

## Внеклассное познавательное мероприятие в 7 классе

### по теме: «Замки в Беларуси»

**Цели:** формирование коммуникативной и информационной компетенций учащихся 7 класса через использование метапредметного подхода

**Задачи:**

**Личностные:** способствовать развитию личностных качеств учащихся: уверенность при ответе, творческие способности и воображение

**Метапредметные:**

1. Развивать умения находить ключевую информацию в тексте.
2. Развивать интеллектуальные способности (мышление, внимание, память, сообразительность, языковую догадку).
3. Развивать навыки и умения устной речи в неформальной обстановке.
4. Развивать умения работать в паре, группе.

**Предметные:** (в рамках формирования коммуникативной компетенции учащихся)

**Речевая компетенция:** совершенствовать коммуникативные умения в основных видах речевой деятельности:

**Восприятие и понимание речи на слух** с общим охватом содержания

(прослушивание текстов о белорусских замках);

**чтение** с извлечением необходимой информации (чтение короткого текста о том, почему строились замки);

**говорение** монологическая речь (представление себя в качестве экскурсовода);

**письмо** запись лексических единиц в акrostихотворении “Castle”.

**Языковая компетенция:** развивать *лексическую* (использовать в речи и узнавать в тексте изученные лексические единицы в соответствии с темой «Беларусь») и *грамматическую* (повторить модальные глаголы *should* и *must*) стороны речи.

**Социокультурная компетенция:** познакомить учащихся с замками Беларуси.

**Компенсаторная компетенция:** развивать языковую догадку учащихся при прослушивании и чтении текстов о замках Беларуси.

**Учебно-познавательная компетенция:** формировать универсальные учебные действия при выполнении заданий.

**Продолжительность** внеклассного занятия: 40 минут.

**Режим работы:** фронтальный, индивидуальный, парный, групповой.

**Тип занятия:** комбинированный.

**Оборудование:** компьютер, интерактивная доска, колонки, листы бумаги для оформления акrostихотворения «Castles», толковый словарь английского языка А.Хорнби (стр.146), рыцарские мечи и щиты из бумаги, магниты.

**Медиа приложения:** мультимедийная презентация “Castles of Belarus” , созданная в программе Microsoft Power Point, аудиофайлы «Классическая средневековая музыка 16-18 века: Моцарт, Вивальди, Шопен» в формате MP4

**Подготовительная работа:** оформление кабинета открытками, брошюрами и книгами о замках, учащиеся готовят краткую информацию о замках Беларуси

**Оформление доски:**

- 1) Написать новые слова, чтобы снять возможные трудности при восприятии и понимании  
(mean- значить, означать, иметь значение)

fortified- укрепленный

century- столетие, век

UNESCO-ЮНЕСКО- Организация ООН по вопросам образования, науки и культуры)

2) Questions:

*What is a castle?*

*What castles are there in Belarus?*

*Why were castles built?*

*When were castles built in Belarus?*

- 3) В центре доски нарисовать замок с кирпичиками для заполнения акrostихотворения “Castle” и оформления 2-ух определений слова “Castle” (приложение).

**Ход мероприятия:**

**1. Организационный момент**

Good afternoon! I’m happy to see you today. How are you?

**2. Целеполагание (установление связи с личным опытом учащихся)**

Look around. What are we going to speak about today?

Do you like travelling?

Let’s revise where we have been together. We’ve been to some countries and some places in Belarus.

What places have we visited together in our country Belarus?

There are so many places to visit in Belarus, such as castles.

Today I’d like you to look at this word “castle”, to understand what it means. You’ll learn some information about the castles in Belarus. I hope this information will be very useful to you and you will enjoy visiting these castles in reality.

You should find the answers to 4 questions (the board). I’ll ask you in the end.

***What is a castle?*** (“Castle is a large building or group of buildings fortified against attack, especially in old times”. There’s one more definition on the Internet: “A castle is a properly fortified military residence”).

***What castles are there in Belarus?***

***Why were the castles built?*** (Initially, they were designed and built to hold down conquered territory. They also served to intimidate and strike fear into the local peoples, were places of refuge, and places for rich people to live. They were also impressive symbols of the power and wealth of their owners. )

***When were the castles built in Belarus?*** Belarusian castles were built from the 15th to the 17th centuries.

**3. Работа над словом «Замок» (оформление ассоциативного ряда в виде акrostихотворения)**

You’ve got sheets of paper on your desks with the word “castle”. Now I give you 1 minute. Try to write the words associated with the castles but beginning with the letters “CASTLE”. Work in pairs.

So what words have come into your minds? OK. Don't worry that you've written only few of them. During the lesson write down more words. We'll check them at the end of the lesson.

4. **Работа над определением слова «замок»**

**So what is a castle?** Let's take a dictionary and read what this word "castle" means.

*"Castle is a large building or group of buildings fortified against attack, especially in old times".*

There's one more definition on the Internet: *"A castle is a properly fortified military residence"*. (запись на доске)

5. **Reading**

**Why were the castles built?** (Initially, they were designed and built to hold down conquered territory. They also served to intimidate and strike fear into the local peoples, were places of refuge, and places for rich people to live. They were also impressive symbols of the power and wealth of their owners. )

6. **Музыка**

You can hear classical music. What kind of music is it? Yes, it's classical music. Is it connected with castles? Yes, this music was played in the castles in the 16th-18th centuries. What classical composers do you know? (Mozart, Beethoven, Vivaldi) .

7. **Учащиеся-экскурсоводы рассказывают о замках Беларуси**

There are only few castles in Belarus unlike other European countries. Only some of them are in a good condition , others are being reconstructed, the others are in ruins.

- 1) **Mir Castle** in Grodno region is a beautiful castle in Belarus, being also a UNESCO World Heritage site. It was built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2) **Nesvizh castle** (in Minsk region) was a residential castle of the Radziwill family from 1533. In 2005 the castle complex was listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.

8. **Moving activity "Skeleton"**

- 3) **Lida Castle** was built in 1328 in Grodno region. Then it was destroyed in 1659 but now it was restored and it is available to visit.
- 4) **Ruzhany castle** (palace) is a ruined palace in Pruzhany district, Brest region. It was built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5) **Kosovo castle- palace** is situated in Ivatsevichi district, Brest region. Now it is in the process of restoration.

9. **Moving Activity**

When you travel you can become hungry. What food did people eat in the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries? People ate meat, bread, buckwheat, turnip. Potatoes appeared only in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Let's go to a Belarusian café. There are many of them near castles. Let's cook and eat a Belarusian dish "draniki". Stand up, please. Look at me, try to sing and show.

*The song "Draniki"*

First you take potatoes and you peel them, you peel them.

Then you take potatoes and you grate them, you grate them.

*Draniki, draniki, butter and sour cream*

*Draniki, draniki, butter and sour cream.*

Then you take some eggs, and you add them, you add them.

Then you take some flour, and you add it

*Draniki, draniki, butter and sour cream*  
*Draniki, draniki, butter and sour cream.*  
 Then you take some salt, and you add it, you add it  
 Then you take a spoon and you mix it, you mix it.  
*Draniki, draniki, butter and sour cream*  
*Draniki, draniki, butter and sour cream.*  
 Then you take a pan, and you warm it, you warm it.  
 Then you take some oil, and you pour it, you pour it  
*Draniki, draniki, butter and sour cream*  
*Draniki, draniki, butter and sour cream.*  
 So you take the mixture and you fry it, you fry it.  
 At last you take a dish and you eat it, you eat it.  
*Draniki, draniki, butter and sour cream*  
*Draniki, draniki, butter and sour cream.*

#### 10. Учащиеся-экскурсоводы рассказывают о замках Беларуси

- 6) **Krevo Castle** is located in Grodno region. It is mainly famous for the fact that on the 14<sup>th</sup> of August 1385, the Krevo Union was signed in this castle.
- 7) Nowadays you can see only the ruins of **Golshany Castle** in Oshmyany district, Grodno region. The castle was built by Sapega between the late 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 8) **Novogrudok Castle** is located near Novogrudok city in Grodno region. It was declared a state monument in 1921.
- 9) **Smolyany Castle** in Orsha district, Vitebsk region was probably built before 1626. It's a pity but today we can see only its ruins.
- 10) **Zaslavl Castle** in Minsk region was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century by the Sapiega family.
- 11) Surely the most famous fortress in the whole Belarus is **Brest Fortress**, situated along the Polish border.  
 Nowadays Brest fortress is one of the most important Soviet World War II war monuments. The fortress is free to visit. I visited it last year.
- 12) Designed by the architect Oleksa and built during 1271-1289, **the Tower of Kamyanets** remains the main landmark of Kamyanets in Brest region today.

#### 11. Knights' tournaments- Grammar.

**а) Презентация 2 рыцарей- 2 knights (их представляют 2 дамы, которые представляют рыцарей, читая краткое резюме на свитках)**

**MUST-** рыцарь без страха и упрека. Модальный глагол весьма крутого нрава. Категоричен, не терпит возражения. Любит начальственный тон. Исповедует принцип: "Сказал- отрезал". Шутливое прозвище при дворе Ее Величества Грамматики- «Солдафон». За особые заслуги перед грамматическим Отечеством имеет две привилегии:

1. При наличии присутствия Его Светлости Герцога **MUST** в предложении Черный Рыцарь (глагол) обязан в знак уважения к заслугам столь высокой особы снимать свой инфинитивный шлем **to**.
2. На королевской службе, на пирях и балах Его Светлость Герцог **MUST** имеет привилегию обходиться без каких бы то ни было окончаний.

В целях ограничения влияния Герцога MUST на грамматический уклад Королевства Грамматика ему запрещено появляться в предложениях Прошедшего и Будущего времени в значении «должен».

**Should-** Утонченная натура. Мягок и галантен по своей природе. Избегает категоричности в суждениях. В отличие от родного брата, Герцога MUST, Герцог Should предпочитает обходиться без приказного тона во взаимоотношениях с подчиненными. На службе и в быту следует принципу: «Всем следует делать то, что следует». При дворе Ее Величества слывет большим интеллигентом. Воспринимает все происходящее в жизни, как само собой разумеющееся.

b) **Knights' tournaments**

(The knights fight using paper swords and baffle plates)

**12. Акrostихотворение**

(Учащиеся работают над своим акrostихотворением)

Century, court

Art, architecture

Secrets, stone

Tower, treasure

Legends,

Emblem, event

**13. Делаем на доске замок из слов-ассоциаций**

Дети подходят к доске и заполняют пропуски «кирпичики» словами (мелом на доске)

(Таким образом, мы наполнили слово смыслом, содержанием)

**14. Систематизация изученного на занятии материала**

Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы, заданные в начале урока:

**1) What is a castle?** ("Castle is a large building or group of buildings fortified against attack, especially in old times". There's one more definition on the Internet: "A castle is a properly fortified military residence").

**2) What castles are there in Belarus?**

**3) Why were the castles built?** (Initially, they were designed and built to hold down conquered territory. They also served to intimidate and strike fear into the local peoples, were places of refuge, and places for rich people to live. They were also impressive symbols of the power and wealth of their owners. )

**4) When were the castles built in Belarus?** Belarusian castles were built from the 15th to the 17th centuries.

Отвечив на каждый вопрос, кирпичик переворачивается, и мы видим цитату:

Knowledge is a treasure,

but practice is the key to it.

I think that you have found your treasure. You should study and practice your English well.

If you know English well it will help you in travelling and learning the world. Knowledge is the main treasure for you. Remember about it.

**15. Дополнительное эвристическое задание**

**(Написание учащимися собственных мини-сочинений)**

Imagine that you are a castle. Describe your life.

(I am a castle. I am very old. I was born in the 16<sup>th</sup> century in Belarus. So my life is long and it will be longer if people take care of me. My brothers are in ruins. I am lucky because I'm reconstructed and beautiful. I am old-fashioned but people come to me because they like my history. Many tourists like visiting me because I am a symbol of Belarus for them. People like to spend knights' tournaments and music festival nearby- Yelizaveta Litvinovich).

**16. Reflection** (pink and green stickers)

**17. Round-up**