

Тема: Англійський дім:традиції та звичаї

Мета уроку: Удосконалювати комунікативні здібності учнів, учити застосовувати отримані знання в конкретній ситуації. Розвивати навички аудіювання та монологічного мовлення. Активізувати лексику по темі, розширювати словниковий запас. Розвивати кругозір учнів, стимулювати до самостійного пошуку додаткової інформації по темі. Виховувати пошану і інтерес до культури країни та мови.

Форма уроку: урок-подорож

Засоби: Карта Великобританії, презентація «Видатні місця Лондона», текст для аудіювання, роздатковий матеріал.

PROCEDURE

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Greeting

T. Good morning children! How are you?

The theme of our lesson is “Cities and Traditions of Great Britain”. Today we are going to have an unusual lesson. We are going to have a trip. How can people travel? Do you remember?

P. Yes, the people can travel by plane, by car, by train, by ship, on foot...

T. But you know that we often travel in our dreams. So, we have an imaginary trip today. We are going to travel to Great Britain and to know more about its capital, cities and traditions.

2. Warming up

T. Let's think how can we get there? Can we get to Great Britain by car?

P. No, we can't, because Great Britain is situated on the island.

T. Can we get there by ship?

P. Yes, we can. Great Britain is a sea country. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the English Channel. There are many ports there and London, the capital, is one of them.

T. Can we get there by plane?

P. Yes, we can. It is the quickest way of travelling, but the most expensive.

T. Which way of travelling do you prefer?

P. We prefer travelling by plane, because we want to arrive to Great Britain as quickly as possible.

T. OK. Then shut your eyes. We are on board of the “British Airways” plane. We are close to London and we are landing in the London airport

“Heathrow”. We are met by English students and have a chance to get more information about this country.

II. MAIN PART OF THE LESSON

T. Now let's divide into two groups. You are a group of Ukrainian students. You have a trip to Great Britain. And you are a group of English students. You meet your Ukrainian guests in the airport, make excursions and tell them about the cities of Great Britain, the traditions of this wonderful country.

Imagine, we are in Great Britain now and we are happy. Are you happy? So our Ukrainian guests can ask some questions.

Ukrainian 1: We know that there are many big cities in Great Britain. Can you tell us about them?

English 1: We have a map of Great Britain. Look at it and you can see many cities. But first I would like to tell that this country consists of three parts: England, Scotland and Wales and I want to tell you about the cities of Scotland. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh, an old city, a big port, university city with the finest architecture in Europe. But the biggest city in Scotland is Glasgow. Glasgow is a very important port, an industrial city and a big shopping centre of the country.

English 2: England is situated in the central part of Great Britain. There are many big cities there. They are London, Sheffield, Birmingham, Coventry, Manchester, Liverpool, Oxford and Cambridge. Birmingham and Coventry are big industrial centres. Sheffield is a centre of the steel industry. Manchester is the centre of textile industry with many textile factories. Liverpool is one of the big ports on the western coast off the island. Oxford and Cambridge are universities cities. There are many students there.

T. Have you understood everything? Maybe you have some questions.

Ukrainian 2. Is Edinburgh the largest city of Scotland?

Ukrainian 3. What is this city famous for?

Ukrainian 4. Are Oxford and Cambridge industrial cities?

Ukrainian 5: We want to know more about London. We have read London is the largest city of Great Britain. It's one of the most beautiful cities of the country, the political, cultural, commercial centre of Great Britain. Is it an old city?

English 3: Yes, it's a very old city. It was founded by the Romans, it is more than 20 centuries. The city consists of the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the centre of business and financial life. There are most banks and offices there. The West End is the richest and the most beautiful part, symbol of wealth and luxury. The East End includes the Port of London, docks and the poorest district.

Ukrainian 1: We have read that London has many beautiful sights. We want to see some of them and ask you for advice. What places of interest are the most popular among the tourists?

English 4: We have a presentation of some sights of London. Let's see it. If you are interested in history I advise you to visit the Tower of London. This building is very old. It was built in the 11th century. It was a fortress, a royal palace and a prison. It is a national monument and a museum now.

English 4: I think you can see the Houses of Parliament. This building is the seat of the British Government. It stands on the left bank of the river Thames and is 280 m long. And what is the other name of this building? Do you know?

English 5: And this is the biggest clock in Great Britain. It is situated on the Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament. It has four faces and a loud bell. When Parliament sits at night a light shines above this clock.

English 6: this is one of the oldest buildings in London and a royal church. Many kings, queens are crowned and buried there. We can find the graves of famous scientists and writers there and among them Darwin, Newton. This is the main Catholic Church in England.

English 7: The main square of London, Trafalgar Square, is worth seeing too. Many important buildings are situated there. You can see the National Gallery, Nelson's Column with a statue of Admiral Nelson who defeated the French at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. There are many fountains and people like to have a rest there.

Ukrainian 2: Now we know more about cities of Great Britain and its capital. But we are interested in English traditions too. We have read that the English is a nation of stay-at-homes. They prefer to live in small houses built close together. They have beautiful gardens. The English people keep their traditions with great honour. Can you tell us some new information?

English 8: yes, we can do it with pleasure. We can invite you to visit our families and get acquainted with our family traditions. But now let's have a rest and listen to the radio programme.

T: You'll listen to the radio programme about the holidays.

Do you like holidays?

What holidays do we celebrate in Ukraine?

What is your favourite holiday?

Listen and try to understand.

Christmas

There are a lot of Christmas and New Year traditions in Britain. For example, every year people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. Also in central London, Oxford Street and Regent Street always have beautiful decorations at Christmas. Thousands of people come to look at them.

Cards, trees and mistletoe. In 1846 the first Christmas cards began in Britain. That was five years after the first Christmas tree. Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, brought this German tradition to Britain. They have a Christmas tree at Windsor Castle in 1841.

Traditionally people decorate their houses on Christmas Eve – that's December 24th. They take down decorations twelve days later, on Twelfth Night (January 5th)

An older tradition is Christmas mistletoe. People put a piece of this green plant with its white berries over a door. Mistletoe brings good luck, people say. Also, at Christmas British people kiss their friends and family under the mistletoe.

During Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money and sing traditional Christmas songs or carols. There are a lot of very popular British Christmas carols.

1. Complete the sentences.

1. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London....
2. This Christmas tree stands in
3. Thousands of people come to ...
4. Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, brought
5. Traditionally people decorate ...
6. An older tradition is ...
7. People put a piece of mistletoe over ...
8. People say ...
9. British people kiss ...
10. During Christmas, groups of singers ...
11. They sing ...

2. Make the sentences "True" or "False"

1. Christmas tree is a present from Germany.
2. Christmas tree stands in Piccadilly Circus.
3. The first Christmas cards appeared in 1846.
4. Prince Albert bought the first Christmas tree.
5. People decorate their trees on December, the 25th.
6. People put a piece of mistletoe over the door.

7. At Christmas British people kiss their friends and family under the mistletoe.

3. Make up sentences.

- Christmas traditions;
- the people of Norway;
- Trafalgar Square;
- thousands of people;
- Queen Victoria's husband
- in 1841
- Christmas Eve
- mistletoe
- to kiss
- carols

T. Your homework will be to write a short composition "British traditions of Christmas celebration"

English: One of the old traditions of English people is the song "Auld Lang Syne". It is sung at the stroke of midnight in almost every English-speaking country in the world to bring in the New Year. It was written by the famous Scottish poet Robert Burns. This song was published after his death in 1796. An old Scotch tune "Auld Lang Syne" literary means "old long ago" or simply "the good old days".

"Auld Lang Syne"

1. Should old acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to mind?
Should old acquaintance be forgot
And days of auld syne?

Chorus: For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne
We'll take a cup of kindness yet
For auld lang syne

2. And here's a hand, my trusty friend,
And give us a hand of thine,
We'll take a cup of kindness yet
For auld lang syne.

Chorus.

III. SUMMARY

T. Now our trip is over. Do you like it? Thank you for your work. Do you want to visit Great Britain in real life, not in your dreams? What cities do you want to visit? What sights of London do you want to see?