

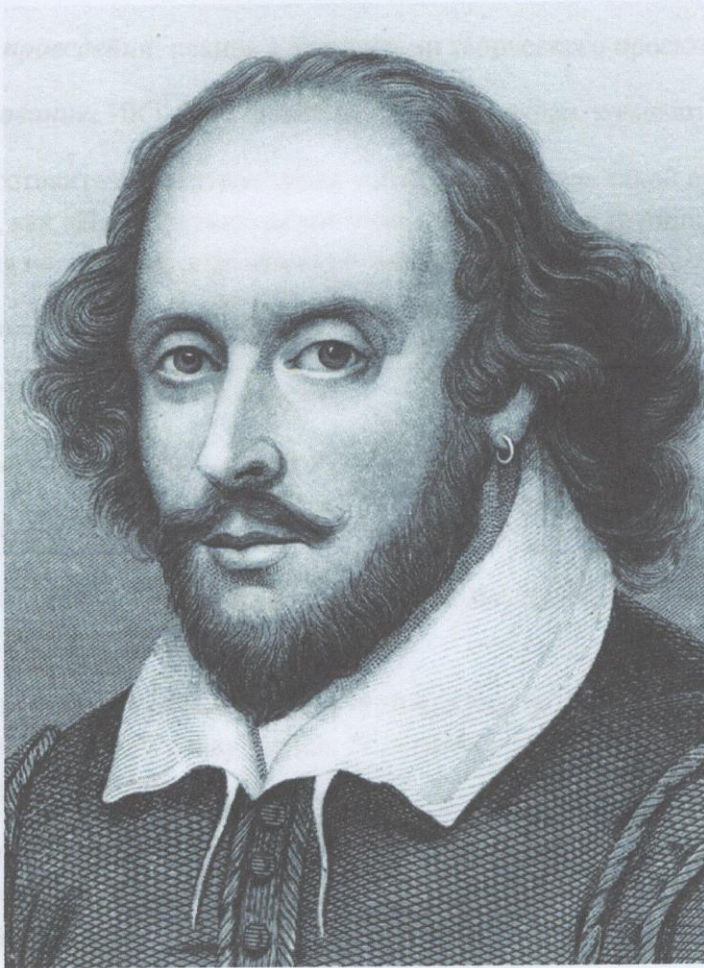
Директор школы / Магомедов  
Университет Д.-С.

Муниципальное казенное образовательное учреждение  
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## КОНСПЕКТ УРОКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В 7 КЛАССЕ

**«В. Шекспир – великий английский поэт и  
драматург»**



Автор: учитель английского языка  
Абдуллаева Патимат Минатуллаевна

## Конспект урока по английскому языку

7 класс

**Тема:** «*В. Шекспир – великий английский поэт и драматург*»

**Цель:** формирование межкультурной грамотности, развитие умения ценить прекрасное в поэзии.

**Задачи:**

- Развивать навыки говорения и аудирования в процессе творческого общения учащихся друг с другом и с учителем.
- Развивать интерес у учащихся к культурному наследию Великобритании, расширять их кругозор.
- Развивать умение работать в сотрудничестве, в группе, воспитание ответственности за результат совместной деятельности.

**Форма проведения:** лекция с элементами творческого проекта.

**Оборудование:** ИКТ оборудование: проектор, экран, компьютер, презентации учащихся.

На подготовительном этапе урока учитель, используя такой прием организации групповой работы, как «Пустой стул», делит учащихся на микро группы, каждая группа выбирает тему для подготовки определенной части лекции в форме творческого проекта.

**Ход урока**

1. *Организационный момент*

*Введение в тему урока, определение цели и задач урока.*

Introduction

St. 1. Good afternoon, Ladies and Gentlemen. We are happy to greet you at our party, dedicated to W. Shakespeare.

St. 3. The English Renaissance gave birth to a galaxy of great writers but W. Shakespeare outshines them all. We may say that Shakespeare was "for all time" because he was very much "of an age", of his own age.

St. 1. Shakespeare was a marvelous poet, but not the only one; a great dramatist, but not the only one; he was a learned man, but many of his contemporaries were much more educated than he. What makes him the greatest of the poet?

St. 2. We hope that at this party we'll find answers to these questions.

St. 3. Many periods in Shakespeare's life remain unknown to us. People began to collect information about his biography only about a hundred years after his death. So many facts gathered are doubtful.

## 2. *Основная часть урока.*

*А). Лекция о жизни и творчестве поэта в форме презентации творческих проектов учащихся.*

### 1. Early life

William Shakespeare was born in 1564 in the town of Stratford-on-Avon. He was christened in Holy Trinity Church in Stratford on April 26. As it was customary to christen children on the third day after their birth we may suppose that he was born on April 23. This date provides a convenient symmetry because Shakespeare died on the same day in 1616.

His father John Shakespeare was a prominent citizen, a successful tradesman, who became an alderman (a member of a city council). Shakespeare's mother Mary Arden was a daughter of the gentry.

In his childhood Shakespeare probably attended the Stratford Grammar School, where he could have learned Latin. Later he satirized the school education in his comedies "Love's Labour's Lost" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor". Shakespeare didn't go to the University. Instead he married. In 1582 at the age of 18 W. Shakespeare married Ann Hathaway. His wife was 9 years older than he. Shakespeare's first child Susannah was christened on May 26, 1583. Twin children, a son Hamnet and a daughter, Judith, were christened on February 2, 1585. Hamnet died in 1596.

After the birth of the twins we know absolutely nothing about Shakespeare's life for the next seven years. In 1592 Robert Green published a pamphlet in which he made some remarks about Shakespeare. So we can conclude that by that year Shakespeare had arrived in London.

### 2. London and theatrical career

When Shakespeare appeared in London he came to a play house, which was called "The Theatre". Probably "The Comedy of Errors, Romeo and Juliet" were performed for the first time on this stage.

Later the actors had to build a new theatre, which was called the globe. In shape the building was polygonal on the outside circular within.

A public theatre of that time the pit was open to the sky, so that the performance depended entirely upon the weather. Flags were hoisted when a play was to be given. In the afternoon

The globe was opened to the public in 1599. It was the golden age of the theatre in England. All the members of the company were most famous actors of the time.

Most Shakespeare's plays after 1599 were first performed in the Globe.

In summer of 1613 the globe caught fire during the performance and was burnt to the ground.

The new globe was built soon. It was said to be the most beautiful theatre that had ever been built in England. But Shakespeare had little to do with the new Globe. Some of the best actors died.

### 3. Later years

During the last years of his life Shakespeare wrote less and less.

He retired to Stratford and seems to have stopped writing. We may suppose that by then he was a very ill man. On April 23, 1616 he died and was buried in the same Holy Trinity Church in Stratford where he was christened.

Shakespeare's funerary monument.

It was commissioned by his son-in-law and wife in 1623. He was granted the honour of being buried in the church not on the account of fame as a playwright but for buying a share for a considerable sum of money - 440 £ He is believed to have written the epitaph on his tombstone:

Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear,

To dig the dust enclosed here.

Blest be the man that spares these stones,

But cursed be he that moves my bones.

### 4. Works

A number of Shakespeare's plays have the reputation of being among the greatest in the English language and in western literature. He wrote tragedies, histories, comedies, and romances, which have been translated into every major living language, in addition to being continually performed around the world.

As was normal in the period, Shakespeare based many of his plays on the work of other playwrights and rework earlier stories and historical material. For example Hamlet (1601) is probably a reworked of an old play (the so-called Ur-Hamlet), and King Lear an adaptation of an earlier play, King Lear. For plays on historical subject, Shakespeare relied heavily on two principal texts. Most of the Roman and Greek plays are based on Plutarch's Parallel lives (from the 1579 English translation by Sir Thomas), and the English history plays are indebted to Raphael Holinshed's 1587 Chronicles.

Shakespeare's plays tend to be placed into three main stylistic groups: his early, his middle period (which includes his most famous tragedies, (Hello, Macbeth, Hamlet and King Lear), and his later romances (such as The Winter's Tale and Tempest). The earlier plays range from broad comedy to historical nostalgia, while the middle-period plays tend to be grander in terms of theme, addressing such issues as betrayal, murder, power, and ambition. By contrast, his late romances feature redemptive plotlines with ambiguous endings and the use of magic and other fantastical elements. However, the borders between these genres are never clear.

*b). Контроль усвоения материала лекции.*

Shakespeare game

St. 2. So, we'll start our game, dedicated to the greatest playwright in the world literature: W. Shakespeare

St. 3. We are happy to present two teams that are going to compete and find out who knows more about W. Shakespeare

True/False

St. 1. We'd like you to agree or disagree with the statements about some facts from William Shakespeare's life. After a signal you are to raise the card if you agree with the statement and if you disagree.

St. 2. Remember that you score a point for each correct answer. So, let's start:

- William Shakespeare was born in the 17th century (False. In the 16th century).
- W. Shakespeare married late. His wife was younger than he was (False. I [e married when he was 18, his wife was 9 years older).

St. 3. - W. Shakespeare got a good education in London (False. He got his limited education in the local grammar school in Stratford)

- W. Shakespeare had three children: a daughter Susanna and twins Judith and Hamnet. (True).

St. 4. - W. Shakespeare never acted on the stage (False).

- W. Shakespeare wrote 47 plays, 154 sonnets and 2 poems (False. He wrote 37 plays).

*Choose the right answer*

Why do we celebrate Shakespeare's birth on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April?

- 1) There is a medical record of his birthday on that day.
- 2) The exact day of his birth is unknown but he was baptized on 26th April (in those days children soon after birth). He died on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April and it has been found convenient to make that his birthday as well.
- 3) The fact is mentioned in the memoirs of his contemporaries.

How do we know what William Shakespeare's looked like?

- 1) There is a famous self-portrait.
- 2) There are many portraits painted during his lifetime.
- 3) Two portraits may be regarded as authenticated: the bust in Stratford Church and the frontispiece to the folio of 1623 (The First Folio is the first collected edition of single plays).

We learn the main facts of Shakespeare's life from:

- 1) Miscellaneous documents: the parish register, play lists, deeds, his will, etc.
- 2) His autobiography written during the last year of his retirement in Stratford.
- 3) The diary which Shakespeare kept from his youth.

In the Elizabethan Age English spelling was not standardized. How was the poet's family name spelled at that time?

- 1) Shakopee.
- 2) Shakespeare.
- 3) Shakespeare.

Why have there been numerous attempts to prove that someone else wrote W. Shakespeare's plays?

- 1) Very little is known about Shakespeare.
- 2) Many people confuse genius without learning and Shakespeare was not a university man.
- 3) Because of social snobbery some people assign his writings to Lord Bacon or the Earl of Oxford or the Queen herself.

Which play opens with three witches?

- 1) Othello.
- 2) Hamlet.
- 3) Macbeth.

Complete these titles:

- 1) The Merry Wives of. a) Verona.
- 2) The Two Gentlemen of. b) Windsor.
- 3) The Merchant of. c) Venice.

Tragedies/comedies

As you know, in London Shakespeare became an actor of the Globe Theatre and began to write plays for it. He wrote tragedies and comedies. I'm sure that you know them well. So your next task is to divide his plays into tragedies and comedies.

Tragedies      Comedies

- King Lear.
- The Taming of the Shrew.
- Macbeth.
- All Is Well that Ends Well.
- Much Ado about Nothing.

- Antony and Cleopatra.
- Julius Caesar.
- Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.
- The Comedy of Errors.
- Othello.
- Twelfth Night.
- The Merry Wives of Windsor.
- Romeo and Juliet.
- A Midsummer Night's Dream.

St. 1. Shakespeare was far ahead of his time. His works are truly immortal a writer is a true classic, if every new generation finds new aspects of his works; such is the case with Shakespeare.

St. 2. His popularity grows from year to year. Productions of Shakespeare, translations of Shakespeare, critical works Shakespeare are an indicator of (his cultural level of any given nation.

St. 3. We invite everybody to take part in our Quiz. You have a chance I o win our prize.

Don't cry the answer out. Just hold up your hand and wait till you are asked.

### Quiz

- When and where was Shakespeare born? (1564).
- When did he die? (23rd of April, 1616).
- Who were his parents? (John Shakespeare and Mary Arden).
- Who was his wife? (Ann Hathaway).
- What education did he get? (he is supposed to attend Grammar school).
- How many children did Shakespeare have? (3).
- What theatre were most of Shakespeare's plays staged on? (The Globe)
- Where did he spend the last year of life? (In Stratford).
- Who was Shakespeare's favourite actress? (He never saw an actress; all roles were played by men).

- Why did all plays take part in the afternoon at 3 o'clock? (Because the open-air structure depended on natural lighting).
- How did Londoners learn that a certain play was to be held in a theatre? (A flag was raised on the top of the theatre).
- In what comedies did Shakespeare satirize the school education of his time? ("Love's labour lost", "The merry wives of Windsor").
- Who was the most jealous character who even killed his wife? (Othello).
- Where is the Globe Theatre located? (In London).
- What were the surnames of the two fighting families in the play "Romeo and Juliet"? (Montague, Capulet).
- Who were the most famous Russian translators of Shakespeare's plays? (S. Marshak, B. Pasternak, A. Ostrovski).
- By who were Shakespeare's works collected and published? (by his fellow-actors John Hemminge and Henry Condell).

#### Drama

St. 1. In conclusion we'd like to state that our party is coming to the end.

We've had a great pleasure to learn and see lot of interesting things about W. Shakespeare. Shakespeare's plays are still popular. We laugh and cry with Shakespeare's characters. So the best ending of our party will be three scenes from Shakespeare's plays: "Othello"; "Hamlet»; Antony and Cleopatra".

*3.Подведение итогов урока.*

Рефлексия.

Домашнее задание.