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Муниципальное автономное общеобразовательное учреждение

средняя общеобразовательная школа № 10

Ростовская область, г. Таганрог

КОНСПЕКТ УРОКА ПО ТЕМЕ

«НАШ ЛОМОНОСОВ»

Цель урока: совершенствование коммуникативной компетенции на основе материалов о М. В. Ломоносове.

Задачи:

Образовательная: ознакомление с новыми лексическими единицами.

Практическая: активизация грамматических навыков (Passive voice), развитие навыков решения коммуникативных задач.

Развивающая: развитие логического мышления, языковой догадки, творческой активности учащихся.

Воспитательная: воспитывать патриотов, испытывающих гордость за свою страну и ее великих людей.

Оснащение урока: доска (тема урока, эпитафия, портрет Ломоносова), раздаточный материал (текст, упражнения).

Ход урока

1. Good morning, children! Glad to see you! How are you today?
2. Russia can be really proud of its great people. Russian scientists and innovators made a great contribution to the development of arts, science, technology, medicine. Their names are world-known. Almost in every field of human activity they



achieved great results. And today we are going to speak about one of the greatest scientists of our country M. V. Lomonosov.

Look at the blackboard. Here are the words which A. Pushkin said about Lomonosov: "Lomonosov was a great man... He founded the first Russian university: or to express it more correctly he himself was our first university". So, you see that our great Russian poet A.S.Pushkin highly appreciated Lomonosov. And at the end of our lesson I'd like you to explain why Pushkin called Lomonosov "our first university".

3. Today you will learn more about the life of M.V.Lomonosov and his achievements in different fields of science. But before we start reading and speaking about Lomonosov, I want you to get acquainted with some words and expression which you may need during the lesson.

Repeat the following words after the announcer and then read them.

to strive for – стремиться к чему-либо

peasant origin – крестьянское происхождение

to pretend to – делать вид

to be engaged in – заниматься

to elect – избирать

to be buried – быть похороненным

to lay the basis for – заложить основы для

to revive – возродить

to produce – производить

stained glass – цветное стекло

to award – награждать

to memorialize – увековечивать память

in one's honour – в чью-то честь

to commemorate – чтить память, отмечать

to erect – устанавливать, возводить



4. Match the words with their synonyms.

outstanding	methodical
learned	important
noble	fast
rapid	scholarly
significant	respected
scientific	exceptionally good
honoured	aristocratic

5. Match the words with their meanings.

A. innovator	1. subjects concerned with human culture
B. founder	2. money received for work or through investments
C. humanities	3. an act of asking for something
D. passion	4. the systematic study of materials in order to find new facts
E. income	5. a place where dead people are buried
F. research	6. someone who introduces changes and new ideas
G. request	7. an intense desire or enthusiasm for something
H. cemetery	8. a lyric poem that is written in praise of a particular person
I. ode	9. a person who establishes an institution or settlement

6. I believe you should know more about the people who are the pride of our country. M. V. Lomonosov is one of them. Now you will read the text about his life. Get ready to do the tasks after the text.

M. Lomonosov was one of the most learned men in Europe. He was an outstanding innovator both in the humanities and sciences. Lomonosov was born in the village of Denisovka near Kholmogory in Archangelsk province on the 19th of November 1711. His father was a fisher and young Mikhail liked to help him. At an early age he learnt to read and write. Learning was young Lomonosov`s passion. He always strove for knowledge. When he was 19, he went on foot to Moscow, where he entered the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy. The Academy was closed to peasants and



Lomonosov had to hide his peasant origin. He pretended to be of noble birth. Here Lomonosov studied Latin and mastered it in a short period of time. At that time he was hard up, for his only income was a stipend of three kopecks a day but he made rapid progress. He was a brilliant student and in 1736 he was sent abroad to complete his knowledge in chemistry and mining. While abroad Lomonosov studied philosophy, physics, mathematics, foreign languages and even began writing poetry. He also developed an interest in German literature. After he had returned from abroad, he became the first Russian professor of chemistry in 1745.

At first he was engaged in scientific research in physics and chemistry. In 1748 he started working in the first Russian chemical research laboratory, which was built at his request. In 1755 he founded the first Russian University which is situated in Moscow and carries his name.

At the end of his life in 1764 Lomonosov was elected honorary member of the Stockholm and Bologna Academies. In 1765 Lomonosov caught a cold and died on the 15th of April, 1765 at the age of 54. He was buried in the cemetery of Alexander Nevsky Monastery in St.Petersburg.

7. Now let's see how you've understood the text. Answer the questions.

1. Where was Lomonosov born?
2. What was his father?
3. What did he always strive for?
4. Where did he go at the age of 19?
5. How did he manage to enter the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy?
6. Where was he sent to complete his knowledge?
7. What sciences was he engaged in?
8. Where was he buried?

8. What are these dates remarkable for?

1711, 1736, 1745, 1748, 1755, 1764, 1765.



9. M. Lomonosov was the father of Russian science, the founder of Russian literature and an outstanding poet. He made many important discoveries in different fields of science. If you complete the following sentences correctly, you will learn about his most significant achievements.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Lomonosov wrote works on | 1. one of the most significant pages of Russian literature in the 18 th century |
| 2. He made a telescope and observed | 2. the scientific study of the Russian language |
| 3. His literary works remain | 3. a short sea route from the West to the East across the Arctic Ocean |
| 4. He wrote | 4. producing coloured glass |
| 5. He laid the basis for | 5. physics, chemistry, astronomy, geography, history |
| 6. He founded a factory | 6. stained glass mosaic |
| 7. He revived the ancient art of | 7. the first scientific grammar of the Russian language |
| 8. He himself created several stained | 8. a lot of stars and planets glass pictures |
| 9. He tried to find | 9. including the portrait of Peter I |

10. M. Lomonosov occupies a central place in the history of Russian science. People still remember him. Read the following text to see how Russian people honour his memory. While reading, complete the sentences using the correct verb forms. Pay attention to the use of the Passive Voice.

Lomonosov widely (to know and honour) in our country. The Russian Academy of Sciences (to award) Lomonosov honorary medals for scientific achievements – one to a Russian and one to a foreign scientist. Lomonosov (to memorialize) in many place names. Moscow University (to name) after its founder. The village of Denisovka, Lomonosov`s birthplace, (to rename) Lomonosovo in his honour. In 1957 his name (to



give) to the Arkhangelsk State Pedagogical Institute, now the Pomor State University named after M. V. Lomonosov. The theatre, the town library and an avenue in Arkhangelsk (to bear) Lomonosov`s name. His name also (to find) on the map of the world: a stream in the Atlantic, mountain ranges of Novaya Zemlya and Spitsbergen, a plateau in Greenland, an underwater mountain in the Arctic Ocean and even a crater on the Moon (to name) after the great scientist. They (to commemorate) his achievements in Geography, Oceanography and mapping. Monuments to M.Lomonosov (to erect) in Moscow, Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk. Every year scientific Lomonosov Readings (to hold) in Arkhangelsk. Scholars from the best-known research centres of our country (to come) to take part in them.

11. Now our lesson is coming to an end. You have learnt a lot of interesting facts about the life of M.Lomonosov and his scientific work. Can you say now why A.Pushkin called Lomonosov “our first university”?

12. What new facts about Lomonosov have you learnt today?

Использованные ресурсы

1. http://english-globe.ru/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=237&Itemid=57
2. <http://www.native-english.ru/topics/mikhail-lomonosov>
3. http://prezentacii.com/angliiskii_yazik/31-prezentaciya-lomonosov-mv-lomonosov.html
4. http://netenglish.ru/topicread2_161.html
5. http://englishschool12.ru/publ/topiki_po_anglijskomu_jazyku_s_perevodom/topiki_po_anglijskomu_jazyku_s_perevodom/mikhail_lomonosov/53-1-0-770
6. <http://otvet.mail.ru/question/37767113>

