**Методическая разработка открытого урока по английскому языку**

**на тему:**

**«Internationalism and patriotism as a source of victory over the German fascism during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945»**

**Тема урока**: «Internationalism and patriotism as a source of victory over the German fascism during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945»

**Учитель**: Рябыко О.А.

**Класс**: 9

**Учебник**: Афанасьева О.В., Михеева И.В. Английский язык. 9 класс: Учебник для общеобразовательных организаций и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка. – 7- е изд., перераб. – М.: Просвещение, 2019. – 239 с.

**Раздел 1**. Тема «Pages of History: Linking Past and Present».

**Цель урока**: расширить знания о Великой Отечественной войне и Второй мировой войне; формировать чувства патриотизма и интернационализма.

**Образовательные задачи**:

- активизировать познавательную деятельность учащихся;

- формировать лексические навыки по теме «Internationalism and patriotism as a source of victory over the German fascism during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945»;

- развивать навыки чтения с пониманием основной информации;

- развивать языковую догадку и навыки перевода;

- активизировать навыки составления высказывания.

**Воспитательные задачи**:

- воспитание гражданственности, патриотизма, интернационализма, толерантности и гуманизма;

- воспитание российской идентичности школьников и чувства гордости за свою Родину;

- формирование ценностного отношения к глобальным проблемам современности, к явлениям общественной жизни.

**Развивающие задачи**:

- развивать коммуникативную компетентность в процессе групповой деятельности;

- развивать гибкость, логичность мышления, доказательность суждений;

- развивать эмоциональную сферу;

- улучшать восприятие и запоминание.

**Оборудование урока**: компьютер, мобильные телефоны/смартфоны/планшеты, проектор, раздаточный материал (тексты, таблицы).

**Интернет-ресурсы**: сервис Learningapps.org; веб-сервисе Popplet.

**Ход урока**

**1. Организационный момент.**

Good morning, boys and girls! I am glad to see you. Today we are going to speak about the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

In May multinational people of Russia and the peoples of Europe are going to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

***2. Фонетическая разминка***.

The theme of our lesson is «Internationalism and patriotism as a source of victory over the German fascism during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945».

Let’s pronounce these words together:

- internationalism [ˌɪntə'næʃənəlɪzm];

- patriotism ['pætrɪətɪzm];

- German fascism ['ʤɜːmən 'fæʃɪzm];

the Great Patriotic War [ðə greɪt ˌpætrɪ'ɔtɪk wɔː].

All together. Once more.

**3. Развитие навыков устной речи**.

1. What does the word internationalism mean?

*Possible answers*:

1. Internationalism is a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all the peoples of the world.

2. Internationalism is the belief that countries should be friendly with one another.

3. Internationalism is cooperation and understanding between nations.

4. Internationalism is a policy of cooperation among nations.

2. What does the word patriotism mean?

*Possible answers*:

1. Patriotism is the feeling of loving your country more than any others and being proud of it.

2. Patriotism is a sense of personal identification with the country.

3. Patriotism is willingness to make sacrifices for your country.

4. Patriotism is the feeling and expression of love for one’s home country.

The Great Patriotic War was an integral part of the Second World War.

When did the Second World War begin? When was it over?

Word War II began in Europe on September 1, 1939. It was over on September 2, 1945.

When did the Great Patriotic War start? When did it end?

The Great Patriotic War started on June 22, 1941 and ended on May 9, 1945.

**4. Активизация познавательной деятельности**.

Let us remember what countries were allies with Nazi Germany and what states comprised the allies of the Soviet Union.

Выполнение упражнения «The Allies in the Great Patriotic War» (ссылка на сайт <https://learningapps.org/display?v=pt7izkovt19>) (Приложение 1).

Take out your mobile phones, scan the QR Code and get a link to a website where you can test your knowledge.

Match the Allies with Nazi Germany and with the Soviet Union.

Let’s check up your answers.

The allies of Germany were: Italy, Japan, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Finland

The countries which comprised the Allies: the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India, China and the United States of America.

Well done!

And by the way, such countries as Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland were neutral during the war. Although Ireland remained neutral, many Irish fought on the side of our Allies.

**5. Формирование лексических навыков**.

The brotherhood and friendship of the peoples contributed decisively to the triumph over fascism and the end of the war.

Let’s indicate in what way different republics and countries contributed to the victory over the German fascism.

Учитель раздает каждому ученику таблицу. Учащиеся выполняют задания.

*А. Match the words and phrases in these two columns to get meaningful expressions. More than one combination is possible. Translate your word combinations into Russian*.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. to host | a) anti-fascist resistance movements |
| 2. to supply with | b) in partisan detachments |
| 3. to fight | c) on the battle front |
| 4. to organize | d) food and clothing |
| 5. to restore | e) refugees |
| 6. to join | f) roads and railways |

1 e) to host refugees;

2 d) to supply with food and clothing;

3 c) to fight on the battle front;

3 b) to fight in partisan detachments;

4 a) to organize anti-fascist resistance movements;

5 f) to restore roads and railways;

6 a) to join anti-fascist resistance movements/

*В. Write your sentences with them*.

*Possible variants*:

1. People of different nationalities fought on the battle front as well as in partisan detachments during Word War II.

2. The peoples of Europe and Asia joined anti-fascist resistance movements.

3. Soviet republics in Central Asia hosted refugees during the Great Patriotic War.

**6. Развитие навыков чтения с пониманием основной информации**.

Учитель раздает каждому учащемуся текст «Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945» и задание к нему.

Read the text and put the events of the Great Patriotic War in chronological order.

**«Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945»**

A. The Stalingrad Battle began on July 17, 1942. Despite the stubborn resistance the enemy broke into the city on September 13. But the Soviet troops did not retreat across the Volga. They defended every street, every building. The enemy was smashed at the walls of Stalingrad. The Stalingrad Battle finished on February 2, 1943.

B. The Battle of Berlin was the final battle of the European Theatre of World War II. A massive Soviet army attacked Berlin from the east. The battle lasted from late April 1945 until early May.

C. At dawn on June 22, 1941, Hitler’s armies attacked the Soviet Union without declaring war. The Great Patriotic War which was to last about four years had begun. The Hitlerites had the advantage of a surprise attack. The Brest Fortress near the border **held out** for a month.

D. On June 6, 1944, the Allies landed in Normandy, finally opening the second front in Europe.

E. The act of **unconditional surrender** of fascist Germany was signed on May 8, 1945, at Karlshorst, a Berlin suburb. The Second World War which lasted six years ended in Europe on May 9.

F. On June 23 1944, the Soviet Army launched Operation «Bagration». In this operation the Soviet Army **routed** the Centre Army Group – one of be enemy’s strongest groupings.

G. On July 12, 1941, a Soviet-British agreement on joint actions in the war against Germany was signed on Soviet initiative. Representatives of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain met in Moscow from September 29 to October 1, 1941. The anti-Hitler coalition was formed.

H. The Battle of Kursk. The nazis offered furious resistance. The German command planned Оeрration «Citadel». On July 5, 1943, enemy tanks and infantry, supported by aviation and artillery, moved in the direction of Kurs. The Soviet troops crushed the nazis and launched a counter-offensive.

I. The Battle of Moscow began on September 30, 1941. Hundreds of thousands of Muscovites helped to build fortifications around the city. On December 5, the Soviet troops **launched** a major strategic **offensive**.

J. In the winter of 1942-1943 the North Caucasus and the Don steppes were **set free** and the Soviet troops **lifted the siege** of Leningrad.

C. G. I. A. J. H. D. F. B. E.

**7. Развитие языковой догадки и навыков перевода**.

Find the equivalents to the Russian words and expressions. Find the examples in the text and translate them into Russian.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. начать наступление | a) to lift the siege |
| 2. снять осаду | b) unconditional surrender |
| 3. продержаться | c) to offer resistance |
| 4. безоговорочная капитуляция | d) to set free |
| 5. оказать сопротивление | e) to hold out |
| 6. разбивать наголову | f) to rout |
| 7. освобождать | g) to launch an offensive |

1 g); 2 a); 3 e); 4 b); 5 c); 6 f); 7 d)

**8. Работа с ментальной картой**.

Years after the Great Patriotic War fascism has once again reared its head in many countries of Europe. Concerning Nazism and fascism, once again we face the threats and challenges to peace and security. Let's name them.

Работа с ментальной картой на облачном сервисе Popplet (ссылка <http://popplet.com/app/#/5569231>) (Приложение 2).

Threats and challenges

1. Celebration of the day of liberation from fascism as a day of mourning.

2. Plans to destroy monuments to those who fought Nazism.

3. Building monuments to those who fought on the side of fascism.

4. The falsification of history.

5. Extremist political parties.

6. Movements and groups, including neo-Nazis.

7. Attempts to rewrite the outcome of the Second World War.

**9. Тренировка навыков работы в группах. Активизация навыков составления высказывания**.

The risks and challenges to peace and security we face today cannot be met by a single state.

How can we confront these threats and challenges? Work in groups of four. Make a list of your ideas. Share them with the rest of the class.

*Possible answers*:

1. It is important to educate young people about the Second World War, the Holocaust, human rights, discrimination.

2. Young people from different countries should organize peaceful marches against injustice and inhumanity.

3. It is important to include the study of [books about the Great Patriotic War](https://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/books+about+the+war) [in the school curricula](https://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/in+the+school+curricula).

4. In our opinion, the most important thing that can be recommended is to ban Nazi and neo-Nazi parties and their activities.

5. Pupils should visit history museums and memorial complexes dedicated to the Great Patriotic War more often.

6. We should joint efforts at the national and international levels to recover historical memory.

**10. Закрепление изученного материала.**

Now test your knowledge. Take out your mobile phones, scan the QR Code and put the events of the Great Patriotic War in chronological order.

Выполнение упражнения «Put the events of the Great Patriotic War in chronological order» (ссылка на сайт <https://learningapps.org/display?v=pywntwm0v19>) (Приложение 3).

Well done!

**11. Подведение итогов урока**.

Russians highly value the contribution of the USA, Great Britain, France, and other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition. The foundations for triumph over fascism was unity and cohesion of the people. But without any doubts the peoples of the Soviet Union and her Armed forces played the decisive role in the Second World War.

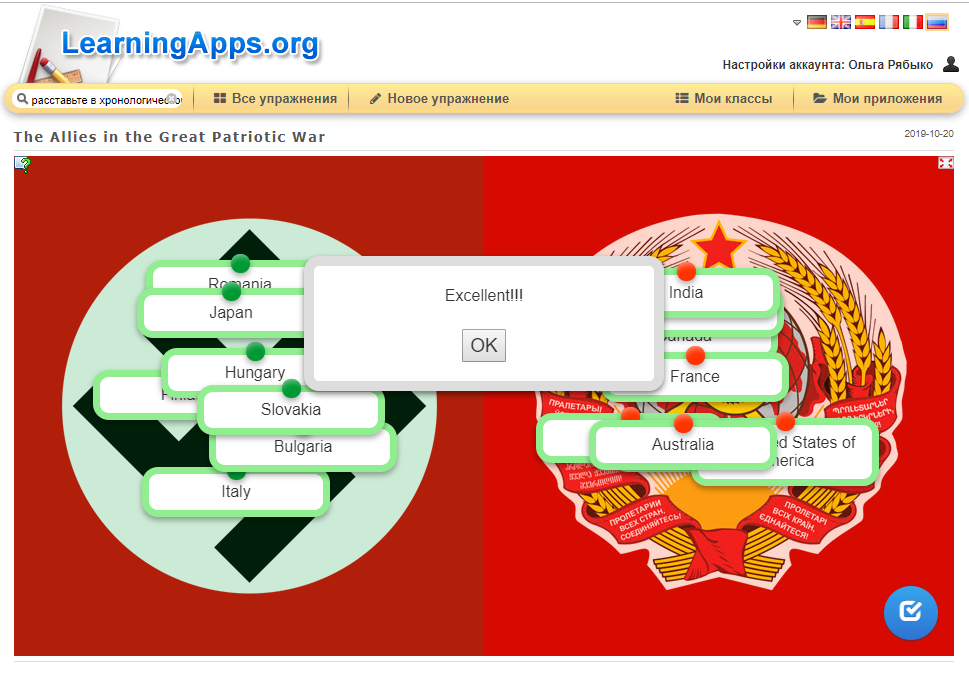
Today we need to remember the lessons of the Second World War because it is said: «Those who fail to learn the lessons of history are destined to repeat them.»

Our lesson is over. Good bye.

**Приложение**

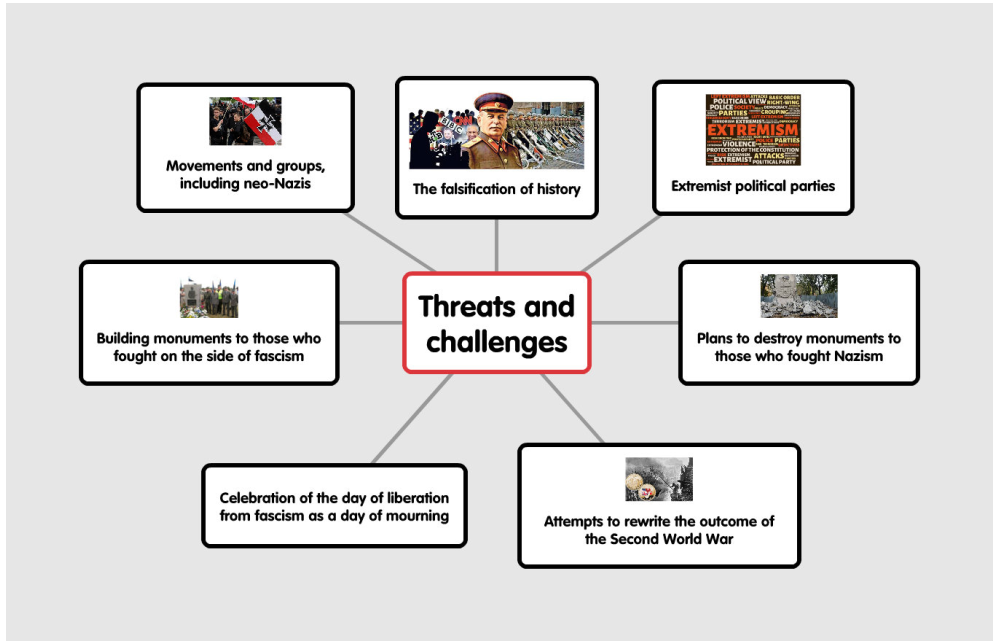
Приложение 1

**The Allies in the Great Patriotic War**



Приложение 2

**Threats and challenges**



Приложение 3

**Put the events of the Great Patriotic War in chronological order**

