ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ

ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ

«КРАСНОАРМЕЙСКОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ»

**ОТКРЫТЫЙ УРОК АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**ПО ТЕМЕ:**

**«Visiting card of Moscow»**

**Подготовила и провела:**

**преподаватель   
английского языка:**

**С.В. Чижкова**

с. Красноармейское

март, 2015 г.

**Moscow and St Petersburg, the Russian Capitals**

**Цели:**

1. социокультурный аспект – знакомство учащихся с достопримечательностями Москвы и Санкт-Петербурга;
2. развивающий аспект – развитие способности осуществлять продуктивные речевые действия;
3. воспитательный аспект – воспитание уважения к памятникам культуры;
4. учебный аспект – формирование лексических и грамматических навыков говорения

**Задачи:**

1. Активизировать употребление лексики предыдущих уроков.
2. Тренировать учащихся в произношении названий достопримечательностей, дат.
3. Практиковать учащихся в чтении и аудировании.

**Учебные пособия:**

1. индивидуальные карточки;
2. карточки с заданием к текстам для аудирования;

**Форма проведения:** Визуальная экскурсия по столицам России. Защита проектов.

**ПЛАН УРОКА**

**1. Организационный момент**.

Т: Today at the lesson we’ll go on excursions around the capitals of our country. We’ll remember their history, speak about them and visit the places of interest which all Russian people are proud of.

**2. Фонетическая зарядка.**

T: Say after me, please.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| the St Basil’s Cathedral | the Peter and Paul Fortress |
| Red Square | the Winter Palace |
| the Kremlin | the Hermitage Museum |
| the Uspensky Cathedral | the Russian Museum |
| Peter’s Palace | the Peter and Paul Cathedral |
| the Grand Kremlin Palace | the Kazan Cathedral |
| the monument to Minin and Pozharsky | St Isaac’s Cathedral |
| the Tretyakov Gallery | the Mariinsky Theater |

**3. Речевая зарядка.**

T: Let’s revise the information about the capital cities.

Answer my questions, please.

1. What is the capital of Russia?
2. What is the second capital of Russia?
3. Who founded Moscow?
4. Who founded St Petersburg?
5. What is the heart of Moscow?
6. What famous  cathedrals are there in Moscow ?
7. What other places of interest can you see in Moscow ?
8. In St Petersburg?

**4. Аудирование текста (+ карточки с заданием)**

T: A lot of foreigners visit Russia every day. Robert Smith visited Moscow and St Petersburg. Put “+” near the places of interest he saw and put “–” near the places of interest he didn’t see.

**Текст для аудирования.**

On Saturday Robert had a free afternoon. His Russian friend wanted to show him the sights of St Petersburg. They started their tour from his hotel. First they went to St Isaac’s Cathedral. Then they walked to Decembrists’ Square. Then they turned right and went along the Neva to the Winter Palace. They saw a long line of tourists in front of the Hermitage Museum. Across the river they saw the Peter and Paul Fortress. After that they went back to the hotel.

A few days later Robert visited Moscow. In his free time he saw some of the sights of the capital. First of all he took a guided tour. They started with Red Square. Robert looked at St Basil’ Cathedral. He saw the monument to Minin and Pozharsky. Then the guide took the group inside the Kremlin. Robert liked the old part of the city very much. He enjoyed his stay in Russia.

**Карточка для проверки понимания содержания текста для аудирования.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Robert in St Petersburg | Robert in Moscow |
| 1. The Peter and Paul Fortress | 1. The Kremlin |
| 2. The Summer Gardens | 2. Red Square |
| 3. The Russian Museum | 3. The Uspensky Cathedral |
| 4. St Isaac’s Cathedral | 4. The Tretyakov Gallery |
| 5. The Winter Palace | 5. The Pushkin Museum |
| 6. The Kazan Cathedral | 6. St Basil’s Cathedral |
| 7. The Monument to Peter the Great | 7. The Monument to Minin and Pozharsky |
| 8. The Hermitage Museum | 8. The Tsar Bell |

**5. Экскурсия по столицам.**

T: There are a lot of different sights and places of interest in both cities. Let’s go to the airport. We are going to Moscow by plan.

Now we are in Moscow. Please, read the text and be ready to answer my questions.

Text about Moscow

Moscow was founded by Yuri Dolgoruky in 1147. The Kremlin is the first place which tourists like to visit. We can’t imagine Moscow without the Kremlin. As you know it’s the heart of the city. The Kremlin was a fortress that’s why its walls are very high and thick. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the State Kremlin Palace, the biggest cannon and the bell in the world. The tallest Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country.

We are in Red Square. Red Square has always been the main Moscow square. It got its name Red Square in the 17th century that in Old Russian means “beautiful”.

On Red Square there is the Historical Museum. It was founded in 1883. In the museum there are more than 4, 5 million displays. It has the richest collection of Eastern and Western arms, clothes from Russia and other countries, objects of wood, metal, glass, paintings and the world famous collection of ancient manuscripts and printed books.

We are going to another Russian treasure – the Tretyakov Gallery. This is one of the greatest museums in the world. It has a large collection of Russian art that was started by Pavel Tretyakov in 1856. His brother Sergei Tretyakov collected masterpieces of Western European painters. In 1892 Pavel Tretyakov gave his and his brother’s collections to the city of Moscow.

The Bolshoi Theatre is one of the biggest theatres in the world. A lot of outstanding singers and ballet dancers have been performed in the theatre: Elena Obraztsova (a Russian singer), Maya Plisetskaya, Galina Ulanova, Vladimir Vassilyev, (Russian ballet dancers) and many others great musicians and ballet dancers.

**6. T: OK pupils. Answer the questions.**

1. What  places of interest are mentioned in the text? (перечислить упомянутые в тексте)
2. What is the tallest Kremlin tower?( Spasskaya Tower)
3. What is Red Square in Old Russian mean?( It  means  “beautiful”)
4. What collection Historical Museum has? ( The richest collection of ….)
5. What is the Tretyakov Gallery? (It is one of the greatest museums in the world)
6. What is one of the biggest theatres in the world?( Bolshoi Theater)

8. T: We are short of time. It is impossible to visit our second capital Saint Petersburg. Let’s go to the port. We are going to Saint Petersburg by ship “Catherine”.

Now I will read text about St Petersburg. Your task is to listen to me and complete  the text.

Text about Saint Petersburg

St. Petersburg is the second Russian largest city. It has played an important role in Russian history. It was founded by Peter the Greate. St. Petersburg is situated on the Neva River.

St. Petersburg is proud of its rich architecture that includes the cathedral of the Peter and Paul Fortress, the Great Palace, Peterhof, the Summer Palace, the Winter Palace, the Kazan and St. Isaac’s cathedrals.

St. Petersburg is a city of culture. There are a lot of theaters and concert halls there. The Mariinsky Theater has long enjoyed an international reputation. Famous museums are the State Russian museum which includes Russian paintings, and the Hermitage with rich collections of western European paintings.

9. T: Now let check up. Read your sentences, please.

**10. Объяснение домашнего задания.**

Homework: Read and translate the text about one of Russian places of interest.

**11. Рефлексия учеников.**

Very good. I am satisfied with your work. Thank you.

Я узнал …

Я сделал открытие (для себя) …

Я задумался...

Хочу ещё самостоятельно узнать…

Хочу посетить этим летом Кремль, потому что…

**VIII. Подведение итогов урока.**

Подведение итогов (анализ работы учащихся на уроке, выставление оценок).

**Материалы урока**

**Text Robert in Russia**

Отметьте +, если Роберт посетил эту достопримечательность, или -, если нет.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Robert in St Petersburg | Robert in Moscow |
| 1. The Peter and Paul Fortress | 1. The Kremlin |
| 2. The Summer Gardens | 2. Red Square |
| 3. The Russian Museum | 3. The Uspensky Cathedral |
| 4. St Isaac’s Cathedral | 4. The Tretyakov Gallery |
| 5. The Winter Palace | 5. The Pushkin Museum |
| 6. The Kazan Cathedral | 6. St Basil’s Cathedral |
| 7. The Monument to Peter the Great | 7. The Monument to Minin and Pozharsky |
| 8. The Hermitage Museum | 8. The Tsar Bell |

**Text about Moscow**

Прочитайте и ответьте на вопросы.

Moscow was founded by Yuri Dolgoruky in 1147. The Kremlin is the first place which tourists like to visit. We can’t imagine Moscow without the Kremlin. As you know it’s the heart of the city. The Kremlin was a fortress that’s why its walls are very high and thick. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the State Kremlin Palace, the biggest cannon and the bell in the world. The tallest Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country.

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Text about Saint Petersburg.

**Прослушайте текст и вставьте пропущенные слова.**

St. Petersburg is the                Russian largest city. It has played an important role in Russian history. It was founded by                                         . St. Petersburg is situated on the Neva River.

St. Petersburg is proud of its rich architecture that includes the cathedral of the                 Fortress, the Great Palace, Peterhof, the                 Palace, the                Palace, the                    and St. Isaac’s cathedrals.

St. Petersburg is a city of culture. There are a lot of theaters and concert halls there.

The                    Theater has long enjoyed an international reputation. Famous museums are the State                       museum which includes Russian paintings, and the Hermitage with rich collections of                                                          paintings.

Card 1 THE WINTER PALACE

Open the brackets choosing the right word.

The Winter Palace (was designed / were designed) by Rastrelli. It (were started / was started) in 1754 and (finish / finished) in 1768. Before 1917 it was the (residences / residence) of the Russian Tsars. The Winter Palace (was transforms / was transformed) into a museum in 1922.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Card 2 ST ISAAC’S CATHEDRAL

Open the brackets choosing the right word.

St Isaac’s Cathedral (was built / were built) in honor of St Isaac, because Peter the Great (was born / were born) on St Isaac’s day. The Cathedral (was designs / was designed) by the architect Montferrand. It (is built / was built) in 1818-1858. It (were decorated / was decorated) by the famous Russian artists.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Card 3 THE HERMITAGE

Open the brackets choosing the right word.

The Hermitage is a (museum / castle) in St Petersburg. It (was founded / were founded) as a collection of Catherine II in 1764. It (were opened / was opened) for public in 1852. Now the (museum / castle) has several buildings, one of them is (the Winter Palace / the Russian Museum)

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Card 4 THE KAZAN CATHEDRAL

Open the brackets choosing the right word.

The Kazan Cathedral is in (Moscow / St Petersburg). It (was designed / is designed) by the Russian architect Voronikhin. It (is started / was started) in 1801. The Kazan Cathedral (was finished / are finished) just before the war with Napoleon in 1811.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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***Guide 1:*** Good Morning. Welcome to our round Moscow sightseeing tour. Moscow is situated on the river Moskva. First it was a fortress. Yury Dolgoruky founded it in 1147. Then it was transformed into the capital of Russia. Now over 8 million people live here.

We are in Red Square. Red Square has always been the main Moscow square. It got its name Red Square in the 17th century, that in old Russian means “beautiful”. Hundreds of years ago there was already a noisy market. In the 16th century the square was called Troitskaya, after the Trinity Church that was situated on the site where the St. Basil’s Cathedral is located now.

Here you can see great masterpieces of Russian architecture: the Kremlin, Vassily Blazhenny Cathedral, Tsar Bell, Tsar Cannon, Alexander Garden.

***Guide 2:*** If you come to Moscow for the first time, you should by all means visit the Kremlin, which is impressive. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the State Kremlin Palace, the biggest cannon and the bell in the world. The tallest Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country.

***Guide 3:*** Vassily Blazhenny Cathedral (St. Basil’s Cathedral) was built in the 16th century by order of Ivan the Terrible after the victory over Kazan. The construction lasted from 1555 till 1561. There is an interesting legend connected with the building. When work was finished and the tsar saw the Cathedral, he asked if the builders could create something similar to it. The poor builders said “yes”. Soon they were blinded, so that Moscow Cathedral would remain the best in the world. With its 9 beautiful cupolas, the Cathedral is a real masterpiece.

***Guide 4:*** Not far from Red Square, beneath the Kremlin wall, lies the Alexander Garden, which was laid out almost 200 years ago on design of O. Bovet. On the eastern side the Garden is decorated by splendid iron railings made after drawings of Pascal. There are lector axes on their pillars, which are the Romans symbols of strength and unity. For Muscovites it was a reminder of the recent victory over the French army in the Patriotic War of 1812.

***Guide 5:*** In Moscow you can see the famous Tsar-Cannon and Tsar- Bell. The Tsar-Bell weighs 202 tons and is about 6 m high. It was erected by Ivan Motorin and his son Mikhail in 1735.

The Tsar-Cannon was made in 1586 by Andrei Chokhov. It weighs 44 tons and is over 5 m long. The cannon has been never used as a weapon.

***Guide 6:*** On Red Square there is the Historical Museum. It was erected in 1883 by the architect Shervurd. The building has something in common with Saint Basil’s Cathedral, as well as with the Kremlin towers. In the museum there are more than 4,5 million displays. It has the richest collection of Eastern and Western arms, clothes from Russia and other countries, objects of wood, metal, glass, ivory, ceramics, paintings and the world famous collection of ancient manuscripts and printed books.

***Guide 7:*** We are going to another Russian treasure – the Tretyakov Gallery. This is one of the greatest museums in the world. It has a large collection of Russian art that was started by Pavel Tretyakov in 1856. His brother Sergei Tretyakov collected masterpieces of Western European painters. In 1892 Pavel Tretyakov gave his and his brother’s collections to the city of Moscow. The main building of the gallery was designed by V. Vasnetsov in 1902. It is situated in Lavrushensky Lane.

***Guide 8:*** The Bolshoi Theatre is one of the biggest theatres in the world. It was built by the great architect O.Bovet in 1825. But it was founded in 1776. A lot of outstanding singers and ballet dancers have been performed in the theatre: Elena Obraztsova (a Russian singer), Maya Plisetskaya, Galina Ulanova, Vladimir Vassilyev, Maris Liepa ( Russian ballet dancers) and many others great musicians and ballet dancers. The facade of the Theatre was decorated by 4 horses driven by the God of art Apollo in 1856.

***Guide 9:*** The Lomonossov University was founded by M. Lomonossov in the 18th century. In 1775, on the day of Saint Tatyana, the University was opened. There were just 3 faculties in it: philosophy, law and medicine. Later the University was given the name it has today – Moscow State University and in 1940 the name of Lomonossov was added to its title. A new house for the University was built on Lenin Hills (now Vorobievy Gory). It is a 32-storeyed building, its corridors are 160 km long. Over 25,000 students from all over the world are taught here.

**Викторина о Кремле**

“YOU SHOULD KNOW” QUIZ/ ВИКТОРИНА “ЭТО ВЫ ДОЛЖНЫ ЗНАТЬ”

1. What does the word “kremlin” mean? – Что значит слово “кремль”? (Крепость)

2. Is the Moscow Kremlin the only kremlin in Russia? – Московский Кремль единственный кремль в России? (Нет)

3. How long are the Kremlin walls? – Какова длина кремлёвских стен? (2235 м)

5. How many towers are there on the Kremlin walls? –Сколько башен на кремлёвских стенах? (20)

6. Which is the tallest Kremlin Tower? – Какая самая высокая кремлёвская башня? (Троицкая, 80)

8. Which is the smallest Kremlin Tower? – Какая самая маленькая кремлёвская башня? (Царская)

9. Which is the most famous Kremlin Tower? – Какая самая известная кремлёвская башня? (Спасская)

10. How big is the Kremlin Clock? – Насколько велики кремлёвские часы? (Диаметр – 6 м)

11. How many Cathedrals of the Moscow Kremlin do you know? – Сколько соборов московского Кремля ты знаешь? (3)

13. Where were the Russian tsars buried? – Где похоронены русские цари? (в Архангельском соборе)

**Test**

Choose the correct variant:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the work of the famous Russian architects Barma and Postnik.

a) The Kazan Cathedral;

b) The Vassily Blazhenny Cathedral;

c) The Uspensky Cathedral.

2. The Tretyakov Gallery houses

a) a unique collection of arms and armory;

b) a collection of ancient books;

c) masterpieces of Russian painters.

3. The Kremlin chiming clock (часы с курантами) is in

a) the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great;

b) the Water Tower;

c) the Spasskaya Tower.

4. Andrei Chokhov designed and built

a) the Tsar Cannon;

b) the Tsar Bell;

c) the Grand Kremlin Palace.

5. Konstantin Thon is known as

a) a famous Russian architect;

b) a great Russian artist;

c) a famous cast master.

**СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ:**

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