

## ИТОГОВЫЙ УРОК-ПРОЕКТ В VIII КЛАССЕ ПО ТЕМЕ «ДОБРО ПОЖАЛОВАТЬ В РОССИЮ!»

Одной из проблем при изучении иностранного языка в средней школе является то, что вне класса учащиеся не имеют возможности использовать свои знания. Применять речевые умения на практике помогает метод проектов, используемый в УМК «Английский язык» (авторы В.П. Кузовлев и др.). В данных учебниках находит отражение культурологический аспект обучения, сравнение национальных культур разных народов. После изучения каждой темы предусмотрена организация проектной работы во внеурочное время.

В данной статье мне хотелось бы рассказать об уроке, который я провела в VIII классе. В конце изучения темы «Не хотели бы вы отправиться в Великобританию?» учащимся предлагается «пригласить иностранных гостей в Россию и организовать для них путешествие». Свой проект мы назвали «Добро пожаловать в Россию!» При подготовке проекта я нацеливала учащихся на поиск материалов краеведческого характера, что в значительной степени усиливает воспитательный потенциал предмета.

### **Цели урока:**

- *познавательный аспект* - увеличение объема знаний об особенностях культуры родной страны; знакомство с достопримечательностями Москвы, Улан-Удэ;
- *развивающий аспект* - развитие творческих способностей учащихся, способности к сравнению и сопоставлению полученных знаний, способности логически излагать;
- *воспитательный аспект* - осознание понятия «Родина», более глубокое осознание своей культуры;
- *учебный аспект* - развитие речевых умений.

### **Задачи урока:**

- совершенствование речевых умений по теме;

-совершенствование умений аудировать с целью извлечения необходимой информации;

-совершенствование умений читать текст с детальным пониманием;

-обобщение и систематизация полученных знаний.

**Оборудование урока:** стенд «Добро пожаловать в Бурятию!», текст для чтения, таблицы для письменной работы.

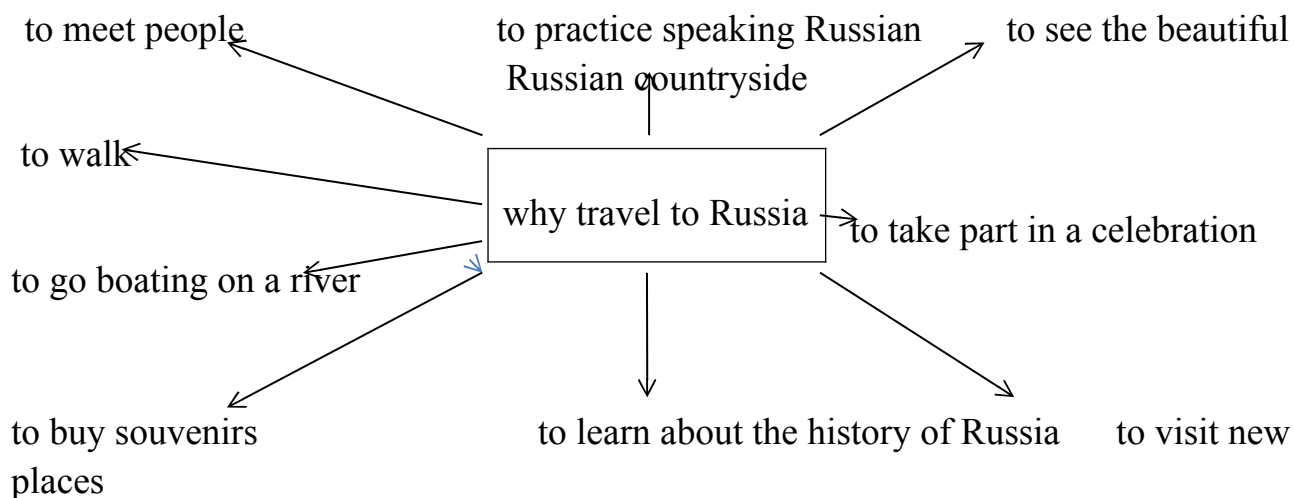
### Ход урока

#### I. Начало урока. Приветствие. Постановка цели

*Teacher (T):* Good morning, dear children and guests. We are glad to see you at our lesson "Welcome to Russia!" Every year a lot of people visit Russia. Our country is fantastic! Imagine, that our guests are from different foreign countries. Try to persuade them to visit our native land - Russia.

#### II. Речевая подготовка. (Проводится в режиме Т > Р1, Р2, Р3 и т.д.)

There are many different reasons for travelling to Russia. Try to name some of them. Учащиеся заполняют "Word Web".



T: What is the best way to see a country? This question as well as many others you would probably keep in mind if you decided to visit it. Advise your foreign friends about some ways of travelling in Russia.

Pupil 1 (P1): I'd like to recommend travelling by... (ship, car, plane, etc.).

P2: You would travel on foot.

**III. Презентация проектов.** Привожу примеры индивидуальных проектов учащихся. (Проекты демонстрируются.)

T: Let's listen to Kolya's opinion about travelling in Russia.

Учащийся предлагает различные виды путешествия по России.

### *Project "Travelling in Russia"*

**P1:** There are many ways of travelling in our country. First of all, if you want to walk, to see the beautiful countryside, to meet people, you may have long walks in the country. Such walks are called hikes. Take your rucksacks, don't think about tickets, don't hurry and walk a lot. During such hikes you see a lot of interesting places, sometimes you meet interesting people.

You may travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time. When you go by car, you don't take tickets too, you put all the things you need in a car.

It's comfortable to travel by train and by plane. When you travel by plane, you don't spend a lot of time going from one place to another.

If you want to go to the seaside, you may travel by ship.

It is warm, you can swim and enjoy watching white ships.

I think that travelling is a very useful thing and you will enjoy all kinds of travelling very much.

**T:** Russia is one of the biggest countries in the world. It has its own national symbols, emblems. It is a country of very old traditions. I think that before planning travelling to Russia foreign friends would probably like to get as much information as possible.

Гостям предлагается основная информация о России.

## *Project "Russia"*

**P2:** Russia is one of the biggest countries in the world. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometres. The population of Russia is about 150 million people.

Russia has a double-headed eagle as its symbol. It was introduced in Russia in 1497 by Tsar Ivan III.

The national flag of Russia is made up of three stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes nobility and revelation. The blue stripe symbolizes courage, generosity and love and the red stripe symbolizes loyalty and honesty. Besides, there are other national symbols, such as St. Andrew's flag and St. George the Victorious.

According to old traditions, a guest should always be welcomed with the symbol of lifegiving food - bread and salt.

The beauty of the ancient towns, their historical and architectural monuments, the gilded domes of the cathedrals, and the autumnal gold of the forests attract tourists from all over the world.

The singing of chastushkas used to be an important part of Russian rural holidays and parties. In many places they are still popular.

**T:** People who plan to travel should decide what things to take. That's why they should know about the weather conditions in different seasons in our country.

О погодных условиях в разное время года рассказывает следующий ученик.

## *Project "Seasons in Russia"*

**P3:** Winter, spring, summer and autumn are the seasons of the year.

December, January and February are winter months. The weather is cold, usually it snows. The days are short and the nights are long. You can see snow everywhere.

March, April and May are spring months. The weather is fine, it is warm. Sometimes it rains but as usual the sun shines brightly.

June, July and August are summer months. It is hot or warm. June is the first month of summer. We have the longest day and the shortest night of the year on the 21st-22nd of June. August is the last summer month. Sometimes it is cool in August.

September, October and November are autumn months. The weather is changeable. It often rains.

**T:** Tastes differ, says one popular proverb. Every country has its own traditional dishes. What about meals in Russia?

Предлагается информация о традициях приема пищи в России и традиционных русских блюдах.

### ***Project "Russian Meals"***

**P4:** The usual meals in Russia are breakfast, dinner and supper.

As a rule people have breakfast at 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. Children and grown-ups are fond of pancakes. Then you have a cup of tea with milk or lemon or coffee and a ham and cheese sandwich.

At about 1 or 2 p.m. we have dinner. It often consists of three courses. For the first course we eat chicken soup, cabbage soup (shchi), borshch, mushroom soup or fish-soup. For the second course Russians eat different kinds of salad (meat salad, fish salad, vegetable salad), fried, boiled or stewed meat or fish. For the third course we have a glass of juice, a piece of cake or a pie.

In the evening we have supper. Some people prefer mashed potatoes with pickled or fresh vegetables.

A special Russian dish is "pyelmeni", a kind of ravioli - small cases of pasta containing meat.

Далее проводится обсуждение традиционных русских блюд, которые учащиеся хотели бы предложить иностранным гостям. (Работа проводится в режиме Т > P1, P2, P3 и т.д.)

**T:** What Russian dishes would you advise your friends? Why?

**P1:** I'd advise blini. They are tasty!

**P2:** I'd recommend okroshka. It's fantastic! Etc.

**T:** Traditions. They make a nation special. To my mind many foreigners come to Russia to learn about our traditions and to take part in a celebration.

Путешествуя, иностранные гости могут принять участие в русских праздниках. Предлагаем информацию о некоторых из них.

### ***Project "Holidays in Russia"***

**P5:** There are some special dates and events in the life of our country.

These dates are: Victory Day, May Day, Constitution Day, Independence Day. These are national holidays. The most memorable date is Victory Day. It is celebrated on the 9th of May. On this day we celebrate the anniversary of the victory over fascism in the Great Patriotic War.

May Day is celebrated as the day of solidarity of the workers of the world.

Women's Day, celebrated on the 8th of March, is like Mother's Day in Great Britain.

Some holidays are of religious origin. They are Christmas and Easter. In Russia Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. At Christmas people celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. Easter symbolizes the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

**T:** There are many places to see in our country. What cities would you advise your friends to visit in Russia?

Следующий проект рассказывает о нашей столице.

### ***Project "Moscow"***

**P6:** Moscow is the capital of Russia. It's one of the biggest and most beautiful cities in the world. The population of the city is about 9 million people.

Moscow is a political center, where the government of our country works.

Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruky. Moscow is an industrial center, too. There are many factories and industrial plants in it.

Moscow is a cultural center. There are a lot of theatres, museums, institutes, libraries and cinemas in Moscow. There are different means of public transport in Moscow. They are trams, buses, trolley-buses, taxis, the underground. There are many places of interest in Moscow.

Moscow, the heart of our country, is dear not only to Moscowites, but to all Russians.

Учащиеся предлагают гостям осмотреть достопримечательности столицы.  
(Режим работы Т > P1, P2, P3 и т.д.)

**T:** What sights of our capital would you recommend to the foreigners?

(The Kremlin, Red Square, State Moscow University, the Moscow Metro, the Central Stadium in Luzhniki, Gorky Central Park, the Children's Musical Theatre, the Battle of Borodino Panorama Museum, the Museum of History, the Bolshoi Theatre, the Thyakov Art Gallery, the Pushkin Fine Art Museum, the Central Military Museum.

## *Project "Buryatia"*

### BURYATIA

Where do you live?

How long have you been living here?

Have you lived anywhere else?

East of Baikal is the Republic of Buryatia which is a Siberian land. Siberia is twice the area of Europe. Siberia is fabulously rich in natural resources. The importance of industrial raw material is constantly growing in the world. Buryatia occupies a great territory of Eastern Siberia, covering 351.300 square kilometers with a population of 1.056,000 people. It is more than a quarter larger than New Zealand in area. The northwestern borderline stretches along the shore of Lake Baikal. Siberia is twice the area of Europe. In the south the republic borders on Mongolia, in the north on Sakha-Yakutia, in the west on the Republic of Tuva and in the east on the Chita region.

The Republic is mostly mountainous. Its highest peak Munku-Sardyk is 3,491 meters high. There is hardly a place in Russia where such a variety of scenery can be found. There are mountains and boundless steppes, thick forests and quiet lakes, rapid mountain rivers with crystal clear icy water and of course, world famous Lake Baikal. The mountains are rich in minerals: tungsten, coal, iron, gold, bauxite and limestone. Almost the whole set of elements in the Mendelyev table is to be found there. The taiga is a nice coniferous forest. It covers about 60 per cent of the whole territory. There are a great variety of trees in it: pine, cedar, fir, birch, aspen, bird cherry and alpine rose. The taiga is rich in fur-bearing animals: bear, wolf, sable, fox, squirrel, mink, polar fox, elk, goat, ect.

The lowest steppes are at 500metres above the sea level and the highest are at 1,000 metres. The rivers of Buryatia are of no great value as waterways. The longest of them are Selenga, the Uda, the Bargusin, the Angara and others. All the rivers run into Baikal except the Angara.

The region is known for its extreme continental climate. The frosts in snowy winters are severely cold. The summers are short and hot with few rainy days. So they say Buryatia is sunny.

The centre of Buddhism in Russia is situated in the territory of Buryatia in Ivolginsk Datsan. It is 20 kilometers from Ulan-Ude, the capital of the republic.

**Answer the questions:**

1. Where is the Republic of Buryatia situated?
2. What regions and territories does it border on?
3. What is Buryatia famous for?

***Our native city – Ulan-Ude***

- What is the main city of Buryatia?

-What information have you got about the history Ulan-Ude?

**ULAN-UDE – THE CAPITAL**

Ulan-Ude is the capital of Buryatia. It was founded in 1666 by Russian Cossacks. At present it is a big modern city 220 km east of Irkutsk with 360 000 people living in it. Verkhneudinsk (the old name of the city before 1934) was on the old Silk Road to the east and developed as a trading post in gold, silk and chinaware. Before the Revolution it had only ten stone buildings , with two of them were prisons.

There are two rivers in the city: the Selenga and the Uda, which split a multitude of channels to form a number of picturesque green islands. The most famous one is Komsomolsk is -land. There are a lot of picnic places there.

The climate is healthy. But sometimes snowstorms complicate the life of the city in winter, particularly the transport and the heating system. Drinking water is good in the city.

Ulan-Ude is a cultural centre. It is famous for its theatres. There are 5 higher establishments in the city: Buryat State University, East Siberian State Technological University, East Siberian State Academy of Culture and Arts, An Agricultural Academy and Research Institute. There are medical and dance schools, creative unions of writers, painters, composers and journalists. There are 3 districts in the city: Sovetsky, Oktyabrsky and Zheleznodorozhny. Sovetsky district has become a business and cultural centre of the city. Zheleznodorozhny is a workers district. And Oktyabrsky is mainly a residential part of Ulan-Ude. Soviet square is one of the finest open places in Ulan-Ude. The monument to V.I. Lenin by Neroda is a striking example of Soviet architecture. The pedestal is 6.3 meters high.



**Answer the questions. Suppose your foreign friends have come to the city for the first time.**

Where will you take them?

What will you tell them about the most interesting sights in Ulan-Ude?

What is the history of the city?

When was Ulan-Ude renamed?

Ulan-Ude is an important cultural center of the Republic. It is also a center of education, isn't it? Prove it.

	in Russia	In the UK
Reason for travelling		
The most popular places		

### **VIII . Заключительный этап урока**

Рефлексия.

Домашнее задание.