**Разработка урока английского языка в 8 классе по теме:**

**«История молодёжной моды XX века»**

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Разработка урока рассчитана для проведения урока английского языка в 8 классе по УМК под редакцией В.П. Кузовлева.

Методическая разработка посвящена моде, ее эволюции с давних времен до нашего времени, разработана с применением ИКТ и является одним из завершающих тему «Changing times, changing styles» (раздел 6, Английский - 8, В.П. Кузовлев). Используется актуальный материал учебника; учитываются личные характеристики учеников, их творческие способности в подготовке к уроку; осуществляются разные формы работы. На уроке в полной мере реализуется принцип коммуникативной направленности.

Цель урока

Образовательные: организовать деятельность по формированию лексических навыков говорения, активизировать употребление лексики по теме.

Развивающие: развитие способности "к догадке по аналогии с родным языком, по контексту и словообразовательным элементам по иллюстративной наглядности; развитие коммуникабельности.

Воспитательные: формирование положительного отношения к фактам иноязычной культуры, в частности к модным тенденциям в одежде в разные периоды времени.

Оснащение: учебник, карточки, наглядные пособия , представленные с помощью компьютера.

Тип урока: комплексного применения знаний и способов деятельности.

Методы: иллюстративно-наглядный; частично-поисковый.

Формы организации учебной деятельности: фронтальная; групповая; индивидуальная.

Ход урока

I. Организационный момент

Teacher: Well, friends, attention, please. I trust you are all fine today, aren’t you? The weather is wonderful .The holidays are coming soon and you will get a chance to put away your textbooks and spend time with your friends. Chooseacardtoshowmeyourmood.

(У каждого учащегося на столе комплект из трех карточек «настроения» Вариантынастроения: 1 amfine/ОК.Iambad.I am so-so.) Teacher: Let’s begin our lesson.

II. Этап проверки домашнего задания

Teacher: Some pupils have interesting facts from the history of British fashion. You are welcome.

P1: In this picture you can see a blazer. This name comes from the English verb «to blaze» (светиться). It is a long jacket of classical design with patch pockets. The buttons are of metal and blazing. Blazers appeared in England first where some members of different clubs wished to differ from the members of other clubs. So members of various English clubs began to wear jackets of special design, they had their own colour, buttons and stripes. Nowadays sportsmen or umpires in Russia wear blazers for special occasions.

P2: In these pictures you can see a jumper, a sweater and a pullover. Nobody knows all the differences between them but there are some. The word «jumper» comes from the English verb «to jump» (прыгать). At first it was an item of sport wear and looked like a knitted jacket with a short fastening at the throat.

A knitted jacket without any fastening with a little cut was called «pullover» from the English word «to pull over» (тянутьвверх), that means to take something off or put on over the head.

A sweater is a warm knitted jacket without a fastening and a cut with a high collar. The name comes from the English verb «to sweat» (потеть). That shows that a sweater is a very warm piece of clothing.

Рз: I'd like to tell you about the most popular clothes of the 20th century - jeans. These are trousers made of very strong cotton cloth with back patch pockets with a double stitch. They are very popular in the whole world both with adults and children. This name comes from the English corruption of the name of the Italian city of Genoa. In the middle ages very strong cotton cloth for sails was made in that city. In the middle of the 19th century an American manufacturer, Levi Strauss, bought a lot of such cloth and went to the west of the USA. He wanted to sell it to cowboys and gold diggers for tents. But tents were not needed then and L. Strauss decided to sew strong, comfortable and practical trousers. They were a great success and from then on jeans have been very popular with people of different ages all over the world. Today a lot of different things are made of this kind of cloth - skirts, shirts, jackets, caps, bags, shoes.

P4: In this picture you can see a mackintosh. It is a kind of coat or raincoat of loose-fitting design. It is usually made of waterproof material. This piece of clothing got its name from the Scottish chemist Charles Mackintosh who invented waterproofing. Nowadays coats or raincoats of loose-fitting design are very popular with so-called «new Russians».

P5: I'd like to tell you about the «French». In 1914 the First World War began. General John French was the commander of the English troops. Designers made a special full-dress coat for him: it had 4 patch pockets which were decorated with original vertical folds. Officers in Russia liked this tunic very much, they wanted to look very smart and elegant and so this piece of clothing became very popular in this country. It was named «French». Not only military men but civilians too began to wear the french after the end of the war.

Teacher: Thank you very much, it was all most interesting. I think you will use what you have learnt at the next lessons when we shall speak about British fashion.

Teacher: Dear friends, let's try to guess the topic of our lesson. I've prepared a crossword puzzle for you. If you guess all the words correctly, you will be able to name the topic of our lesson".

Затем я раздаю ученикам листочки с кроссвордом и читаю дефиниции зашифрованных слов. Учащиеся отгадывают слова и записывают их на своих листочках с кроссвордом.

Across:

1. Soft expensive cloth. Women usually make blouses and dresses from this kind of material.

2. Things you wear to cover your body and keep you warm.

3. Various pieces of clothing (jacket and pants or skirt) made of the same cloth and worn at the same time.

4. A long piece of clothing which men wear in a knot around their necks under the collar of their shirts.

5. Comfortable light shoes which are worn indoors.

6. Atendency inclothing.

Down:

1. Light piece of clothing which you wear on the top part of your body (both for men and women).

2. Something very traditional and strict. Adults usually wear clothes of this kind.

3. A piece of clothing which covers your legs and lower part of your body (both women and men wear it).

4. Something made of leather or hard material which you wear on your feet.

5. It is like a shirt, but usually worn by women.

6. Very comfortable clothes, which you wear when you are asleep.

Answers

Across: 1) silk, 2) clothes; 3) suit; 4) tie; 5) slippers; 6) fashion.

Down: 1) shirt; 2) conservative; 3) trousers; 4) shoes; 5) blouse; 6) pyjamas.

После того, как все слова угаданы, учащиеся называют тему урока - Clothes».

Teacher: Right you are. And we are going to speak on this topic today as much as possible, to memorize the new words, to learn some facts from the history of clothes. You will be doing a lot of different things.

**III. Этап применения знаний на практике**

Teacher:At the screen you can see some photos which show youth fashion from the middle of the 1950s up to the present moment.

Teacher: And now some riddles for you. These pieces of clothing (a pair of jeans, a jumper, a pullover...) belong to the fashion of the 20th century, don't they?

Pupils: Yes, they do.

Teacher: And to which centuries do these suits and costumes belong?

Pupils I think these pieces of clothing belong to the 16th century.

Teacher: Do you agree with him?

Pupils: Yes, I think so. (No, that's wrong.)

Teacher: Thank you. You are very bright kids.

**IV. Этап обобщения и систематизации знаний**

Работа в парах (Ex. 2 р. 154)

Which pieces of clothing would you like to have? Why?

При составлении диалогов менее подготовленным ученикам предлагаются опоры.

I prefer to wear...

I don't want anybody to wear... of the same design.

It's a pity!

I'd like to have...

Teacher: Thank you very much .Well done. OK.

It is time to have a rest.

Relaxation (динамическая пауза)

Игра «Change your places». Учащиеся образуют круг и садятся на стулья, а водящий стоит в середине. Он обращается к ребятам с такими словами: «Boys and girls wearin gjeans, change your places!» Звучит музыка, участники игры меняются местами. Когда звучание прекращается, тот ученик, который не успел сесть, становится водящим. Водящие, обращаясь к участникам игры, вместо слова jeans называют различные предметы одежды.

**VI. Этап контроля и самоконтроля**

Дальнейшая работа проходит в группах по три-четыре человека. Учащимся раздаются листы с заданиями

1. What was in fashion in our country in different periods of time - from the middle of the 1950s up to the end of the 20th century? What do you think?

2. Do you know anything about the clothes your family members wore from the middle of the 1950s up to the end of the 20th century?

После завершения работы представители каждой группы выступают с подготовленными рассказами, далее учащимся предлагается просмотреть примерные варианты ответов и происходит обсуждение и выбор лучшего рассказа.

**VII. Этап подведения итогов**

Teacher: Let's draw a conclusion. Have we reached the aim of our lesson?

Pupils: Yes

Teacher: Thank you very much for your good work. It is always interesting to learn something new, isn't it? I hope you liked this lesson

VIII. Этап информации о домашнем задании

Книга для чтения Ex1.6 и дополнительное задание

Teacher: At home, look though recent fashion magazines and describe what Russian people wear on different occasions.

IX. Этап рефлексии

What emotions do you feel? (оценка эмоционального состояния)

Рефлексия содержания учебного материала (приём незаконченного предложения)

During to day’s lesson

I got acquainted with... found out ... leant... remem bered

Список литературы:

1. УМК **«**Английский язык» для 8 класса/В.П. Кузовлев, Н.М. Лапа, Э.Ш. Перегудова и др., М.: изд-во «Просвещение», 2012 г.