Урок соответствует требованиям ФГОС так как:

* отражена целенаправленность, целостность и динамика образовательного процесса;
* включены все виды речевой деятельности, включая домашнее задание;
* выполняются образовательная , развивающая и воспитательная  цели;
* преобладают методы проблемного обучения, ориентированные на активизацию самостоятельности детей
* содержатся основные этапы современного урока;
* предлагается выбор домашнего задания;
* согласно общедидактическому принципу имеется связь с жизнью;
* обеспечиваются условия сотрудничества;
* используются различные способы оценки и самооценки, рефлексии процесса и результата выполнения заданий.

**Тема: «Рождественские Традиции**»

**Класс: 6**

**Дата проведения**:- - -- 2013г.

**Цели**-

 **Образовательная** :формировать языковые навыки и умения монологической, диалогической речи, аудирования, письма через обобщение знаний о традициях стран изучаемого языка.

**Развивающая:** развивать способность проводить историко-культурные параллели, развивать лингвистические способности.

**Воспитательная** : способствовать восприятию у обучающихся толерантности, уважения к носителям англоязычной культуры.

**Организационный момент:**

***Teacher:*** Good morning, girls and boys! Who can tell me, who is absent today?

**(Дети приветствуют учителя, отвечают на вопрос об отсутствующих).**

1. **Постановка цели и задач занятия. Мотивационная актуализация.**

*Teacher*: Please look at the board. This is the topic of our lesson today. Can you please open this word letter by letter?

***Teacher:*** There are many holidays in our country and English – speaking countries. But there are holidays which people like best of all. People prepare for these holidays before: they buy presents, decorate their houses, send greeting cards, make fancy dresses. When the holiday comes they congratulate each other, singing songs and reciting the poems. On the board C H R I S T M A S

***Teacher:*** Today we’ll find out how people celebrate New Year and Christmas in different countries. **(Учащиеся выслушивают учебную ситуацию учителя и мотивируются на занятие.)**

We are going to have a competition. We have 2 teams. They are: “Snowflakes” and “Bells”. The captains of the teams are: Santa Claus and Father Frost.

1. **Речевая разминка:**

***Teacher:*** I want you to start with English tongue – twisters. As you see they are also connected with the theme of our lesson. Your task is to pronounce them as quickly as you can**.( Ученики повторяют скороговорки хором и индивидуально).**

**Santa’s sleigh slides on slick snow. Chilly chipper children cheerfully chant.**

1. **Основной этап. Соревнование команд.**

**Task 1**

***Teacher:*** What ***associations*** do you have when you hear the words Christmas and New Year. ***In*** your ***teams*** please write as many words as you can on these topics**.( Дети выполняют задание на ассоциации.)**

Suggested words:

Christmas Day, fir tree, Santa Claus, winter, presents, poems, stocking, fireplace, games, snow, turkey, music, decorate, deer, pudding, candle, crackers, champagne, snowman, Father Frost, snowflake, midnight.

The team with more words gets a “snowflake” or a “bell “

 **Task 2**

***Teacher:*** Let’s revise the main facts of these holidays. Each team is given one question in turn. If the team fails to answer it other one can try to do it.

***(Учащиеся участвуют в викторине.)***

1. What can you say about the word “Christmas” (what does it mean?).

(This word is old English; it consists of Christ and Mass); we celebrate the « Mass», or church service, for Christ.

2. When do English people celebrate Christmas? (On the 25th of December)

 3. When do people celebrate Christmas in Russia? (On the7th of January)

 4. Why is this difference in dates? (The Orthodox Church celebrates according to Julian calendar and the Catholic Church according to Gregorian church)

 5. Who is the most important person for children on Christmas Eve in the USA and Britain? (Santa Claus/Father Christmas)

 6. Who is the most important person for children in Russia? (Father Frost)

 7. Where does Santa Claus come from? (The North Pole)

 8. What do British people always sing at churches on Christmas Eve?(popular religious Christmas songs-carols)

**Task 3**

*Fill in the gaps*

(A1)\_\_\_\_ people look on Christmas as the time to celebrate the birth of Christ, but really the celebrations go back to the (A2)\_\_\_\_\_ of times. In(A3)\_\_\_\_\_ days , the sun meant so(A4)\_\_\_\_\_ to men that when it began to go lower each day till December 23 people worried for they thought the sun was dying out. They watched the sun and ate (A5)\_\_\_\_\_ keeping the food for the next year. On December 23 the sun stayed longer (A6)\_\_\_\_\_ the sky and gradually the days became longer and the nights shorter . When it happened the people were very (A7)\_\_\_\_\_ . They felt they wanted to celebrate it .Now they (A8)\_\_\_\_\_ eat more –they were not afraid for their future any longer .

Soon men began to understand the nature of the sun. But it became a tradition to celebrate the end of December with present and plenty of eating and drinking. There celebrations are now called Christmas.

A1 1) much 2) few 3) many 4) little

A2 1) eldest 2) earliest 3) latest 4) furthest

A3 1) these 2) that 3) this 4) those

A4 1) little 2) many 3) a lot 4) much

A5 1) more 2) less 3) much 4) fewer

A6 1) at 2) in 3) on 4) up

A7 1) upset 2) proud 3) happy 4) sad

A8 1) had to 2) could 3) must 4) should

*Keys*: many, earliest, those, much, less, in, happy, could. **(Дети заполняют пробелы в предложениях)**

**Task 4**

***Teacher:*** Christmas is celebrated all around the world. Each country has its own customs and traditions. Different countries celebrate in their own way including different dates, food which leads to a variety of diverse Christmas traditions around the world.

**Read the short texts and choose the correct version.**

1. People call the New Year’s Eve “Hogmanay”. They visit their friends’ houses just after midnight on the New Year’s night. The first person who comes to your house brings your luck. At midnight when the clock begins to strike twelve, the head of the family goes to the entrance door, opens it wide and holds it until the last stroke. Then he shuts the door. He has let the old year out and let the New Year in.

The USA Scotland New Zealand

2. This country it sometimes called «the upside down world». It lies in the Southern Hemisphere. During the Christmas holidays people often sunbathe on the beach or swim and surf in the ocean. On the 31st of December many people go to the country for a picnic .In January the temperature ranges from +20oC to +30oC or higher.

* Egypt Ireland Australia

3. It’s a very festive time at Christmas. On Christmas Eve, as the stars come out, tiny oil lamps are fit in every home after Midnight Mass and Christmas Dinner, streets fill with dancers .They dance to the sound of guitars and castanets.

* Spain Ireland Germany
1. In this country it can be dangerous to have a walk at night at the end of December. People usually throw their old things from the house through the window: broken cups and plants, old clothes and books, and sometimes different pieces of furniture, believing that on the New Year’s Eve the magician Befana comes to the houses through the chimney and puts for the children in their stockings or shoes.
* France Italy Wales
1. The majority of people celebrate Christmas with the exchange of gifts and

greetings and with family visits. For many, the day begins on Christmas. Eve with Midnight Mass. At Christmas it snows in many states, so dinner is usually eaten indoors. Dinner usually is roast turkey, goose, duck or ham served with cranberry sauce, then plum pudding or pumpkin pie followed by nuts and fruit.

* The USA Canada China
* *Keys*: 1-Scotland 2-Australia 3-Spain
* 4-Italy 5-the USA

**(Ученики читают тексты , выбирают правильные версии )**

**Task 5**

 What do you know about Christmas decorations in Britain?

# Listen to the Text

The English like to decorate their houses before Christmas. There is a beautiful Christmas tree in every English house. But this tradition is not very old. In England the Christmas tree was made popular by Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria. Prince Albert was born in Germany where the decorated tree was already one of the Christmas traditions.

In 1840 he introduced a beautiful tree into the royal family’s Christmas.

In England they decorate their houses not only with a Christmas tree. They use holly and mistletoe. It’s a typical English custom. Holly is a bush with shiny red berries. The glossy leaves of holly have sharp edges. Holly’s berries symbolize Christ’s blood. You can see welcome wreaths on front doors. In Roman times a garland of leaves signified good luck. Mistletoe is a parasitic plant. Mistletoe grows on the apple trees. Druids used mistletoe as a symbol of fertility. It is still customary to kiss someone under the mistletoe.

**Match the halves of the sentences.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1)In Roman times a garland of leaves | 1) sharp edges |
| 2) The glossy leaves of holly have | 2)with shiny red berries |
| 3)Holly is a bush | 3)signified good luck |
| 4)In England they decorate houses | 4) on front doors |
| 5)You can see welcome wreaths | 5)with evergreen plants |
| 6)It is still customary to kiss someone | 6)popular in Britain  |
| 7) Prince Albert made Christmas tree | 7) under the mistletoe  |

The keys: 1-3; 2-1; 3-2; 4-5; 5-4; 6-7; 7-6

**(Дети слушают текст, составляют правильные предложения из двух частей)**

The team which is right gets a “snowflake” or a “bell”.

**Task 6**

Read the text. Make up dialogues (5, 6 questions)

 Christmas dinner

Christmas Dinner is the main meal traditionally eaten on Christmas Day.

In most countries turkey is usually the main dish and centerpiece of the table although other dishes vary widely.

In Britain Christmas dinner is usually roast turkey with gravy and cranberry sauce, roast potatoes, stuffing (known in the USA as dressing), with winter vegetables such as Brussels sprouts. This is sometimes accompanied with pork sausage and bacon. For dessert – Christmas pudding and brandy butter. It’s also traditional to pull Christmas crackers during Christmas dinner.

In the USA many Christmas customs have been imported from Britain and so Christmas dinners tend to be roughly similar. There are of course many American favorites such as pumpkin pie, green beans, corn as well as dishes popular in particular regions: turkey teriyaki in Hawaii, oysters and ham pie in Virginia and so on.( **Ученики на основе текста о traditional Christmas dinner составляют диалог(учитываются знания грамматики)).**

**Task 7**

Christmas jokes. Do you have a sense of humor? Every team has 4 Christmas jokes. Choose the best one and try to explain the main idea.

* What do you call people who are afraid of Santa Claus? Claus-Europhobic.
* Where do you find reindeer? Depends upon where you leave them.
* What do you get if you cross an apple with a Christmas tree? A pineapple!
* Mum, Can I have a dog for Christmas? No you can have turkey!
* What do you call an elf who teaches English? A subordinate Claus.
* What’s the first thing elves learn at school? The “elf”- abet!
* How do elves greet each other? “Small word, isn’t it?”
* What do monkeys sing at Christmas? Jungle Bells, Jungle Bells!
* **(Учащиеся участвуют в дебатах)**

**Task 8:**

Teacher:

Can you write invitations to the party? Let’s learn. Listen to the in vitiation and pay attention to some details.

 Dear Alice,

Would you like to come to a New Year party at our college?

It starts at 6 p.m. on 27 December.

It’s going to be great fun:

Singing songs, playing games and dancing.

Best wishes Dan.

Choose one of the variants:

Fill in the blanks or write your own invitation. You can draw it, using the pictures with Christmas traditions.

You may work in groups of 2 or 3.

**\_** Alice,

\_ \_ \_ to come to a \_ \_ at our college?

It starts at 6 p.m. on \_.

It’s \_ to be a \_ fun: singing songs, playing \_ and \_.

\_ \_, Dan.

For the best invitation the team gets a “snowflake” or a “bell”( **Дети пишут и оформляют приглашения на вечер, соблюдая основные правила написания: обращение, вводная часть, заключение. Или просто заполняют пробелы.)**

**Task 9**

Now it’s time to play and check your reaction. The game is called “True and False”. There are two chairs: one is “true” and the other is “false”. You will hear some statements and if it is true you will have to sit down on the “true” chair. If the statement is wrong you will have to run to the “false” chair.

We need two players from different teams for one statement. (More right answers give more points.)

Statements:

* New Year is as widely celebrated as Christmas in Great Britain (False)
* Christmas is a religious holiday (True)
* Traditional Christmas colors are green and red (True)
* Holly and mistletoe are Christmas plants (True)
* Usually in Great Britain people have a big chicken and Christmas cake for dinner (False)
* Children leave a long stocking at the and of their beds on Christmas Eve hoping that Father Christmas will bring them small presents, fruit and nuts (True)
* In Scotland they prefer New Year to Christmas (True)
* Christmas tree was made popular by Queen Victoria (False)

The first Christmas tree appeared in England in 1840. (True**)**

**(Ученики играют в игру True/False)**

1. **Заключительный этап**

**1этап информации студентов о домашнем задании.**

Be ready to speak about any Christmas tradition that impressed you most of all. For example: some interesting facts from the history of this holiday, or about Santa Claus; Christmas tree; Carols, “Hogmanay”, the tradition of giving gifts and so on**.(Учащиеся слушают учителя ,записывают домашнее задание.)**

1. **Рефлексия(подведение итогов урока)**

Teacher: It’s time to finish our competition. Who wins the competition? Let’s count your “snowflakes” and ‘’bells’’. Do you enjoy our party? What do you like best of all? What new things have you learnt today? What was difficult for you? What topic would you like to speak about next time? **Дети отвечают на вопросы о том, что им было интересно на занятии, а что нет, что сегодня узнали нового, что их удивило, что им было трудно и т п**

You were active and creative today. Congratulations!