Практиковать учащихся в чтении и аудировании.

**Учебные пособия**:

индивидуальные карточки;

карточки с заданием к текстам для аудирования;

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

**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.

Moscow St Petersburg

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.

What is the capital of Russia?

What is the second capital of Russia?

Who founded Moscow?

Who founded St Petersburg?

What is the heart of Moscow?

What famous cathedrals are there in Moscow ?

What other places of interest can you see in Moscow ?

In St Petersburg?

4. 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. And we need a guide to tell us interesting facts about this amazing city and places of interest

**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 8 million people live here.We are in Red Square. Red Square is the main Moscow square. First the square had the name of Torg, or market. After a big fire in 1493 people called it Pozhar. In the 16th century the square was called Troitskaya. It got its name Red Square in the 17th century, that in old Russian means "beautiful. Here you can see the Kremlin, Vassily Blazhenny Cathedral, the Tsar Bell, Tsar Cannon, Alexander Garden. The symbols of Moscow are Spasskaya Tower, St. Basil's Cathedral and the Tsar Bell in Kremlin.

**Guide 2**: All tourists like to visit **the Kremlin**. It is 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, is the symbol of the country.

**Guide 3**: 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 arms, clothes, objects of wood, metal, glass, paintings and the world famous collection of ancient manuscripts and printed books.

**Guide 4:** **the Tretyakov Gallery** - is one of the greatest museums in the world. It has a large collection of Russian art. It was started by Pavel Tretyakov in 1856. The main building of the gallery was designed by V. Vasnetsov in 1902

**Guide 5:** **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 singers and ballet dancers have been performed in the theatre. The facade of the Theatre was decorated by 4 horses

T - Thank you very much. It was very interesting. Now lets check how attentive was the other team. Answere the questions, please

1)What places of interest are there in Moscow? (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 arms, clothes, objects of wood, metal, glass, paintings and the collection of ancient manuscripts and printed books)

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)

T: We are short of time. Let's visit our second capital Saint Petersburg. Let's go to the port. We are going to Saint Petersburg by ship "Catherine". Well, we'll ask our another team to be our guides and tell us everything about St Petersburg.

**Guide 1**: **St. Petersburg** is the second Russian largest city. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1703.. St. Petersburg is situated on the Neva River. St. Petersburg is famous for the Peter and Paul Fortress, the Great Palace, Peterhof, the Summer Palace, the Winter Palace, the Kazan and St. Isaac's cathedrals, The Mariinsky Theater, the Hermitage . There are a lot of theaters and concert halls there. The symbols of St Petersburg are the monument to Peter the Great on a horse and Smolny Cathedral

**Guide 2**: **The Hermitage** is one of the most famous and oldest museums in the world. It is situated in 6 buildings. One of them is Winter Palace. It stands on the bank of the Neva River. The Hermitage has got the worlds largest collection of paintings.

**Guide 3**: **The Summer Garden** is one of the most famous parks of St Petesburg. It is on the bank of the Neva River. There are many marble statues and a monument to I.A.Krilov. The Summer Garden is one of the most beautiful places in St Petersburg.

**Guide 4: the Winter Palace** is the official residence of the Russian monarchs. It was designed by Rastrelli. Its façade is 250 m long and 30 m high. The winter palace has 1,500 rooms.

T - Thank you , it was a very good excursion. Let's check how well the other team was attentive.

Answere the questions, please

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)

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

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

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

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

T - Mrs Lessing travels a lot. Listen to what she says about her visit to Moscow. What places did she visit in Moscow? What places would she like to visit in St Petersburg? Put "+" near the places of interest she saw and put "-" near the places of interest he didn't see.

**Текст** **для** **аудирования**

Hello! My name is Sarra Lessing. I like to travel by plane, by train, by ship and sometimes by car. Last summer I visited Russia. It is a very interesting country. I saw a lot of wonderful things. I was in Moscow, the capital of Russia. It is a very green city. In Moscow I saw the Kremlin and Red Square, I walked in Alexandrovsky Garden and like its beautiful flowers. I went to the Pushkin Museum and saw wonderful pictures. I was in Tverskaya Street too. I enjoyed the beautiful city. Next summer I'm going to St Petersburg. I would like to see Dvortsovaya Square, the Summer Garden and Nevsky Prospect

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

Mrs Lessing would like to see …

**in St Petersburg**

Mrs Lessing saw…

**in Moscow**

**1. Dvortsovaya Square**

**1. The Kremlin**

2. The Summer Garden

**2. Red Square**

3. The Russian Museum

3. The Uspensky Cathedral

4. **The Summer Garden**

4. The Tretyakov Gallery

5. The Winter Palace

5. **The Pushkin Museum**

6. **Nevsky Prospect**

**6. Tverskaya Street**

7. The Monument to Peter the Great

**7. Alexandrovsky Garden**

6. Говорение

T - Well, and what places of interest would you like to visit in Moscow and St Petersburg, pupils?

P1 - I'd like to visit the Kremlin in Moscow because it is very nice

P2 - I'd like to visit the Summer Gardens in St Petersburg because there is a monument to I. Krylov.

P3 - ….

7. Письмо.

**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.

8 Физ минутка

Well, let's warm up! Look at the blackboard! You can see "Scrambled Words". Your task is to write them right. Let's see which team would be better.

"Scrambled Words"

RETETS

SURQEA

RALLEGY

TEHRATE

MESMUU

RBGIDE

INAMEC

LAACPE

LSECTA

CFAE

8. 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 Great. 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.

**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.

10. Now, let's check how well do you know the history of Moscow and St Petersburg.

I'll give you a test, your task is ti curcle the right answer.

TEST

1. The weather in St Petersburg is often

a) nasty b) fine c)sunny

2. St Petersburg is situated in the north, near the

a) the Black sea b) the Baltick sea c) the Red sea

3) In the Summer Garden there is a monument to

a) Krylov b) Peter the Great c) Yury Dolgoruky

4) The first building in St Petersburg was

a) The Hermitage b) The Winter Palace c) Peter the Great's House

5) The most beautiful and the most important street in St Petersburg is

a) Red Square b) Nevsky Prospect c) Pushkin Street

6) The Hermitage has got the largest collection of

a) cloths b) books c) paintings

7) In 1147 Prince Yury Dolgoruky sent Prince Svyatoslav

a) a letter b) e-mail c) a post card

8) Moscow Zoo is opened in

a) summer b) winter c) in all seasons

9) Many tourists say that Moscow Metro stations look like

a) museums b) cathedrals c) beautiful palaces

10 When The Moscow Metro opened in 1935, it had

a) ten lines b) five lines c) two lines

**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

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.

What places of interest are mentioned in the text? (перечислить упомянутые в тексте)

What is the tallest Kremlin tower?( Spasskaya Tower)

What is Red Square in Old Russian mean?( It means "beautiful")

What collection Historical Museum has? ( The richest collection of ….)

What is the Tretyakov Gallery? (It is one of the greatest museums in the world)

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).

**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.

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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)

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

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.

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

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.

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

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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)

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

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.

**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.

Сценарий урока по английскому языку по теме

«Москва VS Санкт-Петербург»

**Цели**: развитие аналитических способностей, умение делать выводы, путем сравнения двух городов (схожесть и различие) происходит повторение и закрепление лексических единиц по теме «Город, достопримечательности», совершенствуются речевые умения.

**Задачи**:

*Образовательные:* расширение кругозора учащихся, развитие творческого воображения и мышления, формирование межпредметных навыков и умений.

*Развивающие*: развитие интеллектуальных способностей, формирование готовности к коммуникации и мотивации в изучении иностранного языка, формирование аналитических умений.

*Воспитательные*: умение работать в команде, воспитание уважения к культурным ценностям страны изучаемого языка.

**Оборудование**: карточки с заданиями, наглядный материал (фотографии с видами Москвы и Санкт-Петербурга), презентация в Point, видео материал, компьютер, видеопроектор.

**Основные понятия**: лексика по теме достопримечательности

**Формы работы**: индивидуальная, групповая, фронтальная

**Межпредметные связи**: история, МХК, география

**Предполагаемые результаты обучения**

Стандарт устанавливает требования к результатам освоения обучающимися основной образовательной программы основного общего образования:

**-личностные**

1. воспитание российской гражданской идентичности: патриотизма, уважения к Отечеству, прошлое и настоящее многонационального народа России; осознание своей этнической принадлежности, знание истории, языка, культуры своего народа, своего края, основ культурного наследия народов России и человечества; усвоение гуманистических, демократических и традиционных ценностей многонационального российского общества;

воспитание чувства ответственности и долга перед Родиной;

2. формирование осознанного, уважительного и доброжелательного отношения к другому человеку, его мнению, мировоззрению, культуре, языку, вере, гражданской позиции, к истории, культуре, религии, традициям, языкам, ценностям народов России и народов мира

**-метапредметные**

умение самостоятельно планировать пути достижения целей, в том числе альтернативные,осознанно выбирать наиболее эффективные срособы решения задач

умение определять понятия, создавать обобщения, устанавливать аналогии, классифицировать, самостоятельно выбирать основания и критерии для классификации,

устанавливать причинно-следственные связи, строить логическое рассуждение, умозаключение (индуктивное, дедуктивное и по аналогии) и делать выводы

**-предметные**

научиться применять полученные знания английского языка на практике

**Схема плана урока английского языка**

Начало урока: 5 мин.

организационный момент (Stand up!)

приветствие ( "Good morning", "Sit down, please!")

фонетическая зарядка ("What is the day, today?")

Центральная часть урока: 35 мин.

речевая зарядка

повторение и систематизация знаний;

работа с грамматикой

работа с учебником

самостоятельная работа

Завершение урока: 5 мин.

подведение итогов, выставление оценок;

домашнее задание.

**Ход урока**

Начало урока

Good morning, boys and girls! Sit down, please! I am glad to see you!

- Who is on duty today?

- Who is absent?

- What date is it today?

- What is the weather like today?

- What season is it now?

Thank you, sit down, please.

Today we're going to have a travelling. We"ll travel around two big famous cities. One of them is Saint Petersburg and the other one is Moscow. There will be some stations (tasks) on your way. Let"s start!

Are you fond of travelling? Why do you like to travel? What do you need for travelling? Do you need "cities words" walking in the city? You"ve got the envelops with the first task - "Scrambled Words"

RETETS

MESMUU

LAACPE

SURQEA

RBGIDE

LSECTA

RALLEGY

INAMEC

CFAE

TEHRATE

(street, museum, palace, square, bridge, castle, gallery, cinema, cafe, theatre)

Repeat after me this words.

**Центральная часть урока**

And now, we are travelling to St.Petersburg (видео про достопримечательности Санкт-Петербурга)

**Совершенствование навыков монологической речи. (Работа в группах).**

Обучающиеся 6 класса, отвечают на вопрос

Would you like to visit St.Petersburg? Why? (подготовленный заранее мини проект - сочинение об одной достопримечательности Санкт-Петербурга)

And, would you like to visit the other cities? Why?

В ходе полилога приходим к тому, что у нас есть ещё один большой город - столица России Москва.

And now, we are travelling to Moscow (видео про достопримечательности Москвы)

**Навыки чтения**

You are good in reading. (Чтение и перевод текста о Москве)

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.

**Answer the questions**

What places of interest are mentioned in the text? (перечислить упомянутые в тексте)

What is the tallest Kremlin tower?( Spasskaya Tower)

What is Red Square in Old Russian mean?( It means "beautiful")

What collection Historical Museum has? ( The richest collection of ….)

What is the Tretyakov Gallery? (It is one of the greatest museums in the world)

What is one of the biggest theatres in the world?( Bolshoi Theater)

**Завершение урока**

Was our lesson interesting? How are you now? (рефлексифно-оценочный: оценка эмоционального состояния). Выставление оценок.

Now I want you to write your homework. Write a short story what place (places) in Moscow you would like to visit and why. You may find information in the Internet or in Encyclopedia.

See you tomorrow, Good-bye

**Использованнные ресурсы**

Английский язык. 6 кл. В2 ч. Ч. 1: учебник для общеобразовательных учреждений/О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева, К. М. Баранова. - М.: Дрофа, 2013. - (Rainbow English).

Английский язык. 6 класс. Лексико-грамматический практикум к учебнику О. В. Афанасьевой, И. В. Михеевой, К. М. Барановой / О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева, К. М. Баранова. - М.: Дрофа, 2014. - (Rainbow English).

http://festival.1september.ru/articles/616984/

http://nsportal.ru/shkola/inostrannye-yazyki/angliiskiy-yazyk/library/2013/04/09/urok-angliyskogo-yazyka-moskva-i-s

http://nsportal.ru/shkola/inostrannye-yazyki/angliiskiy-yazyk/library/2014/01/03/plan-konspekt-uroka-po-fgos-angliyskiy

http://www.youtube.com

**Урок английского языка в 7 классе "Достопримечательности Москвы и Санкт-Петербурга"**

Задачи урока:

Познакомить учащихся с лексикой по теме «Исторические и культурные ценности Москвы и Санкт-Петербурга» и обеспечить её первичную отработку.

Познакомить учащихся с употреблением артикля с географическими названиями и именами собственными.

Развивать умения монологической и диалогической речи учащихся.

Расширить кругозор учащихся.

**Ход урока**

**1. Организационный** момент. Приветствие.

Учитель: Good morning.

Учащиеся: Good morning.

Учитель: Sit down please.

2. **Разминка**.

Сообщение темы урока. Обсуждение вопроса: What associations do you have when you hear "Moscow and St Petersburg"?

Учитель: Today we'll discuss the famous sights of Moscow and St Petersburg and learn the use of the article with the names of museums, theatres, monuments and so on. So, what associations do you have when you hear "Moscow and St Petersburg"?

Учащиеся: a big city, many people, tourists, cars, many buildings.

Учитель: In any big city you can see a lot of famous sights, visit museums, theatres, picture galleries. Now let's learn the names of different places of interest of Moscow and St Petersburg.

**3. Ознакомление с новыми лексическими единицами** (работа с учебником):

Учитель: Open your books at page 46, ex. 2 Listen and repeat.

Учащиеся: Хором отрабатывается произносительная сторона новых лексических единиц, уточняется их понимание.

The Kunstkammer

the Peterhof

Red Square

The Kremlin

St Basil's Cathedral

The Bolshoi Theatre

The Hermitage

The Summer Garden

the Tretyakov Gallery

Armoury Chamber

the Tsar Bell

the Tsar Cannon

St Petersburg

Moscow

the Mariinsky Theatre

4**. Новый грамматический материал**:

употребление артикля с названиями городов, театров, музеев, картинных галерей, соборов и церквей. Учащиеся выводят правила на основе изученных лексических единиц, записывают в тетрадь с примерами.

Учитель: Open your exercise books, put down the date. Ещё раз посмотрите на названия и скажите, какие из них употребляются с артиклями, а какие - нет?

Учащиеся:

Артикль the употребляется с названиями:

Театров

Музеев

Картинных галерей

Гостиниц

Без артикля:

Города

Площади и улицы

Парки

Соборы и церкви

5. **Визуальное ознакомление учащихся с достопримечательностями Москвы и Санкт-Петербурга (презентация).**

Обсуждение увиденного. Монологические высказывания учащихся.

Учитель: Now let's have a look at the places of interest of Moscow and St Petersburg. Look at Red Square. What can you say about it?

Учащиеся: Red Square is in the center of Moscow. It is one of the most famous squares of the world. Many tourists come to Moscow to see it.

Учитель: What else can you see in Red Square?

Учащиеся: St Basil's Cathedral and the Kremlin.

Учитель: What do you know about them?

Учащиеся: Говорят о том, что им известно.

Учитель: Дополняет высказывания учащихся исторической справкой на русском языке и некоторыми интересными фактами. Подобным образом в ходе представления презентации учащиеся знакомятся со всеми вышеперечисленными достопримечательностями. Кроме самих зданий известных музеев и картинных галерей, учащиеся знакомятся, например, с некоторыми залами Эрмитажа, узнают о том, что можно увидеть в Оружейной Палате, смотрят некоторые известные картины Третьяковской галереи.

*Историческая справка и интересные факты:*

**Царь-колокол** - памятник русского литейного искусства. Масса - 200 тонн. После отливки колокол находился в яме, над которой были построены деревянные леса. Во время пожара леса загорелись, и брёвна начали падать вниз. Чтобы колокол не расплавился, люди поливали его водой. Из-за разницы температур колокол потрескался, и от него откололся большой кусок. Колокол решили не восстанавливать, т.к. он потерял своё звучание. Более 100 лет он пролежал в яме. Позже его подняли и установили на постамент в Московском Кремле.

**Царь-пушка** - отлита в 1856г. во времена правления царя Фёдора Ивановича. Изначально была задумана для обороны Кремля, но в боевых действиях не участвовала. Занесена в Книгу Рекордов Гиннеса как самая большая пушка в мире.

**Мариинский театр** - театр оперы и балета. Основное здание было построено под театр-цирк и затем восстановлено после пожара. Собственно Мариинский театр был назван так в честь супруги Александра 2 императрицы Марии Александровны и открылся 2 октября 1860г.

**Летний сад** - строительство было начато под руководством Петра I в 1704г. В 19 в. стал местом гуляний петербургской знати. Там устраивались роскошные балы. В саду было много фонтанов, которые в 1777г. разрушило наводнение. Сохранился летний дворец Петра I и множество скульптур, которые он привозил из Италии. В Летнем саду находится также памятник баснописцу Крылову. Знаменитые решётки Летнего сада являются визитной карточкой Петербурга.

**6. Подведение итогов**. Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы по изученной теме:

What can you see in Red Square?

What is Peterhof? What can you see there?

What is the biggest museum in St Petersburg?

What is the most famous garden in St Petersburg?

What is the most famous Moscow theatre?

What is the most famous St Petersburg theatre?

What can you see in the Armoury Chamber?7

7. Сообщение домашнего задания №5, 6 с.48