**План –конспект урока**

**Класс**7

**Предмет**: английский язык

**Тема урока**: **«Welcome to Russia»**

**Тип урока:**комбинированный урок

**Цели урока:**

**Практические:** развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи, развитие и закрепление навыков чтения.

**Воспитательные:**

1 воспитывать у учащихся уважение к истории, традициям России, ощутить гордость за свою великую культуру;

2 развивать чувство ответственности за порученное дело, активность, умение быстро принимать решение.

**Развивающие:**

1) развитие навыков аудирования, чтения, говорения по теме, мышления, памяти, внимания, познавательного интереса.

**Предметные:**

1) совершенствование навыков в области лексики

2) формирование умений самостоятельно строить и применять новые знания средствами чтения, аудирования и говорения.

**Метапредметные:**1) развитие навыков смыслового чтения с поиском необходимой информации для построения рассуждения;2) развитие навыков построения коммуникации с опорой на речевой образец;

**Задачи урока:**

- ввести обучающихся в языковую среду, создать условия благоприятной атмосферы;

- подготовить обучающихся к активному усвоению знаний;

- совершенствовать навыки чтения, аудирования, говорения;

- развивать у обучающихся навыки монологической и диалогической речи с опорой на образец или фразы;

Планируемые результаты:

***Личностные****:*

Формирование коммуникативной компетенции

-Формирование общекультурной и этнической идентичности

-Формирование основ гражданской идентичности, своей этнической принадлежности в форме осознания «Я» как, представителя народа, гражданина России, чувства сопричастности и гордости за свою Родину, народ и историю, осознание ответственности человека за общее благополучие;

- Формирование чувства прекрасного и эстетические чувства на основе знакомства с мировой и отечественной культурой.

***Регулятивные:***

*-*Умение оценивать правильность выполнения учебной задачи, собственные возможности её решения;

 -Владение основами самоконтроля, самооценки, принятия решений и осуществления осознанного выбора в учебной и познавательной деятельности.

-Развитие ИКТ-компетенции;

-Умение организовывать учебное сотрудничество; умение работать индивидуально и в группе.

***Познавательные:***

*-*Умение выделять общие и существенные признаки, делать обобщающие выводы;

- Умение анализировать, устанавливать причинно-следственные связи, строить логическое рассуждение;

- Смысловое чтение;

***Коммуникативные****:*

-умение организовывать учебное сотрудничество и совместную деятельность с учителем и сверстниками;

- умение адекватно использовать коммуникативные, прежде всего речевые, средства для решения различных коммуникативных; задач, владеть диалогической формой коммуникации, используя, в том числе средства и инструменты ИКТ;

- владение устной и письменной речью;

- умение формулировать собственное мнение и позицию;

- умениезадавать вопросы;

-воспитание уважительного отношения к мнению других.

 Ресурсы:1. учебник С.Г,Тер-Минасова

 2.ТСО: компьютер,проектор

 3. Аудиозапись к УМК

**Формы организации познавательной деятельности учащихся**: фронтальная, индивидуальная, работа в парах.

**Методы обучения**: фронтальный опрос, словестные, наглядные, репродуктивные и проблемно поисковые методы обучения, методы стимулирования учебной деятельности.

Технологии: здоровьесберегающая, групповая, ИКТ .

**1.Организационно-мотивационный этап**

I’m glad to see you!

Sit down, please!

What is the date today?

What day of the week is it today?

What is the weather like today?

1 Упражнение “Brainstorming”.

T: Let’s begin from short exercise “Brainstorming”, connected with theme Russia. Please, name me any words connected with this theme. (Well done, I see you know many words on this **topic).**

 2.Определение темы урока. Мотивация к учебной деятельности

Glad to meet you, dear boys and girls! We are going to deal with the very important problem. Look at the blackboard. Read and translate the proverbs and quotes.

·         For each man his native land is paradise!

·         Person without Motherland is a nightingale without forest.

·         To betray one’s Motherland is to bury oneself alive!

·         Serving with Respect to Home Land is Necessary”

 Read the proverbs. How do you understand it? -What country is your home?-

**Could you tell me, what we are going to speak about today? What will be the topic of the lesson today?**

**T: You are quite right.** The topic of our lesson is «Russia». Today we are having a lesson devoted to our native land and things which are closely connected with it

What is the aim of our lesson?

What will we do today?

How clever you are!

3. Постановка проблемы

- Do you know much about Russia?

- Is it important to know your own country?

- Do you like visiting its famous places?

Our country is fantastic! Imagine that our guests are from different foreign countries. There are many different reasons for travelling to Russia Try to persuade them to visit native land-Russia (учащиеся заполняют “Word Web”. Работают в группах. Предлагают свои версии причины путешествия по России представляют результаты работы (to walk, to see the beautiful Russian countryside, to go boating on a river, to meet people, to buy souvenirs, to take part in a celebration (special occasion), to visit new places, to learn about the history of Russia, to practice speaking Russian.)

**2 Активизация изученного материала**

Ролевая игра

T: Well, Russia is a wonderful country. It has always been a country of mystery and attraction

for foreigners. Winston Churchill once said that Russia "is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside

an enigma".

T: Now you will have a chance to demonstrate that we are really friendly and hospitable. Today we are waiting for a group of English teenagers. Let’s meet our guests according to the old

Russian tradition with bread and salt. They are symbols of hospitality.

T: Read the texts you have on your desks and answer our guests questions about Russia .

a) The main dishes of the traditional menu are blini (pancakes) with honey, caviar or sour cream,

different soups (like shchi and borshch), pirozhki, pelmyeni (boiled pastry with meat filling)

served with mustard, butter, vinegar or sour cream. Russian people eat brown bread with nearly every meal.

b) Usually tourists buy such traditional Russian souvenirs as beautifully painted mugs, plates and spoons from the village of Khokhloma, Palekh boxes and Matryoshka dolls. Matryoshka is a symbol of Russian folk art. The doll first appeared in Russia at the end of the 19th century and since then it has always been the most favourite Russian souvenir. But Russian Matryoshka is not only a toy with surprise or just souvenir. It is a symbol of motherhood, family and unity.

c) Perhaps the greatest Russian love is tea. It's drunk without milk and is often served with

homemade jam (varienye), baranki (circles of dry pastry) and pirozhki (baked pastry with some filling). Russian-style tea is a special ceremony when people sit around a table with a samovar(tea-urn) placed in the middle, and drink hot strong tea with a slice of lemon either from cups or from glasses in glass holders.

Учащиеся читают тексты о русских сувенирах, национальной кухне и традиционной

церемонии чаепития, соотносят прочитанное с иллюстрациями и отвечают на вопросы английских школьников.

**3. Динамическая пауза**

 Прослушивание и исполнение песни «Подмосковные вечера» на

английском языке.

***4.*Открытие нового знания. Применение знаний и умений в новой ситуации**

Practice in reading.

**Before reading the text:**

Answer some questions:

1. What are the largest cities in Russia?

2. What is a national animal in Russia?

3. What is the full name of Russia?

**Russia**

Russia (the full name the Russian Federation) is the largest country in the world. It`s total area is over 17 million square kilometers, with population of 200 million people. Russia is a multinational country.

The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers — the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena — flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. Most part of Russia has a continental climate with cold winters and hot summers.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources. Russia is a presidential republic. It has also its own Parliament, which consists of two chambers.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities. The symbols of Russia are the Anthem, the State Flag and the State Coat of Arms.

New words:

the total area – вся территория

is washed by - омывается

a variety of scenery and vegetation – разнообразие пейзажа и растительности

to consist of two chambers –состоять из двух палат

oil, coal, iron, copper – нефть, уголь, железо. медь

the Anthem - гимн

the State Coat of Arms - герб

**After reading the text:**

Complete the sentences:

1. The total area of Russia is ………

2. The country is washed by ……….

3. Russia is very rich in …

4.Most part of Russia has ………………climate with cold winters and hot summers.

5.The deepest lake in the world is ……

6.The symbols of Russia are…..

 The best way to discover Russia is to visit Russia.

**Practice in speaking**. **Совершенствование навыков диалогической речи**

- It’s your turn to ask questions. Work in pairs. Use the words from the blackboard and make up the dialogue:

**Вариант 1**

- Have you ever been to Moscow?

- No, not yet.

- What would you like to see in Russia

- I would like to visit ... in Moscow).

**Вариант 2**

Have you ever been to Moscow?

Certainly.

What did you see in Russia?

I saw a lot of places of interest but what I like most were…

**5.Рефлексия деятельности и подведение итогов урока**

T: Are you proud of your country? Do you love it?

P1: Yes, I’m proud of Russia and I like it very much.

P2: I love my country and I’m very proud of it, too.

P3: ...

Беседа о чувствах национальной гордости за свою страну и любви к ней.

**Игра “Билет на выход”**

Короткая игра, позволяющая закончить занятие на позитивной ноте и еще раз сделать акцент на пройденной теме. Учащийся получает небольшое задание, чтобы заработать “свой билет на выход”.

* Быстро назвать три слова по теме
* Ответить на вопрос
* Задать вопрос по теме



**6.Информация о домашнем задании**

T: It is fine to be patriotic and love your nation, but it is not good to want to be separate and

better than all other nations. We are all in this world together! Take this quiz to see how patriotic

you are. It will be your first home task. Next lesson we are going to discuss your results.

**Тест-викторина «Насколько Вы патриотичны?»**

Are you proud of your nation? It is fine to be patriotic, but it is not good to be blind to the faults

of your nation and to want to be separate and better than all other nations. We are all in this

world together! Take this quiz to see how patriotic you are.

1 During the Olympics, you only watch events

6 You know all the words to your nation’s

in which people from your country are

national anthem.

performing.

a)

true

a)

true

b)

false

b)

false

2 You have your country’s flag hanging

7 You prefer films that are made in your home

somewhere in your room or home.

country, or are in your first language.

a)

true

a)

true

b)

false

b)

false

3 You have friends and pen friends from other

8 Your favourite rock star is from your home

nations.

country.

a)

true

a)

true

b)

false

b)

false

4 You would never consider living outside

9 You know a lot about your nation’s history.

your home country (if it were possible).

c)

true

a)

true

d)

false

b)

false

5 If someone criticizes your home nation, you

10 You think your country is the best country

defend it, even if you know that person’s

in the world.

criticisms are valid.

a)

true

a)

true

b)

false

b)

false

ANSWERS

1

a – 10 b – 5

4

a – 10 b – 5

7

a – 10 b – 5

10

a – 10 b – 5

2

a – 10 b – 5

5

a – 10 b – 5

8

a – 10 b – 5

3

a – 5 b – 10

6

a – 10 b – 5

9

a – 10 b – 5

90 – 100 points: You are very patriotic. It’s good that you like your country, but don’t forget that

you can learn things from other nations, and people from other nations, too.

85 – 65 points: You seem to have a healthy amount of patriotism. You like your country, but you

appreciate other countries too. It’s important to be able to see the faults of your country and love

it at the same time.

60 – 50 points: You are not very patriotic. Are you a citizen of the world, or do you actually

dislike your home country? There are good things about any place. Maybe you have forgotten

what makes your home special. Don’t take it for granted