**Урок английского языка для 7 класса**

**«Уроки Великой Отечественной Войны»**

**Цель:** пробудить чувство гордости за свой народ.

**Образовательные технологии:** Технология коммуникативного обучения иноязычной речи, компьютерные (новые информационные) технологии обучения, групповые.

**Задачи:**

**Социокультурный аспект:**

* познакомить с краткой историей блокадного периода;
* передать общую атмосферу блокадного Ленинграда;
* показать силу духа советского народа.

**Развивающий аспект:** развитие внимания, памяти, догадки по аналогии с русским языком, по контексту и словообразовательным элементам, синонимам.

**Воспитательный аспект:** воспитание чувства гордости за свою страну, народ.

**Учебный аспект:** формирование лексических навыков говорения; *Сопутствующие задачи:*  совершенствовать призносительные навыки, развить умение читать/понимать на слух с целью полного понимания текста и извлечения конкретной информации.

Речевой материал:

Лексический – siege, propaganda leaflets, to defend, starve, the major source of, military, to survive, ration card, to surround, to bombard, to claim.

Грамматический – Past Simple, Past Simple Passive, numerals, dates.

**Оснащение:**

* компьютерная презентация;
* звуковое оформление (Ленинградский метроном, седьмая симфония Д. Шостаковича).

**Тип урока:** комбинированный урок.

**Ход занятия**

**Организационный момент.**

Good morning, boys and girls! I’m glad to see you. How are you?

**Постановка учебной проблемы.**

Today we’ll speak about the history of our country. Have you ever heard anything about the World War II? … OK, today we’ll speak about one of the greatest moments of this war. What’s the Russian for “The SIEGE” (на экране появляется слово, слайд №1)? … And now “The SIEGE of Leningrad”. You are quite right it’s «Блокада Ленинграда».

**Обучение устной речи. Активизация лексики по теме** (звучит седьмая симфония Д. Шостаковича).

На экране цифры: 872 (слайд №2). Учитель: What does it mean? Do you know? Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы.

Учитель: You are quite right. It was one of the longest and most destructive [sieges in history](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_sieges). The siege started on 8 September 1941, when the last road to the city was severed, it was finally lifted on 27 January 1944, 872 days after it began.

**Обучение чтению. Работа с текстом.**

Now, let us learn a little about the plans of the Germans. Please, form 4 work groups of three people, take the green sheets of paper (Для работы учитель делит класс на группы по 3 человека, капитаном команды назначается более слабый ученик). You are to read the text (чтение с целью полного понимания текста и извлечения конкретной информации) and then you’ll answer my questions.

***Task 1.***

The Germans, flushed with the initial success of 'Barbarossa', decided that they would not storm the city. Hitler had stated to his generals that once Leningrad had been surrounded and bombarded from the air and by artillery on the ground, the resolve of the city to continue the fight would disappear. German bombers also dropped propaganda leaflets on the city - claiming that the population would starve to death if they did not surrender.

Учитель: Captains, come here and take a card with a question, read and answer it.

1. Were the Germans going to storm the city?
2. What did the Germans promise the people of Leningrad?
3. How did the Germans communicate to the people of Leningrad?
4. What was the decision of the city?

Капитаны команд выбирают билет, читают вопрос и отвечают на негo; команда правильно ответившего капитана получает балл.

**Обучение лексике.**

Учитель (слайд 3.1): Now let us learn what A. A. Zhdanov, head of the local party committee, told the people of Leningrad. Take the yellow sheets of paper. Read the speech of A. A. Zhdanov and open the brackets.

***Task 2.***

"The moment has come to put your Bolshevik (qualify) to work, to get ready to (defendant) Leningrad without (waste) words. We have to see that (everybody) is just an onlooker. The enemy is at the gate. It is a question of life and (dead)."

Учитель (слайд 3.2): Change you sheets of paper and check the work of your friends. (группы обмениваются выполненными заданиями и проверяют работу товарищей, сверяясь с текстом на экране:

"The moment has come to put your Bolshevik qualities to work, to get ready to defend Leningrad without wasting words. We have to see that nobody is just an onlooker. The enemy is at the gate. It is a question of life and death."

**Обучение устной речи. Активизация лексики по теме.** (Ленинградский метроном)

Учитель (слайд 4): On September 12th, those in charge of the city estimated that they had the following supplies:

flour for 35 days / cereals for 30 days / meat for 33 days / fats for 45 days / sugar for 60 days

(слайд 5): Rationing was introduced almost immediately. Soldiers and manual workers got the most of what was available, followed by office workers then by non-working dependents and children.

Учитель (слайд 6): Please, look at this advertisement. What can we read? Why did the citizens buy boiling water? Let’s read about it. Take the pink sheets of paper and open the brackets.

**Обучение грамматике**

***Task 3.***

(слайд 6): Winters in Leningrad are invariably extremely cold. The winter of [1941](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/1941.htm)-[42](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/1942.htm) (be) no exception. Lack of fuel (mean) that the use of electricity in homes (ban) - industry and the military (take) priority. Kerosene for oil lamps (be) unobtainable. Wood (become) the major source of heat in homes. Furniture and floor boards (burn) in most homes.

Учитель (слайд 6.2): Change you sheets of paper and check the work of your friends. (группы обмениваются выполненными заданиями и проверяют работу товарищей, сверяясь с текстом на экране; группа, правильно выполнившая задание, получает баллы:

(слайд 6.2) Winters in Leningrad are invariably extremely cold. The winter of [1941](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/1941.htm)-[42](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/1942.htm) was no exception. Lack of fuel meant that the use of electricity in homes was banned - industry and the military took priority. Kerosene for oil lamps was unobtainable. Wood became the major source of heat in home. Furniture and floor boards were burned in most homes.

Учитель (слайд 7): In November 1941, while the siege was in its early stages, 11,000 people died of what the authorities called 'alimentary dystrophy' (starvation) - over 350 a day. However, this number greatly increased as the winter took a hold on the city.

Учитель (слайд 8): Have you heard anything about this girl? This is the diary of [Tanya Savicheva](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanya_Savicheva), a girl of 11, her notes about starvation and deaths of her relatives. This diary was shown at the [Nuremberg trials](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuremberg_trials).

(слайд 9): Let us read it. ( читают вслух и повторяют числительные, правила чтения дат; Ленинградский метроном)

1. Jenya died on 28th Dec. at 12.00 PM 1941
2. Grandma died on 25th Jan., 3 PM 1942
3. Leka died on 17th March at 5 AM 1942
4. Uncle Vasya died on 13th Apr. at 2 o'clock after midnight 1942
5. Uncle Lesha on 10th May at 4 PM 1942
6. Mom on 13th May at 7.30 AM 1942
7. Savichevs died.
8. Everyone died.
9. Only Tanya is left.

(слайд 10): Although the Soviets managed to open a narrow land corridor to the city on 22 November. The city authorities announced that the road - known by the people as **the 'Road of Life'** - was to be used for the first time. Eight lorries left Leningrad, crossed the lake and returned with 33 tons of food.

(слайд 11): Russsia will never forget the valour who woked on the Way of Life during the heroic defence of Leningrad. The memory of the people survived in the siege keeps vivid picture and dramatic stories of that time.

(слайд 12): Leningrad was named a Hero City by Stalin on May 1, 1945. We should remember the great heroic deed of the people of Leningrad. No one is forgotten. Nothing is forgotten.

**Рефлексия деятельности**

Now you are to do Task 4. Take the blue sheets and write the story of the siege and answer the question “Why did the people of Leningrad manage to stay alive? First of all, Let us make a plan for your essay:…

 **Подведение итогов. Домашнее задание.**

Работа учащихся оценивается по окончании выполнения всех заданий, отметка выставляется всем членам группы по итогам совместной и индивидуальной работы.

So, I think, we know much about the siege of Leningrad now. At home you are to translate the lines:

Дорогой жизни шел к нам хлеб,

Дорогой дружбы многих к многим,

Еще не знают на Земле

Страшней и радостней дороги.

Thank you very much for your attention.

**Internet Resources:**

<http://images.yandex.ru/?lr=10745&source=wiz>

<http://ru.wikipedia.org/>

<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/>

***Tasks***

***Task 1.*** Read the text and then answer the teacher’s questions.

The Germans, flushed with the initial success of 'Barbarossa', decided that they would not storm the city. Hitler had stated to his generals that once Leningrad had been surrounded and bombarded from the air and by artillery on the ground, the resolve of the city to continue the fight would disappear. German bombers also dropped propaganda leaflets on the city - claiming that the population would starve to death if they did not surrender.

 ***Task 2.*** Read the speech of A. A. Zhdanov and open the brackets.

"The moment has come to put your Bolshevik \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(qualify) to work, to get ready to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(defendant) Leningrad without\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(waste) words. We have to see that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(everybody) is just an onlooker. The enemy is at the gate. It is a question of life and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(dead)."

***Task 3.*** Why did the citizens buy boiled water? Read about it and open the brackets.

Winters in Leningrad are invariably extremely cold. The winter of [1941](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/1941.htm)-[42](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/1942.htm)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) no exception. Lack of fuel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(mean) that the use of electricity in homes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ban) - industry and the military \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(take) priority. Kerosene for oil lamps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) unobtainable. Wood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(become) the major source of heat in homes. Furniture and floor boards \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(burn) in most homes.