

УРОК АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

(ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЙ НОН-СТОП)

НА ТЕМУ: «ЧТЕНИЕ...

ПОЧЕМУ БЫ НЕТ? »

В последние годы в методике преподавания иностранных языков наметилась тенденция к применению одной из разновидностей коммуникативного подхода – интерактивного подхода. Интерактивная модель овладения языком предполагает, что обучение происходит во время и в процессе участия в языковых актах (speech events). Взаимодействие (интеракция) опосредовано общением, развивает коммуникативные функции языка. При общении люди вступают во взаимодействие. Общение по содержанию – это коммуникативный процесс обмена информацией, а по форме – это поведенческий аспект, реализуемый в процессе интеракции, т.е. взаимодействия людей, их поведения в отношениях друг с другом. Таким образом, используя интерактивный подход в обучении английскому языку, можно оптимизировать процесс овладения навыками базового школьного иноязычного общения и сделать его более эффективным в условиях общеобразовательной школы.

Предлагаемый конспект урока способствует формированию коммуникативных компетенций, повышает интерес к предмету, позволяет как педагогам, так и учащимся проявить творческие способности, носит личностно-ориентированный характер. Для проведения урока применяются элементы современных образовательных технологий – проблемного и развивающего обучения, развития критического мышления, педагогики сотрудничества, ИКТ. Предлагаемый урок

Ключевые слова: урок, литературный нон-стоп, тема.

проводился в группе IX класса общеобразовательной школы.

Мною разработан урок – литературный нон-стоп. Сейчас работаю над музыкальным нон-стопом. В перспективе разработка туристического, медицинского, образовательного и других, т.е. отражающих тематику учебника IX класса В.П. Кузовлева. Данный урок ценен тем, что он не только обеспечивает учащихся новой для них информацией, но и дает им возможность участвовать в его составлении. Урок по времени может занимать пять-шесть часов, а может проводиться до бесконечности. На то он и нон-стоп. Компьютерная презентация размещается на сайте (учителя или школы), и любой желающий может в нем поучаствовать. Каждый слайд (страница) презентации посвящен жизни и творчеству одного из английских или американских писателей. К каждой страничке (слайду) подбираются по возможности интересные задания, выполняя которые ребята узнают много нового и у них появляется желание поделиться той информацией, которой они владеют, но которой нет в материалах урока. В аудиторных условиях учитель использует материал, собранный для урока по своему усмотрению, используя любые методы и приемы из собственного опыта педагогической деятельности. Предлагаю вашему вниманию урок, проведенный мною. Урок рассчитан на два-три часа.

Цели урока:

- формирование коммуникативных компетенций по теме “Reading... Why not?”;
- развитие познавательных интересов учащихся, умения социального общения в совместной деятельности;
- формирование творческого и критического мышления учащихся, умения обосновывать и отстаивать свою точку зрения.

Задачи урока:

- активизация лексических навыков чтения, говорения по теме;
- выражение собственной точки зрения, умение семантизировать и анализировать необходимый лексический и грамматический материал;
- воспитывать уважительное отношение к культуре страны изучаемого языка.

Дополнительный материал к уроку:

– компьютерная презентация.

Ход урока

I. 1) Introduction. Greeting the participants of the lesson.

Children are sitting in circle. They warm their hands up, touch each other's hands and greet each other.

E.g.: *Teacher (T)*: Good morning, children. Let's greet each other. (*turning to pupil*,): Good morning, Pete! How are you?

Pete: Fine, thank you. (*turning to another student*): Good morning, Alice. You look well today.

Alice: Thanks a lot! (*turning to another student*): Good morning, Tom. Pleased to meet you! Etc.

2) Explaining of the purposes and tasks of the lesson.

T: Today we are going to talk about the British literary world! You are going to find out a lot of information and complete some tasks. Let's start our lesson.

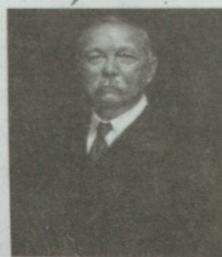
II. Warming-up activities.

1) Can you answer ...?

1. When did you learn to read?
2. Can you remember the first book you read?
3. Do you usually read thoroughly?
4. Have you got many books at home?
5. Do you often go to the bookshop?
6. Do you read a lot?
7. Have you got a favourite writer? Who is he/she?
8. What is your favourite book?
9. Do you spend much time reading?
10. Do you often go to the library?
11. What do you prefer best: classical or contemporary authors?
12. Can you name a book you have enjoyed reading lately?
13. Which book would you take with you if you went to live on a desert island?
14. What genres of books do you dislike?

2)

a) Match the names and the pictures





1. ALAN MILN
2. OSCAR WILDE
3. SHARLETTE BRONTE
4. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
5. JEROME K. JEROME
6. ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE
7. DANIEL DEFO
8. AGATHA CHRISTIE
9. LEWIS CARROLL
10. CHARLES DICKENS

b) Answer my questions:

- Do you know anything about this author?
- In what century did he/she live?
- What year was he/she born in?
- Where did he/she live?
- Did he/she begin his/her literary career as a poet (a playwright, a novelist)?
- Was he/she famous and well-known in his life time?
- What book is he/she best known for?
- Can you name any characters of his/her books?
- Which books of this author were translated into Russian?
- Which one of his/her novels became a best-seller?
- What year did he/she die in?

c) Mini Quiz: "Let's travel to..."

1. Who said "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life"?

a) William Shakespeare

b) Samuel Johnson

c) Charles Dickens

2. Whose detective play "The Mousetrap" is the longest running play in the world (it was first staged in 1952 and thousands of people see it every year)?

a) Arthur Conan Doyle's

b) Agatha Christie's

c) Charles Dickens's

III. Let's get acquainted with ...

▪ **Reading for detail.**

Pre-reading activity

T: Before reading the text, try to guess what genre it is written in. What new information have you learnt from the text? Be ready to prove your point of view.

William Shakespeare

(1564–1616)

How it all began

Over 400 years ago, a young William Shakespeare left Stratford-upon-Avon for London.

The city was noisy, dangerous and probably very smelly as there were no drains in those days. There was only one bridge across the Thames at that time, so the river was full of sailing ships. The narrow cobbled streets were bustling with traders and travelling players who juggled, ate fire and performed plays.

There were several playhouses in London and one of them, called the Theatre, was popular with none other than Queen Elizabeth I. Here Shakespeare began his acting career and started to write plays. It's highly probable that "Romeo and Juliet" was first performed on this stage.

Very soon, however, the actors were told that they could no longer use the land that their theatre was built on. They carried it across the river timber by timber, brick by brick in the dead of night. They rebuilt it in its new home of Southwark and called it the Globe to celebrate the new age of discovery and invention.

After reading the text

a) Turn to the text again. Read it thoroughly once more, making sure that everyone has understood it perfectly well. And then you are to do the tasks.

Insert the necessary word from the box:

Shakespeare's Theatre

Shakespeare's Globe was rather different from other _____ theatres. The plays were _____ in the _____ and the _____ got wet if it rained. There was no _____, very few _____, and the only lighting was the _____ so most plays were performed in the afternoon.

_____ in those days were not allowed _____ in _____ and all the _____ (even Juliet) were played by _____.

Much of the audience stood to watch the _____ and moved around, talking with each other and throwing fruit at the _____ if they didn't like something. When a new _____ was to be _____ the flag was hoisted. The _____ sounded and because there was only one bridge, the town folk got into their _____ and rowed across the river to see a new play by _____.

In the summer of _____, during the performance of Shakespeare's King Henry VIII the Globe caught _____ and burnt to the ground.

The theatre was _____ in 1614, but a new blow fell upon it in 1616: William Shakespeare, the greatest _____ the world had ever known, _____ of a fever, ironically on the same date as his _____, _____. The theatre was closed in 1642 by the Puritans and _____ in 1644.

Modern, performed audience, scenery, open air, props, performance, daylight, stage, trumpets, play, boats, William Shakespeare, fire, 1913, rebuilt, playwright, died, birthday, April 23, pulled down, men, public, to act, women, parts.

b) Do you know that ... Listening for specific information.

Listen to the text about the Globe Theatre today. Look at the picture. Then try to describe the picture in your own way.

The Globe Today

Today, plays at the new Globe are staged in the same way as they were 400 years ago – with no scenery, spotlights or microphones. And as in Shakespeare's time, the audience is free to join in, calling out to

the actors and getting involved in the story. Women now play at the stage of the Globe, but on special occasions you can experience Shakespeare's plays the way his audience would have: an all-male performance in original clothing and without an interval. If it rains, however, you'll be given a rain hat to stop you from getting wet.

Mini Quiz:

1) Some actors are still superstitious about one of Shakespeare's plays. They believe that harm can come to the actors if they mention its name. So it is usually called "The Scottish Play" or "That Play" or Mac – oh? I mustn't say it. What is it?

a) King Lear b) Macbeth c) Othello

2) Shakespeare himself played in some of his plays. Which part do you think he played in "Hamlet"?

a) Hamlet b) Horatio c) the Ghost

3) A wax figure of Shakespeare is situated in ...

a) the British Museum

b) the London Transport Museum

c) Madame Tussauds

▪ **Reading for specific information.**

Read the text and do the brain-storming task.

Charles Dickens (1812–1870)

An English novelist, considered by many to be the greatest one of all. His books describe old Victorian England and show how hard it was, especially for the poor and for the children. They include "The Pickwick Papers" («Записки Пиквикского клуба»), "Oliver Twist", "A Christmas Carol", "David Copperfield", "Great Expectations" and "A Tale of Two Cities." He came of a petty bourgeois family. In his childhood Dickens discovered a little library in an upstairs room in Portsmouth and read all the books in it.

His father was a clerk and he could never make both ends meet and was thrown into debtors' prison. According to the law of that time a man imprisoned for debt could have his family to live with him in prison. His mother and children stayed in prison. Little Charles was sent to work. He stuck labels on blacking bottles. When his father was set free, the boy left his dirty work and was sent to school. Soon he entered the lawyer's office. At 19 he became a reporter.

He began to write sketches of the characters he observed and in 1836 they were collected in the book "Sketches by Boz". In 1837 the novel "The Pickwick Papers" was published. The book brought him fame and money. All his novels are full of sympathy and human suffering. In "Little Dorrit" he attacks debtors' prisons. In "Hard Times" he describes the most terrible conditions under which not only grown-ups but also little children were working in the mines and cotton mills. In "Oliver Twist" he draws attention to the misery of life in the slums of London. His petty bourgeois sentimentality found expression in the happy endings of almost all his novels. Dickens's novels offer a complete realistic picture of the English bourgeois society of the mid-nineteenth century and are highly valued for their realism and humanity. Dickens died in 1870 and was buried in Westminster Abbey, as he wished with nothing on his gravestone except his name "Charles Dickens".

▪ **Brain Storm:**

◆ Charles Dickens was an English...

a) humourist; b) novelist; c) poet; d) essayist.

◆ He was born in...

a) Elizabethan England; b) Victorian England; c) Modern England; d) Old England.

◆ He wrote...

a) "Oliver Twist", "David Copperfield", "Pickwick papers";

b) "Romeo and Juliet", "Othello", "Macbeth".

c) "Murder on the Orient Express", "Death on the Nile".

◆ He came from...

a) a poor peasant family; b) a poor town family; c) a petty bourgeois family; d) a rich bourgeois family

◆ In his childhood Charles Dickens discovered...

a) treasures; b) a purse; c) a way; d) a little library.

◆ For debts his father was put into...

a) a jail; b) a debtors' prison; c) a cellar; d) the Tower.

◆ After his father's freedom Charles entered...

a) the clerk's office; b) the lawyer's office; c) the box office; d) the post office.

◆ At 19 he became...

a) a doctor; b) a teacher; c) a clerk; d) a reporter.

◆ In his books Charles Dickens describes...

a) the wealthy and rich people of England;

b) hard and misery life in the slums of London;

c) bourgeois sentimentality.

◆ Charles Dickens's novels are highly valued for...

a) the beauty of their style;

b) their brilliant (English) language;

c) realism and humanity;

d) the description of the terrible conditions of living in England of that time.

◆ Charles Dickens was buried in...

a) Highgate Cemetery;

b) The Tower;

c) Westminster Abbey;

d) Westminster Church.

▪ **Listening for specific information.**

1. Pre-listening activity. Listen to the text and then finish the sentences.

Alan Alexander Milne

(1882–1956)

An English writer, the author of the stories about a bear Winnie the Pooh. He was born in London. He studied at a small private school. The owner of the school was his father, John Milne. One of his teachers was Herbert Wells. Then Milne entered Westminster School and then Trinity College at Cambridge, where he studied mathematics. Being a student, he wrote short articles for the students' newspaper "Grant".

Usually they wrote the articles together with his brother Kenneth. For many years he worked for the humorous English magazine "Punch". He fought in World War I as an officer in the British Army. Later he wrote a book "Peace with Honour" in which he denounced war. In 1913 Milne married Dorothy de Séincourt and in 1920 their only son Christopher Robin Milne was born. Milne began to write stories about Winnie the Pooh for his young son Christopher Robin (1920–1996). Milne was a rather famous playwright before he wrote his book about Winnie the Pooh. But the success of the book about the fat bear and his friends was so great that Milne's works are practically unknown today.

2. Post-listening activities.

Guess:

1. Milne was a famous English ...
2. He was the author of stories about ...
3. He ... in a small private school ...
4. The owner of the school was ... John Milne
5. One of his teachers was Herbert ...
6. Then Milne entered ... school.
7. For many years he had been working for the humorous English magazine ...
8. He graduated from the Trinity College at ...
9. They wrote articles together with his brother ...
10. He took part in the World ... I
11. In 1920 his son ... Robin was born.
12. His wife's name was ...
13. The bear Winnie the ... is popular all over the world.
14. In his book "Peace with ..." he denounced war.
15. He studied mathematics at ... College at Cambridge.
16. Winnie the Pooh is a fat and funny ...
17. At university Alan Milne wrote articles for the students' newspaper...

▪ Reading for specific information

1. Pre-reading activity.

T: Read the text. Try to find the information about some facts of the Arthur Conan Doyle's biography and the museum at 221 b Baker Street. Then you are to do the mini quiz.

Arthur Conan Doyle
(1859–1930)

2. Reading.

In the 1880s a young doctor sat waiting for new patients who never came. To pass the time, he wrote stories about a man who was very good at solving crimes. These stories were so popular that the doctor decided to give up medicine and become a writer instead. The doctor was Arthur Conan Doyle and his creation was Sherlock Holmes.

As you probably remember, Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson lived at 221 b Baker Street. In the comfort and warmth of this place hundreds of crimes were solved. Their landlady, Mrs Hudson, had to put up with strange visitors, chemical experiments and late-night violin playing.

221 b Baker Street

In 1990, a museum at last opened at 221 b Baker Street. It is the world's most famous address and people have been writing to it for more than 100 years.

Everything in the Sherlock Holmes Museum reminds us of the stories we know so well. It is filled with things which Holmes and Watson would have had – Holmes's violin, his deerstalker and pipe, the Persian slipper in which he kept his tobacco, unanswered letters pinned to the wall with a knife, his magnifying glass... Among Dr Watson's things there is a diary containing handwritten notes and extracts from *The Hound of the Baskervilles*.

The Sherlock Holmes Museum is unlike other museums. Very little here is locked up in glass cases. You can sit in Holmes's armchair by the fireplace, put on his deerstalker. On the upper floors you'll meet several lifelike wax figures from the stories about Sherlock Holmes.

As you wander through the museum, you get the feeling that the great detective has just left the room for a moment, and Mrs Hudson is somewhere in the kitchen, and soon you'll see her entering the room with a tray full of teacups.

3. Post-reading activities.

Here are some facts about Sherlock Holmes. Only one of them is wrong. Which one?

- a) Holmes possessed excellent powers of observation and deduction.
- b) He had an excellent memory.
- c) He was a first-class shot.
- d) He knew chemistry well.
- e) He was never married.
- f) He was an expert boxer.
- g) He liked classical music.
- h) He was born on the 6th of January.
- i) Sherlock Holmes had a prototype. It was a famous Edinburgh surgeon, Dr. Bell.
- j) Sherlock Holmes had never combined the phrases "Elementary" and "My dear Watson".

Dame Agatha Christie
(1890–1976)

1. Reading for the main idea. Pre-reading task.

Read the text and make your ideas what the names of the main heroes of Agatha

Christie's detective books are.

2. Reading.

Dame Agatha Christie DBE (15 September 1890 – 12 January 1976) was an English crime writer of novels, short stories and plays. She



also wrote romances under the name Mary Westmacott, but is best remembered for her 80 detective novels and her successful West End theatre plays. Her works, particularly those detective novels about Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple, have given her the title the 'Queen of Crime' and made her one of the most important and innovative writers in the development of the genre.

Christie has been referred to by the Guinness Book of World Records as the bestselling writer of books of all time and the bestselling writer of any kind, along with William Shakespeare. Only the Bible is known to have outsold her collected sales of roughly four billion copies of novels. UNESCO states that she is currently the most translated individual author in the world with only the collective corporate works of Walt Disney Productions surpassing her. Christie's books have been translated into at least 56 languages.

Her stage play *The Mousetrap* holds the record for the longest initial run in the world: it opened at the Ambassadors Theatre in London on 25 November 1952 and is still running after more than 23,000 performances. In 1955, Christie was the first recipient of the Mystery Writers of America's highest honour, the Grand Master Award, and in the same year, "Witness for the Prosecution" was given an Edgar Award by the MWA, for Best Play. Most of her books and short stories have been filmed, some many times over (*Murder on the Orient Express*, *Death on the Nile* and *4.50 from Paddington* for instance), and many have been adapted for television, radio, video games and comics.

In 1968, Booker Books, a subsidiary of the agro-industrial conglomerate Booker-McConnell, bought a 51 percent stake in Agatha Christie Limited, the private company that Christie had set up for tax purposes. Booker later increased its stake to 64 percent. In 1998, Booker sold its shares to Chorion, a company

whose portfolio also includes the literary estates of Enid Blyton and Dennis Wheatley.

In 2004, a 5,000 word story entitled "The Incident of the Dog's Ball" was found in the attic of the author's daughter. It was published in Britain in September 2009. On November 10, 2009, Reuters announced that the story will be published by The Strand Magazine.

3. Post-reading activities. Speaking (monologue speech).

T: There are some names from the British Literary World that are known all over the world. What are these people famous for?

William Shakespeare

Arthur Conan Doyle

Lewis Carroll

Oscar Wilde

Alan Milne

Agatha Christie

Charles Dickens

Charlotte Bronte

Jerome K. Jerome

Daniel Defoe

Say a few words about any writer you like. What do you know about them?

P₁: Agatha Christie is a famous British crime writer of novels, short stories and plays. She wrote 80 detective novels and plays. Her detective novels about Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple have given her the title of the 'Queen of Crime' and made her one of the most important and innovative writers in the development of the genre.

P₂: The doctor Arthur Conan Doyle wrote stories about a man who was very good at solving crimes. These stories were so popular that the doctor decided to give up medicine and become a writer instead. Etc.

• Conclusion of the lesson.

Homework: Add your own page, devoted to your favourite writer. Think of your own interesting tasks for it. Good luck!

В.М. Лапко

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