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МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ РАЗРАБОТКА УРОКА НА ТЕМУ «УИЛЬЯМ ШЕКСПИР»

Аннотация: в статье представлена методическая разработка урока английского языка с использованием аутентичных фото и аудиоматериалов в целях развития коммуникативных компетенций обучающихся, также повышения познавательной активности, расширению кругозора и формирования толерантного отношения к другим культурам посредством английского языка.

Ключевые слова: методическая разработка урока, конспект урока, английский язык, урок английского языка, коммуникативные компетенции, познавательная активность.

Цель урока: узнать о творчестве великого английского драматурга и поэта Уильяма Шекспира

Ход урока.

1. Организационный момент.

Приветствие, проверка готовности к уроку. Краткий опрос.

Good morning dear girls and boys. Glad to see you. Hope you are OK! What is the weather like today? Do you like it?

2. Актуализация знаний и введение в тему. На экране портрет Уильяма Шекспира.

Have a look at the screen. Do you know the person? Have you ever seen the portrait? He lived in the 16th century and he is still world famous. First, let's read the words on the blackboard.

Ознакомление с лексикой по теме и определение темы урока.

To be born, elder, an award, education, to enter, to attend, merchant, to be buried, to value, are devoted to, love for mankind, Stratford-on-Avon, Hamlet, King

Lear, Othello, Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet, Twelfth night, Much Ado About Nothing, Henry IV, All's Well That Ends Well.

3. Прослушивание текста с целью получения информации.

Now let's listen to the text about Shakespeare. Be ready to answer the questions then.

William Shakespeare was a poet and a playwright and is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language. He was born on April 23, 1564, in the town of Stratford-on-Avon. His father was a merchant. His mother, Mary Arden, was a farmer's daughter. After attending Stratford Grammar School, he married Anne Hathaway at age 18 and moved to London at 21 where he worked as an actor and a writer. In 1599 the Globe Theatre was built in London and it was in this theatre, situated on the banks of the River Thames, that some of Shakespeare's plays were first performed. He wrote 38 plays spanning tragedies, comedies, and historical dramas. His most famous plays are «Hamlet», «King Lear», «Othello», «Romeo and Juliet» and «Macbeth» and so on, which have been translated into every major language and are performed more than those of any other playwright in the world. He spent his final days with his family in Stratford. He died on April 23, 1616, and was buried in the local church.

Shakespeare's work is still popular today. But why do we like these old plays? Perhaps it is because they all contain fantastic stories. His characters suffer bloody battles, deaths by poison, problems between brothers and sisters, problems between parents and children, huge family fights... The plays are also full of parties, weddings and funerals. They are quite simply action-packed [1].

4. Контроль понимания текста. Обучающиеся отвечают на вопросы.

1. What was Shakespeare? 2. Where was he born? 3. When was he born? 4. What school did he attend? 5. When did he go to London? 6. What did he do there? What plays did he write? 8. When did he die? 9. Why are his plays still popular?

5. Ознакомление с сонетами Шекспира.

Besides plays, Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets. But what is a sonnet? The word comes from the Italian word *sonetto*, which means «little song» Traditionally, the

sonnet is a fourteen-line poem [2]. There are 3 main characters in the sonnets: the Poet, his Friend and the Dark Lady. The first 125 sonnets are devoted to his Friend; the rest – to the Lady. In the sonnets Shakespeare wrote about love; love to the friend and to the woman; he wrote about friendship as a great feeling, he wrote about real life he saw around him.

A well-known Russian poet Samuel Marshak translated the sonnets into Russian.

Now let's listen and read some of the sonnets.

Sonnet XVIII.

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
 Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
 And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
 Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
 And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
 And every fair from fair sometime declines,
 By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;
 But thy eternal summer shall not fade
 Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;
 Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
 When in eternal lines to time thou growest:
 So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
 So long lives this and this gives life to thee [3].

Сравню ли с летним днем твои черты?
 Но ты милей, умеренней и краше.
 Ломает буря майские цветы,
 И так недолговечно лето наше!
 То нам слепит глаза небесный глаз,
 То светлый лик скрывает непогода.
 Ласкает, нежит и терзает нас

Своей случайной прихотью природа.
А у тебя не убывает день,
Не увядает солнечное лето.
И смертная тебя не скроет тень -
Ты будешь вечно жить в строках поэта.
Среди живых ты будешь до тех пор,
Доколе дышит грудь и видит взор [5].

Sonnet XCI.

Some glory in their birth, some in their skill,
Some in their wealth, some in their bodies' force,
Some in their garments, though new-fangled ill,
Some in their hawks and hounds, some in their horse;
And every humour hath his adjunct pleasure,
Wherein it finds a joy above the rest:
But these particulars are not my measure;
All these I better in one general best.
Thy love is better than high birth to me,
Richer than wealth, prouder than garments' cost,
Of more delight than hawks or horses be;
And having thee, of all men's pride I boast:
Wretched in this alone, that thou mayst take
All this away and me most wretched make [4].
Кто хвалится родством своим со знатью,
Кто силой, кто блестящим галуном,
Кто кошельком, кто пряжками на платье,
Кто соколом, собакой, скакуном.
Есть у людей различные пристрастья,
Но каждому милей всего одно.
А у меня особенное счастье, —
В нем остальное все заключено.

Твоя любовь, мой друг, дороже клада,
 Почетнее короны королей,
 Наряднее богатого наряда,
 Охоты соколиной веселей.
 Ты можешь все отнять, чем я владею,
 И в этот миг я сразу обеднею [5].

6. Контроль понимания. Did you like the sonnets? What or who are they devoted to? How is love described?

7. Чтение сонетов вслух.

8. Have you read any works by Shakespeare? Have you seen any comedies or tragedies on TV or at the theatre? What was it?

You know, there are some phrases which are popular still nowadays.

All's well that ends well. – Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается.

All that glistens is not gold. – Не все то золото, что блестит.

Delays have dangerous ends. – Промедление смерти подобно.

Much ado about nothing. – Много шума из ничего.

To be or not to be, that is the question. – Быть или не быть – вот в чем вопрос.

9. Рефлексия. What have you learned today? Was it interesting for you?

10. Подведение итогов урока.

11. Домашнее задание. The homework is to read one of the sonnets in a proper way. Thank you for the lesson.

Список литературы

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