

Открытый урок

План конспект урока по теме

## «THE EMBLEMS OF BRITAIN »

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Технологическая карта урока по теме: THE EMBLEMS OF BRITAIN

Тип занятия: комбинированный урок

Форма организации обучения: учебное занятие

Цель занятия : развитие иноязычной лингвистической компетенции

План занятия:

- 1 Организационный момент;
- 2 Фонетическая зарядка;
- 3 Речевая зарядка;
- 4 Актуализация знаний;
- 5 Введение нового материала;
- 6 Первичное закрепление;
- 7 Рефлексия;
- 8 Подведение итогов занятия

Ход занятия:

Образовательные задачи занятия:

- 1 Формировать знания по теме: «THE EMBLEMS OF BRITAIN»
  - 2 Активизация лексических единиц, развитие навыков чтения на английском языке.
  - 3 Актуализировать ранее полученные знания
  - 4 Осуществлять поиск и использование информации по теме «THE EMBLEMS OF BRITAIN»
- ОК 4: осуществлять поиск и использование информации
- ОК 6: работать в коллективе и команде;

Развивающие задачи занятия:

- 1 развивать умение анализировать, самостоятельно делать выводы и устанавливать причинно-следственные связи;
- 2 развивать познавательный интерес к предмету, мотивацию к изучению предмета, развивать коммуникативные компетенции;

3 развивать самостоятельность обучающихся, умения преодолевать трудности в учении в ходе изучения нового материала;

4 развитие критического мышления;

Воспитательные задачи занятия:

1 воспитание усидчивости и культуры учебного труда

2 воспитание стремления к преодолению трудностей

3 воспитание гуманности, чувства коллективизма, чувства такта при общении с сокурсниками;

4. воспитание толерантности;

Структура занятия:

1. Организационный момент

Приветствие, проверка присутствующих. 2мин

Объяснение хода занятия.

Good morning boys and girls!

How are you?

What date is it today?

What day of the week is it today?

Who is absent?

Определение целей занятия:

Today we have the lesson on the topic:

«THE EMBLEMS OF BRITAIN»

We shall learn new words and translate the text.

2. Фонетическая зарядка 4мин:

Oo Soon, spoon, tool, pool, too, zoo, look, took, good, hook, brook ,book.

Методы и приемы:

Определение целей занятия (для мотивации учебной деятельности)

Цель этапа: подготовить обучающихся к активной совместной деятельности

Методы и приемы: Умение слышать фонемы и правильно произносить слова

Цель этапа: Развитие фонематического слуха

3. Речевая зарядка: 12мин

Методы и приемы:

1.What department do you study at?

2.What will you become after graduating from the college?

3. What century do we live in?
4. On what days do you get up later than usual?
5. At what time must you leave home so as not to be late for the lesson?
6. What classes have you today?
7. In what way do you prefer to spend your days off?

4. Грамматическая зарядка:

We spend much time together.

Актуализация знаний: 15мин In Britain the Queen is the Head of State,

1 Умение применять ранее полученные знания в новых ситуациях;

2 Развитие познавательной активности.

Цель этапа: Развитие и понимание речи на слух

Методы и приемы: Наглядный – развитие

In fact she doesn't rule the country as she has no power. She travels about the United Kingdom, meets different people and visits schools, hospitals and other special places. So do all the members of the Royal Family: the Queen's husband, her son Prince Charles, the Queen's daughter Princess Anne and Princess Margaret, the Queen's sister.

At the beginning of the 20th century many countries all over the world were ruled by Britain. Among them were the British colonies and they were all part of the British Empire.

But in 1949 Britain and the former colonies founded the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth includes many countries such as Canada, Australia,

New Zealand and others. The Queen of Great Britain is also the Head of the Commonwealth and the Queen of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The real power in the country belongs to the British Parliament and to the British Government

. The British Parliament has two houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Lords does not have much power but it is very important as it can discuss and change laws, it can delay laws too. The House of Commons makes laws about the policy of the country, taxes and many other things. Введение нового материала :25мин New words consists of struggle daughter according to badge ancient settle pitch surprise

2. Read the text and match the countries and emblems 10мин England Scotland daffodil thistle

наблюдательности, повышение внимания к изучаемому вопросу, развитие познавательной активности

Цель этапа: Формирование знаний Методы и приемы: Метод стимулирования интереса к учению

Формирование умений находить главное Цель этапа: Мотивация учебной деятельности, объединение обучающихся и преподавателя в совместную учебную деятельность. Методы и приемы:

Репродуктивный Northern Ireland Wales rose red dragon Shamrock Red hand

Первичное закрепление: 10мин

Translate into English:

Символ Англии красная роза. Красная роза была символом Ланкастров, а белая символом Йорков. Это были две семьи, которые сражались за унаследование трона в «Войне роз» Это соперничество закончилось свадьбой Генри7 и принцессы Элизабет. С тех пор красная роза стала символом Англии.

Рефлексия:

10мин Questions:

1. What is the national emblem of England?
2. Why did the English adopt this emblem?
3. What is the national emblem of Scotland?
4. Why did the Scots choose the thistle for their national emblem?
5. Why did the daffodil become the emblem of Wales?
6. Who is patron saint of the Irish?
7. What is the national emblem of Irish and why?

Подведение итогов занятия, выставление оценок

2мин Home task

learn by heart the text

Цель этапа: Контроль понимания текста

Методы и приемы: Интонационно-слуховой, развитие слуховой памяти и внимания

Цель этапа: Мотивация понимания основного содержания текста

Методы и приемы: Самоанализ обучающихся

Цель этапа: Реализация задач обучения

Методы и приемы: Словесный

Цель этапа: Стимулировать последующую познавательную деятельность обучающихся

Supplement 1

## THE EMBLEMS OF BRITAIN

You know that the United Kingdom consists of four parts. Each part has its own emblem. The emblem of England is a rose. It has become a symbol of the country since the time of War between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists, the two contending Houses for the English throne (1455- 1485). The red rose was the emblem of Lancaster, the white rose was that of York. The struggle between the Roses came to an end with the marriage of Henry VII, a Lancastrian, to Princess Elisabeth, daughter of Edward IV, a Yorkist. Since then the red rose has been the national emblem of England. The thistle is the national emblem of Scotland. There is a legend according to which this plant came to be chosen as a badge. In very ancient times the Norsemen once landed somewhere on the east of Scotland. They wanted to settle in the country. The Scots assembled with their arms and positioned themselves behind the river Tay, the largest river in Scotland. As they arrived late in the day, weary and tired after a long march, they pitched their camp and rested, not expecting the enemy before

the next day. The Norsemen however were near. They crossed the river Tay, intending to take the Scots by surprise and kill them in their sleep. They took off their shoes so as to make the least noise possible. But one of the Norsemen stepped on a thistle. The sudden and sharp pain he felt caused him to shout. The alarm was given in the Scottish camp. The Scots won Victory over the Norsemen, and they adopted the thistle as their national emblem. Welshmen all over the world celebrate St. David's Day by wearing either leeks or daffodils. The link between the leek and St. David is the belief that he lived, according to the legend, for several years on bread and wild leeks. The daffodil is also closely associated with St. David's Day, due to the belief it flowers on that day. It became an alternative to the Leek as a Welsh emblem in the present century, because some thought the leek vulgar. The little shamrock is the national emblem of the Irish. Every Irishman wears this national emblem on St. Patrick's Day, March 17. It is worn in memory of St. Patrick, Ireland's patron saint. According to legend St. Patrick used a small green shamrock as an illustration of the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish. Another Legend goes back to the viking raids. It says that many years ago two viking chieftains went with their men in two big boats to Ireland, the first chieftain's name was O'Neill. The other name is unknown. «The first of us to touch the Irish land will be the king of it», they agreed. At last they were near the Irish coast. The two boats were going faster and faster. But the boat of O'Neill was not so fast as the boat of the other chieftain. When the boats were quickly approaching the coast, O'Neill cut off his right hand and threw it over to the land. His hand touched the land and he became the king of Ireland. Now we can see a shamrock and red hand on the emblem of Ireland.