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«Средняя общеобразовательная школа №151»

КОНСПЕКТ УРОКА ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

«IN BRIEF ABOUT BRITAIN» В 6 КЛАССЕ

Планируемые образовательные результаты:

Предметные:

- обобщить лингво-страноведческий материал по указанной теме; углубить и расширить знания по теме; совершенствовать умения и навыки практического владения английским языком по данной теме по всем видам речевой деятельности: аудированию, говорению, чтению и письму.

Метапредметные:

Регулятивные:

- самостоятельно анализировать условия достижения цели на основе учёта выделенных учителем ориентиров действия в учебном материале; адекватно самостоятельно оценивать правильность выполнения действия и вносить необходимые коррективы в исполнение как в конце действия, так и по ходу его реализации.

Познавательные:

- развитие общего лингвистического кругозора; овладение навыками смыслового чтения; усвоение общеучебных умений и универсальных познавательных действий, к которым относится извлечение информации из материалов на печатных носителях; осуществлять сравнение,



самостоятельно выбирая основания и критерии для указанных логических операций.

Коммуникативные:

- учитывать разные мнения и стремиться к координации различных позиций в сотрудничестве; эффективно сотрудничать и способствовать продуктивной кооперации; интегрироваться в группу сверстников и строить продуктивное взаимодействие со сверстниками и взрослыми.

Личностные:

- повысить интерес к изучению иностранного языка; формировать систему знаний и представлений о мире как о многоязычном и поликультурном сообществе, формировать уважительное отношение к культуре других народов, уважение к личности и её достоинствам, доброжелательное отношение к окружающим.

Решаемые учебные проблемы:

- воспринимать текст на слух, выявить ошибки; озвучить подготовленные доклады; воспринимать с пониманием текст ограниченного объёма, соответствующий изучаемой тематике.

Условия реализации урока:

Информационные ресурсы:

- компьютерная презентация, фрагмент фильма «Лондон-сокровищница Великобритании»; дополнительный материал к теме учебника «Английский с удовольствием», 6 класс, Биболетова М.З. и др.; карта Соединенного Королевства, макет флага страны, картинки с символами частей Британии, фотографии с достопримечательностями Лондона, репродукция У.Шекспира, листы с текстом «The Britain Quiz» для каждого ученика, карточки с текстом о Шекспире, разноцветные жетоны.

Тип урока:

- урок систематизации и обобщения знаний и применение их на практике.

Форма проведения: урок-соревнование.

The plan of the lesson:

1. Сообщение темы и целей урока учащимся, знакомство с условиями и заданиями урока –конкурса, представление команд.
2. Разминка: обеим командам задается по 3 вопроса о Соединенном Королевстве.
3. Прослушивание текста «Лондон», в котором специально пропущены факты или допущены ошибки в фактах.
4. Короткие рассказы учащихся о достопримечательностях Лондона.
5. Расстановка абзацев в нужном порядке, чтобы получился связный текст о писателе.
6. Выполнение задания «The Britain quiz».
7. Подведение итогов урока, объявление команды победителей и лучшего знатока истории страны.
8. Рефлексия по достигнутым образовательным результатам.

Lesson stages:

I. Organization moment. Greetings, the aims of the period.

-Good morning, ladies and gentlemen! I'm glad to see you! Sit down! How are you? Then let's start our unusual lesson-competition and I hope our competition will be fun. We have 2 teams: "The rose" and "The Daffodil". I've got a lot of red and blue stars here. For an excellent answer you will get a red star, for a good answer you'll get a blue star. If you want to answer- raise your hand. At the end of our competition you'll count all the stars and find the winner.

-Now look at the blackboard and tell me, please, what's the theme of our unusual lesson? You're quite right. Today we'll speak about Great Britain, the motherland of the language you have been learning. Before starting I want to tell you about the origin of the word Britain. It's derived from the Roman name Britannia which in turn is derived from the ancient Celtic name of the *first inhabitants- Britons*.

II. Warming up.

-The first task is the following: answer the questions about the United Kingdom.



1. Where is the United Kingdom situated?
2. Which is the largest island?
3. What separates Great Britain from the continent?
4. Which city is the capital of the country?
5. What is the population of the United Kingdom?
6. How many countries does the UK consist of?

-And now go to the map and show all these parts and their capitals. Name the emblems of these countries. What are the main symbols of any country? Of course, they are a flag and a coat of arms. Do you know the name of the British national flag? Listen to the story about the Union Jack. (The short information about the British flag). Look at the British coat of arms. It's the royal family coat of arms. The shield in the center shows the emblems of the parts of Britain. The motto around the emblems means "Evil to him who evil thinks". The shield is supported by the English lion and the Scottish Unicorn. The king of beasts has been used as the symbol of national strength and the British monarchy for many centuries. The unicorn is a mythical animal and the symbol of purity. The Sovereign's motto is in the bottom and means "God and my right"

III. Listening comprehension. Spot the mistake

-How do we call the main city of any country? Listen to the text about the British capital and to spot the mistakes made in the facts.

"This text is about London. London is the capital of *Scotland*. It's one of the oldest and the largest cities of the world. They say London is *one hundred years old*. London has suffered many misfortunes. In 1665 *the Great War* broke out. Many people died. Then in winter of 1668 the Great Fire broke out. Most of the city was destroyed. Now London is a big political, industrial and cultural centre. More than *1 million* people live there. London is situated on the river *Clyde*. The river connects the capital with the sea. London is divided into *two parts*. The City is the political centre. The West End is the richest part of the city with many beautiful shops, bars

and restaurants. Westminster is the heart of *business and commercial life*. The East End is the place where working people live.

(Presentation about London. Watching video.)

IV. Speaking practice. The sights of London.

-And now, ladies and gentlemen, we'll go sightseeing about London and its places of interest. We start our excursion with the London residence of Queen Elizabeth II.

1. Buckingham Palace 2. Tower bridge 3. Tower of London 4. Trafalgar Square 5. Piccadilly Circus 6. The Houses of Parliament.

The Houses of Parliament and Big Ben. It's the working place of the British Parliament which consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Houses of Parliament can be visited by the public. At last the most popular sightseeing is Big Ben. It's the famous British clock which is also known all over the world. But you should remember that "Big Ben" is not only the name of the clock but also the name of the bell. Why is this bell called Big Ben? In 1858 the name was discussed in the Parliament, one member said: "Why not call it Big Ben?" Everybody laughed and smiled because he was a very tall, fat man named Sir Benjamin Hall and whose nickname was "Big Ben". And from that time the bell has been known as Big Ben. The bell is 7 foot and 6 inches high, it weighs 13,5 tones.

V. Reading practice. British literature.

-Britain is also famous for its writers and poets. Will you name them? The following task for you is "Guess who it was". Guess the writer. (Work with a disordered text)

He was one of the world's greatest writers. He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, England, where he received a classical education. The Stratford school was a difficult place at that time. School days were long and only on the holidays he could have a real rest. At the age of 18 he married Anne Hathaway and they had three children. When he was 21 he went to London. There he became an actor and began to write plays. He wrote plays for the famous Globe Theatre. Later he was one of the owners of the Globe Theatre. He achieved great recognition during his life time. He wrote three types of plays: histories, comedies and tragedies. He is acknowledged as one of

the greatest writers of all the times and has remained popular with readers around the world.

-Do you want to know how does he look? (Pictures and portrait).I want to recite one of my favourite sonnets (Sonnet XCI)

VI. Britain quiz.

-Our competition comes to the end and the last task for you is to do the Britain quiz. It has 10 question and write down the number of the right answer.

The Britain quiz.

- 1) Which is the largest island of the Britain Isles?
a) Ireland b) Isle of Man c) Great Britain
- 2) Which is the longest river in Britain?
a) The Clyde b) The Severn c) The Thames
- 3) What is the name of the Flag of England?
a) St. Andrew's Cross b) St. Patrick's Cross c) St. George's Cross
- 4) When was the Great Fire?
a) 1665 b) 1666 c) 1863
- 5) How many parts is London divided into?
a) 2 parts b) 4parts c) 3parts
- 6) Who is the official head of the UK?
a) The President b) The Houses of Parliament c) Queen
- 7) What place is the official home of the Queen?
a) The Tower b) Buckingham Palace c) St. Paul's Cathedral

VII. The final of the lesson. Evaluation of the students.

-Count all your stars. Which team is the winner? What pupil has got the largest number of stars? He is the winner.

VIII. Reflection.

1. Did you like the lesson?
2. What information was new and interesting?
3. Would you like to have such a lesson very often?

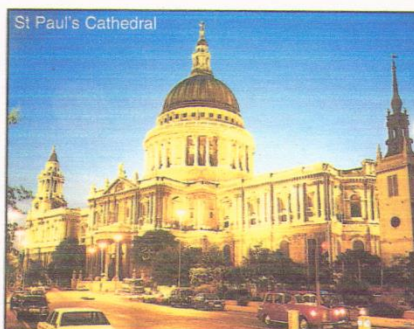
4. What do you feel after the lesson? What's your mood?
5. Did you understand everything?
6. What do you think about the lesson?

(В завершении урока дети составляют синквейн по теме «Лондон»).

-Our lesson is over... Good bye!



TRAFALGAR SQUARE



LONDON

