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Муниципальное общеобразовательное бюджетное учреждение

«Средняя общеобразовательная школа № 26»

(с углубленным изучением отдельных предметов)

городского округа «город Якутск»

Республика Саха (Якутия)

КОНСПЕКТ ОТКРЫТОГО УРОКА В 11 КЛАССЕ ПО ТЕМЕ
«HANDMADE BEAUTY»

Класс: 11 (профиль – гуманитарный, кол-во часов в неделю – 5)

УМК: О.В. Афанасьева, И.В. Михеева Учебник английского языка для 10 класса школ с углубленным изучением английского языка, лицеев, гимназий, колледжей.

Оборудование: компьютер, интерактивная доска, CD-проигрыватель, проектор, мультимедийное приложение «Виртуальный Эрмитаж», презентация к уроку, раздаточный материал.

Тип урока: Комплексное применение знаний и умений (урок закрепления)

Цели: Развитие коммуникативных умений в основных видах речевой деятельности;

- Освоение знаний о языковых явлениях изучаемого языка, разных способах выражения мысли в родном и изучаемом языке;

- Дальнейшее развитие общих и специальных учебных умений.

Задачи: Обучающие: Активизировать ЛЕ и речевые конструкции по указанной теме в речи; Закрепить применение предложений условия в речи;



Развивающие: Развивать умения строить самостоятельные устные высказывания на основе первичного усвоения учебного материала, логическое мышление.

Воспитательные: Воспитывать индивидуальную культуру общения; приобщить учащихся к ценностям мировой культуры через иноязычные источники информации, в том числе мультимедийные; осуществлять целенаправленную, самостоятельную познавательную деятельность;

Планируемый результат:

Предметные: К концу урока ученик должен уметь:

- понимать основные значения изученных лексических единиц по теме;
- ориентироваться в иноязычном тексте: прогнозировать его содержание по заголовку;
- понимать признаки изученных грамматических явлений (предложения условия)

Личностные: Учащиеся получают возможность адекватно оценивать свои возможности достижения поставленной цели;

- искать наиболее эффективные средства достижения поставленной задачи

План урока:

1. Организационный момент
2. Воспроизведение и коррекция опорных знаний учащихся
 - 2.1. Фонетическая разминка
 - 2.2. Лексическая разминка
 - 2.3. Речевая разминка
3. Постановка цели и задач урока. Мотивация учебной деятельности учащихся
4. Первичное закрепление
 - 4.1. Тренировка способов словообразования
 - 4.2. Работа с текстом /контроль понимания
 - 4.3. Практика устной речи/монологическое высказывание



4.4. Повтор грамматики – отработка предложений условия

5. Подведение итогов/информация о домашнем задании

Приложение к уроку

1.

You've no need to light a night-light

On a light night like tonight,

For a night-light's light's a slight light,

And tonight's a night that's light.

2.

In 1858 Professor Hertz, First Head of the History of Art Department at Moscow University argued that for 1_____ purposes, a museum of plaster cast copies of 2_____ sculptures should be set up. Funds for the 3_____ of the museum 4_____ were raised by 5_____. Plaster casts from statues exhibited in 6_____ European museums or adorning some city squares were made according to the plan by Professor Tsvetaev of Moscow University the Head of the History of Art Department. Every copy was to have a 7_____ designated place in the 8_____ halls.	EDUCATION FAME CONSTRUCT BUILD SUBSCRIBE DIFFER SPECIAL EXHIBIT
In 1912, the museum was opened to the public. Now Moscow had a 9_____ collection of copies of ancient Greek, 10_____, medieval masterpieces.	COMPREHEND ROME

3.

Read the text and match the pieces of information (1-4) and the statements in the list (A-D)

There's a statement on the list you don't need to use.

A. This painter became rich depicting important people.

- B.** This painter worked in the trend of Pointillism.
- C.** Music and colour equally produced powerful effect on this painter.
- D.** This painter died in a road accident.
- E.** This painter preferred to create still lifes.

1. Francisco de Goya was born in Spain in 1746. After studying art, he became one of the top portrait painters of his day. He moved to Madrid and was appointed official court painter to three generations of Spanish kings. He earned fame painting beautiful portraits of Spain's rich, fashionable elite. But later he got into trouble with the Inquisition because he had once painted a nude woman. He died in France in 1828.

2. Wassily Kandinsky was born in Russia in 1866. He learned to play the piano before studying law. When he was thirty, he went to Germany to study art. He became one of the pioneers of what is known as abstract art – meaning art which doesn't mirror real things. He thought colour could express feelings in the same way as music. He said the artist is the hand that plays music. He thought that looking at colours made him hear musical sounds.

3. Jackson Pollock was born in the USA in 1912. He went to New York to study art, and became a famous member of the art scene there. Pollock believed art should be a way of expressing feelings. He became famous for making huge abstract pictures by dripping, splattering and splashing paint – a method which earned him the nickname Jack the Dripper. He often gave his pictures numbers, not names. The artist was killed in a car crash at the age of 44.

4. George Seurat was born in 1859 in France. He became known for painting with dots. This method was very slow and his pictures were often huge, so it could take him years to complete one. If you look at his painting you can see thousands of dots. *The Circus* was his last painting, but he never completely finished it.



этап урока	оборудование	Действия/Речь учителя	Действия/Речь учеников
Организационный момент		Good morning, friends. Glad to see you. Look, we have lots of guests today – they are the teachers of foreign languages. Let’s greet them.	
Воспроизведение и коррекция опорных знаний:			
1)Фонетич. разминка 2)Лексич. разминка 3)Речевая разминка	Слайд 1 слайд 2 - материал для рисования	First of all we should practice our tongues. Look at the tong-twister and try to read as quickly as you can... I see you are ready to start. Portrait, seascape, landscape, still life – what are they? To talk about pictures we should review some terms. Look at the screen and name all the things that you see in the picture. Let’s work in chain – give a number and name a person who will give it a name. What are they for? These are picture-making materials. What is the difference between water based paints and oil paints ? We need them to get handmade beauty.	<i>Приложение №1</i> They are the kinds of painting. P1: Nastya, N1 what’s this? They are for making pictures. Oil paints are slow drying
Постановка цели		So, we have mentioned all kinds of pictures, picture-making materials. What is painting? If you can see (watch) the result of painting, what type of Art is it? What shall we talk about today? Right, Today we shall talk about visual Art. (About Fine Arts.)	It’s Art. It’s visual art.
Первичное закрепление		And all masterpieces can be observed in museums. Let’s find out the information about the Museum of Fine Arts.	<i>Приложение №2</i>
Тренировка способов словообразования	<i>Приложение №2</i> Вопросы по тексту	(To do it take card 1 , Look at the text complete it with the correct words derived from the words on the right) I have never been there. What can you tell me about this museum? When was it opened? Why was it opened? What is special about this museum?	
Работа с текстом	<i>Приложение №3</i> (чтение)	Of course, we go to the museums and galleries to admire pictures and sculptures. But who creates sculptures, who draws pictures? What world- famous artists do you know? Do you want to know about other famous artists? Let’s do it. Take card 2 There are texts about famous artists. Read the text and match the pieces of information (1-4)and the	People, famous artists names of artists

		statements in the list (A-D)	
Контроль понимания	Слайд 3	Let's see how attentive you are. Look at the screen and check your answers.	
Практика устной речи	Мультим. приложение «Виртуальный Эрмитаж» Учебник стр.37,38	When artists create their works they follow different styles, art movements and tendencies. All the styles have something special. The idea to discuss them in the classroom is not very interesting. Let's take a virtual stroll along the rooms of the Virtual Hermitage . Have you heard about this museum? While walking it would be interesting to listen to your thoughts about the paintings, colours, the tendencies. Well, we're interested in collections according to the art movements. 1) Abstract Art – W. Kandinsky 2) Cubism – Picasso worked in many different styles, 3) Impressionism – Paul Gauguin, Claude Monet, Vincent Van Gogh, (bright colours, striking contrast, long brushstrokes)	Abstract art doesn't mirror real people. It's just an arrangement of shapes and colours. Cubism – angular shapes, tried to turn a real scene into a flat painting. Impressionism – they painted outdoors, tried to capture the changing effect of natural light.
Повтор грамматики Культура поведения в общ. месте	Слайд 4 Мультимед. приложение «Виртуальный Эрмитаж»	While walking in the museum you shouldn't forget about good manners. When you visit an art museum there are a few things to remember. Look at the list of the rules. They aren't so difficult to remember. I'm sure? You have good manners, so tell me what you will do if you go to a museum/(the structure will help you)	If I go to the museum I shall... I shan't....
Подведение итогов Информация о домашнем задании	Учебник, стр. 37	Well, I see, you have good manners, you know and understand why people visit museums and galleries. I hope, you've enjoyed our tour and you've learned something new. What new have you learned? What was interesting for you? Next time we will try to describe the pictures. So your home task will be – p/37 ex/41. You are to read the text and to do the task. Thank you very much. See you tomorrow.	