**ОТКРЫТЫЙ УРОК В 9 КЛАССЕ**

**Тема:** «Путешествие по Лондону»

**Оснащение:** Карта Великобритании, картинки с видами Лондона, флаг Великобритании, брошюры к ролевой игре «В турбюро», стенд с журналами «Англия», проигрыватель с пластинкой, магнитофон с записью текста по аудированию, кинопроектор с кинофрагментом «Кто правит Британией?», карточки-опоры для ролевой игры , карточки с тоногруппами.

**Учебные задачи и цель урока:** активизация речемыслительной деятельности учащихся и мобилизация имеющегося у учащихся запаса знаний и умений для участия в ролевой игре, формирование у ребят умения самостоятельно выразить свои мысли, расширение знаний учащихся о стране изучаемого языка.

**Использованная литература:** журналы «Иностранные языки в школе», книга «Английская интонация» А. Нойберта, учебник для 9 класса, учебник «Happy English» (5-6 кл), журналы «Англия», книга «О музыкальной жизни в Британии» сост. Л. В. Осадчук.

Коллаж – наглядное вспомогательное средство обучения, методический прием, который предполагает последовательное наращивание лексического фона какого-либо ключевого понятия и создает таким образом зрительно-смысловой схематический образ рассматриваемого понятия.

ХОД УРОКА

**1) Начало урока. Беседа с дежурным и классом.**

T: Who is on duty today? What date is it today? Who is absent?

(дежурный задает вопросы классу, ребята отвечают).

**2) Фонетическая зарядка. English intonation.**

(Учитель ставит пластинку, класс за диктором тоногруппы).

T: Listen to the announcer, please, and repeat the sentences.

T: Our today’s lesson’s topic is «Sightseeing in London, the Queen’s mode of life, British Government Offices».

**3) Просмотр кинофрагмента «Кто правит Британией?»**

T: Now we’ll watch a short film under the title «Who Rules Britain?». I want you to feel the British spirit and imagine that you are at the parliament session or in the street of London, into a double-decker or on the bank of the Thames. So, let’s watch the film.

(Учащиеся смотрят кинофрагмент).

**4) Беседа о достопримечательностях Лондона.**

T: Now, I want you to answer my questions about the film, you have just seen.

Who can tell me what the most famous sights in London are?

P1: The most famous sights in London are Tower Bridge, Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament and many others.

T: - Thank you. And who wants to tell us about the most famous historical building in London – the Tower of London?

P2: I do. The Tower of London was built in the 11th century. In the past it was a palace, then a state prison, now it’s a museum.

T: - Thank you. What can you tell us about St. Paul’s Cathedral?

P3: St. Paul’s Cathedral is the greatest work of England’s greatest architect , Christopher Wren. It was built between 1675 and 1710.

T: Ok. Trafalgar Square is the centre of the West End of London. Say some words about it.

P4: In the middle of the square one can see Nelson’s Column – a monument to admiral Nelson for his victory in the war against Napoleon. The National Portrait Gallery and the National Gallery are in Trafalgar Square.

T: What can you see in this picture? Tell us about this building some words. (Westminster Abbey)

P5: It’s Westminster Abbey. It is situated near the Houses of Parliament. It is a very beautiful church built in the 11th century.

T: Thank you very much. And now I think it’s time to speak about the British Parliament. Where does it sit? How is the building called? How many members are there in the British Parliament?

P6: The Houses of Parliament is the place where MPs gather together to make laws. The members of each House meet in sessions which begin in the end of October. The settings usually begin at 10 o’clock in the morning.

The members of the House of Commons sit on 2 sides of the hall. The speaker is the Chairman at all the debates in the House of Commons, he is elected by all the members of the House of Commons. He belongs to one of the political parties in Parliament.

**5) Чтение домашнего текста «Whitehall».**

T: Thank you. You’ve seen many government Offices in the film and you will read your home text. Open your books, please, at page 92, ex 23”Whitehall”.

But first of all repeat the new words after me: *the treasure, the war office, the Admiralty, the Banqueting House, the Cenotaph, Downing Street, the Prime Minister, the British Cabinet.*

T: So, let’s read the text. (Дети по очереди читают текст, учитель ставит оценки за чтение)

**6) Ответы на вопросы по домашнему тексту p92, ex 23 + коллаж.**

T: Your next task is to answer my questions about this text. Answering my questions we’ll make a plan of our retelling the text. So, let’s start. Write down in the middle of your copy-book *Whitehall* and do it like this .

1) What is Whitehall? Find the answer in the text.

P1: Whitehall is a street in London where many English Government offices stand.

T: You are right. The second question 2) Where does the street Whitehall run?

P2: It runs from Trafalgar Square to Parliament Square.

T: Write it down. The next question 3) Why is the British Parliament itself called Whitehall?

P3: The British Parliament itself is called Whitehall because there are many government offices in this street.

T: The next question: 4) What are the main Government Offices?

P4: They are: the Home Office, the Treasury, the War Office, the Admiralty.

T: Write it down. The 5th question: 5) Why is the Street called Whitehall?

P5: It is because at one time a big white palace or hall stood in this street

T: Yes, right you are. The 6th question: 6) What street is on the West side of Whitehall?

P6: Downing Street.

T: Write down: “Downing Street”. The next question: 7) Who lives in Downing Street House №10?

P7: The Prime Minister lives.

T: And my last question: 8) Who is the Prime Minister in Britain now?

P8: David Cameron.

T: So, we have a plan of your retelling the text.

Write down your hometask. Retell the text “Whitehall” according to your plan.

**7) Ролевая игра «В информбюро».**

T: So, we have already visited Whitehall where the British Government Offices stand and we have spoken about the famous London’s sights. Now, I think, it’s time to visit some London’s museums. So, let’s practice your role play “At a Tourist Information Office”. I’ll give you some cue-cards to prepare better and one minute to revise the parts of your heroes. I want to remind you that you’ll take the part of different characters: students, pupils, guests from different countries and cities. The action takes place at the Tourist Information Office. Divide into groups – two or three pupils in each. Rehearse the situations, please. (Учащиеся репетируют ситуации.)

T: So, let’s start. Act out your scene in front of the class. (Учащиеся в группах показывают сценки. Учитель выставляет оценки за каждую ситуацию).

**8) Аудирование.**

T: Now auding. You are to listen to the text about the Queen of the United Kingdom, try to understand it and then you’ll answer my questions.

*Text.*

The Queen Elizabeth II became the head of the Unites Kingdom when she was 25 years old. It was in 1952 when her father died.

The activity of the British Queen is divided into official and private. Her official duties are: to open the Parliament sessions, to receive honored guests, to present awards and titles, to open the hospitals and many others.

But the Queen’s private functions are not known so well for those who doesn’t belong to the Queen’s court.

So her working day usually begins at half past 7 in Buckingham Palace. When her housemaid brings a cup of tea.

An hour later the Queen has her breakfast and at 9 o’clock her piper plays Scottish melodies under the Queen’s window.

At half past 9 her official activities begin. The Queen goes to bed late at night.

9) Ответы на вопросы по аудированию.

T: So, answer my questions about this text.

* What is the name of the British Queen?
* How old was she when she became the Head of the U.K?
* When did her father die?
* What are her official duties? Name them, please.

Now let’s speak about the Queen’s private functions.

* When does her working day usually begin?
* Who brings her a cup of tea?
* When does she have her breakfast?
* Who plays Scottish melodies under the Queen’s window?
* When do her official functions begin?
* When does the Queen go to bed?

T: Thank you. Your marks for auding are…

**10) T: At the end of our lesson let’s touch upon English classical music and composers.**

I think we all like to listen to the music and the British Queen listens to the music every morning. There are many English composers known in the world history of music. They are Henry Purcel, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Charles Stanford and many others. But now Andrey Samkov will tell us about one of the famous English composers – Benjamin Britten.

P: Benjamin Britten was a famous English composer. He was born in 1913. He was only five when he started to play the piano and to compose music. By the time he was 19, he was both a musician and a composer. He wrote music for the plays of several English writers.

During the Second World War Britten gave many concerts for the British Army. He wrote many operas. The most popular is “Peter Grimes”.

In 1962 Benjamin Britten finished a very great musical work: the “War Requiem”. In it the composer shows how much he wanted peace for all people.

Benjamin Britten also wrote songs and operas for children. His name was so popular that the title of an article in the “Morning Star” on one of his birthdays was “Great Britten”.

He died in 1976.

T: Thank you. No we’ll listen to the “War Requiem” by Benjamin Britten.

(Звучит «Военный реквием» Б. Бриттена).

T: Our lesson is over. Good-bye.