**МОУ «Средняя общеобразовательная школа г.Ершова Саратовской области имени Героя Советского Союза Зуева. М.А.»**

**Конспект урока английского языка в 8 классе**

**«Шекспир. Из истории возникновения театра»**

**УМК О.И.Афанасьева, И.В.Михеева, К.М.Баранова, Английский язык**

**Учебник «Rainbow English»**

**Учитель английского языка**

**первой категории**

**Зайчкина Н.В.**

**2022г.**

 Тема: “Shakespeare. From the history of the theatre”

Тип урока: комбинированный урок

 Цель: совершенствование лексико-грамматических навыков устной речи.

 Задачи:

 1. Закреплять и расширять объём знаний учащихся по теме.

 2. Учить учащихся высказывать мнение, аргументируя его и используя устойчивые выражения.

 3. Совершенствовать навыки чтения, аудирования, говорения.

 4. Обучать монологической речи по теме.

 5. Совершенствовать навыки работы в парах.

 6. Воспитывать у учащихся любовь к театру, стремление посещать театр.

 Оборудование: раздаточный материал, иллюстрационный материал, мультимедийные средства обучения (проектор, компьютер, экран для показа презентации по теме «Театр».)

План урока

1.Организационный момент. Мотивация учебной деятельности учащихся.

Good morning!

How are you? (Fine,thanks. How are you?)

Fine. Thanks. Sit down, please.

Who is on duty today? (Dialogue)

Постановка цели и задач.

All people sometimes have free time. How do they spend it? What kinds of entertainment do you know? How do you spend your free time? (Слайд. Маски) What shall we speak about today?

Weꞌ ll speak about theatre. There are two kinds of masks (happy and sad). Choose one mask which reflects your mood now.

2.Актуализация знаний.

«Ключевые слова»

--- What do the marked words mean? What helped you to understand them: a) the way they look and sound or b) the context? What words do we need to speak about the history of a theatre? (drama, comedy, tradegy, dialogue, circus, dramatist) «Кластер»:выполнение на доске аппликации в виде цветка из лепестков с написанными ответами.

--- Say the same in one word ( на слайде определения слов из текста)

3. Первичное усвоение новых знаний. Say which of these ideas are in the text? (По группам –список идей. Выбрать идеи, отражённые в тексте. Для подтверждения предложения из текста)

4.Проверка понимания. (Ответы на вопросы по тексту)

5. Первичное закрепление. «Перепутанные логические цепочки» (работа парах: составление диалогов) , «Пазлы» (работа группах : составление текста(абзацы в логической последовательности))

6.Поиск и коррекция ошибок. «Составь свой текст» ( воспроизведение текста)

7.Информация о домашнем задании.

And your **hometask** is to be ready to speak about the History of entertainment and the first theatres (ex.11 p.58.)

8.Рефлексия

Now, our lesson is going to be over. We have done a good job today.

What can you tell about our lesson? Was it interesting? What have you known?

( It was interesting. I like this lesson. It was very an interesting presentation.

I want to read Shakespeare in original.) Thank you for your answers.

What mask do you choose now( a sad or) a happy one? Which mask reflects your mood now? Show me your mood...I’m really pleased all the students were great, let's applaud.

10.Подведение итогов.

 All of you worked hard today.

Of course you get excellent marks .

Я желаю вам, чтобы вы почаще надевали счастливую маску!

Виды речевой деятельности: чтение, аудирование, монологическая и диалогическая речь.

Режим работы: индивидуальный, фронтальный.

Виды упражнений: языковые, условно-речевые.

Технологии: информационно-коммуникативная, компьютерная, технология эвристического обучения.

Методы: коммуникативный, интерактивный.

Формы: индивидуальные, парные.

**УУД:** *Личностные:* -формирование ответственного отношения к обучению, готовности к саморазвитию, самообразованию;

-формирование коммуникативной компетенции в сотрудничестве со сверстниками;

-формирование устойчивой учебно-познавательной мотивации и интереса к обучению.

*Регулятивные:* -осуществление регулятивных действий самонаблюдения, самоконтроля, самооценки в процессе коммуникативной деятельности на иностранном языке;

-формирование умения оценивать значимость и смысл учебной деятельности для себя самого, расход времени и сил, вклад личных усилий, понимание причины успеха/неудачи.

*Коммуникативные: -*формирование собственного мнения и позиции,

-организация и планирование учебного сотрудничества с учителем и со сверстниками.

*Познавательные:* умение адекватно, осознанно и произвольно строить речевое высказывание в устной речи.

Межпредметные связи: МХК, музыка,русский язык, литература.

**Ход урока**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Teacher’s activity** | **Students’ activity** |
| **I.****Организаци-онный момент** | Good morning, students!I am glad to see you. Sit down, please.Who is on duty today? On your desks there are two kinds of masks. Choose one mask which reflects your mood now. | Good morning, teacher!We are glad to see you too.Dialog.  |
| **II. Проверка домашнего задания. Установка на урок** | All people sometimes have free time. How do they spend it? How do you spend your free time? How do people in big cities spend their free time? Tell your variants. Write on the colored leaves. | Students answer.- Go to the cinema, theatre, zoo…(выполнение на доске аппликации в виде цветка из лепестков с написанными ответами)  |
| **III.****Тема урока** | Look at the board, please.( Видеонарезка по теме «Театр» ***слайд1)***I hope, you’ve already understood, what is the topic of our lesson?Yes, that’s right.***Слайд2***Please, read this quotation. ***Слайд 3***“All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players”. W.Shakespeare *(на доске)*Весь мир – театр, и люди в нем актеры. В. ШекспирShakespeare is considered a founder of the theatre. | -The topic of our lesson is “From the history of the theatre” |
| **IV.****Активизация лексики по теме «Театр»** | **Фонетическая разминка.**- Now I’d like you to train some sounds and words ***Слайд 4*** | Students listen аnd repeat words after teather |
| **V. Работа с текстом :****чтение текста, выполнение заданий** | Now we shall read the text about the history of the theatre. P.56 ex.4, ***Слайд 5,6*** *(изображения театра)* P.57 ex.5(say the same thing using one word) ***Слайд 7***P.57 ex.6 | Students reed the text and do the task before the text (Say which of the ideas are not in it).Answer the questions |
| **VI.****Релаксация****Диалоги** | Are you tired? We will have a rest . In the theatre it calls enterval? ***Слайд 8 (****изображениe фойе)*During the interval people walk in the foyer, talk about performance and visit buffet. ***Слайд 9 (****изображение буфета)* | Yes, we are. |
| Now I offer you to act the dialogs in the foyer.You have 3 minutes to relax and visit the buffet. | -Did you watch the musical yesterday?-Yes, I did. It’s very different from what I had seen before. -The music was fascinating and the plot was thrilling, but frankly speaking I didn’t like the acting.----------------------------------Have you seen “Gone with the Wind”?-Yes, I have.-What’s your opinion? Is it worth seeing?-It’s one of the best plays I’ve ever seen. I was greatly impressed by it.----------------------------------Hello! Haven’t seen you for ages. How are you?-I’m fine, thank you! And what about you?-Fine, too! Has your dream come true?-Yes, I’m an actress at a drama theatre, besides I sometimes play small roles in films.-I’m happy for you.-Thank you. |
| **VII.** **Закрепление новой лексики** | P.60 ex.3 Complete the text with the « theatre words» | 1theatre 2.dramas 3. Audience 4.tragedies 5.comedies 6.actors |
| **VIII. Проектная работа «Большой театр»**  | There are many famous theatres all over the world . ***Слайд 10,11,12*** For example Convent Garden ,Classical Peking Opera of China,Classical Peking Opera of China, The Sydney Opera House, The Kabukiza Japanese Theater Now I offer you to listen about the theatre nowadays: ***Слайд 13,14***the presentation “The history of the Bolshoi theatre”. Enjoy the presentation and then be ready to answer the questions. (Учащиеся получают карточки с вопросами) | Презентация о Большом театре (2ученика)Answer the questions |
| **IX. Theatre Rules:** | Sometimes you will go to the theatre. Lets reed the rules of behavior. ***Слайд 15****(правила поведения в театре)* | Read. |
| **X. Рефлексия** |  Now, our lesson is going to be over. We have done a good job today. I think you have known much interesting.What can you tell about our lesson? Was it interesting? What have you known? Thank you for your answers. | It was interesting.I like this lesson.I like the play.It was very interesting presentation.I want to read Shakespeare in original.  |
| **XI. Подведение итогов. Домашнее задание.** | All of you worked hard today.Of course you get excellent marks .Each student has two masks on the desk: a sad and a happy one. Which mask reflects your mood in the end of the lesson. Show me your mood...I’m really pleased all the students were great, let's applaud. And your **hometask** is to tell a brief review on the History of theatres ex.11 p.58. Я желаю вам, чтобы вы почаще надевали счастливую маску! ***Слайд 16*** |  |

**The Bolshoi Theatre**

The Bolshoi Theatre is the theatre of the Russian national opera and classical ballet. It is one of the oldest and biggest theatres in Russia. People sometimes call it shortly "The Bolshoi" and it is situated in the central part of Moscow. Originally it was an Imperial theatre.

 The architect who designed the building of The Bolshoi was Joseph Bovet. It was built between 1821 and 1824. Since then, the building was rebuilt several times. However, it kept its original imperial decorations.

 The hall was divided into five circles for 2000 spectators. The interior of the theatre is magnificent.

It has been the site for many notable premiers. Among them: Rachmaninoff’s “Aleko”, Mussorgsky’s “Boris Godunov”, Tchaikovsky’s “The Voyevoda” and “Mazeppa”. Ballet repertoire includes Tchaikovsky’s “Swan Lake”, Prokofiev’s “Romeo and Juliet”, Adam’s “Giselle” and several others. Many productions are based on classical works of Russian composers. However, the works of such Italian composers as Verdi, Rossini and Puccini are also staged.

The Bolshoi Theatre is well-known throughout the world. It is visited by tourists and guests of Moscow very often.

**Questions**

1. Is the Bolshoi Theatre- the theatre of the Russian national

a)opera and classical ballet b) drama?

2.Who designed the building of the theatre?

 a) M. Kazakov b) O. Bovet

3.When it was built ?

 a) 1824 b) 1843

4. How many seats are there in the theatre?

 a)2000 b) 1000

5. What ballet was staged there?

 a) «Oscar» b) «Swan Lake»

6. Where Is The Bolshoi Theatre well-known?

 a) in the world b) in our country