

Презентация

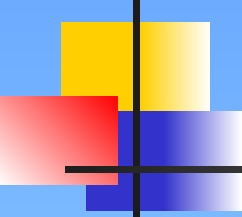
урока-проекта

по английскому языку

в 8 классе

по теме:

"Добро пожаловать
в Россию!"



Цели урока:

- 1) Познавательный аспект- увеличение объёма знаний об особенностях культуры родной страны; знакомство с достопримечательностями Москвы.
- 2) Развивающий аспект- развитие творческих способностей учащихся, способности к сравнению и сопоставлению полученных знаний, способности логически излагать;
- 3) Воспитательный аспект- осознание понятия «Родина»



Задачи урока:

- совершенствование речевых умений по теме;
- совершенствование умений аудировать с целью извлечения необходимой информации;
- совершенствование умений читать текст с детальным пониманием;
- обобщение и систематизация полученных знаний.

Оборудование урока.

Политическая карта мира, России; стенд «Достопримечательности Москвы», видеокассета «Моя деревня», текст для чтения, таблицы для письменной работы.

Ход урока.

1. Начало урока.

Приветствие. Постановка цели.

Teacher(T): Good morning, dear children and guests. We are glad to see you at our lesson "Welcome to Russia!" Every year a lot of people visit Russia. Our country is fantastic! Imagine, that our guests are from different foreign countries. Try to persuade them to visit native land-Russia.

2. Речевая подготовка. (Проводится в режиме T>P1, P2, P3 и т. д.)

There are many different reasons for travelling to Russia. Try name some of them.

Учащиеся заполняют «Word Web».

Why to travel to Russia?



T: What is the best way to see a country? This question as well as many others you would probably keep in mind if you decided to visit it. Advise your foreign friend about some ways of travelling in Russia.

Pupil 1 (P1): I'd like to recommend travelling by
.....(ship, car, plane, etc.)

Pupil 2: You would travel on foot.

3. Презентация проектов.

Привожу примеры индивидуальных проектов учащихся (проекты демонстрируются)

Let's listen Elsa's opinion about travelling in Russia.

Учащаяся предлагает различные виды путешествия по России.

Project "Travelling in Russia"

P1: There are many ways of travelling in our country . First of all, if you want to walk , to see the beautiful countryside, to meet people ,you may have long walks in the country.Such walks are called hikes. Take your rucksacks, don't think about tickets,don't hurry and walk a lot.During such hikes you see a lot of interesting places, sometimes you meet interesting people.



You may travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time. When you go by car, you don't take tickets too, you put all the things you need in a car.



It is comfortable to travel by train and by plane. When you travel by plane, you don't spend a lot of time going from one place to another.

If you want to go to the seaside, you may travel by ship. It is warm, you can swim and enjoy watching white ships. I think that travelling is a very useful thing and you will enjoy all kinds of travelling very much.

T.: Russia is one of the biggest countries in the world. It has its own national symbols, emblems. It is a country of very old traditions. I think that before planning travelling to Russia foreign friends would probably like to get as much information as possible.

Гостям предлагается основная информация о России.



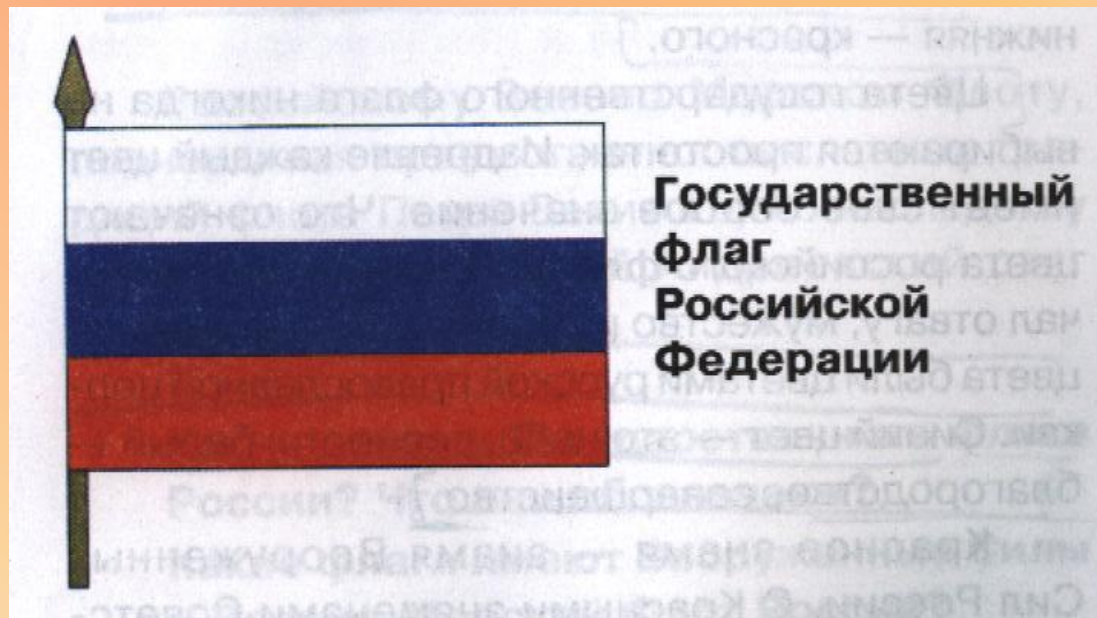
Project “Russia”

P.2: Russia is one of the biggest countries in the world. It is situated in Europe and Asia.



Its total area is over 17 million square kilometres . The population of Russia is about 150 million people.

Russia has a double-headed eagle as its symbol. It was introduced in Russia in 1497 by Tsar Ivan III. The national flag of Russia is made up of three stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes nobility and revelation. The blue stripe symbolizes courage, generosity and love and the red stripe symbolizes loyalty and honesty. Besides, there are other national symbols, such as St. Andrew's flag and St. George the Victorious.



According to old traditions, a guest should always be welcomed with the symbol of lifegiving food- bread and salt.

The beauty of the ancient towns, their historical and architectural monuments, the gilded domes of the cathedrals, and the autumnal gold of the forests attract tourists from all over the world.

The singing of chastushkas used to be an important part of Russian rural holidays and parties. In many places they are still popular.

T.: People who plan to travel should decide what things to take. That's why they should know about the weather conditions in different seasons in our country.

О погодных условиях в разное время года рассказывает следующий ученик.

Project “Seasons in Russia”

P.3: Winter, spring, summer and autumn are the seasons of the year. December, January and February are winter months. The weather is cold, usually it snows. The days are short and the nights are long. You can see snow everywhere.



March, April and May are spring months, the weather is fine, it is warm. Sometimes it rains but as usual the sun shines brightly.



June, July and August are summer months. We are hot or warm. June is the first month of summer. We have the longest day and the shortest night of the year on the 21st - 22nd of June. August is the last summer month. Sometimes it is cold in August.



T: Tastes differ, says one popular proverb. Every country has its own traditional dishes, what about meals in Russia?

Предлагается информация о традициях приёма пищи в России и традиционных русских блюдах.



Project “Russian Meals”

P4: The usual meals in Russia are breakfast, dinner and supper. As a rule people have breakfast at 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. Children and grown-ups are fond of pancakes. Then you have a cup of tea with milk or lemon or coffee and a ham and cheese sandwich.



At about 1 or 2 p.m. we have dinner. It often consists of three courses. For the first course we eat chicken soup, cabbage soup (shchi), borsch, mushroom soup or fish - soup. For the second course Russians eat different kinds of salad (meat salad, fish salad, vegetable salad), fried, boiled or stewed meat or fish. For the third course we have a glass of juice, a piece of cake or a pie.

In the evening we have supper. Some people prefer mashed potatoes with pickled or fresh vegetables.

A special Russian dish is “pyelmeni”, a kind of ravioli in small cases of pasta containing meat.



Далее проводится обсуждение традиционных русских блюд, которые учащиеся хотели бы предложить иностранным гостям (Работа проводится в режиме Т>Р₁, Р₂,Р₃ и т.д.)

T: What Russian dishes would you advise your friends? Why?

P₁: I'd advise blini. They are tasty!

P₂: I'd recommend okroshka. I'd fantastic! Etc.

T: Traditions. They make a nation special. To my mind many foreigners come to Russia to learn about our traditions and to take part in a celebration.

Путешествуя, иностранные гости могут принять участие в русских праздниках. Предлагаем информацию о некоторых из них.

**September, October and November are autumn months.
The weather is changeable. It often rains.**



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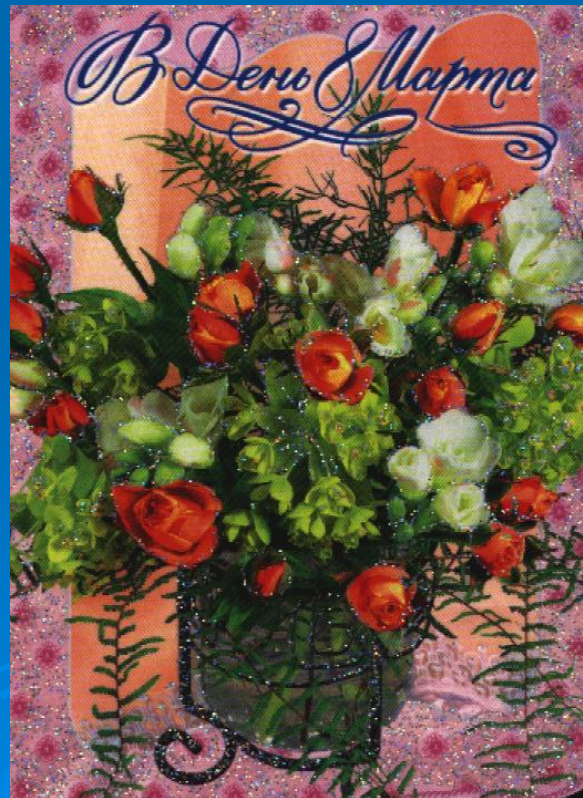
Project “Holidays in Russia”

P₅: There are some special dates and events in the life of our country.

These dates are: Victory Day, May Day, Constitution Day, Independence Day. These are national holidays. The most memorable date is Victory Day.



**It is celebrated on the 9 th
of May. On this day we celebrate the anniversary of the
victory over fascism in the Great Patriotic War.
May Day is celebrated as the day of solidarity of the
workers of the world. Women's Day, celebrated on
the 8th of March, is like Mother's
Day in Great Britain.**



Some holidays are of religious origin . They are Christmas and Easter . In Russia Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. At Christmas people celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. Easter symbolizes the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

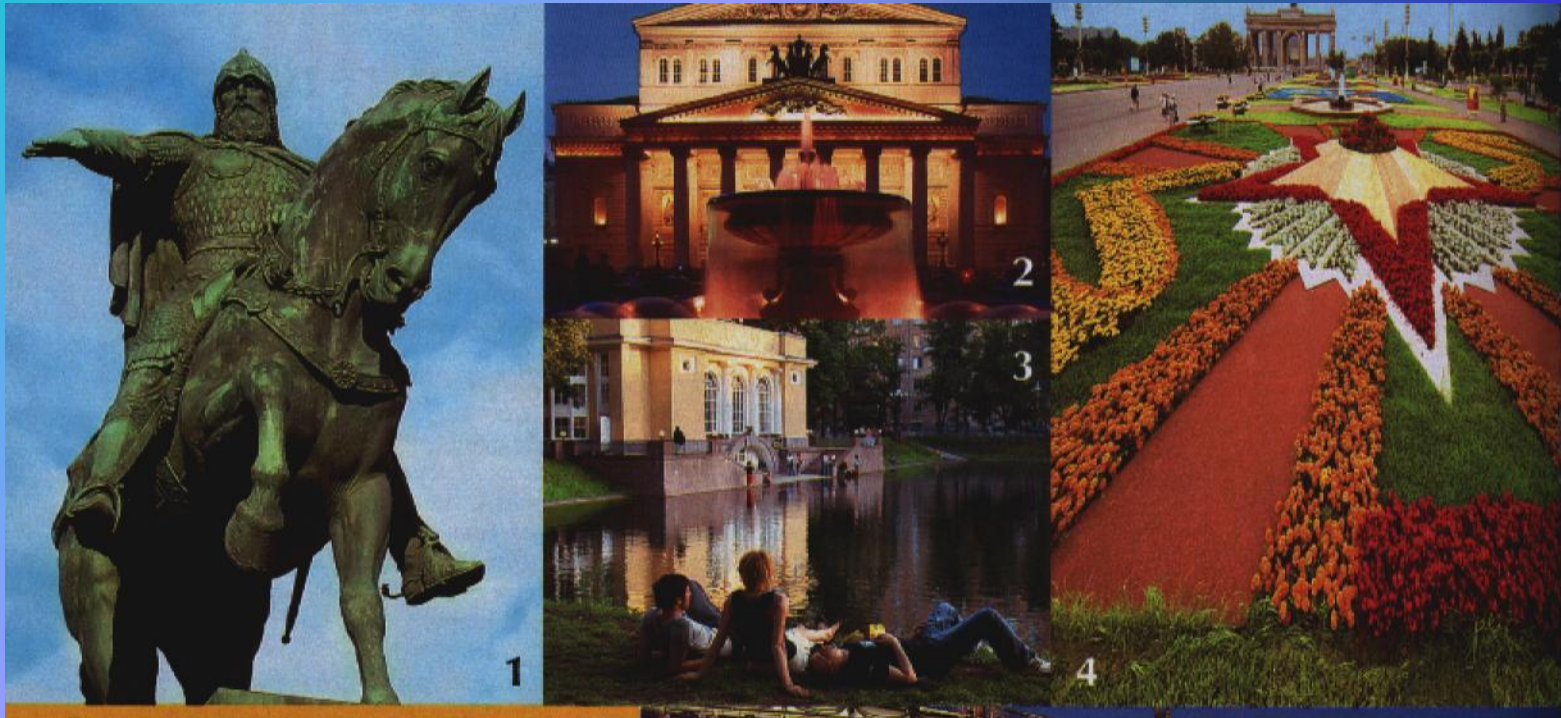


T.: There are many places to see in our country. What cities would you advice your friends to visit in Russia?

Следующий проект рассказывает о нашей столице.

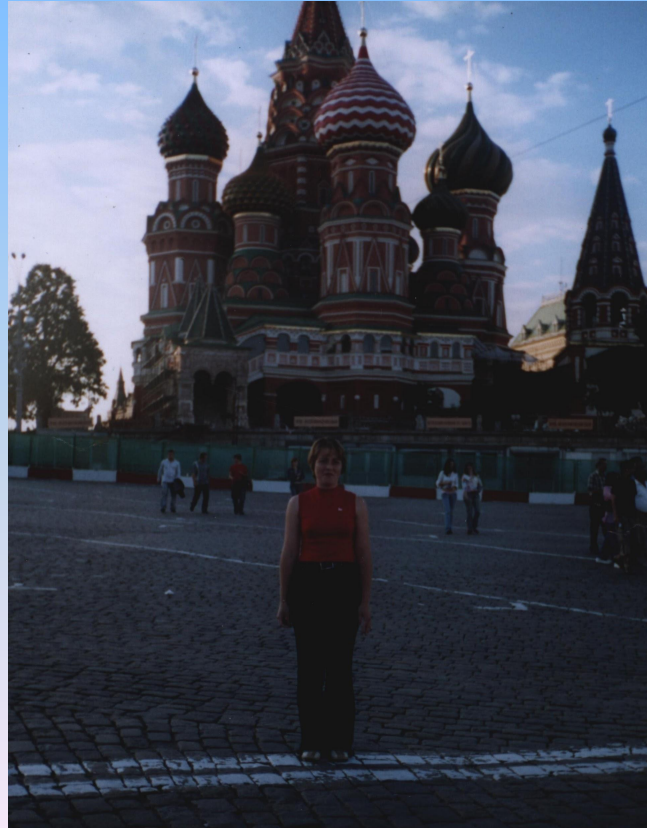
Project "Moscow"

P.6: Moscow is the capital of Russia. It's one of the biggest and most beautiful cities in the world. The population of the city is about 9 million people . Moscow is a political center , where the government of our country works. Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruky.



Moscow is an industrial center, too. There are many factories and industrial plants in it.

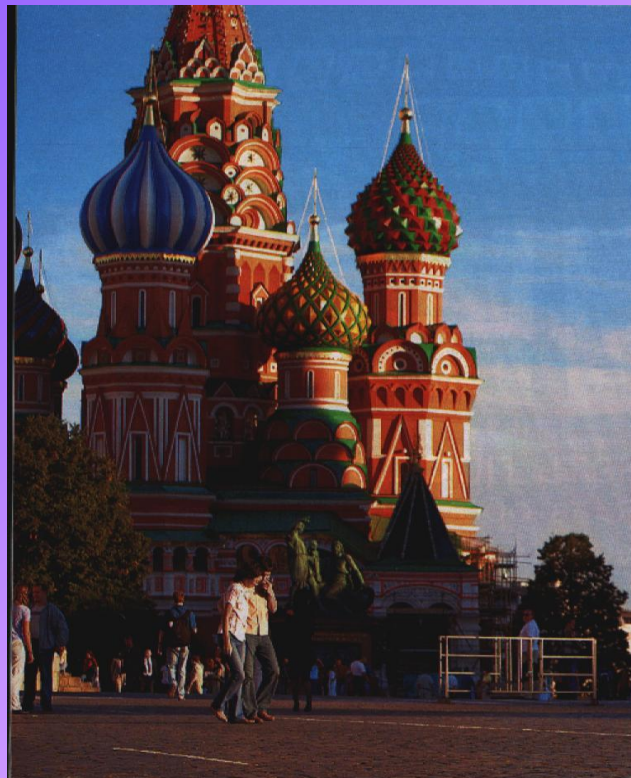
Moscow is a cultural center . There are a lot of theatres , museums, institutes, libraries and cinemas in Moscow. They are different means of public transport in Moscow. They are trams, buses, trolley-buses, taxis, the underground. There are many places of interest in Moscow, the heart of our country, is dear not only to Moscowites, but to all Russians.



Учащиеся предлагают гостям осмотреть достопримечательности столицы (Режим работы Т, Р₁, Р₂, Р₃ и т.д.)

T: What sights of our capital world you recommend to the foreidners?

(The Kremlin, Red Square, State Moscow University, the Moscow Metro, the Central Stadium in Luzhniki, Gorky Central Park, the Children's Musical Theatre, the Battle of Borodino Panorama Museum, the Museum of History, the Bolshoi Theatre, the Thetyakov Art Gallery, the Pushkin Fine Art Museum, the Central Military Museum.



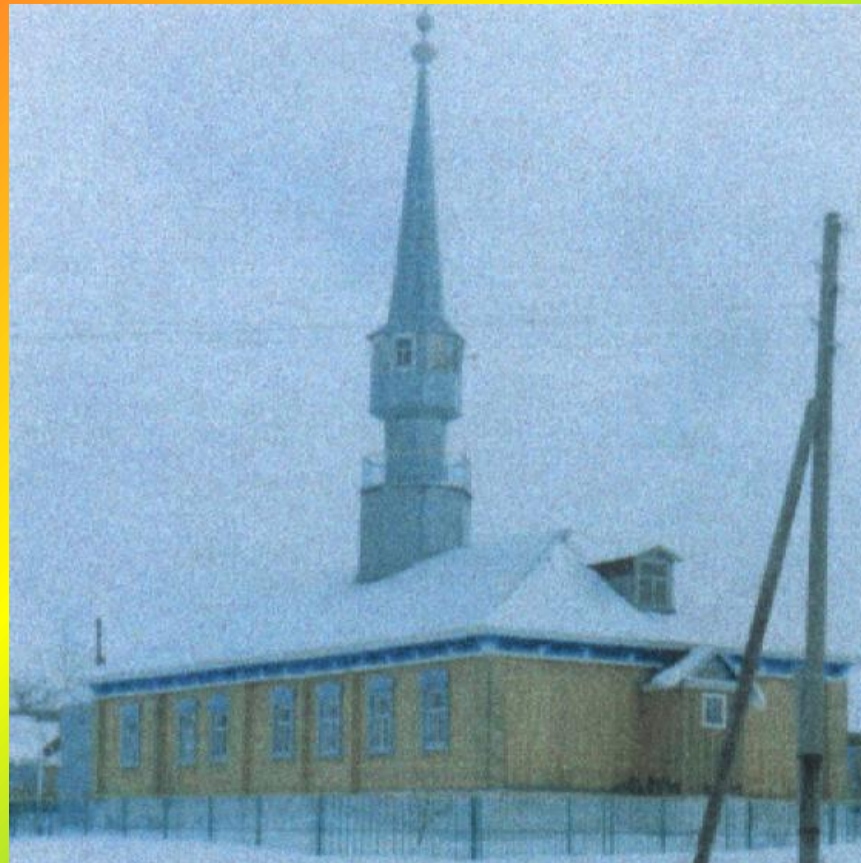
Project "My village"

I live in Atlash. Atlash is old, but beautiful village. It was founded in 1557. Also my Native village is 450 years old. Atlash is not very large. There are about 1200 people, who live here.



I like my village because it's my birthplace. There are no theatres, multistoreyed houses and broad avenues in my village, but still I do like it because I was born here, my parents live here and I've spent here almost all my life.

There are shops, a school, a club, a hospital, a chemist's shop, two monuments a park, a mechet in our village.



various scents which depend on a season: in summer it is a smell of fresh grass and flowers, in winter it is a smell of frost and snow which covers everything with its white thick duvet. My village becomes especially beautiful in early spring when there is a great many flowers. This time I like to tramp down the streets.



It's a pity we have no concert-halls or theatres, but some great singers from Tatarstan, such as Salavat Fathetdinov, Z. Bilalov, Z. Sharifullina have been in our village.

We have a lot of opportunities to go in for sports, because there are 3 stadiums in the village.

I want it always to be beautiful and clean. I'll do everything for my village.



5. Заполнение таблицы.

Учащиеся письменно заполняют таблицу, сравнивая культуры Британии и России.

T.: Now you know many interesting facts about the UK and our foreign friends have got some useful information about our country. What do you know about the travel habits of people in Britain and your country? Complete the Link List.

	In Russia	In the UK
Reasons for travelling		
The most popular places for travelling		

*VIII. Заключительный этап урока.
Подводятся итоги урока.*

