

Урок англійської мови у 6-ому класі на тему "Україна і Велика Британія"

У статті представлена методична розробка сучасного уроку англійської мови у 6-му класі загальноосвітнього навчального закладу. Вчитель використовує цікаву соціокультурну і лінгвістичну інформацію, доступну учням, а також різноманітні прийоми роботи і допоміжні дидактичні засоби навчання. Структура уроку передбачає розвиток усіх видів мовленнєвої діяльності, вирішення загальноосвітніх і виховних цілей навчання іноземної мови у школі.

Ключові слова: виконання тестів, відео презентація, яскравість і гнучкість мови, міжнародне спілкування, літературний переклад.

Шерстюк Т.А. Урок англійського язика в 6м класе на тему "Украина и Великобритания"

В статье представлена методическая разработка современного урока английского языка в 6м классе общеобразовательной школы. Учитель использовал интересную социокультурную и лингвистическую информацию, доступную ученикам, а также разнообразные приемы работы и вспомогательные дидактические средства. Структура урока позволяет развивать все виды речевой деятельности, решать общеобразовательные и воспитательные цели обучения иностранному языку в школе.

Ключевые слова: выполнение тестов, видеопрезентация, яркость и гибкость языка, международное общение, литературный перевод.

Sherstiuk T.O. The English lesson "Ukraine and Great Britain" for the 6th form secondary school pupils

This article presents methodical working out of a modern English lesson in the 6th form of comprehensive school. The teacher uses interesting social, cultural and linguistic information understandable to students and also various means of work and additional didactic means. The structure of the lesson foresees the development of all kinds of speaking activity, solution of instructive and educational objectives in teaching foreign language at school.

Key words: doing tests, videopresentation, brightness and flexibility of language, international communication, literary translation.

Objectives:

- to develop pupil's speaking skills;
- to incorporate team work;
- to develop language conjecture;
- to realize relations between subjects.

Equipments: handouts, pictures, a tape-recorder, records, Ppt presentation, video-film.

PROCEDURE

1. Greeting. Warming-up.

Good morning, my dear! I am glad to see you! My spirit is very high because it does not depend on the weather, it depends on your creative work. What is our motto? Not to give up and go ahead!

The aim of our lesson is to review our knowledge about Great Britain and Ukraine. You have prepared a project work on topics: Ukraine, its geographical position, Great Britain, its traditions and customs, sightseeing of London and other topics.

Let's start with the warming up. I'll be giving you sentences and you will say if they are true or false.

- 1) Great Britain is an island in the Eastern Europe.
- 2) The United Kingdom consists of four parts.
- 3) People who live in Scotland are called Scots.
- 4) Scotland is situated in the north of Great Britain.
- 5) Ukraine is situated in the north of Europe.
- 6) There are 131 small and big rivers in Ukraine.
- 7) The biggest region in Ukraine is Odessa region.
- 8) The river Southern Bug is the biggest one in Ukraine.
- 9) Odessa is one the biggest ports in Ukraine.
- 10) Kyiv underground is one of the most beautiful in Europe.

That's good.

Who wants to tell us about the geographical situation of Ukraine?

2. Work at the map.

Now we'll work at the map of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Who will show us the rivers, mountains and cities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain? Please.

3. Doing test.

Look at the blackboard. Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Kyiv was founded | of Scotland |
| 2) London is situated | in Ukraine |
| 3) There are 131 rivers | on the river Thames |
| 4) Edinburgh is the capital | 1500 years ago |

4. Listen attentively to the story about the excursion about London and be ready to fill in the gaps.

Every year millions of tourists visit London. In London there is so much to see that even Londoners can always find new sights. They like to say: When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life. We are never tired of London. And we want to

hear about sights in the British capital. Who will be our guide today?

Pupil A makes his presentation about London.

And now we will see if you were attentively listening.

Complete the following sentences:

- The population of London is.....
- It'syears old.
- London Tower was.....
- The Queen Elisabeth the second lives in
- In the middle of the Trafalgar Square there is a monument to.....

Well done! We can go on.

5. Now listen to the legend about the foundation of Kyiv and try to remember the main facts. They will be in the quiz.

Pupil B tells the legend about the foundation of Kyiv.

6. Presentation film about London.

Now watch the film about London sightseeing. You know such a proverb - It's better once to see than hundred times to hear. So, let us enjoy the film "Sightseeing in London" and be ready to tell about the places you would like to visit in London.

Did you like the film? Yes, we do.

What impressed you most? Pupil C: I was impressed by London zoo.

What would you like to visit in London? Pupil A: I would like to go to Trafalgar Square to see the monument to Nelson.

Pupil E: I would like to walk in Fleet street.

Pupil B: I would like to see London bridges. They are so beautiful.

7. Writing.

Proverbs, sayings, comparisons make our language colorful and flexible. The words are mixed. What are the proverbs? Use the Ukrainian translation.

- gain, pain, no, no (no pain, no gain) – без праці нема здобутку
- fly pigs when (when pigs fly) – коли рак свисне
- of, roses, is, life, not, a bed (life is not a bed of roses) – життя не є ложе з трояндами
- late, better, than never (better late than never) – краще пізно, ніж ніколи
- well, ends, all, is, that, well (all is well that ends well) – все добре, що добре закінчується;
- or, sink, swim (sink or swim) – пан або пропав.

Which of these proverbs do you use?

8. Work in pairs. Speak about holidays and traditions in Great Britain.

Our life would be dull and boring without holidays. We

like them and always are looking forward to them. Make up mini dialogues of the topic.

Let us imagine that you have an opportunity to visit Great Britain in the near future. What holiday to visit? Your task is to interview native British about festivals in Great Britain. Who will make up the most interesting question?

Samples of questions:

- What are the most popular holidays in Great Britain?
- When do they celebrate the queen's birthday?
- What treat do kids get on Halloween?
- Why do children like the New Year?
- Who brings presents to kids?
- What kind of presents do they usually get?
- Do they write letters to Santa Claus?

All questions were interesting but I liked the most the question about the queen's birthday. Next time I'll explain to you why this question is very interesting.

9. Speaking. And now let us try to describe British character.

British – what are they?

The pictures in your books will help you. Look at them and say what features of character do they illustrate.

Pupil D: British are cold, reserved.

Pupil E: I think they are polite, they always make a queue to take a bus.

Pupil B: They love pets, especially dogs and they like to walk them.

Pupil A: One of their hobbies is gardening, they grow roses and other flowers in their gardens.

Pupil J: They are great football fans.

Teacher: Yes, you are quite right. British are cold, reserved, polite, garden-lovers, pet-lovers.

And what kind of people are we, Ukrainians?

Pupils respond.

Pupil B: Ukrainians are great patriots. The recent events in the East of the country showed it.

Pupil D: I think Ukrainians are hard - working.

Pupil G: They are kind and generous.

Pupil C: They are beautiful and attractive.

Pupil A: I think they are sometimes lazy and can't boast of their punctuality.

Pupil I: To my mind they are talented and creative. Most of them like to sing and dance.

T: I completely agree with you. We are great patriots, hard working, friendly, hospitable. And we can be proud of being Ukrainians.

10. Next project is about Ukrainian and British food.

Let us remember some proverbs about food.

Pupils respond.

- Eat at pleasure, drink at measure.

- After dinner sit a while, after supper work a mile.
- An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- Eat to live and not live to eat.
- There is no crying over spilt milk.
- Every cook praises his own broth.

And now let us watch the presentation about British food. Be attentive, please, you will tell after it if the following sentences are true or false.

Pupil F shows her presentation about British food and tells:

Every nation thinks it's food is the best. Tea is a national drink. It's drunk with lemon or with milk. "Five o'clock tea" is the meal not a drink. It is often meat or fish with vegetables and then a dessert. You may have scones (cake) with cream and jam. Coffee enjoys almost equal popularity. Lunch is a quick meal. It's very light, usually a sandwich and some fruits. People have dinner at seven o'clock. The evening meal is the main meal of the day. Supper must be light. A sandwich or a toast or just some biscuits.

At the restaurant you will have a starter, a main course and a dessert. The starter includes vegetables, a chicken soup, prawn cocktail, melon and jam or fruit juice. Main courses give a choice of roast beef, fish pie served with new potatoes and fresh vegetables.

And now tell if the following sentences are true or false.

- British food is tasteless.
- 5 o'clock tea is had without meal.
- Lunch is usually light.
- People have dinner at six.
- Supper is light like lunch.

Well done. Go on.

11. A moment of poetry.

Poetry is a soul of people. What poem about Scotland have we learnt? You are right – "My heart's in the Highlands". Who is an author of this poem?

Look at these portraits and name the author.



You are quite right. This is Robert Burns, the famous Scottish poet.

And now I have a surprise for you.

We'll be listening to the literary translation of this poetry done by the Ukrainian poet Mykola Lookash.

“Моє серце в Верховині і душа моя,
Моя дума в Верховині соколом буя,
Моя мрія в гори лине навздогін вітрам,
Моє серце в Верховині де б не був я сам.
Будь здорова, Верховино, любий, рідний край,
Честі й слави батьківщина, вольності розмай.
Хоч і їду на чужину, повернуся знов,
Моє серце в Верховині і моя любов.”

And the translation into Russian done by the Russian poet Samuel Marshak.

“В горах мое сердце. Дынне я там.
По следу оленя лечу по скалам.
Гоню я оленя, пугаю козу.
В горах мое сердце, а сам я внизу.
Прощай, моя родина, север, прощай!
Отечество славы и доблести край.
По белому свету судьбою гоним
Навеки останусь я сыном твоим.”

Which of the translations did you like more?

12. Listening and comprehension.

English is a language of international communication. A. Rybak, born in Belarus, now is living in Norway, represented his country on Eurovision with an English song and won the first place. Let us listen to his song and enjoy music and poetry. But first look at some words and word combinations from the song. Get their translation. Later you'll write them down in your vocabularies.

- sweethearts – закохани
- to be in love in fairy-tale – бути закоханим у казку
- lose one's mind – втрачати розум
- to be cursed – бути проклятим
- fit high above – підняти на небо
- fall apart – розлучитися
- nowadays – зараз
- find her – знайти її

Listen to the song "Fairytale".

Now look at the text of the song, listen to it once more and fill in the gaps.

Years ago when I was younger
I kinda' liked a girl I knew.
She was mine, and we were ..., (sweethearts)
That was then, but then it's true.

I'm in love with a ... (fairytale)
 Even though it hurts.
 'Cause I don't care if I lose ...; (my mind)
 I'm already cursed.

Every day we started fighting,
 and I couldn't tell you why.
 No one else could make me sadder,
 But no one else could lift me high ... (above).

I don't know what I was doing
 But suddenly we fell (apart).
 Nowadays I cannot (find her)
 But when I do we'll get a brand new start.

I'm in love with a fairytale
 Even though it hurts.
 'Cause I don't care if I lose my mind;
 I'm already cursed.

She's a fairytale,
 Yeah,
 Even though it hurts.
 'Cause I don't care if I lose my mind;
 I'm already cursed".

What is the song about?
 Are the boy and girl together now?
 Does the boy expect to meet his first love again?
 If you like the song, you may learn it and sing.

13. Quiz.

And now we'll organize a quiz. Who knows Great Britain and Ukraine better?

- What parts does GB consist of?
- What is the highest mountain in GB?
- What river does London stand on?
- What is the population of London?
- What is the longest river in Ukraine?
- What big cities of Ukraine do you know?
- What are university cities in GB?
- What is Union Jack?
- What flower is a symbol of England?
- What do Englishmen usually do at five o'clock?
- What is the other name of the Houses of Parliament? (Westminster palace).
- What are the biggest ports in Ukraine?
- What is called the father of London? (Thames)
- How can you get to Great Britain from Ukraine?
- Why is Kyiv called Kyiv?
- When was it founded?
- Where was it founded?
- Who were the founders of Kyiv according to the legend?
- What are the colours of British national flag?
- What do the colours of Ukrainian flag stand for?

14. To sum up.

Our lesson is going to the end. You have worked well today.
 Your marks are good and excellent today.
 Your home assignment is to make up a story about your recent trip to Lviv.

