

Разработка урока 7 класса по модулю “ Visiting Britain.”

Цель урока: Обобщение пройденного лексического материала. Воспитание эстетического вкуса. Получение дополнительных знаний о стране.

Задачи:

- *Обучающий аспект:* усиление мотивации обучения английскому языку, активизация употребления лексических единиц по теме, развитие лексических и грамматических навыков
- *Воспитательный аспект:* воспитание активного поддержания интереса к изучению английского языка. Воспитание эстетического вкуса.
- *Развивающий аспект:* Развитие интереса к стране изучаемого языка, развитие памяти, воображения.

Методическое оснащение урока: Мультимедийное оборудование (Компьютер, проектор). Презентация.

Формы работы: фронтальная, , индивидуальная.

Использованный учебник: Афанасьева О.В. Английский язык. 3й год обучения. 7 класс.

План урока:

1. Организационный момент, приветствие.
2. Презентация
3. Развитие навыков аудирования
4. Ответы на вопросы
5. Подведение итогов урока. Объяснение домашнего задания.

Ход урока.

I. Организационный момент, приветствие.

– Good morning, dear pupils!

Мы заканчиваем тему «Visiting Britain» и наш сегодняшний урок посвящен этой теме. Мы уже любовались красотами Англии и были в виртуальных экскурсиях по Лондону. Сегодня мы поговорим с вами о другом Лондоне, и я надеюсь, что вам понравится.

Another London

(The most popular museums)

Everybody knows that London is a capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The symbols of London are the Big Ben, the Westminster bridge, the Houses of Parliament and the Buckingham Palace, red double-decker buses, black taxis. Recently another one landmark appeared on the map of the city- the London Eye, a cantilevered observation wheel on the South Bank of the River Thames.

But today we won't have an ordinary excursion around London. We will open the search engine on the internet and ask about the most interesting museums of London. There are more than 300 museums in London. And the result will be probably astonishing: the first place will take the **Sherlock Holmes Museum**! One of the most famous detectives in the world, the hero of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's stories lived in 221A Baker Street. He did not exist in a real life, but his investigations as a hero of many stories were so interesting, that people loved him and a museum was opened in honour of this outstanding man. The novels were translated into many languages and a lot of films were created. And one of the best Sherlock was our actor Vasily Livanov who was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire.

The second museum mentioned in this list is the **National Gallery**. It is an art museum in Trafalgar Square. Founded in 1824, it houses a collection of over 2,300 paintings dating from the mid-13th century to 1900.

The Gallery's collection belongs to the government on behalf of the British public, and entry to the main collection is free of charge. It is among the most visited art museums in the world, after the Louvre, the British Museum, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The present building, the third to house the National Gallery, was designed by William Wilkins from 1832 to 1838.

The third museum is famous **British Museum**. The British Museum is a public institution dedicated to human history, art and culture. Its permanent collection of some eight million works is among the largest and most comprehensive in existence, having been widely sourced during the era of the British Empire. It documents the story of human culture from its beginnings to the present. It was the first public national museum in the world.

The British Museum was established in 1753, It first opened to the public in 1759, in Montagu House, on the site of the current building. Its expansion over the following 250 years was largely a result of expanding [British colonization](#) and has resulted in the creation of several branch institutions.

In 1973, the British Library Act 1972 detached the library department from the British Museum, but it continued to host the now separated British Library in the same Reading Room and building as the museum until 1997.

Victoria and Albert Museum is the world's leading museum of art and design.

It was founded in 1852 and named after [Queen Victoria](#) and [Prince Albert](#). Its collection spans 5,000 years of art, from ancient times to the present day, from the cultures of [Europe](#), [North America](#), Asia and [North Africa](#). However, the art of [antiquity](#) in most areas is not collected. The holdings of [ceramics](#), glass, textiles, [costumes](#), silver, [ironwork](#), jewelry, furniture, [medieval](#) objects, sculpture, [prints](#) and [printmaking](#), drawings and photographs are among the largest and most comprehensive in the world.

The first museum cafe was opened here in 1860s. Henry Cole's (Director of the museum) concept of a museum restaurant was seen as a way of encouraging people to come and enjoy culture

Madame Tussauds Museum

This museum was founded by [wax](#) sculptor [Marie Tussaud](#).

Opened in London in 1884, Madame Tussauds Museum displays worldwide celebrities made out of wax, making it the most famous wax museum due to its quality and innovation. London's Madame Tussauds has branched out to different cities like Amsterdam, Bangkok, Berlin, Blackpool, Hollywood, Hong Kong, Las Vegas, [New York](#), Shanghai, [Washington](#) and Vienna. Nowadays you can see 19 small wax museums all over the world.

Madame Tussauds is a major [tourist attraction in London](#), displaying the waxworks of famous and historical figures, as well as popular film and television characters from famous actors.

National History Museum

The **Natural History Museum** in London is a [natural history museum](#) that exhibits a vast range of specimens from various segments of [natural history](#). It is one of three major [museums](#) on [Exhibition Road](#) in [South Kensington](#), the others being the [Science Museum](#) and the [Victoria and Albert Museum](#). The Natural History Museum's main frontage, however, is on [Cromwell Road](#).

The museum is home to life and earth science specimens comprising some 80 million items within five main collections: [botany](#), [entomology](#), [mineralogy](#), [paleontology](#) and [zoology](#). The museum is a centre of research. Many collections have great historical as well as scientific value, such as specimens collected by [Charles Darwin](#). The museum is particularly famous for its exhibition of [dinosaur](#) skeletons. The Natural History Museum Library contains extensive books, journals, manuscripts, and artwork collections linked to the work and research of the scientific departments.

Summing up, dear students, I would like to ask you some Questions.

1. What museums you have never heard about?
2. What museums would you like to visit?
3. Which of these museums remind you the ones in Saint-Petersburg?

Your home task is: Speak about the museum in Saint-Petersburg you liked the best.