**Итоговый урок-проект в 8 классе по теме “Добро пожаловать в Россию!”**

**Цель урока:**

* ***Познавательный аспект*** – увеличение объема знаний об особенностях культуры родной страны; знакомство с достопримечательностями Москвы, Санкт – Петербурга, Кемерова;
* ***Развивающий аспект*** – развитие творческих способностей учащихся, способности к сравнению и сопоставлению полученных знаний, способности логически излагать;
* ***Воспитательный аспект*** – осознание понятия “Родина”, более глубокое осознание своей культуры;
* ***Учебный аспект*** – развитие учебных умений.

**Задачи урока:**

* Совершенствование речевых умений по теме;
* Совершенствование умений аудировать с целью извлечения информации;
* Совершенствование умений читать текст с детальным пониманием;
* Общение и систематизация полученных знаний.

 Оборудование урока: “Добро пожаловать в Орловскую область!”, фото Орла, текст для чтения.

**Ход урока.**

1. **Начало урока.** Приветствие. Постановка цели.

Teacher (T): Good morning, dear children and guests. We are glad to see you at out lesson “Welcome to Russia!”. Every year a lot of people visit Russia. Our country is fantastic! Imagine that our guest are from different foreign countries. Try to persuade them to visit our native land Russia.

1. **Речевая подготовка.** Проводится в режиме T>P1, P2, P3 и т.д.

 There are many different reasons for traveling to Russia. Try to name some of them.

 Учащиеся заполняют “Word web

 To meet To practice To see the

 people speaking Russian beautiful Russian

 country-side

To walk

 To take part in a

 celebration/special occasion

To go boating

on a river

 To visit new places

To buy To learn about the history Russain

Souvenirs

**T:** What is the best to see a country? This question as well as other you would probably keep in mind if you decided to visit it. Advise your foreign friends about some ways of traveling in Russia.

**Pupill (P1):** I'd like to recommend traveling by... (ship, car, plane, etc.).

**P(2):** You would travel on foot.

**III. Презентация проектов.**

T: let's listen to Alla's opinion about traveling in Russia.

Учащийся предлагает различныe виды путешествия по России.

**Project "Traveling in Russia"**

 **Artyom:** There are many ways of traveling in our country. First of all, if you want to walk, to see the beautiful countryside, to meet people• you may have long the county. Such are walks called hikes. Take your rucksacks, don't think about tickets, don't hurry and walk a lot, During such hikes your see a lot of interesting places, sometimes you meet interesting people. You may travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many things in a shot time. When you go by car, you don't take tickets too, you put all the things you need in near. It's comfortable to travel by train and by plane. When by travel plane, you don't spend a lot of time going from one place to another. If you wont to go to the seaside, you may travel by ship. 1 think that traveling is a very useful thing and you will enjoy all kinds of traveling very much.

**Project "Russia"**

**Cyril:** Russia is one of the biggest countries in the world. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. The population on Russia is about 150 million people.

Russia has a double- headed eagle as its symbol. It was introducer in Russia in 1497 by Tsar Ivan III.

The national flag of Russia is made up of three stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes nobility and revelation. The blue stripe symbolizes courage, generosity and love and the red stripe symbolizes loyalty and honesty. Besides, there are other national symbols, such as St. Andrew's flag and St. George the Victorious.

According to old tradition. A guest should always be welcomed with the symbol of life-giving food- bread and salt.

The beauty of the ancient towns, their historical and architectural monuments, the gilded domes of the cathedrals, and the autumnal gold of.

 The singing of chastushkas used to bean important part of Russia rural holidays and parties• in many placed they are still popular.

**T:** People who plan to travel should decide what things to take. That's why they should know about the weather conditions in different seasons in our country.

 О погодных условиях в разное время года рассказывает следующий ученик.

**Project 'Seasons in Russia"**

**Antony:** Winter. spring, summer and autumn are the seasons of the year.

December. January and February are winter months. The weather is cold, usually it snows. The days are short and the nights are long. You can see snow everywhere.

March, April and Mav are spring months. The weather is fine, it is wear, sometimes it rains but as usual the sun shines brightly.

June, July and August are summer months. It is hot or warns. June is the first month of summer. We have the longest day and the shortest night of the year on the 21°- 22nd of June. August is the last summer month. Sometimes it is cool in August.

September. October and November are annum numbs. The weather is changeable. It often rains.

 **T:** tastes differ, says one popular proverb. Every country has its own traditional dishes. What about meals in Russia?

Предлагается информация о традициях приема пищи в России и традиционных русских блюдах.

**Project "Russian Meats"**

**Trene:** The usual meals in Russia are breakfast, dinner and supper. As rule people have breakfast at 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. Children and grown- ups are fond of pancakes. Then you have a cup of tea with milk or lemon or coffee and a ham and cheese sandwich.

At about 1 or 2 p.m. we have dinner. It often consists of three courses. For the first course we eat chicken soup, cabbage soup. For the second course Russians eat different kinds of salad (meat salad, fish salad, vegetable salad), fried. For the third course we have a glass of juice. A piece of cake or a pie.

In the evening we have supper. Some people prefer mashed potatoes with pickled or fish vegetable.

Далее проводится обсуждение традиционных русских блюд, которые учащиеся xoтeли предложить иностранным гостям. (Работа проводится в режиме T>Р 1, P2, P3 и т.д )

**T:** What Russian dishes would you advise your friends? Why?

**P1:** I'd advise blini. They are tasty!

**P2:** I'd recommend okroshka. It's fantastic! Etc.

T: Tradition. They make a national special. To my mind many foreigners come to Russia to learn about our traditional and to take part in a celebration.

Путешествуя, иностранные гости могут принять участие в русских праздниках. Предлагаем информацию o нeкoтopыx из них.

**Project "Holidays in Russia"**

**Alyosha:** There are some special dates and events in the life of our country. These dates are: Victory Day, May Day, Constitution Day, and Independence Day. On this day we celebrate the anniversary of the victory over fascism in the Great Patriotic War. May Day is celebrated as the day of solidarity of the workers of the world. Women's Day, celebrated on the 8' of March, is like Mother's Day in Great Britain. Some holidays are of religions origin. They are Christmas and Easter. At Christmas people celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. Easter symbolizes the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

**T:** There are many placed to see in our country. What cities would you advise your friends to visit in Russia?

Следующий проект рассказывает о нашей столице.

**Project "Moscow"**

**Jura:** Moscow is the capital of Russia. It's one of the biggest and most beautiful cities in the world. The population of the city is about 9 million people. Moscow is political center, where the government of out country works. Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgiruky. Moscow is an industrial center, too. There are many factories and industrial plants in it. Moscow is a cultural center. There are a lot of theatres, museums, institutes. There are trams, buses, trolley- buses, taxis, and the underground. There are many places of interest in Moscow. Moscow the heart of our country, is dear not only to Muscovites, but to all Russians.

**Project "St. Peter burg"**

**Artyom:** St. Peter burg is the second largest city in Russia. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded in 1 70 3 by Peter the Great as the "Window on the West". St. Peter burg is a city of great beauty, with places, cathedrals, churches, government buildings. When the First World War began in 1914, the Garment sounding name, St. Peter burg, was changer to Petrograd. After the October Revolution the city was renamed after Lenia. During the Great Patriotic War Leningrad was cut off from the rest of the country for a year and a half. No food could be brought in. and people died of starvation. Rebuilding took years. Now St. Peter burg is an important industrial, cultural and educational center. The population on the city is over 5 million. There are many sights in St. Peter burg. The Winter Palace, the Hermitage, the Russian Museum and Admiralty building attract thousands of tourists from every cornet of the world.

**Project "Bolkhov"**

**Cyril:** I would like to tell about Bolkhov. Bolkhov is an ancient town. It was founded in 1556 as a fortress north of Oryol. it was a withe of many raids and plunders by Tatars. Many visitors can admire its beautiful Spaso- Preobrazhensky cathedral and it's churches. Go along the streets of the town; see its merchant's houses, its beautiful gardens and parks.

**Project "Spasskoy- Lutovinovo"**

**Antony:** I would like to tell that Oryol Region is the birthplace of many famous Russian writers. Ivan Sergeevich Turgenev, a famous Russian novelist, was born in 1818 Spasskoy- Lutovinovo Mtsensk district. The works of the Russian writer Ivan Turgenev received worldwide recognition during his lifetime. His novels and tales were read widely in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and England and in the United States. Spasskoy-Lutovinovo, where Ivan Turgenev spent most of his life, is also a museum and is opened to the public. The museum is visited by the students, teaches and researchers from Russia and abroad. The memorial department of the museum attracts many visitors. In this building the interiors of the roots have been recreated to resemble the author's original home.

**Project "Oryol Polesye"**

**Iren:** Russian is a large country, that's why it has many regions to protect. There are 23 national parks in Russia. "Oryol Polesye National Park" is one of the most popular tourist place in our region. Its unique ecology- home for animals and birds. The place is enjoyed by naturalists and tourists. I am happy I visited this wonderful place last summer. It was great.

**Project "Our Schoоl"**

**Jura:** I would say our guests: "Welcome to our school!" it is not large pupils study here. I am happy I go to this village school. We are all together- boys and girls of all ages. It is like one, happy family. The teaching is very good and there are lots of after- school activities. The classrooms are nice and cozy. There is a gymnasium in our school. We also have a sports ground. Our sportsmen always take part in different competitions which are held in Bolkhov. Our schoolyard is large and nice. You can see beautiful flowers every where. We're got a large kitchen- garden, where we grow different vegetable for our school canteen.

It's great that we're planted a large garden near our school on Earth Day. I am not sorry that I go to my little village school.

**T:** Would you like to sing a song for our quest?

**Nastya:** Let it be "Moscow suburbs' nights'

Not a rustling leaf

Not a bird in flight

In the sleepy night

Till the dawn.

How I love these nights

Moscow suburbs' nights the caress

Of the rising sun!

The calm riling stream

Seem to ebb and slow

Like a silver web of moon light.

In my heart I hear

Singing come and goes

On this wonderful summer night!

Why this downcast look?

Does the rising day

Bring us hear the hour

When we part

 It's as hard to keep

S to give away

Oh, that presses upon my heart?

Very high and pale

Grows the amber lights

Let us hope, my dear,

That you too,

Will remember these,

Moscow suburb's night

And our love,

That has been so true?

Summing Up

Homework.

 Ex. 2 p. 75.

 Complete the Link List.