**Урок английского языка «William Shakespeare»**

(«Если бы музы знали английский, они стали бы говорить изящными фразами Шекспира»

(Франсиз Морез)

**План-конспект урока английского языка в 8 классе**

**Цели урока:** активизировать познавательную деятельность учащихся, развивать интерес учащихся к изучению английского языка и культурному наследию Великобритании (в частности, к творчеству У.Шекспира)

**Задачи:**

*Образовательные: -* расширение кругозора учащихся и повышение их интеллектуального уровня за счёт знакомства с классиком английской литературы Уильямом Шекспиром.

*Учебные* - обобщить и систематизировать изученный лексический и грамматический материал; учить учащихся правильному употреблению речевых образцов в речи и самостоятельной работе с фонетическим материалом; изучить ‘крылатые фразы’ и идиоматические выражения; продолжить работу над изучающим чтением.

*Развивающие* - интеллектуальное развитие учащихся; развитие языковых, интеллектуальных и познавательных способностей; знакомство с культурным наследием и традициями Англии; готовность к коммуникации.

*Воспитательные* - формирование у учащихся уважения и интереса к культуре и народу страны изучаемого языка; воспитание культуры общения; воспитание и формирование потребности в познавательной активности.

**Виды речевой деятельности:**аудирование, чтение, говорение.

**Режимы работы:**индивидуальный, фронтальный, групповой.

**Оснащение и оборудование:** компьютер, проектор, тексты для чтения, карточки, памятки для учащихся.

 **ХОД УРОКА:**

1. **Оргмомент.**

**Teacher:** Good morning, boys and girls. I am glad to see you today. Are you fine? Are you ready to start?

На экране демонстрируется фрагмент из художественного фильма на английском языке «Влюбленный Шекспир». Он идет в течение 2 минут до того момента, как Шекспир после  короткого диалога с одним из персонажей фильма, подписывает документ и крупно выводит свою фамилию “Shakespeare…” В класс входит учащийся в роли Шекспира.

**Shakespeare:**Good morning, my dear friends. I’m very glad to see you. How are you?

**Teacher:** Good morning, our dear guests. We are pleased to meet you, too.

1. **Речевая разминка**

**Teacher:** Would you mind answering some questions:

1. Who is it? – It’s William Shakespeare.

2. What was he? – He was a poet, a writer, a playwright.

3. What language did William Shakespeare speak? – He spoke English.

4. Was he an English or an American poet? – He was an English poet.

5. Shakespeare was a great English playwright, wasn’t he? – Yes, he was.

1. **Вступительное слово учителя*(слайды 1-2)***

 Today we are going to speak about one of the greatest English poets William Shakespeare. It is impossible to speak about the English literature without speaking about this author. He was the man who had the largest and most comprehensive soul. People all over the world can’t help admiring his great talent. William Shakespeare… The brilliant poet, the marvelous dramatist, the greatest of the great. He was not of an age, but for all time. W. Shakespeare – immortal poet of nature. Do you agree with it? Why do you think so?......

 Well! Before you start to know about Shakespeare look at the blackboard! You see here a circle. Write the words which are connected with the name W. Shakespeare. What do you know about him? Please, one after another.

 Certainly, all of you know this name and some of his books, but I think that you don’t know much about his life and his theatre. So we’ll listen to our guest. He will help us to know more about the greatest English playwright. Then you will be asked to do some exercises. Be attentive, you may write down some information in your exercise-books. Our guest will help us.

1. **Аудирование*:(слайды 3 – 12)*** (Ученик в роли У.Шекспира рассказывает свою автобиографию, сопровождая рассказ презентацией).

**Shakespeare:** Pupils, please listen to me and learn some facts from my life.

 My name is William Shakespeare. People say I am the world's greatest poet and dramatist. I was born on April 23, 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon. My mother, Mary Arden, was a daughter of Robert Arden, a farmer. My father, John Shakespeare, was a glover who had an office at Stratford-upon-Avon.

 I got my education at the Grammar School. I got married in 1582 to Anne Hathaway and had three children, a daughter and two sons.

 We lived in Stratford. At that time actors and actresses visited Stratford-on-Avon. I liked to watch them. I was fond of their profession and decided to become an actor. Then I went to London. There I became an actor and began to write plays too. I worked in the modern theatre “Globe”. 14 years later I became a part owner of the Globe theatre in London.

 The public theatres for which I wrote my plays were quite different from those of today. They were built of wood. The stage projected far out into the pit where the spectators stood, so they were very close to the players' feet. Round the pit there were tiers of galleries, one over the other. The galleries were roofed, while the pit was open to the sky.

 Since the pit of the theatre was open to the sky, the performance depended entirely upon the weather. Flags were raised when a play was to be given, but if the weather suddenly changed for the worse, the flags were pulled down and the performance did not take place.

 Actresses were unknown on the stage, and all women's parts were played by boys or young men.

 I wrote 37 plays altogether. Among my plays there are historical dramas, comedies, great tragedies, romantic dreams. I’m also known as the author of 2 long poems and 154 sonnets.

**Teacher:** The first task is to guess whether it is true or false. I’ll read some sentences about our guest’s life and you must choose (T) or (F).

1. Our guest was born on April 23, 1564 and he died also this date, April23, 1616.(T)
2. His father, John Shakespeare, couldn’t write. (T)
3. His mother was a daughter of the farmer. (T)
4. W.Shakespeare married when he was 18 years old. (T)
5. He had 3 children: a daughter and twin sons. (T)
6. In the 16th century there were many theatres in Britain. (F)
7. Globe Theatre was situated on the bank of the River Thames. (T)
8. Nowadays Shakespeare’s Globe Theatre is opened all year round. (F)
9. W.Shakespeare wrote 37 plays. (T)

 **Teacher:** What Shakespeare’s great works do you know? (Учащиеся называют). ***(слайд 13)***

1. **Teacher:** Now look at the screen. *На экран проецируется фрагмент кинофильма Ф.Дзефирелли «Ромео и Джульетта» с изображением сцены на балу. Звучат первые аккорды мелодии под названием « Тема любви» Нино Рота в переложении Г.Фиртича.*

**Teacher:** This wonderful love story is about two lovers, Romeo and Juliet. Unfortunately, they died, but they didn’t stop loving each other. They stayed young forever! Listen to this beautiful melody and read the first part of the text “Romeo and Juliet”. (Дети слушают мелодию, которая играет на заднем плане, читают текст на индивидуальных листах и готовятся отвечать на вопросы***). (слайды 14-17)***

ROMEO and JULIET

**Part 1**

 **I**n the town of Verona, in Italy, there were two rich families, the Capulets and the Montagues. There was an old quarrel between these two families and when a Capulet met a Montague, they always fought. There was a daughter Juliet, in the Capulet family, who was fourteen years old at the time of the story, and a son, Romeo, in the Montague family, who was sixteen.

 **O**ne day old Capulet made a great supper and invited many people to it but no one of the house of the Montague. At that time Romeo liked a girl whose name was Rosaline. He knew that she was invited to the Capulets, so he went there with his friend Mercutio. The young men wore masks on their faces.

 **W**hen dancing began, Romeo saw a young and very beautiful girl whom he did not know. That was Juliet and Romeo fell in love with her and forgot all about Rosaline. He came up to the girl and began to speak to her, but Juliet’s cousin, Tybalt, recognized Romeo and wanted to fight with him: there was a Montague in the house of the Capulet. The fight did not take place because old Capulet did not give Tybalt his permission, but Romeo had to leave the house.

 **H**e did not go home, he went into the Capulet’s garden. Juliet could not sleep that night, she fell in love with Romeo too. She went up to the window of her room and from there she saw Romeo in the garden. They talked about their love and about the quarrel between their families. Romeo asked Juliet to marry him the next day. They decided that nobody must know about their love or about their plan to marry.

***Слова на слайде (15):***

quarrel [′kwɔrəl] – ссора to recognize [′rekəgnaiz] - узнать

to invite [in′ vait] – приглашать to fight [fait] – драться, бороться

mask [ma:sk] – маска permission [pə′mi∫n] - разрешение

to fall in love – влюбиться to marry [′mæri] – жениться, выходить замуж

**Shakespeare:Answer my following questions:**

1. Where did the story take place?
2. How old were Juliet and Romeo?
3. Was Rosaline Juliet’s sister?
4. Why did a Capulet always fight with a Montague?
5. Why did Romeo go to the Capulets one day?
6. Why did Tybalt want to fight with Romeo?
7. What were Romeo and Juliet talking about in the garden?
8. What did Romeo and Juliet decide to do talking in the Capulet’s garden?
9. **Teacher:**Shakespeare’s works have great influence on English. Many sayings and quotations came from his works. Many of his expressions have become part of the language. These sayings are known to everybody and they are widely used.

**Shakespeare:**I’ll read some of my quotations in English and you must match them and their translations. ***(слайды 18-19 )***

1“Something is rotten in the state of Denmark”

2“To be or not to be”.

3“Sweets to the sweet”

4“Life is not all cakes and ale”

5“Love is blind”

6“The beginning of the end.”

7“All is well that ends well.

8“Brevity is the soul of wit”

9“Much ado about nothing.”

10“The whirling of time”

11“Cowards die many times before

their death”

***1“Не все в порядке в Датском королевстве”***

***2“Быть или не быть”***

***3 “Прекрасное – прекрасной”***

***4 “ Жизнь прожить - не поле перейти”***

***5 “Любовь слепа”***

***6 “Начало конца”***

***7 “Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается”***

***8 “Краткость - сестра таланта”***

***9 “Много шума из ничего”***

***10 “Превратности судьбы”***

***11 Трус умирает много раз до***

 ***смерти”***

1. **Shakespeare:** Now I am going to speak about one more feature of the language. It is an idiom. Do you remember what idioms are? Do you know the examples? (Pupils try to answer.)

**Shakespeare:**An idiom is a set expression which has a meaning different from the literal meanings of its components. Idioms can be quite clear or pretty unclear. It is useless to ask why idioms have such unusual structure or choice of words, or why they don't follow basic grammar rules. Let's just accept as fact that idioms are a difficult peculiarity of English. Many idioms appeared as quotations from well-known writers. For example, "at / in one fell swoop" comes from Macbeth and "cold comfort" from King Lear**. *(слайд 20)*- read, write down idioms and do the exercise.**

**Teacher:** These idioms were invented by William Shakespeare and used in his famous plays. They are all used in everyday English and very well known. Can you match each idiom to the correct sentence?

1. **Teacher:** Now it is the next task.**«Guess the Words».** You can see some English words there. But the letters are not in the right order. Will you make up the words using these letters?***(слайды 21-22)***

enstno (sonnet) ygertda (tragedy)

heasrpeakhs(Shakespeare) yeodmc (comedy)

tlhmea (Hamlet) ololhet (Othello)

ttooiqnsua (quotations) eolbg(Globe)

rhteeat (theatre)

1. **Shakespeare:**Now you will hear the song- my sonnet “Shakespeare′s Sonnet”. The singer is A. Pugacheva. It′s a sonnet №90. It was translated by S. Marshak, music – A.Pugacheva. (смотрят видеозапись).
2. **Teacher:** Shakespeare spent most of his career in London as an actor, playwright and manager of the Globe Theatre. In 1611 he came back to Stratford and spent there the last years of his life, there he died, on the same date as his birthday, the 23rd of April 1616. He was buried in Holy Trinity Church of Stratford. His tomb has four lines that are said to have been written by him:***(слайды 23)***

“Good friend, for Jesus’ sake, forbear
To dig the dust enclosed here;
Blessed be he that spares these stones,
And cursed be he that moves my bones”.

 A monument was opened to the memory of the great playwright in the Poet’s Corner in Westminster Abbey. I’d like to finish our lesson with the words of an English poet, polemicist and politician John Milton***. (слайд 24)*** His words were translated by famous Russian poet and translator S.Marshak.*(ученик читает стих)* ***(слайд 25)***

Нуждается ль, покинув этот мир,

В труде каменотесов мой Шекспир,

Чтоб в пирамиде, к звездам обращенной,

Таился прах, веками освященный?

Наследник славы, для грядущих дней

Не просишь ты свидетельства камней.

Ты памятник у каждого из нас

Воздвиг в душе, которую потряс.

К позору нерадивого искусства

Твои стихи текут, волнуя чувства,

И в памяти у нас из книг твоих

Оттиснув навсегда дельфийский стих.

Воображенье наше до конца

Пленив и в мрамор превратив сердца,

Ты в них покоишься. Все короли

Такую честь бы жизни предпочли.

 (Перевод С.Я. Маршака)

And there are very wise words written by W Shakespeare in Sonnet 18. Read them*.****(слайды 26-27).****(Ученик читает отрывок из сонета и перевод***)**…….

So long as men can breath or eyes can see,

So long lives this and this gives life to thee.

……..

Ты не умрешь, в стихах увековечен,

Жить будешь в них, свой продолжая век,

Доколе зрит и дышит человек.

(Перевод Игоря Фрадкина)

**Teacher:**Thank you, our dear gust. I think my pupils have learnt a lot of new information about your life, your great works. All these new facts have been very interesting and useful.

**Shakespeare:** I’ve been pleased to meet you, too. I see you are very talented pupils. You are good at English. I wish you good luck and say you good-bye.

1. **Home task**: We have already read the first part of the text “Romeo and Juliet”. The home task for our boys: - to read the second part of the text and do the exercise (True or False).

The home task for our girls: - to read the third part of the text and answer the questions. Next lesson we’ll discuss this text.

1. **Подведение итогов урока. Выставление оценок.**

**Teacher:** Dear friends, thank you for the lesson. You have learnt a lot of things about Shakespeare’s family, about his native town, about his great works. I think it was very interesting and you will remember our lesson for a long time. Shakespeare was a great poet. He was “for all time”. I can give you some lists with **Shakespeare’s QUOTATIONS** if you want and hope you’ll use them in your everyday speech. You have worked well today. Your marks at the lesson are...The lesson is over. Good-bye.

**Shakespeare’s QUOTATIONS**

1) “To be or not to be: that is the question.”

Быть или не быть: вот в чем вопрос.

2) “All the world’s a stage, and all the men and women merely players.”

Весь мир театр. В нем женщины, мужчины – все актеры.

3) “Have more than you show. Speak less than you know.”

Имей больше, чем показываешь. Говори меньше, чем знаешь.

4) “There is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow.”

…и в гибели воробья есть особый промысел.

5) “How sharper than a serpent’s tooth it is to have a thankless child.”

Острей зубов змеиных неблагодарность детища.

6) “If music be a play of love, play on!”

О, музыка, ты пища для любви! Играй те, же.

7) “Neither a borrower nor a lender be.”

В долг не давай и взаймы не бери.

8) “Life is not all cakes and ale.”

Жизнь прожить – не поле перейти.

9) “Much ado about nothing.”

Много шума из ничего.

10) “Brevity is the soul of wit.”

Краткость – сестра таланта.

11) “Sweets to the sweet”

Прекрасное – прекрасной.

12) “All is well that ends well.”

Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается.

**(ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ДОМАШНЕГО ЗАДАНИЯ)**

 **Part 2**



**I**n the early morning Romeo went to see Friar Lawrence, an old man, who could marry him to Juliet. Friar Lawrence was a friend of the Capulets and of the Montagues. He thought that a marriage between Romeo and Juliet could end the old quarrel, so he decided to marry them.

**T**he next day Romeo and Juliet came to Friar Lawrence and he married them. Juliet went home to wait for her young husband, Romeo, who promised to come at night into the Capulets garden and meet Juliet there.

**R**omeo went into the town and met his friend Mercutio. In one of the streets they saw Tybalt with a group of Capulets. Romeo did not want to fight with Tybalt, the cousin of his Juliet, but Tybalt attacked Mercutio and killed him. Soon Tybalt was killed too.

**T**his fight in the street in the middle of the day was seen by many people. Old Capulet and Montague ran there with their wives. The prince of Verona also came there. He asked the people about the fight and decided that Romeo must be punished. Romeo had to leave Verona and go to some other town.

**T**his was a terrible thing for Romeo and Juliet. They were very unhappy and did not know what to do. Romeo went for help to Friar Lawrence who told him to leave Verona. Friar Lawrence promised to send Romeo a letter when the quarrel between the families ended.

marriage [′mæridʒ] – брак

**True or False?**

1. Friar Lawrence was Romeo’s best friend.

2. Friar Lawrence decided to marry the couple because he didn’t like the Capulets.

3. Friar Lawrence married the couple.

4. After their marriage Romeo and Juliet left Verona.

5. Mercutio and Tybalt were Juliet’s cousins.

5. Mercutio fell in love with Juliet too.

6. Tybalt and Mercutio fought and were killed.

7. A lot of people saw this “battle” in the street.

8. Romeo had to go to some other town after the fight because Juliet’s family decided

that he must be punished for their marriage.

9. Friar Lawrence told Romeo to leave Verona.

10. Friar Lawrence promised Romeo to send a letter.

 **Part 3**

**S**ome days passed and Juliet’s father called his daughter to him and told her that she must marry a young man whose name was Paris. Juliet did not know what to do. She was afraid to tell her father about her marriage to Romeo. She told him that she was too young to marry, but old Capulet got very angry and did not want to listen to her. Then Juliet went to Friar Lawrence for help.

**H**e listened to the girl and then told her to go home and be ready to marry Paris. But the night before her marriage she must drink some medicine from a little bottle which the friar gave her. “This medicine will put you to sleep for forty two hours”, said the friar. Juliet went home and did as the friar told her.

 **W**hen her mother came into the room, Juliet lay on her bed. She was unconscious. The mother thought that Juliet was dead. The parents cried very much, then they put Juliet into the family tomb.

**R**omeo did not get Friar Lawrence’s letter, but he heard that Juliet was dead and he was very unhappy. He bought some poison and came back to Verona. He went to the tomb of the Capulets where Juliet lay and found Paris there. Romeo fought with him and killed the young man. Then he looked at Juliet for a long time, kissed her on the lips and drank the poison. He fell down at Juliet’s feet.

**A**t this moment Juliet woke up and saw Romeo. But the young man was dead. Juliet took a dagger that was on the floor and killed herself.

to pass [pa:s] – проходить

tomb [tu:m] –склеп, могила

poison [′pɔizn]- яд

to put sleep- усыпить

dagger [′dægə] - кинжал

unconscious [**Λ**n′kɔn**∫**əs] – безсознания

**Answer the following questions.**

1***.*** Who was Paris?

2. Why was Juliet afraid to tell her father about her marriage to Romeo?

3. Who did she go for help to?

4. Why did Lawrence tell her to be ready to marry Paris?

5. What did Friar Lawrence give Juliet?

6. Why was Juliet put into the family tomb?

7. Where did Romeo kill Paris?

8. What way did Romeo kill himself and why?

9. What way did Juliet kill herself and why?