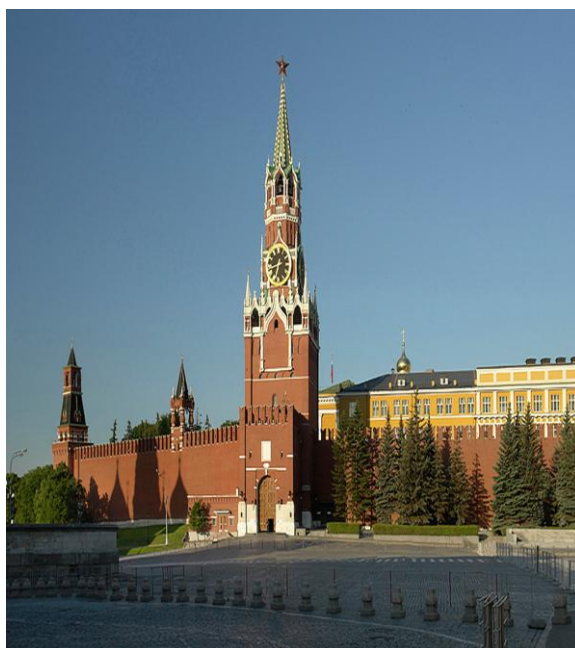


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УРОК - ТЕЛЕМОСТ « МОСКВА – ЛОНДОН»



- Практические цели урока:**
1. Тренировать в умении вести монолог и диалог на уровне предложения и сверхфразового единства.
 2. Тренировать в понимании текста на слух.
 3. Научить понимать новую лексику и использовать её в высказываниях на уровне предложения.
 4. Формировать лексические навыки говорения (сопутствующая задача – развитие умения понимать на слух с целью извлечения информации).

Образовательные цели урока: систематизация знаний обучающихся по темам «Москва», «Лондон», совершенствование навыков монологической речи, практика аудирования. Общеязыковое развитие, обогащение словарного запаса, расширение кругозора.

Воспитательные цели урока: воспитание уважительного отношения к другой культуре, более глубокое осознание своей культуры, достижения культуры русского народа и народа Великобритании, расширение кругозора по изучаемым темам, воспитание культуры общения, коммуникативности, дружелюбия. Эстетическое воспитание, развитие интереса и любви к своей стране и стране изучаемого языка, развитие умения трудиться на уроке.

Развивающие цели: Развитие познавательной деятельности: мышления, понимания, памяти, творческого воображения. Развитие интеллектуальных и познавательных способностей обучающихся, развитие способности к сравнению, и выбору выражений, адекватных ситуаций общения (развитие способности к репродуктивным и продуктивным речевым действиям).

Методические приёмы: повторение, закрепление понятий, постановка проблемных вопросов для обсуждения, развитие речевых навыков.

Связь с общеобразовательными дисциплинами: историей, географией, эстетикой.

Используемые технологии: здоровьесберегающие технологии, метод проектов (работа с Интернетом, создание презентаций, проектов), технология коммуникативного обучения, технология разноуровневого (дифференцированного) обучения, технология модульного обучения.

Оснащение урока (УМК): Два стенда: на одном открытки с видами Москвы, на другом открытки с видами Лондона, карта Великобритании и нашей страны, тематические картинки с видами достопримечательностей Москвы и Лондона. флажки России и Великобритании, аудиокассета с записью



английской и русской музыки, презентация к уроку, интерактивная доска, на доске написаны слова– реалии.

Речевой материал: рецептивный: лексический – a sightseeing tour, to imagine, originally, a fortress, chime продуктивный: Kremlin, Tsar–bell, Tsar–Cannon, Big Ben, St.Basil’s Cathedral, East End, West End, the City.

Методы обучения: творческий, репродуктивный

План урока

I. Организационная часть

1. Приветствие Good morning! I am glad to see you.

2. Беседа с дежурным Who is on duty today? Please, Masha, tell us who is absent today? Thank you.

3. Беседа с группой для введения в ситуацию общения на иностранном языке. Let’s speak a little about the weather. Do you like the weather in our country? What can you say about the weather in England?

4. Проверка домашнего задания. Перевод текстов и составление вопросов.

5. Сообщение о предстоящей работе на уроке:

Сегодня наш урок будет посвящен обобщению знаний по двум темам, которые мы с вами проходили несколько уроков.

Урок наш называется «Москва-Лондон». Задачи урока записаны на доске.

So, my dear! We’ll have an unusual lesson today. We are going to practice. You have to imagine that you are Russian and English students on TV. Everybody has an opportunity to express his opinion. I hope you’ll find something interesting and new for yourselves. As we shall speak about two big cities, let’s remember some facts.

II. Фонетическая зарядка:

1. Материал фонетической зарядки – две английские пословицы, связанные с лексикой урока

Обучающиеся переводят пословицы и подбирают эквиваленты в русском языке.

2. Последовательность работы над пословицей: на плакате записана пословица, я предлагаю студенту прочесть её или читаю её сама, переводим все вместе и находим эквиваленты в русском языке.

Все студенты произносят пословицу хором несколько раз и каждый студент индивидуально (фронтальная работа).

East or West – home is best. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.

Every country has its customs. Сколько стран, столько обычаев.

III. Устный журнал по теме. Студенты проговаривают хором и индивидуально выражения, отвечают на вопросы. (фронтальная и индивидуальная) работа.

Подготовленные заранее выражения по теме, а также вопросы проверки понимания записаны на плакате и вывешены на доске.

Проведение телемоста

1. What is Moscow?

RP₁: Moscow is the capital of Russia. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle, which is the most ancient symbol of Russia. The State symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner with three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one – the sky and the red one symbolizes liberty. (слайд)



Далее звучит стихотворение Ф.Н.Глинки « Москва».

Город чудный, город древний,
Ты вместил в свои концы
И посады и деревни
И палаты и дворцы!
На твоих церквах старинных
Вырастают деревья;
Глаз не схватит улиц длинных
Это матушка – Москва!
Кто, силач, возьмет в охапку
Холм Кремля – богатыря?
Кто собьёт золотую шапку у Ивана- звонаря?..
Кто царь – колокол подымет?
Кто царь – пушку повернет?
Шляпы кто, гордец, не снимет
У святых в Кремле ворот?!
Процветай же славою вечной,
Город храмов и палат!
Град срединный, град сердечный
Коренной России град!

2. Well! And what can you tell us about London?

EP₁ : London is the capital of Great Britain. The flag of this country, the Union Jack is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick,



the patron saint of Ireland. The symbol is a flower – rose. (слайд)

Звучит стихотворение:

Let Britain boast her hardy oak,
Her poplar and her pine, man,
Auld Britain once could crack her joke
And o'er her neighbours shine, man
But seek the forest round and round
And soon twill be agreed, man,
That sic a tree cannot be found
Twixt London and the Tweed, man.

Now, let's take a sightseeing tour round Moscow. It is difficult to describe Moscow in a few words. And it is very difficult to see all the places of interest.

Затем группа делится на 2 команды: студенты из Москвы и студенты из Лондона. Между ними начинается диалог. Представители команд рассказывают друг другу о городах и их достопримечательностях, задают вопросы. Перед выполнением задания проводится работа с лексикой, тренировочные и творческие упражнения.

eagle	орёл	ancient	древний
symbol	символ, знак	banner	знамя
stripe	полоса	tour	путешествие
tsar –bell	царь –колокол	tsar –cannon	царь-пушка
chime	колокольный звон	military	военный
splendid	великолепный	devote	посвящать
bank	берег	erect	воздвигать, сооружать
contain	содержать	purpose	цель
protect	защищать	fortress	крепость



IV. Описание достопримечательностей сопровождается иллюстрациями или слайдами.

EP₂: As we know, Red Square and the Kremlin are the most interesting places in Moscow, aren't they?

RP₂: Yes right you are. The first place the tourists go to Moscow is the Kremlin. One can't imagine Moscow without the Kremlin, which is the heart of the city.

RP₃: Originally the Kremlin was a fortress. Its walls are very high and thick.

EP₃: Just like the Tower of London. It was a fortress, a royal palace and later a prison. Now it is a museum.

RP: Among the historical monuments in the Kremlin are the famous Tsar-Bell and the Tsar- cannon. They are the biggest bell and cannon in the world. The tsar – Bell weighs over 200 tons and it was made by two Russian masters Ivan Motorin and his son Mikhail in 1733-1735. The tsar-Cannon is older than the Tsar – Bell. It was made in 1586 and it weighs 40 tons. The Tsar – Cannon is over 5 metres long.

EP: And which is the most important tower of the Kremlin?

RP: The most important Tower of the Kremlin is Spasskaya. It often serves as a symbol of the country. We can hear the chime of the Spasskaya Tower clock by radio.

Проведение релаксации в форме физкультминутки.

Hands up, hands down,

Hands on hips, sit down.

Hands up. To the sides. Bend left, bend right.

One, two, three, hop, One, two, three, stop!

Stand

still!

EP: Just like Big Ben in London, which is one of the most famous clocks in the world.



RP: Red Square is one of the most important and beautiful sights. It is famous for the Historical Museum, St. Basil's Cathedral and the monument to Minin and Pozharsky. The Monument was erected in 1818 to commemorate the liberation of the Russian land from foreign invaders.

EP: And when did the history of Moscow begin?

RP: The history of Moscow began in the year 1147, it was founded by Yuri Dolgoruky.

EP: London is more than two thousand years old. It is one of the largest cities in the world. It lies on both sides of the river Thames. About 7 million people live here. London consists of three parts: the City, the West End and the East End.

RP: And what is the City?

EP: The City is the heart of the business and financial life of the country. Most of London's banks and offices are located in this part of the capital. It is the oldest part of London. It is small, but it is very important. More than 2 thousand years ago a town was built here.

RP: What is the West End?

EP: The West End is best known to rich tourists. You will find the best theatres, clubs, museums, shops and hotels here.

RP: What is the East End?

EP: In the East End people of all colours live. Very large riverside docks here make London one of the three largest ports in the world. Many factory workers and dockers live and work in the East End of London. You will not find big parks and gardens in this part of the city.

RP: The museums, art galleries, theatres and museums make Moscow a global cultural centre, Every day thousands of people visit the State Tretyakov Gallery and the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. Moscow theatres are famous all over the world. The best known of them is the Bolshoi Theatre. The highest building in Moscow is



the Ostankino Television Tower. It is 533 metres tall. The Moscow underground is very beautiful. Many stations are like underground palaces.

Звучит песня “Love and Friendship” (Т. Covar – S. Louden) в исполнении вокально–инструментального ансамбля “Daily Family” (Великобритания).

T: Friendship is a thing for two
Three or four, even more,
Like a song that’s made to sing
Friendship is a doing thing.

Our tour is over. I hope very much that you have enjoyed this tour.

Проведение релаксации в форме физкультминутки.

Clap, clap, clap your hands.

Clap your hands together. (2 times)

Stamp, stamp stamp your feet

Stamp your feet together.

V. And now let’s sum up what we know.

I

I’ll give you the cards and you must fill in the gaps.

1. ... is the capital of Russia. 2. ... is the capital of the U.K. 3. London is on the river 4. The Kremlin, Red square, St. Basil’s Cathedral, the Bolshoi Theatre, the Tretyakov Gallery are the famous sights of 5. The Tower of London, Big Ben, The west End are the famous sights of 6. If one can speak of the ... as the “money” of London and the ... End as the “goods” of London, then the ... End is the “hands” of London – the hands which have built the City banks, the palaces, hotels, theatres and shops of the west End, the hands which have filled these shops with all kinds of goods. These hands have built up the wealth of the United Kingdom.



II

Now we shall see who has the best knowledge of facts. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. Red Square and the Kremlin are the most interesting places in Moscow.
2. The Tower of London is a royal church.
3. Among the historical monuments in the Kremlin are the famous Tsar-Bell and the Tsar-Cannon.
4. The Tsar-Bell is older than the Tsar-Cannon.
5. Big Ben is one of the most famous clocks in the world.
6. The monument to Minin and Pozharsky was erected in 1818.
7. The history of Moscow began in the year 1812.
8. Moscow was founded by Prince Oleg.
9. London is more than one thousand years old.
10. The City of London is the heart of the business and financial life of the country.
11. The West End is best known to rich tourists.
12. Many factory workers and dockers live and work in the East End.

III

Проведение игры на быстроту внимания и заполнения таблиц.

Moscow's sights	Red square and the Kremlin	St. Basil's Cathedral	The Tretyakov gallery	Ostankino Tower	The Bolshoi Theatre
№					
Points					
Mark					

1. It is devoted to Russian national art. It dates from 1850, when patron of the arts started his collection of distinguished Russian paintings. In 1892 this collection of pictures was bequeathed to the City of Moscow.

2. It was opened in 1825. This building is also famous for its political history.

3. It is situated on the bank of Moskva River. It is the oldest part of Moscow. Now it is a piece of history, a collection containing masterpieces of Russian architecture and the seat of the country's highest governmental bodies.

4. It is a self-supporting structure 533 metres tall. The main purpose of the tower is for numerous TV and radio broadcasting. It is also used by meteorologists.

5. It is in the centre of Moscow. In the past it was called Teatralnaya. In 1921 the square was renamed in memory of Y. M. Sverdlov.

London's sights	The Houses of Parliament	The Tower	The East End	The British Museum	Trafalgar Square
№					
Points					
Mark					

1. It was founded in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. For many centuries it was a fortress, a palace, a prison and royal treasury. It is now a museum of arms and armour.

2. It is really a history museum. It is one of the most famous museums of the world. The tourists always visit it.

3. They are known to be designed by Sir Charles Barry. They are among the most beautiful buildings in Europe. This is the place where the English Government Parliament sits.

4. It is named in memory of Nelson's great victory. In the middle of it stands the famous Nelson Column with the statue of Nelson on the top of it. It is a traditional place of mass meetings.

5. It is the district of factories and of the poor. People of all colours live here. Very large riverside docks here make London one of the three largest ports in the world. You will not find big parks and gardens in this part of the city.

**Very well. I am satisfied with your work. And I must say
"The more you live, the more you see, the more you know".**

VI. Подведение итогов. Выставление оценок с комментариями.

Задание на дом.

1. Подготовить проект о Москве и Великобритании.
2. Выучить лексику.

