

Муниципальное бюджетное общеобразовательное учреждение  
средняя общеобразовательная школа №6 г. Георгиевска  
Ставропольского края

*План - конспект*

*Урока по теме*



**“SHAKESPEARE’S LAND”**

***(“Земля Шекспира” )***

***(8 класс)***

Учитель английского языка – Э. С. Аракелян

Английский язык, 8 класс

## **Тема: «Shakespeare's Land»**

*учитель Аракелян Э. С., учитель английского языка МОУ СОШ №6 города Георгиевска Ставропольского края, учитель высшей квалификационной категории, почётный работник общего образования РФ, победитель всероссийского конкурса ПНПО 2009*

### **Цели урока:**

- систематизировать знания, умения и навыки по всем видам речевой деятельности по тем «Shakespeare's land»
- ознакомить учащихся с жизнью и творчеством Вильяма Шекспира.

### **Задачи урока:**

- обучить диалогическому и монологическому высказыванию с использованием активной лексики;
- развивать творческую активность учащихся.

### **Средства обучения и оборудование:**

-портрет Шекспира, интерактивная доска, мультимедийный проектор, карточки с заданиями, видео ролик – «Детство Шекспира», презентация, музыкальное оформление.

**Тип урока:** комбинированный.

### **Ход урока:** (Приветствие. Постановка цели)

Hello, dear girls and boys. I am glad to welcome you at our party devoted to William Shakespeare, a famous English writer, one of the most outstanding personalities in the world literature.

### **Речевая разминка.**

*Учитель показывает портрет Шекспира на интерактивной доске и задаёт несколько вопросов.*

T: Who is it?

P: It is William Shakespeare.

T: Right! What is he?

P: He is a poet (a dramatist, a writer).

T: Thank you! What language did William Shakespeare speak?

P-: He spoke English.

T: Is he an English or American poet?

P: He is an English poet.

T: Good. Shakespeare was a great English dramatist.

T: I am proud of you! Well done!

### **Тренировка языковой подготовки.**

T: I want you to learn some new words and talk about William Shakespeare and the theatre. First, read the sentences and guess what the underlined words mean.

**Read and guess what the underlined words mean.**

Учитель на интерактивной доске (с помощью инструмента **цвет**) выделяет нужные слова, а ученики определяют значение этих слов (приложение 1).



ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 1.

- 1) He makes gloves. He is a glove-maker Shakespeare's father was a glove-maker.
- 2) Their company was not big. There were four of The Royal Shakespeare Company is well-known all over the world.
- 3) Young people from 13 to 19 years old are called teenagers.
- 4) He has not done anything criminal. He is not criminal. Prison is a place for punishing criminals. He is the country's most wanted criminal.
- 5) Would you like a book of poetry for your birthday.

**Тренировка навыков монологической речи.**

(На интерактивной доске через созданную заранее ссылку с помощью инструментов **Аудио- и видео-вложения** переходим на просмотр видеофильма "Shakespeare's Birth and Schooling", 'The Globe Theatre'). Отображаем видео - изображение статично, чтобы иметь возможность для обсуждения, и делаем записи на доске. Ученики записывают вопросы к фрагментам фильма с помощью инструмента записи на доске, а учитель корректирует составленные вопросы и добавляет информацию. Вопросы можно сохранить и распечатать для учащихся (приложение 2).

T. Now I'll ask you some questions and you'll try to answer them.  
What can you say about Shakespeare's birthplace and parents?

P1: William Shakespeare, the great English poet and dramatist, was born on April 23, 1564 in the town of Stratford-on-Avon. His father, John Shakespeare was a rich citizen whose business was making and selling leather gloves. His mother, Mary Arden, was the daughter of a farmer. William was the eldest of eight children; he went to a grammar school in Stratford and had quite a good education. There he learned to love reading. When he was 13 he left school and began to help his father in the trade. During that years he may have helped his father in the family business or he may have been a country schoolmaster for a time, we don't know exactly.

T: While still a teenager, William married Anne Hathaway. She was a farmer's daughter and she was some years older than himself.  
How many children had they?

P2: During these years Shakespeare had three children: Susannah, the eldest, then twins - a son, Hamnet, and another girl, Judith.

T: As you know he was glad when groups of actors visited Stratford. He wanted to be an actor and to write plays.

T: Who wants to tell something about what did he like to do when he was young?

P3: There were no theatres in England in those times. Groups of actors travelled from town to town showing performances in the street. Sometimes actors came to Stratford-on-Avon. The boy went to see all their shows and liked them very much. He wanted to become an actor. Sometimes he wrote little plays and staged them with his friends. When he was twenty-one, William went to work in London, leaving Anne and the children at home. We don't know exactly why he did it. Some people say that the reason was his love of poetry and theatre. In London he joined a group of actors.

He began to work in London holding the horses of those people who came to see the plays at the theatre.

T: Some years later Shakespeare began to write plays.

T: Did his parents guess that their son would be such an important figure in English poetry and drama?

P4: His parents did not even guess that their son would be such an important figure in English poetry and drama and that his plays would still be acted for hundred years later in England and all over the world. By 1592 Shakespeare was an important member of well-known company.

T: What can you say about the famous Globe Theatre and what most of his plays were there performed?

P5: In 1599 the famous Globe Theatre was built on the south bank of the river Thames. It was a round building with the stage in the center, open to the sky. If it was raining, the actors got wet; if the weather was too bad, there was no performance at all. It became the first professional theatre. In that theatre most of his plays were performed such as "Othello", "Hamlet", "Romeo and Juliet", "King Lear". It became the first professional theatre. Shakespeare showed the real life and relations between people. Love and death, friendship and treason, devotion and lie are the main ideas of his plays.

T: Why did he return to Stratford?

P6: By 1603 Shakespeare was the leading poet and dramatist of his time. He continued to write for the next ten years. In 1613 he finally stopped writing and went to live in Stratford. where he died and was buried in Holy Trinity Church two days later. Shakespeare's burial is recorded in Stratford's parish register as having taken place on 25 April 1616.

T: On the stone of Shakespeare's grave are the lines

Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear  
To dig the dust enclosed here.  
Blest be the man that spares these stones  
And curst be he that moves my bones.

His plays and poems were translated into many foreign languages. People all over the world enjoy them. As for me, I like Shakespeare's sonnets very much. They tell about great love and beautiful dame and a man is a knight. They are ordinary people but great love makes their feelings beautiful.

Shakespeare's works will always be interesting for all people.

### Знакомство с названиями произведений Шекспира

T: You know that Shakespeare wrote a lot of plays for the theatre: tragedies and comedies. A tragedy is a serious play or book that ends sadly, especially with the death of the main character. For example, «Hamlet» is one of the best-known Shakespeare's tragedies. A comedy is a play or a film is intended to entertain people and make them laugh. Look at the list of Shakespeare's great plays. Guess which of them are tragedies and which are comedies. Find out what these plays are called in Russian.

T: Children, this is a list of some of Shakespeare's great plays. Guess which of them are tragedies and which are comedies. Find out what these plays are called in Russian.



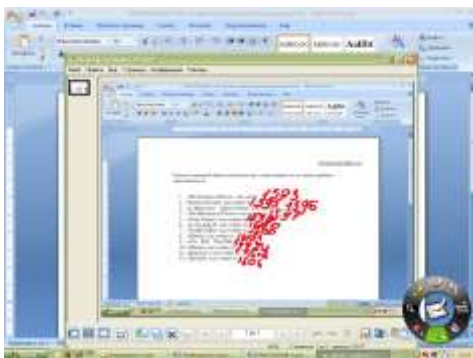
*The Comedy of Errors, Romeo and Juliet, A Midsummer Night's Dream, The Merchant of Venice, Julius Caesar, As You Like It, Twelfth Night, Hamlet, All's Well That Well, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth*

Учащиеся выходят к доске, заносят ответы в таблицу (приложение 3), записи можно стирать с экрана, пь. Это придает учащимся больше уверенности - они знают, что всегда могут вернуться на шаг назад или изменить что-нибудь.

Tragedies	Comedies
<i>Romeo and Juliet (Ромео и Джульетта)</i> <i>Hamlet (Гамлет)</i> <i>Othello (Отелло)</i> <i>King Lear (Король Лир)</i> <i>Macbeth (Макбет)</i> <i>Julius Caesar (Юлий Цезарь)</i>	<i>The Comedy of Errors (Комедия ошибок)</i> <i>Twelfth Night (Двенадцатая ночь)</i> <i>All's Well That Well</i> <i>(Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается)</i> <i>As You Like It (Как вам это нравится)</i> <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i> <i>(Сон в летнюю ночь)</i> <i>The Merchant of Venice</i> <i>(Венецианский купец)</i>

T: Say, when these plays were written.

Ученики называют даты написания пьес и записывают их на месте пробела (приложение 4).



ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 4.

(1593 *The Comedy of Errors*, 1595 *Romeo and Juliet*, 1596 *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, 1597 *The Merchant of Venice*, 1599 *Julius Caesar*, 1600 *As You Like It*, 1600 *Twelfth Night*, 1601 *Hamlet*, 1603 *All's Well That Well*, 1604 *Othello*, 1606 *King Lear*, 1606 *Macbeth*.)

P: «The Comedy of Errors» was written in 1593.

T: Have you heard about any of these plays or read them or seen them at the theatre? Tell your classmates about them.

Ученики рассказывают о тех пьесах, которые они читали или видели, а учитель дополняет их, демонстрируя пролистывание страниц из презентаций, и указывает стрелками соответствие между картинкой и высказыванием (приложение 5)

T: Shakespeare was born and spent a great part of his life in Stratford-upon Avon.

Look at the pictures of Stratford, use the information about the places you see in them and act as a guide. Let your friends be a group of tourists visiting Stratford. Work in small groups.



ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 5.



**Mary Arden's house**

Card1: Mary Arden's house, three miles north-west of Stratford. Here lived Shakespeare's mother. This is a typical farm house of the period.

Card2: Shakespeare's birthplace in Henley Street. John Shakespeare lived and kept his shop in this house. His eight children were born here. Two of them died young.



**Shakespeare's birthplace**



**Shakespeare's schoolroom**

Card3: This is the schoolroom where Shakespeare was educated, as many people believe. It is still in use.

Card4: Anne Hathaway's cottage, a mile from Stratford, where she was born in 1556, and lived until she married William Shakespeare in 1582.



**Anne Hathaway's cottage**



**The Holy Trinity Church**

Card5: This is the Holy Trinity Church where Shakespeare was buried. Visitors coming to Stratford admire the beauty of the church and honour his memory. It's interesting died on his birthday, 23 April, 1616.

Card6: Another memorial to William Shakespeare is the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. The present building was constructed in 1932. The first building was opened on Shakespeare's birthday in 1879 and destroyed by fire in 1926.



**The Royal Shakespeare's Theatre**



**The Bronze Statue of  
Shakespeare**

Card7: The bronze statue of Shakespeare, present to Stratford by Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower in 1888. Shakespeare's figure is high above the ground and on the ground there are small figures of Shakespeare's famous characters.

T: Dear friends, our time is out. Thank you for your active participation. I think you have learned a lot of interesting and useful facts about Shakespeare's life and I think that you liked our lesson.

Thank you very much to everybody. Good luck.