

# План-конспект уроку для учнів 9 класу

## за темою «TRIP TO LONDON»

### Цілі уроку:

**практична:** відпрацювати вивчену лексику в новій мовленнєвій ситуації, у діалогічному й монологічному мовленні, розширити лексичний запас учнів з теми;

**освітня:** вчити застосовувати в мовленні загальні та спеціальні запитання і відповідати на них;

**розвиваюча:** познайомити учнів з районами Лондона, його визначними місцями; історією міста, традиціями та звичаями британців; розвивати пам'ять, мислення, навички діалогічного й монологічного мовлення, аудіювання; мовну здогадку; пізнавальний інтерес;

**виховна:** виховувати дбайливе ставлення, інтерес до пам'яток культури, любов до рідного краю.

**Тип уроку:** узагальнення та систематизація вивченого матеріалу.

**Форма проведення:** урок-подорож.

**Обладнання:** карта Великої Британії, туристична карта Лондона, ілюстрації визначних місць міста, ілюстрації до вірша «Дім, що побудував Джек», кросворд, магнітофон, картки для індивідуальних завдань, картки з лексичними вправами.

### Хід уроку

#### I. Підготовка до сприйняття іншомовного мовлення

##### 1. Повідомлення теми й цілей уроку

Today you'll get to know many interesting facts. We are going to the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It's a very old and beautiful city. Lots of tourists annually visit it.

2. Уведення в іншомовну атмосферу. Робота з висловлюванням про Лондон.

Quotation:

«I hope to see London before I die».

(W. Shakespeare. Henry IV)

T. Read the quotation and translate it. Do you agree with this quotation about London? Why?

## **II. Основна частина уроку**

### **1. Бесіда з учнями**

Here's an expert who will examine you.

E. Hi! My name is Olena! Glad to meet you. Answer my questions.

Where do the British Isles lie?

What parts does Great Britain consist of? Where are they situated?

What oceans and seas is Great Britain washed by?

Where's Northern Ireland situated?

What's the highest mountain of Great Britain?

What's the capital of Great Britain?

What river does London stand on?

What kind of climate is there in Great Britain?

What mineral resources is Great Britain rich in?

What industries are there in Great Britain?

What is the surface of England and Northern Ireland?

What is the surface of Scotland and Wales?

What big cities of the UK do you know?

What is the longest river of the UK?

Will you tell me the history of London?

### **2. Робота з картками**

Find your pair and replace the pronouns with the nouns.



(Додаток 1)

It is known as the center of London's West End.

(Piccadilly Circus)

Each morning it takes place at Buckingham Palace.

(Changing of the guard)

She leads the guards. (the Queen)

The Lord Mayor's Show takes place in it on the second Saturday in November. (The City)

He surrenders the City's Pearl Sword. (Lord Mayor)

It is 62 meter high. (The Monument)

They guard the Tower of London. (The Beefeaters)

The famous Speaker's Corner is in it. (Hyde Park)

### **3. Використання інтерактивного методу навчання – «Робота в групах». Аудіювання тексту «The Fire of London»**

T. But now, let's come back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was a terrible event in the history of London. Have you guessed what I am speaking about? About the Great Fire of London. Listen to some historical facts now and then do the tasks.

(Учні слухають текст, клас ділиться на три групи, і кожна група виконує своє завдання.)

#### **THE FIRE OF LONDON**

The old city of London had narrow, crooked streets and wooden houses. It was a dirty city, too. In 1665 75,000 Londoners died from the plague.

On September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1666 a bakery in Pudding Lane near London Bridge caught fire. After a long hot summer the wooden houses were very dry. A wind was blowing from the river. It blew the flames from house to house, and in the narrow streets the fire spread quickly. The fire burned for four days. Amazingly, nobody died in the fire.

The people of London built a new city. The houses were made of brick or stone, not wood. The new streets were straight and they were wider and cleaner too. Sir Christopher Wren rebuilt St. Paul's Cathedral.

(Див. додаток 2)

#### **4. Уявна подорож з гідами по місту. Опис учнями визначних місць Лондона.**

T. These are our guides. They'll make an excursion about the city.

G1. Hi! My name is Helen.

Look at the map. There are four parts of London: The City, The Westminster, The West End and The East End.

This is the City. It's a financial centre of London. You can see many banks and offices here.



There's St. Paul's Cathedral, Tower Bridge here.

Westminster is the administrative centre of London. The Houses of Parliament are here. And here's Westminster Abbey — it's a beautiful church built over 900 years ago.

The West End is the richest part of London. You can see many shops, hotels,



museums, theatres there. Here you also can see Hyde Park.

The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories and plants there.

G2. Hi! My name is

Victoria. (Tells demonstrating pictures.)

Look at the houses of Parliament. You can see a big tower with a clock called Big Ben. It was built in 1858. The man in charge of the building was Sir Benjamin Hall, This man was very tall and workers called him Big Ben. And the clock is called Big Ben too.

Here's the Westminster Abbey - a magnificent church. Here you can see tombs of many great statesmen, scientists and writers for example, Charles Dickens, Isaac Newton, etc.

The old Royal Observatory. You can see here Greenwich meridian.

The Tower of London. In the past it was a fortress, a palace, a prison. Now it's a museum. The Tower was built by the William the Conqueror. Edward V, Thomas Moore were killed there. They say a person who has the Keys to the Tower has the keys to the entire Kingdom.

The next sight is Trafalgar Square. It was built to commemorate the victory of Admiral Lord Nelson at Trafalgar. The Nelson Column was erected in 1842 in memory of Lord Nelson who was killed in the battle.



T. Well, let's have a talk about British flag. How is it called and why?

P. Union Jack. The King James I united Scotland and England in 1707. Look at the flag! Here you can see St John's cross (He is the patron of England), St. Andrew's cross (the patron of Scotland) and St Patrick's cross (a patron of Ireland). These crosses are in the blue background that means sea.

G3. And now one more London sight. This is Madame's Tussaud's Museum of waxworks. Look at these exhibits.

Some pupils play roles of the exhibits.

1. Charlie Chaplin — a famous comic actor who played in many films. He is still popular, by the way.
2. Nikita Khrushchov — a soviet leader, the General Secretary of the Communist Party.
3. Margaret Thatcher — another political figure. She was born in 1925. Thatcher was the first in the history of Great Britain woman-Prime Minister.
4. Isaac Newton — discovered the law of the gravity. He's holding an apple and some manuscripts.

**5. Декламування учнями вірша "The House that Jack Built"**

T. And our last stop — we'll visit the house that Jack built.

A pupil recites the poem demonstrating pictures.

## **The House that Jack Built**

*This is the house that Jack built.*

*This is the corn*

*That lay in the house that Jack built.*

*This is the rat*

*That ate the corn that lay in the house*

*That Jack built.*

*This is the cat that killed the rat*

*That ate the corn that lay in the house*

*That Jack built.*

*This is the dog*

*That worried the cat that killed the rat*

*That ate the corn that lay in the house*

*That Jack built.*

*This is the cow with the crumpled horn*

*That tossed the dog*

*That worried the cat that killed the rat*

*That ate the corn that lay in the house*

*That Jack built.*

*This is the maid all still alone*

*That milked the cow with the crumpled horn*

*That tossed the dog*

*That worried the cat that killed the rat*

*That ate the corn that lay in the house*

*That Jack built.*

T. Thank you! We've heard about the house that Jack built. What else do you know about English dwelling?

P. The climate influences British architecture very much. British houses have large windows but they are not double. Few houses have central heating. The usual heating of the room is an open fire.

T. OK. Thanks a lot!

#### **6. Розв'язування кросворда.**

T. This crossword is for you!

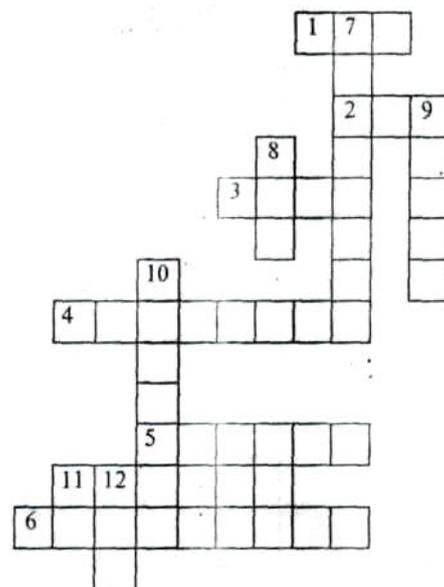
Crossword "Great Britain" (Додаток 3)

**Across:**

1. Англійський шинок. (Pub)
2. Як звали керівника будівництва башти з годинником? (Ben)
3. Символ Англії. (Rose)
4. Улюблене свято англійців. (Christmas)
5. Одна з пір року. (Autumn)
6. Хобі англійців. (Gardening)
11. Місто, де навчалася Алсу. (London)

**Down:**

7. Що потрібне в дощ? (Umbrella)
8. Найгірша в Британії річ. (Fog)
9. Англійське "ніколи". (Never)
10. Сусідка Великої Британії. (Ireland)
11. Нота. (La)
12. Руда. (Ore)



**III. Заключна частина уроку.**

**1. Домашнє завдання**

Середній рівень - скласти рекламний проспект про одну з пам'яток Лондона;

Достатній рівень - розповісти про пам'ятки Лондона;

Високій рівень - потрібно скласти свій аркуш - путівник по Лондону і зробити повідомлення по ньому.

**2. Підведення підсумків уроку**

T. What have we done today? Did you like our London sightseeing tour? What impressed you most of all? Was it difficult for you to be a guide? Why?/ Why not?

T. Now, it's high time to go home. They say there's no place like home.  
We've got to know lots of interesting information and I hope you enjoyed the lesson. Thank you all.

Додаток 1

1. It is known as the center of London's West End.
2. Each morning it takes place at Buckingham Palace.
3. She leads the guards.
4. The Lord Mayor's Show takes place in it on the second Saturday in November.
5. He surrenders the City's Pearl Sword.
6. It is 62 meter high.
7. They guard the Tower of London.
8. The famous Speaker's Corner is in it.

**Exercises:**

**1. Here is part of a tourist guidebook. But a lot of it is wrong.**

**Say what is wrong.**

**THE FIRE OF LONDON**

In August 1665 the old city of London caught fire. The fire started in a house on London Bridge. The streets of old London were wide and straight, so the fire spread very slowly. A strong wind was blowing toward the river and blew the flames from street to street. The fire burned from September 2<sup>nd</sup> to September 9<sup>th</sup>. It destroyed 80 % of the wooden houses in the city. 75,000 Londoners died in the fire. Sir Christopher Wren rebuilt the city. The new houses were made of wood. The streets in the new city were narrower and dirtier than in the old city.

Sir Charles Wren rebuilt St. Paul's Church.

**2. Answer the questions:**

***Why do you think the fire spread so quickly?***

Yes No

- Because a wind was blowing.
- Because the streets were dirty.
- Because the houses were made of wood.
- Because it started in a bakery.
- Because the streets were narrow.
- Because the houses were dry after a hot summer.
- Because the streets were not straight.

***Why wasn't there another fire after 1666?***

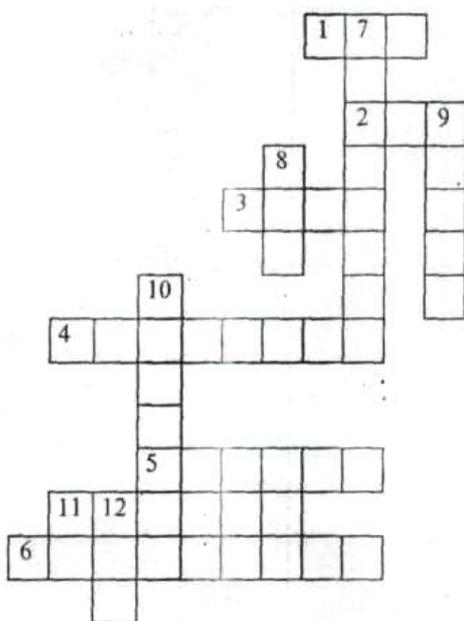
- Because the new city had wide streets.
- Because Sir Christopher Wren built a new cathedral.
- Because the new houses were made of brick.
- Because the streets were cleaner.
- Because the fire destroyed 80 % of the city.

– Because the wind stopped blowing.

3. Imagine that you are reporters of some English newspapers and you have been asked to make a report about the Great Fire of London. Give the title of your story.

Додаток 3

### Crossword "Great Britain"



#### Across:

1. Англійський шинок.
2. Як звали керівника будівництва башти з годинником?
3. Символ Англії.
4. Улюблене свято англійців.
5. Одна з пір року.
6. Хобі англійців.
11. Місто, де навчалася Алсу.

#### Down:

7. Що потрібне в дощ?
8. Найгірша в Британії річ.
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