**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:**

**Оргмомент.**

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

**Student I**

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?......

**Student II:** 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.

Ученик в роли У.Шекспира отвечает на вопросы учеников, рассказывает свою автобиографию, сопровождая рассказ презентацией.

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

**Question 1 : When and where were you born?**

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.

**Question 2 : Did you get education?**

I got my education at the Grammar School.

**Question 3 : Did you have a family? How many children did you have?**

I got married in 1582 to Anne Hathaway and had three children, a daughter and two sons.

**Question 4 : Why did you leave your native town?**

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.

**Question 5 : What did you theatre look like?**

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.

**Question 6 : How many plays did you buy?**

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.

Шекспир уходит. Работа с классом.

**Student I :** When people mention Shakespeare’s name they do not usually think about his biography, they think about a great number of his works that are known to many people all over the world.

What things did Shakespeare write?

His plays are divided into comedies and tragedies. Can you name any of them? *(Hamlet, Prince of Denmark; Othello; King Lear; Macbeth; Romeo and Juliet; A Midsummer Night’s Dream; Much Ado about Nothing; The Comedy of Errors; Twelfth Night)*

**Задание 1. Ученикам предлагается распределить работы Шекспира на две категории : комедии и трагедии.**

**Comedies:**

1. “The Comedy of Errors”

2. “The Taming of the Shrew”

3. “All’s Well that Ends Well”

4. “A Midsummer Night’s Dream”

5. “Much Ado about Nothing”

6. “Twelfth Night”

7. “The Merry Wives of Windsor”

**Tragedies:**

1. “Hamlet, Prince of Denmark”

2. “Othello”

3. “King Lear”

4. “Macbeth”

5. “Romeo and Juliet”

6. “Julius Caesar”

7. “Antony and Cleopatra”

**Teacher:** “To be, or not to be; that is the question”. This quotation  is known to everybody, but there are a lot of other famous quotations and interesting expressions from Shakespeare’s plays.

**Задание 2** : Работа с известными выражениями из произведений Шекспира Ученикам необходимо найти правильный перевод известных цитат из произведений Шекспира.

**Let us translate them into Russian.**

1. The beginning of the end. – Начало конца.

2. The whirling of time. – Превратности судьбы.

3. There’s the rub. – Вот в чем загвоздка.

4. All is well that ends well. – Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается.

5. Life is not all cakes and ale. – Жизнь прожить – не поле перейти.

6. Brevity is the soul of wit. – Краткость – сестра таланта.

7. Much ado about nothing. – Много шума из ничего.

8. Sweets to the sweet. – Прекрасное – прекрасной.

9. To win golden opinions. – Заслужить благоприятное мнение.

**Поэтическая часть урока. Ученики читают сонеты Шекспира.**

**Student II :** 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.

“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**.**  His words were translated by famous Russian poet and translator S.Marshak.

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)

**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.

**Карточка к заданию 1.**

Write C (comedy) and T (tragedies)

1. “The Comedy of Errors”

2. “The Taming of the Shrew”

3. “All’s Well that Ends Well”

4. “A Midsummer Night’s Dream”

5. “Much Ado about Nothing”

6. “Twelfth Night”

7. “The Merry Wives of Windsor”

8. “Hamlet, Prince of Denmark”

9. “Othello”

10. “King Lear”

11. “Macbeth”

12. “Romeo and Juliet”

13. “Julius Caesar”

14. “Antony and Cleopatra”

**Карточка к заданию 2**

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”

a) “Не все в порядке в Датском королевстве”

b) “ Жизнь прожить - не поле перейти”

c) “Любовь слепа”

d) “Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается”

e) “Краткость - сестра таланта”

f) “Превратности судьбы”

g) “Много шума из ничего”

h) “Трус умирает много раз до смерти”

i) “Быть или не быть”

j) “Прекрасное – прекрасной”

k) “Начало конца”