

William Shakespeare For All Time

Внеклассное мероприятие в 9 классе

Дорогие друзья!

Мы хотим представить Вашему вниманию разработку внеклассного мероприятия по теме "William Shakespeare For All Time". Данная тема является актуальной, так как в 2014 году мы отмечаем 450-летие со дня рождения У. Шекспира. В рамках данного воспитательного мероприятия обучающиеся познакомятся с биографией и творчеством великого драматурга, с его основными концептами и всемирно известными произведениями. В ходе воспитательного мероприятия обучающиеся выполняют разнообразные творческие задания (на перевод, изготовление постеров). Все мероприятие сопровождается красочной презентацией, музыкальным и видеоформлением, раздаточным материалом, который в конечном итоге представит собой буклет о жизни и творчестве У.Шекспира.

Цели:

Образовательные:

- развивать коммуникативные умения учащихся на основе языковых, лингвострановедческих и социокультурных знаний по теме "William Shakespeare For All Time";
- развивать умения воспринимать на слух и понимать краткие сообщения, письменно оформлять информацию по теме "William Shakespeare For All Time".

Развивающие:

- развивать языковую догадку, логическое мышление;
- развивать память и внимание у учащихся.

Воспитательные:

- воспитать у учащихся познавательный интерес к творчеству Уильяма Шекспира;
- сформировать у учащихся уважения и интереса к культуре и народу страны изучаемого языка.

Оснащение: компьютер, проектор, презентация Power Point, видеоматериал (book trailers "Romeo and Juliet", "Hamlet"), раздаточный материал (материал для буклетов: биография У.Шекспира, таблица периодов его жизни и творчества, диаграмма с концептами творчества У.Шекспира, цитаты из произведений У.Шекспира, сонеты), материалы для изготовления постеров (ватман, вырезки из газет по произведениям У.Шекспира, клей, ножницы).

ХОД МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ

T: Good afternoon, dear friends. I'm glad to see you. Today we'll have a special lesson. I think it will be interesting for you. At the very beginning of our lesson I'll keep the topic a secret because I'd like you to guess. I've got some prompts for you. Look at the blackboard where you can see some quotations of famous people

speaking of the person we will discuss today. Let's read them.

... was the great one before us. His place was between God and despair.

Eugene Delacroix

I think reading ...'s plays when I was young was extremely important. He had the ability to make utter strangers come alive.

Rita Dove

When I read ... I am struck with wonder that such trivial people should muse and thunder in such lovely language.

D. H. Lawrence

T: I've got also a musical prompt for you. (Звучит песня "Kings of the world" из мюзикла "Romeo and Juliet".) Can you guess what the theme of our lesson is?

P1: The theme of our lesson is William Shakespeare.



T: How clever of you. Today we are going to talk about one of the greatest English poets and playwrights, William Shakespeare, and his role in English literature. Now answer my questions, please. What do you know about him?

P1: I have read his famous works.

T: I hope you know the town he was born. Where was William Shakespeare born?

P2: William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon.

T: What Shakespeare's plays do you know?

P3: There are many famous Shakespeare's plays, for example, "Romeo and Juliet", "Hamlet", "Macbeth" and others.

T: Thank you for your answers. Let's check what you know about William Shakespeare. You have got a card. Look at the first part. There are 10 sentences on it. Read the sentences attentively and fill in the information you know about W. S. You've got 2 minutes to get ready.

Ученики заполняют пропуски в тексте.

Shakespeare's Biography

Shakespeare was born in _____. Shakespeare's birthplace was _____. The names of Shakespeare's father and mother were _____. Shakespeare attended the Stratford Grammar School, also known as the _____. Shakespeare married _____ when he was _____. Shakespeare and _____ had _____ children.

The Globe Theater was built in _____. Shakespeare died in _____. Shakespeare had written _____. The first collected edition of Shakespeare's plays was published in _____.

T: Now your time is up. Work in pairs and read and compare your answer with your partner's.

Now listen to my information about Shakespeare's biography. Be ready to correct your answers.

William Shakespeare was born on April, 23, 1564 in the town of Stratford-upon-Avon. His parents were John and Mary. William attended the King's New School in Stratford. There, he studied Latin, rhetoric, logic, and literature. At the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway. They had three children: Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith.

Shakespeare's life can be divided into three periods: the first 20 years in Stratford, which included his schooling, early marriage, and parentage; the next 25 years as an actor and playwright in London; and the final five in retirement back in Stratford where he enjoyed moderate wealth gained from his success. The years linking the first two periods are marked by a lack of information about his life and are often referred to as the "dark years". Shakespeare acted on the stage and wrote plays for the Globe Theatre. In 1599, he became one of the partners of the new Globe Theater.

During his life, Shakespeare wrote 37 plays and 154 sonnets. There are deep tragedies, light comedies, and historical dramas. In fact, the names of some of Shakespeare's characters, such as Hamlet, Othello, Romeo and many others, are known even to people who have never seen the plays.

Shakespeare spent the last year of his life in Stratford, where he died in 1616. He was buried in the church of Stratford. The first collected edition of Shakespeare's plays was published in 1623.

T: Now, let's read and translate the text one by one.

Ученики читают и переводят текст.

T: Next I am going to tell you about Shakespeare's creative work.

You know many facts about Shakespeare's life and I'd like to ask you some questions.

How many periods are there in Shakespeare's life?

P1: There are three periods in Shakespeare's life.

T: Do you remember these periods? Can you name them?

P2: Yes, we remember these periods. The first is youth and family and the second period is his professional and creative life in the theatre. The third period is called "Return to his birthplace".

T: I'll give you cards and you should read the information about Shakespeare's creative work. Now read the text to yourself for 2 minutes and tell the main characteristics of each period in one sentence.

- Shakespeare's first period was one of experimentation. His early plays are characterised, to a degree, by wooden and superficial construction and verse.
- Shakespeare's second period includes his most important plays concerned with English history, his so-called joyous comedies, and two major tragedies. In this period, his style and approach became highly individualised.
- The most famous Shakespearean tragedies appeared in the 3rd period. In these plays, the dramatist reaches his full maturity. He presents the great problems of mankind.
- In his final period, Shakespeare turned to romance or tragicomedy. Some commentators have seen the change in Shakespeare's mood as evidence of a more serene view of life on his part, but it may merely reflect the theatrical fashion of the day.

T: Now let's check your understanding of the text. Answer my question, please. How many periods are there in Shakespeare's creative work?

P3: There are four periods in Shakespeare's creative work.

T: Give the main characteristic for each period.

P1: Shakespeare's first period is called "The World of Evil and Violence". It was one of experimentation. His early plays are characterised to a degree by superficial construction and verse.

P2: Shakespeare's second period is called "Golden Age of Shakespeare's plays". It includes his most important historical plays, light and happy comedies, and two major tragedies. In this period he puts his mark on his work with a personalised style and approach.

P3: Shakespeare's third period is called "The Peak of his Creative Work". Shakespeare's well-known tragedies are written as the dramatist reaches his full maturity and explores universal human problems.

P4: Shakespeare's fourth period is called "Romantic Dramas" including romantic tragicomedy. This might represent evidence of Shakespeare's more serene view of life but could also reflect the theatrical fashion of the day.

T: So, I see that you, friends, know about Shakespeare and his works. I have a surprise for you. There are two book trailers – do you know what that means?

P1: A book trailer is a short video about a book.

T: Well. So, I've got two book trailers for you. Let's watch them and guess which Shakespeare books they are. (*Ученики смотрят видеоролики.*) So, this is the first book trailer. Do you have any ideas? Have a try.

P2: I think this book trailer is about "Romeo and Juliet".

T: Right you are, the first one is "Romeo and Juliet". Let's watch the second one. Who knows this tragedy? Try to guess.

P3: It is about "Hamlet".

T: Does everybody agree?

Ps: Yes, we completely agree.

T: Good of you, this is "Hamlet".

Now have a look at these words on the screen, please. They were in videos. Do you know all of them? ..., read and translate them, please. (Betrayal – предательство, murder – убийство, tragedy – трагедия, love – любовь, madness – безумие, revenge – месть, friendship – дружба, marriage – супружество, family – семья, death – смерть).

Well, if there are trailers, there should be posters. What does a "poster" mean?

P1: A poster is a large picture of a celebrity or an event to be attached to a wall.

T: Right you are. Why not have a competition? Let's arrange 2 groups of 4. All in all, I need 8 people. Any volunteers? I think everybody agrees that each team should have its own name: "King Lear" and "Hamlet". Listen attentively, your task is to create posters about Shakespeare's work. You've got the following things: whatman paper, a number of pictures, glue and markers. You have 10 minutes to complete it. Come on! Let's begin! Create your posters!

Your time is finished. You know, if there is a competition, there should be a winner. Let's choose the most creative group. Raise your hands if you are for the first group (second group). Let me count. The winner is... My congratulations.

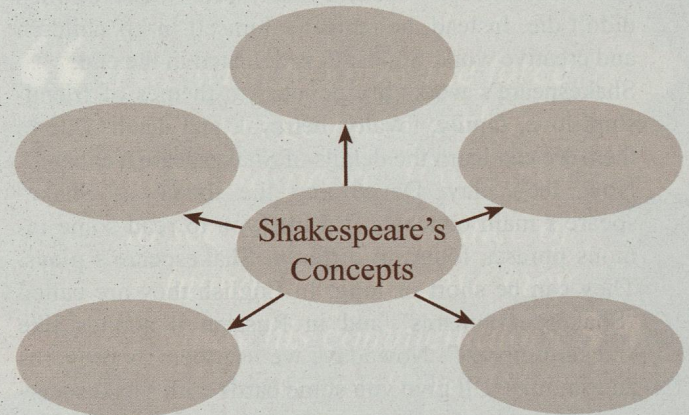
I like these posters, good job! I think that we should put them up in the hall. But can you, friends, tell me, what's the main idea of "Romeo and Juliet"?

P1: Love is the main idea of "Romeo and Juliet".

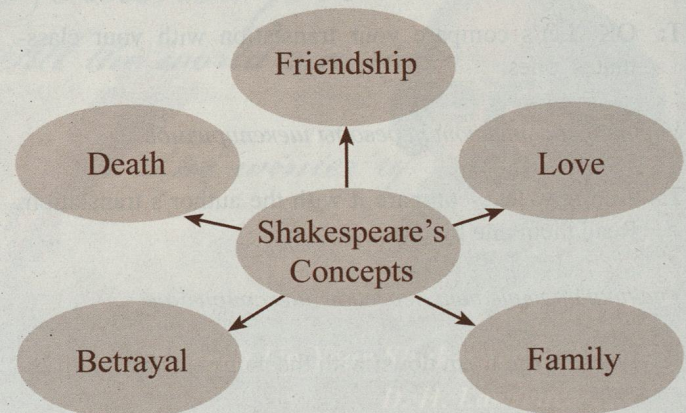
T: And what about "Hamlet"? What is it devoted to?

P2: It is about loyalty and betrayal, family, and friendship.

T: Here is a chart of Shakespeare's concepts, or, in other words, main ideas on the screen. I'll give you a copy. Think of Shakespeare's concepts and fill in the blanks of the chart. You have one minute to complete the task.



T: Are you ready? I'd like you to compare your chart with mine. This is my version, and I've filled it according to the view of famous scholars.



T: I'd like to tell you about concepts in Shakespeare's creative work.

The first concept is **friendship**. Shakespeare considered friendship to be the finest feeling. In his opinion, friendship has all the fullness of love experiences.

The next concept is **love**. Love is the main theme in Shakespeare's creative work, as it is a mysterious feeling of man. It gives man the greatest happiness. According to Shakespeare, love is the highest spiritual form for man. Every person has the right for love and happiness. The next concept is **family**. For Shakespeare the word family was very important. In his works, family is explained as a small group of close relatives. Every family member should follow strict family traditions which plays a certain role within their family.

The next concept is **betrayal**. I hope you remember the meaning of this word. Help me. What does it mean?

P1: Betrayal means to break someone's trust, "предательство".

T: In Shakespeare's works evil, crime, and betrayal are normal experiences of life. Sometimes to correct the world, one has to commit crime.

The next concept is **death**. Shakespeare believed men didn't die. Instead, he recreates himself in his children and creative work. So, death is defeated in the end. Shakespeare's works are devoted to themes of friendship, love, family, loyalty, betrayal, and death. Due to them we can learn the details of Shakespeare's epoch. Now, let's play. Developing the theme of Shakespeare's main concepts, I'd like you to read some famous phrases found in different Shakespeare's plays. They can be short or long. In English they are called "Shakespearianisms" and in Russian it sounds like "шекспиризмы". Nowadays we use them as proverbs and sayings. I'll give you some cards with Shakespearianisms on them and your task is to translate them. Pictures on the screen will help you. You have 30 seconds for each Shakespearianism.

Ученики делают перевод шекспиризмов.

T: OK. Let's compare your translation with your classmates' ones.

Ученики сравнивают переводы шекспиризмов.

T: And now let's compare it with the author's translation. Read them one by one.

Ученики сравнивают переводы шекспиризмов.

T: Please write them down with the names of the interpreters.

- 1) What a piece of work is a man! ("Hamlet")
Что за мастерское создание – человек! (М.Лозинский)
- 2) Brevity is the soul of wit. ("Hamlet")
Краткость – сестра таланта. (А.Чехов)
- 3) Curiosity killed the cat. ("Macbeth")
Любопытство до добра не доведет. (Б.Пастернак)
- 4) All is well that ends well. ("Macbeth")
Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается. (М.Лозинский)
- 5) Something is rotten in the state of Denmark. ("Hamlet")
Не все в порядке в Датском королевстве. (Б.Пастернак)
- 6) A fool's paradise. ("Romeo and Juliet")
Мир фантазий. (Б.Пастернак)
- 7) Salad days. ("Antoniua and Cleopatra")
Молодо – зелено. (Б.Пастернак)

T: Well, I hope we make sure that these phrases from Shakespeare's plays of the 16th century live not only in books, but are also used in everyday speech.

At the end of our lesson we'll recite some sonnets written by W.Shakespeare.

First of all, I'd like to give you some information about the sonnets. As already mentioned today, Shakespeare



wrote a collection of 154 sonnets. They tell us the history of love and friendship of the poet, as well as his attitude to society. They deal with such themes as the passage of time, beauty and mortality. The first publication of Shakespeare's sonnets was in 1609.

Let me read you Sonnet 130.

Sonnet 130

*My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;
If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.
I have seen roses damasked, red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music hath a far more pleasing sound.
I grant I never saw a goddess go;
My mistress when she walks treads on the ground.
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false compare.*

Ученики рассказывают сонеты.

T: Dear students! On the 23rd of April we will commemorate the 450th-anniversary of William Shakespeare. Today, we have compiled a booklet about his biography and the facts about his creative work. Our lesson is coming to an end. What have you learned today?

P1: Today we have learned some facts about Shakespeare's life, the periods of his life and creative work.

P2: Today we have learned some concepts of Shakespeare's creative work. We have recited this famous poet's beautiful sonnets.

T: Well, I'd like to remind you of a quotation about William Shakespeare: "Everybody agrees that Shakespeare was not of one age, but for all time."
Our lesson is over. Goodbye!

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См. дополнительные материалы
в Личном кабинете.