

УРОК АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Преподаванию английского языка в современной школе характерна метапредметность, так как английский язык является не только целью обучения, но и средством приобретения знаний в различных областях жизнедеятельности человека. Например, социально-познавательная сфера общения включает в себя изучение погодных и климатических условий родной страны и страны изучаемого языка. А лучший способ познать окружающий мир и его объекты – исследовать их, а затем проверить экспериментальным путём. Поэтому учащимся предлагаются задания, в ходе которых им нужно выполнить какое-либо действие практического характера, используя полученную в начале урока информацию.

На уроке английского языка в 9 классе на тему “Можем ли мы предсказать погоду?” учащиеся пробуют предсказать погоду с помощью народных примет. Познакомиться с тем, какие народные приметы помогают предсказать погоду, учащиеся могут в ходе работы с текстом и составления кластера, который способствует систематизации и визуализации полученных знаний.

Тема урока: Погода

Ситуация общения: Можем ли мы предсказать погоду?

Класс: 9

Тип урока: урок развития речевых умений говорения

Цель: (прогнозируемый результат) предполагается, что к концу урока учащиеся смогут предсказать погоду по народным приметам

Цель: развитие навыков коммуникативной компетенции по видам речевой деятельности в области:

- 1) чтения на материале впервые предъявляемых текстов;
- 2) восприятия и понимания речи на слух на материале видеотрейкера
- 3) устной речи на основе неподготовленных монологических высказываний;

Задачи:

- 1) активизировать языковой материал (лексические единицы: to predict weather, weather lore, a rainbow, the wind direction) в устной речи,
- 2) создать условия для речевого взаимодействия,
- 3) способствовать развитию умений использовать в устной речи информацию, полученную при чтении и восприятии речи на слух,
- 4) воспитывать чувство толерантности по отношению к другим людям.

Задачи для учащихся:

- 1) узнать, какие народные приметы помогают предсказать погоду,
- 2) попробовать предсказать погоду с помощью народных примет.

Оборудование урока: ноутбук.

Дидактическое обеспечение: наглядный материал (картинки к тексту), видеофрагмент “The world weather forecast” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x2ZAYPGz7bs>), тексты “A talk with a meteorologist” и “Weather folklore”.

Ход урока

1. Организационно-мотивационный этап (до 3 минут)

Цель этапа (ожидаемый результат) – создание психологической готовности класса к уроку, введение учащихся в атмосферу иноязычного общения.

Организационный момент:

-It’s common knowledge that weather is the most popular topic of conversation. And we are also going to talk about weather today.

Речевая подготовка:

- Look through the window.

1. What’s the weather like today? Can you describe it?
2. What weather do you like? Why? (все учащиеся отвечают)

2. Этап целеполагания (до 7 минут)

Цель этапа (ожидаемый результат) – подготовка учащихся к осознанному усвоению нового материала, определение целей урока и его результата.

2.1. Работа с видеофильмом

Цель этапа (ожидаемый результат) – поиск необходимой информации в видеофильме, развитие умений восприятия и понимания речи на слух, развитие умений устной речи на основе просмотренных видеофрагментов

Восприятие и понимание речи на слух:

Video "The world weather forecast"

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x2ZAYPGz7bs>)

- I'd like you to watch a video about an American family talking about weather. Before watching look through the questions to answer:

1. Why is it going to rain? What are the signs of rain?
2. What do people do when the weather is rainy?
3. What do people do when the weather is cold and snowy?
4. What do people do when the weather is hot and sunny?

(*учащиеся смотрят видео- 2 мин*)

- Now answer the questions:

1. Why is it going to rain? What are the signs of rain?
2. What do people do when the weather is rainy? (What do usually do?)
3. What do people do when the weather is cold and snowy? (What do usually do?)
4. What do people do when the weather is hot and sunny? (What do usually do?)
5. How do people learn what the weather will be?
6. Where do you find weather forecasts?
7. Some people can predict weather. Can you predict weather? Would you like to learn how to predict weather?

2.2. Постановка темы и целей урока:

- So can you **guess** the topic of our today's lesson? Yes, today we are going to talk about predicting weather. And **our plan** for today is:

1. to learn weather prediction methods
2. to try to predict weather

-We are going to make a cluster.

3. Операционно-познавательный этап (до 25 минут)

3.1. Работа с текстом для чтения.

Цель этапа (ожидаемый результат) – извлечение основной информации из текста, развитие умений говорения на ее основе.

Чтение текста “ A talk with a meteorologist and a folklore expert”:

- There are different methods to predict weather. Let’s find them out. Read the conversation between Simon King, a professional meteorologist and Mike Davidson, a folklore expert. While reading try to answer the following questions:

1. When did the first weather forecast appear?
2. What do professional meteorologists do to predict weather? How can you call this method?
3. What are the three unusual weather prediction methods?
4. What animals should we watch to predict weather? What weather do they predict: good or bad? How do they do this?

- Read the conversation.

(учащиеся читают текст)

A Talk with a Meteorologist

Host: Hello, this is me, Bill Nye, the Science Guy and my today’s guests, a well-known meteorologist Simon King and a folklore expert Mike Davison. And what I’m going to find out today is how our great-grandparents predicted weather. So, Simon, my first question is for you. What methods do you as a professional meteorologist use to make a weather forecast?

SK: Well, of course the preparation of any weather forecast involves a lot of people and gadgets. For example, we use the information from the satellites and from hundreds of meteorological stations all around the world.

Host: But our grandparents and great-grandparents didn’t have any of the devices and instruments you were talking about. However, the first weather forecast appeared in Britain more than 150 years ago. Mike, could you please tell us about the weather forecasts centuries ago?

MD: Actually, we can say that there were three ways of predicting weather.

Host: Only three? It sounds quite easy. Probably the first was watching the stars?

MD: Yes, you are right. But not only stars. I’d say watching the sky!

Host: So, watching the sky can give us some ideas about tomorrow weather. What’s the second way?

MD: The second thing you can do is checking the grass for dew (poca) in the morning and the wind direction. In addition to watching the sky, the wind and the grass there is also watching the animals. Of course it’s much easier if you live in the countryside. But even in the city you can observe birds, for example.

Host: If crows (вороны) fly low, wind’s going to blow; if crows fly high, wind’s going to die.

MD: Not only crows. Ants (муравьи) build higher walls of their hills just before bad

weather. Turtles (чепенaxу) become overactive when they feel the coming downpour. Even your cat can become a weather indicator. Cats will clean behind their ears before a rain.

Host: *So, you see that if you missed the weather program with Simon you can remember Mike's advice. Go out of your house, and look around carefully! Thanks Mike, thanks Simon! It was Bill Nye. Hope you've learned something new from us today.*

- Now answer the questions and fill in the cluster:

1. When did the first weather forecast appear?
2. What do professional meteorologists do to predict weather? How can you call this method?
3. What are the three unusual weather prediction methods?
4. What animals should we watch to predict weather? What weather do they predict: good or bad? How do they do this?

Weather prediction methods		The signs of <i>BAD</i> weather		The signs of <i>GOOD</i> weather	
<i>I. Professional method</i>	meteorologists use the information from the satellites and meteorological stations				
<i>II. Unusual methods</i>		<i>If you see...</i>	<i>there will be...</i>	<i>If you see...</i>	<i>there will be...</i>
1. watching the sky					
2. checking the grass for dew and checking the wind direction					
3. watching the animals	- crows/birds - ants - turtles - cats	fly low build higher walls become overactive clean behind the ears	wind and rain bad weather downpour rain	fly high	good weather

- So what can you tell about weather prediction methods? Use the cluster and speak out.

(высказывания учащихся)

3.2. Работа с текстом для чтения.

Цель этапа (ожидаемый результат) – извлечение основной информации из текста, развитие умений говорения на ее основе.

Чтение текста “ Weather Folklore”:

–Ok. We can say that weather folklore can help us to predict weather. Let’s find out what the ways of watching the sky and the wind are. Read the information, please.

While reading try to answer these questions:

1. What are the ways of weather prediction according to each method?
2. What are the signs of bad/good weather? What weather do they tell us about?

(учащиеся читают текст)

Weather Folklore

Long before technology was developed to **predict the weather**, people relied on observation, patterns and folklore to make it possible to predict the weather quite accurately. Here are some unusual methods:

Watching the sky

1. *Examine the clouds.* Clouds that are white and high indicate good weather, and clouds that are dark and low mean rain or storm is on the way. Remember: If you see the overcast sky, it will rain soon.
2. *Look for a red sky.* Look for any sign of red in the sky but not a red sun. A red sky in the morning (in the East, where the sun rises) means that there will be rain. Remember: Red sky at night, sailor’s delight; red sky at morning, sailor’s warning.
3. *Look for a rainbow.* A rainbow in the west means rain and humidity. Remember: Rainbow in the east, sailors at peace. Rainbow in the west, sailors in distress (there will be a storm). Rainbow at noon, more rain soon.
4. *Look at the moon.* A ring around the moon (caused by light shining through clouds) means that rain will fall soon. Remember: Circle around the moon, rain or snow soon.

Checking the grass for dew and checking the wind direction

1. *Detect (определять) the wind direction.* Throw a small piece of grass into the air and watch its descent (спуск, снижение). Remember: No weather is ill, if the wind is still.

2. *Make a campfire.* Steady (ровный) smoke means good weather and swirling (кружащийся) smoke means rain will be soon.
3. *Check the grass for dew in the morning.* If the grass is dry it will be windy and cloudy. Remember: When the dew is on the grass, rain will never come to pass.
4. *Take a deep breath.* Close your eyes and smell the air. Remember: Flowers smell best before a rain.

Watching the animals

1. *Watch the birds.* Remember: If the crows fly low, wind is going to blow, if crows fly high, wind is going to die.

Watch the cows. They typically lie down before a thunderstorm. They also tend to stay close together if bad weather is on the way.

- Let's see what the ways of watching the sky, the grass and the wind direction are. We will fill in the cluster. Name the ways.

Weather prediction methods		The signs of <i>BAD</i> weather		The signs of <i>GOOD</i> weather	
<i>I. Professional method</i>	- meteorologists use the information from the satellites and meteorological stations				
<i>II. Unusual methods</i>		<i>If/If you see...</i>	<i>there will be...</i>	<i>If/If you see...</i>	<i>there will be...</i>
1. watching the sky	- examine the clouds - look for a red sky - look for a rainbow - look at the moon				
2. checking the grass for dew and checking the wind direction	- detect the wind direction - make a campfire - check the grass for dew - take a deep breath				
3. watching the animals	- crows/birds - ants - turtles	fly low build higher walls become overactive	wind and rain bad weather downpour	fly high	good weather

	- cats	clean behind the ears	rain		
	- cows	lie down or stay close together	thunderstorm		

- And we also know one more animal that can help us to predict weather. Name this animal (cows).

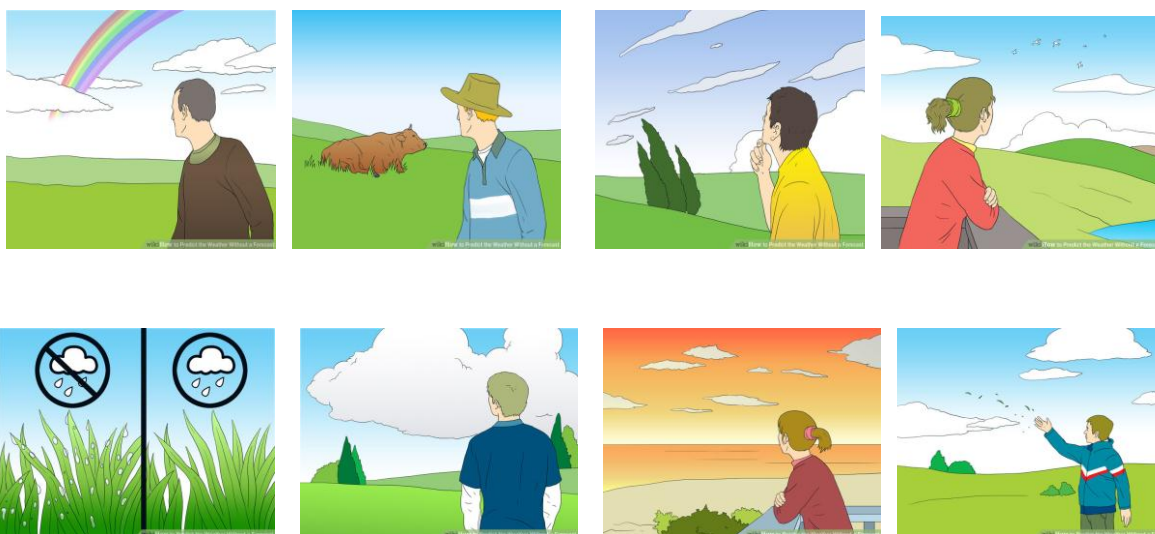
-Now let's divide into 2 groups. Discuss in your groups the signs of bad and good weather. Group 1 will find lore proverbs which predict bad weather. Group 2 will find lore sayings which predict good weather. Then write down the results into the cluster.

(обсуждают тексты в группах и полностью заполняют кластер)

-Now, groups, check each other's results. *(учащиеся проверяют работу друг друга)*

- What are the signs of bad / good weather? Just name them. *(высказывания учащихся)*

- You have read a lot of weather folklore proverbs. Can you match them with the pictures?



Weather Folklore

1. Red sky at night, sailor's delight; red sky at morning, sailor's warning.
2. Rainbow in the east, sailors at peace. Rainbow in the west, sailors in distress.
Rainbow at noon, more rain soon.
3. Circle around the moon, rain or snow soon.
4. No weather is ill, if the wind is still.
5. When the dew is on the grass, rain will never come to pass.

6. If the crows fly low, wind is going to blow, if crows fly high, wind is going to die.
7. Clear Moon, frost soon
8. When sea birds fly to land there truly is a storm at hand.
9. When a cow tries to scratch her ear it means a shower is very near.
10. The higher the clouds, the finer the weather.

4. Контрольно-оценочный этап (до 10 минут)

Цель этапа (ожидаемый результат) – подвести итоги урока, определить уровень усвоения изученного материала.

4.1. Устные высказывания учащихся

- Now look at these pictures. Can you predict weather? Explain why you think so. Use the cluster.



(высказывания учащихся)

4.2. Подведение итогов урока. Рефлексия:

-Could you draw some conclusions on our today's lesson? What can you tell about weather prediction methods?

Weather prediction methods		The signs of <i>BAD</i> weather		The signs of <i>GOOD</i> weather	
<i>I. Professional method</i>	- meteorologists use the information from the satellites and meteorological stations				
<i>II. Unusual methods</i>		<i>If/If you see...</i>	<i>there will be...</i>	<i>If/If you see...</i>	<i>there will be...</i>
1. watching the sky	- examine the clouds - look for a red sky - look for a rainbow	the overcast sky, dark low clouds a red sky in the morning	rain rain or bad weather	white high clouds a red sky at night	good weather good weather good

	- look at the moon	rainbow in the west rainbow at noon circle around the moon	storm more rain soon rain or snow	rainbow in the east	weather
2. checking the grass for dew and checking the wind direction	- detect the wind direction - make a campfire - check the grass for dew - take a deep breath	- swirling smoke the grass is dry flowers smell strong	- rain wind or clouds rain	still wind steady smoke dew in the morning	good weather good weather good weather/no rain
3. watching the animals	- crows/birds - ants - turtles - cats - cows	fly low build higher walls become overactive clean behind the ears lie down or stay close together	wind and rain bad weather downpour rain thunderstorm	fly high	good weather

(высказывания учащихся по кластеру)

-Was this lesson useful for you? In what way?

(высказывания учащихся)

-Thank you for your work.

-Your marks for the lesson are.....

4.3. Объяснение домашнего задания. Подведение итогов урока.

Планирование дальнейшей деятельности.

Цель этапа (ожидаемый результат) – осознание учащимися домашнего задания и перспектив дальнейшей работы в рамках темы.

-Your home task is: устное высказывание “Weather prediction methods”.