**АНОО «Гуманитарная школа»**

Интегрированный урок в 9 классе

«Сколько стран, столько и обычаев»

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Дата:

So Many Countries, So Many Customs

Интегрированный урок в 9-м классе

**Цель:** развитие языковой компетенции учащихся.

**Задачи:**

**Образовательный аспект:** Формирование и развитие коммуникативных умений учащихся на основе языковых, лингвострановедческих и социокультурных знаний, навыков; развитие умения воспринимать на слух и понимать краткие сообще­ния; использование интеграции предметов для повышения интереса к английскому и китайскому языкам; знакомство с обычаями и укладом жизни в Англии и в Китае.

**Воспитательный аспект:** Формирование уважи­тельного отношения к иной культуре, традициям и обычаям других народов.

**Развивающий аспект:** Развитие у учащихся межкультурной компетенции; развитие языковых, интеллектуальных **и** познавательных спо­собностей, ценностных ориентаций, чувств и эмоций школьника, готовность к коммуникации; Отработка речевых умений в области чтения, аудирования, диалогической и монологической речи. **Грамматика:** активизация **грамматических** навы­ков: Modals - should/shouldn't; must/mustn't; Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Особенности урока: учащиеся данного класса изучают два иностранных языка - английский и китайский.

**Оборудование:** карточки с упражнениями; компьютер, доска, проектор, экран; упражнения с за­даниями, выполненные на компьютере с помощью программы для презентаций "Power Point".

**ХОД УРОКА**

**1. Организационный момент**

*(Приветствие, сообщение о теме и характере*

*работы на данном уроке.)*

**Teacher:** Good morning! Take your seats, please, and get ready for the lesson. Today the theme of our lesson is "So many countries, so many customs". We are going to discuss some customs and ways of life in England and China.

First of all let's study the new words which will be necessary for our lesson.

**an appointment -** arranged time for seeing someone **chopsticks -** a pair of sticks used in Asian countries to

lift food to the mouth

**spicy** - *syn.* aromatic (The Chinese prefer spicy and

sour food)

**sour -** acid (like emon or vinegar) **noodles -** (картинка)

**twain -** *syn.*both

**Teacher:** Repeat it after me.

**2. Warming-up**

*(Для настройки учащихся на беседу по теме ис­пользуются пословицы.)*

**Teacher:** One of the ways to learn about the world is

traveling. To begin with let's recall proverbs

about travelling. Match the two parts and

read them.

Repeat it after me, please...

*Every country has its customs.*

*There is no place like home.*

*The wider we roam the welcomer home.*

*East or West, home is best.*

**3. Чтение высказывания с общим охватом со­  
держания**

**Teacher:** There is a good saying about travelling. Let's read and translate it...

*Учащиеся переводят подчёркнутые выражения в высказывании, затеи отвечают на вопрос.*

Adventure is necessary for us all. It keeps people from growing stale and old; it develops our imagination, it gives us movement and change which are necessary to our life.

**keep from** удерживать, предотвращать

**growing stale and old** не давать утратить новизну, стареть

**develop imagination** развивать воображение

**give movement and change** способствовать движе­нию и перемене

**Teacher:** Do you share this opinion? Why? or Why not?

**4. Развитие речевых навыков**

**Teacher:** Why do people travel? Give your reasons...

Now look at the scheme. Have we mentioned

all the points?

*Учащиеся дополняют свои ответы, используя*

*схему.*

to know customs, traditions

to discover new places

to see the sights

to make friends

**WHY?**

to visit new places

to meet people

to learn a language

to know the history, culture

**5. Развитие иноязычной культуры**

**Teacher:** Well, let's start our tour. I believe, all of you dream of visiting Great Britain. Now let's see how well do you know this country? *(Викторина)*

***Complete the sentences using the right answer.***

1.There are\_\_\_\_\_countries in the UK. (4)

2.The statue to Admiral Nelson is *(in Trafalgar Square)*

1. The buses and telephone boxes are in Britain, *(red)*
2. The Westminster Abbey is

*royal church)*

5. The symbol of England is *(a red* *rose)*

6. A hot cross bun is a traditional meal at .

*(Easter)*

7. The London Zoo is . *(in Region's*

*Park)*

8. The Tower of London is now. *(a*

*museum)*

9. A fine collection of European paintings is in  
 . *(the National Gallery)*

1. The changing of the Guard happens every day near  
    . *(Buckingham Palace)*
2. A traditional Christmas meal is .

*(a roast turkey)*

12. People dress as witches and ghosts on .

*(Halloween)*

13. The name of the Queen of the UK. is .

*(Elizabeth If)*

14. The London home of the Queen is .

*(Buckingham Palace)*

15. For good luck in the New Year people bring  
 . *(a piece of coal)*

**Teacher:** Well done!

**6. Контроль домашнего задания**

Teacher: Your hometask was to find some interesting facts about the sights of Great Britain. What do you recommend that the tourist who is in London for the first time see? I would recommend... I think it would be better to start sightseeing with... I suppose... I believe...

I think it would be a good idea to start a trip with...

**7. Совершенствование речевых навыков (диа­логическая форма)**

**Teacher:** Our talk wouldn't be complete if we didn't say anything about the British. Who are they? Are they different from people of other countries? In what way? We'll have a role play "At the Airport". Now some of you will speak about Great Britain and the British and make up a dialogue in English, others will speak about China and the Chinese and make up a dia­logue in Chinese. Take the card, try to use these key words. You've got 5 minutes to prepare your dialogues.

*Учащимся предлагается ситуация, необходимые*

*фразы.*

***Situation:*** *At the airport the reporter is meeting some*

*tourists who were travelling around Great Britain. He*

*wants to know what impressions they 've got about the*

*country, the people and their lifestyle.*

*Tourist I* - *was greatly impressed by the sights;*

*Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square, Hyde Park;*

*was fascinated by beautiful landscapes, old castles,*

*especially in Scotland. He liked everything. He speaks*

*about British character and their lifestyle.*

*Tourist 2 - he didn't like this country. Uncomfortable*

*double-decker buses, queuing everywhere, terrible*

*weather and the politeness of the British irritated*

*him.*

***Key words:*** *was greatly impressed by; beautiful land­scapes; old castles; uncomfortable double-decker buses; queuing; British character and their lifestyle; different/alike; have the common point*

**Примерный диалог: At the Airport**

*(A reporter, 2 tourists)*

**Reporter:** Good morning. Excuse me. I'm a reporter. My name is Jane Smith. Could you answer some questions, please?

**Tourist 1:** Yes, of course.

**Tourist 2:** OK.

**Reporter:** Where have you been?

**Tourist 1:** Oh, we've been to Great Britain.

**Tourist** 2: Yes, we've visited England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland.

Reporter: Can you tell me, please, what are your impressions of these countries?

**Tourist** 1: Oh, it's a great country. It's rather interest­ing. I was greatly impressed by the sights: Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square, Hyde Park. There are many beautiful landscapes, old castles, especially in Scotland. Oh, I've made so many photos. I liked everything.

**Tourist 2:** I don't agree at all. 1 didn't like this coun­try. These uncomfortable double-decker buses, queuing is everywhere, even at the bus stops. And the weather? It's terrible! It rains cats and dogs every day! I had to buy a large umbrella and take it everywhere!

**Reporter:** I see. Thank you. And the last question. What can you say about British character and the lifestyle? Irish, English, Welsh, and Scottish - are they different or alike?

**Tourist** 1: I think they are rather different. English are polite, well-mannered and they have a good sense of humour. Besides they are very prudent and careful. The Irish are very friendly. As for the Scots they are very seri­ous, I think, rather inventive. The Welsh are very emotional people. But all British have the common point - they are very polite!

**Tourist 2:** I don't agree at ail! For centuries the Brit­ish have been known as snobbish, aloof, hypocritical and unsociable. Besides you can hear "Thank you!", "Please!", "You're welcome!", "Not at all!" everywhere. Eve­rything irritated me.

**Reporter:** Thank you very much! Good bye!

**Tourists:** Not at all. Bye!

8.**Совершенствование грамматических навыков**

**Teacher:** There is one more proverb about travelling. "When in Rome do as the Romans do." How do you understand it? You're quite right. All people are differ­ent. You should follow certain rules while travelling. Give advice to the visitors of two countries.

***Complete the tips for visitors to England and to China using modal verbs: must/mustn’t* ; *should/ shouldn't***

Tips for visitors to England.

1. You push into a queue of people, *{mustn 't)*
2. You be iate for appointments, *(mustn't)*
3. You talk with your mouth full, *{shouldn't)*
4. You always say “please” and "thank you".

*(should)*

5. You

keep your distance talking to a person.

Stay at least an arm's length away, *(should)*

Tips for visitors to China.

1. You *\_\_\_\_\_\_* kiss anyone in public - it's very rude.

*(shouldn* r)

2. You *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* tell jokes to people you don't know

very well, *(shouldn*'/)

3. You be careful when you are eating. You

leave your chopsticks pointing upwards in

your rice because this makes people upset, *(should, shouldn*'/)

4. When you give someone a present you give

it with both hands, *(should)*

***Read some facts about the history of tea in Britain and use the right form of the verbs.***

1. The British (drink) tea since 1650.
2. Since that time the British (import) tea from

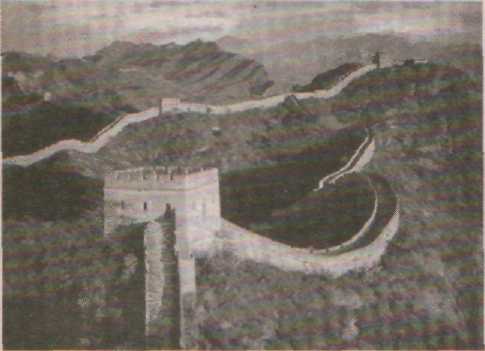
China.

3. Since 1823, London's tea market (deal) in

tea from India more than from China.

1. The British (follow) the tradition of after­  
   noon lea for two centuries.
2. The British (drink) more tea each year than

any other nation.



**9. Совершенствование речевых навыков**  
Teacher: So, we see that customs and traditions in

Europe and Asia are quite different. R. Ki­pling once said: "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." Even the way of drinking tea is different. Do you agree?

**Pupil:** As far as **I** know both the British and the Chinese like tea very much. But their tastes really differ, the British have black tea with milk, toast and marmalade, cookies and buns. The Chinese usually enjoy having green tea and offer it with a bow.

**10. Чтение с целью понимания общего содержания**

**Teacher:** Let's read the dialogue "At the Cafe" to learn more about eating habits in China and in Great Britain.

**At the Cafe**

**Chinese 1**: I'm a Chinese returning to China from studying in London, and what I'm not used to is using knives and forks. The left hand uses a fork, and the right hand holds the

knife, you cut meat and vegetables. And not to mention eating noodles; you've got to practice for a long time before getting used to it.

**British:** It's the same as us westerners not being used to chopsticks. I'm British, I've lived here in China for eight years already. I really like Chinese food, but I'm still not used to chopsticks. It's no good if you don't practice.

**Chinese** 2: English breakfast habits are also a little bit different from ours. For example, they like to drink cold milk, and while they're drinking milk and eating bread, they also drink fruit juice. My stomach just can't take cold things.

**Chinese 1**:I like Chinese food, and I also like Western food. For example, at breakfast I drink a little soy milk, eat two breadsticks, or eat a fried fruit pancake. It's cheap and easy, really not bad. Sometimes I eat a piece of bread with a fried egg, in addition to a cup of coffee, that's pretty good too.

**British:** I'm a person with a good appetite, I can eat anything. Spice, sweet, sour, salty, it doesn't matter. It feels really good to try dishes from different areas. In China, I don't want to go to McDonald's because you have an opportunity here to try more different types of Chinese food. This has been a great help to me in understanding

China.

**Teacher:** Answer my questions:

1. What was unusual for a Chinese in Britain? *(using  
   knives and forks instead of chopsticks, drinking cold  
   milk, spice)*
2. What was unusual for a British in China? *(using  
   chopsticks)*

**Teacher:** It's common knowledge that both the British and the Chinese care about their health. Can you prove it?

**Pupil:** Yes, when I was in China I saw a lot of sport trainers in the streets, on the playgrounds, in schools. The Chinese go in for sport when they have spare time. What's more, every day no matter if it's morning or it's evening you can see old people dancing

the streets and in the parks. They are in such

good spirits, it's very admirable. It's not only dancing but exercising for breath. Besides, I've noticed that there are fewer smokers in China.

**Teacher:** Yes, you're quite right. There is one common thing between West and East. It's sport that unites people. Do you agree?

**Pupil:** Certainly. Take for example football. It's played everywhere in the world: in England, in China, in Brazil, in Russia and so on. It is known that a game with a round ball, which was kicked with feet, was very popular in an­cient China four thousand years ago. Modern football as a popular game was developed in England in the 19th century.

**Teacher:** I'm sure you remember that last year the Olympic Games took place in China... Our talk today wouldn't be complete if we didn't mention holidays, but before that I should say that there's a video letter for you from your Chinese pen-friend. Listen to her at­tentively.

**Teacher:** What is her letter about?

**Pupil:** Our pen-friend tells us about New Year and other holidays in China. She is going to visit England in summer. She is very interested in the life of Englishmen, in their customs and meals. Please, tell her about it.

Содержание письма:

I. Одна из характерных черт англичан - это их традиции, которые они уважают и сохраняют на протяжении веков. Вы можете увидеть ка­валеристов в традиционной форме в Лондоне, которые скачут по центральным улицам. Это личная охрана, и их обязанность состоит в том, чтобы охранять короля или королеву. Около Лондонской башни находятся стражники, они могут рассказать вам о её истории.

В Лондоне проходит большое количество офи­циальных церемоний, например, смена караула у здания Букингемского Дворца, вынос знамени и т.д.

2. Британцы очень необычные и интересные люди.  
Дружелюбные и вежливые, осторожные и консервативные. Они очень бережно хранят свои традиции. В домах у них есть камин вместо центрального отопления, дома обычно невысокие и имеют 2 этажа.

Британские двухэтажные красные автобусы, почтовые ящики и телефоны, левостороннее движение на дороге - всё это традиции.

1. Традиционная любовь к чаю у британцев известна всем. Они любят пить чай с молоком,  
   тостами с повидлом или булочками. В 5 часов  
   после полудня всё останавливается на чайную  
   паузу. Британцы пьют чай не только в домах и в  
   офисах, но также в специальных tea-rooms. Это  
   стало особенным ритуалом.
2. Я хочу рассказать о праздниках в Англии. У англичан есть много праздников, таких как День Св. Валентина, Пасха, Хеллоуин, Ночь Гая Фокса. Но самые популярные и любимые – это Новый год и Рождество. Новый год не так популярен, как Рождество. Некоторые его даже игнорируют и ложатся спать как обычно. Но Рождество, которое празднуется 25 декабря.- великий праздник в Британии. Есть один обычай, связанный с этим праздником. Первый гость, входящий в дом после полуночи, должен принести удачу. Это произойдет, если гостем будет темноволосый мужчина. По традиции он должен принести подарок - еду, напитки и кусочек угля.

**Teacher:** Well, our lesson is over. Thank you for being active at the lesson. I'm very pleased with your work. It was very interesting to listen to your points of view. Your marks for the lesson are the following...

*Учитель оценивает работу учащихся на уроке.*