front of his computer most of the night. His private life is non-existent and he hasn't been on a date for ages.

C So what is Mr Lim's job? He is a professional computer-game player and spends his days wiping out countless armies and annihilating aliens pecies. This profession appeared on the job market only a few years ago, but it's a booming industry. In Korea, thousands of young people try out for the top teams. There are over 200 pros, the best ones joining professional leagues founded in the late 90s. The rules of selection are very strict, but anyone who thinks they've got what it takes can register through a national system and then climb from one level to the next to finally join the national delegation. These compete against each other in Singapore at the world championships.

D Since the championships and online matches are watched by thousands, big money is made on tickets and advertising. Korea even has T V channels covering games round-the-clock and DVDs of famous. Face-offs proved more profitable than The Matrix. The champions are awarded lucrative cash prizes. Most of the players are about 20; however there are also some in their 30s and 40s.

E It is too early to predict how long a career like this can last. Howeverw, with its popularity on the rise, you might be set for life.So bring your favourite mouse, headphones and keyboard if you wish (computers are provided to prevent cheating)and let the games begin.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Преподавание есть искусство, а не ремесло – в этом самый корень учительского дела. Перепробовать десять методов и выбрать свой, наиболее эффективный для конкретной группы обучающихся, пересмотреть десять учебников и не придерживаться ни одного неукоснительно, учитывая индивидуальные условия, - вот единственно возможный путь живого преподавания. Вечно изобретать и пробовать – на основе осмысления результатов, последовательно требовать, неустанно совершенствоваться – это единственно правильный курс преподавателя.

По моему мнению, применение кейс-технологии при обучении иностранным языкам как нельзя более точно соответствует вышеизложенным принципам. Несомненно, применение кейс-метода имеет некоторые преимущества и риски. Изложу те неоспоримые преимущества, которые очевидны даже на первый взгляд.

**Во-первых,** кейс-метод дает возможность оптимально сочетать теорию и практику, развивать навыки работы с разнообразными источниками информации. Обучающиеся не получают готовых знаний, а учатся их добывать самостоятельно, принятые в реальной ситуации решения качественно переходят в жизненный опыт. *Основная ценность кейс-метода – максимальное приближение процесса обучения к реальной жизни.*

**Во-вторых,**применение кейс-метода ни коим образом не отменяет традиционные методы обучения, которые были и остаются основой для обучения иностранным языкам. *Кейс-метод – это эффективный сплав всех существующих методов и приемов обучения.*

**Во-третьих,** процесс решения проблемы, изложенной в кейсе, — это творческий процесс познания, который подразумевает коллективный характер познавательной деятельности. Следовательно, обучающиеся учатся соблюдать правила общения: работать в группах, слушать собеседников, аргументировать свою точку зрения, выстроив логические схемы решения проблемы, имеющей неоднозначное решение. Даже слабоуспевающие обучающиеся смогут участвовать в обсуждении вопросов, так как нет однозначных ответов, которые надо выучить. Они сами смогут предложить ответы. На уроке обучающиеся не будут скучать, а будут думать, анализировать, развивать навыки ведения дискуссии. *Кейс-метод – действенное средство познания и повышения мотивации обучающихся.*

Однако, как и у любого другого метода, у данного метода есть и свои трудности в использовании. Прежде всего, необходимо много времени для грамотной подготовки кейса к занятию. Преподаватель должен продумать форму представления кейса и спланировать деятельность обучающихся, сочетая индивидуальные и групповые формы работы. Непростой момент для преподавателя — это оценивание, ибо требуется оценить работу каждого участника, его активность и оригинальность, в то же время необходимо объективно оценить и его знания.

Но тем не менее, именно *сложность, комплексность кейс-метода является его главным преимуществом.*Каждый преподаватель знает, как порой трудно оперировать с застывшей системой знаний, как быстро теряется интерес обучающихся к выполнению однообразных упражнений. *Кейс-метод – это система вариабельных составляющих, что позволяет преподавателю практически применить его в любой отрасли знаний, адаптируя к условиям.*

Изложенные в данной методической разработке практические приемы помогут преподавателям не только иностранных языков действовать наиболее эффективно, избежать монотонности и единообразия в своей педагогической деятельности, максимально мотивировать обучающихся, что несомненно положительно повлияет на качество обучения в целом.

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