



4. МАЙСТЕР-КЛАС



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ТЕМА НАВЧАЛЬНОГО ЗАНЯТТЯ: WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Цілі навчання:

навчальна:

- узагальнити та розширити знання учнів з теми;
- активізувати навички та вміння усного мовлення за допомогою вивченого тематичного матеріалу;
- активізувати знання граматичного матеріалу Passive Voice.

- навчити учнів працювати з географічною картою, використовуючи англійські терміни та вирази з теми Wonders of the world.

практична:

- повторити географічні терміни та активізувати їх використання у мові;
- практикувати учнів у читанні, письмі, аудіюванні, мовленні задля отримання загального уявлення з теми Wonders of the world;
- підготувати учнів до самостійного висловлювання з теми, вміння робити самостійні висновки;
- формувати вміння ведення дискусії.

виховна:

- виховувати почуття любові та гордості за рідну країну;
- формувати інтерес до вивчення англійської мови;
- розвивати пізнавальну активність учнів;
- сприяти розширенню світогляду учнів;
- виховувати почуття дружби між народами.

Тип навчального заняття: відеоурок інтегрований з навчальним предметом «Географія».

Обладнання: карта світу, роздатковий дидактичний матеріал, відеозапис Great Wonders of the world, мультимедійна дошка.

Хід навчального заняття

I. Організація навчального заняття

– Good morning, pupils. Today we are having a lesson on the topic “Wonders of the world”. I hope our lesson will be interesting and useful.

The planet we live on is full of wonders. We are going to talk about ancient, modern wonders and about wonders of nature.

Warming up.

T. Firstly, let's find out what the word “wonder” means?

(the possible answer: it is a feeling of amazement and admiration, caused by something beautiful, remarkable, or effective:

T. So what is wonder for you? Choose one of the suggested variants:

- a) a feeling of amazement and admiration
- b) an event inexplicable by laws of nature, a miracle
- c) a feeling of puzzlement or doubt

(Teacher draws a scheme with definitions on the blackboard. Pupils choose the one they think to be appropriate.)

Teacher: Think and tell why the wonders of the ancient world seem to be concentrated around a particular region of the world?

(The possible answer: That was the whole known world of that age.)

Teacher: Why were only 7 masterpieces considered as wonders? Why not 5 or 6?

(The possible answer: The number 7 was chosen because the Greeks believed it to be the symbol of perfection and plenty. This number means “wisdom” and brings happiness).



II. Подання нового матеріалу

1. Фонетична «зарядка».

Teacher: Let's revise the pronunciation of some difficult words and names for you.

The Pyramids ['pɪrəmɪd]

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon ['hæŋŋ ga:d(ə)nz əv bæbɪlɔn]

The Statue of Zeus at Olympia ['stættʃu: əv zju:s ət ə'lɪmpɪə]

The Colossus of Rhodes [kə'lɒsəs əv rəʊdz]

The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus [,m: sə'li: əm]

The Lighthouse at Alexandria ['laɪthaus ət ,æɪlɪg'zɑ:ndriə]

The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus ['templ əv 'ɑ:tɪmɪs ət 'efəsəs]

1. Look at the pictures and name the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World you know. (Teacher shows the pictures of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World prepared beforehand and pupils name the ones they know).

2. Match the names of the Ancient Wonders to their descriptions (slide 1).



The wonders of the ancient world

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. The Great Pyramid of Giza | a) ...was a statue of the Greek god Helios, erected in the city of Rhodes on the Greek island of Rhodes by Chares of Lindos between 292 and 280 BC. Before its destruction, the Colossus of Rhodes stood over 30 meters (107 ft) high, making it one of the tallest statues of the ancient world |
| 2. The Colossus of Rhodes | b) ...was a tower built in the 3rd century BC (between 285 and 247 BC) on the island of Pharos in Alexandria, Egypt to serve as that port's landmark, and later, its lighthouse |
| 3. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon | c) ...was a tomb built between 353 and 350 BC at Halicarnassus (present Bodrum, Turkey) for Mausolus, a satrap in the Persian Empire, and Artemisia II of Caria, his wife and sister. The structure was designed by the Greek architects Satyros and Pythis |
| 4. The Lighthouse of Alexandria | d) ...near present-day Al Hillah, Babil in Iraq, are considered to be one of the original Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. They were built by the Chaldean king Nebuchadnezzar II around 600 BC. He is reported to have constructed the gardens to please his sick wife, Amytis of Media, who longed for the trees and fragrant plants of her homeland Persia. The gardens were destroyed by several earthquakes after the 2nd century BC |
| 5. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus | e) ...was made by the Greek sculptor Phidias, circa 432 BC on the site where it was erected in the Temple of Zeus, Olympia, Greece. For six hundred years after the death of the sculptor, people from all over the civilised world travelled to view it as it was thought to be a misfortune to die without seeing this work |
| 6. The Statue of Zeus at Olympia | f) ...was a Greek temple dedicated to Artemis completed – in its most famous phase – around 550 BC at Ephesus (in present-day Turkey). There were previous temples on its site, where evidence of a sanctuary dates as early as the Bronze Age. The whole temple was made of marble except for the roof |
| 7. The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus | g) ...is the oldest and largest of the three pyramids in the Giza Necropolis bordering what is now El Giza, Egypt. It is believed the pyramid was built as a tomb for fourth dynasty Egyptian Pharaoh Khufu (Cheops in Greek) and constructed over a 20 year period concluding around 2540 BC |

Key: 1-g; 2-a; 3-d; 4-b; 5-c; 6-e; 7-f.



3. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World?
 2. What wonder of the Ancient World can we visit nowadays?
 3. How long did people build The Great Pyramid of Giza?
 4. Whom was the Colossus of Rhodes built for?
 5. Why did the ruler of Babylon build the Hanging Gardens?
 6. How did people use the Lighthouse of Alexandria?
 7. What was the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus built for?
 8. Who made the Statue of Zeus at Olympia?
 9. What was the Temple of Artemis made of?
4. Sum up all the information about the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World you've got to know.

T: You have some statements, some of them are incorrect. Find out the mistakes and correct them. You can work in pairs. I hope it will be not difficult for you.

The small test on ancient wonders of the world
Agree or disagree/give the right answer.

1. The Pyramid of Giza is the tomb of the Anatolian king built by his widow.
2. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus is the only ancient world wonder that still exists.
3. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon used to be located in modern Iraq.
4. The Statue of Zeus at Olympia was about 5 meters tall and was made of wood.
5. The Colossus of Rhodes was a giant statue of the Egyptian God Helios. It was twice bigger than today's Statue of Liberty in New York.
6. The Temple of Artemis was a shrine dedicated to one Greek goddess, who protected the city of Athens.
7. The Lighthouse at Alexandria was destroyed by one man who wanted his name to go down in history.

Answers:

1. False. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus was the tomb of the Anatolian king built by his widow.
2. False. The Pyramid of Giza is the only ancient world wonder that still exists.
3. True.
4. False. The Statue of Zeus at Olympia was about 12 meters tall and was made of gold and ivory.
5. False. The Colossus of Rhodes was a giant statue of the Greek God Helios. It was the same size as today's Statue of Liberty in New York.
6. True.
7. False. The Temple of Artemis was destroyed by one man who wanted his name to go down in history.

You did well, I am sure that your history teacher would be proud of you.

T: The time is changing everything; things we had disappeared a long time ago and something new came instead.

Teacher. Unfortunately, we are unable to see the ancient wonders today, but we are lucky to see a lot of remarkable man made creatures and natural wonders now.

New 7 Wonders of the World (2001-2007) was an

initiative started in 2001 by the Swiss corporation New7Wonders Foundation to choose Wonders of the World from a selection of 200 existing monuments.

A popular poll was led by Canadian-Swiss Bernard Weber and organized by the New7Wonders Foundation based in Zurich, Switzerland, with winners announced on ...

Who knows when the winners were announced? You may easily guess...

Answer:

July 7, 2007 in Lisbon

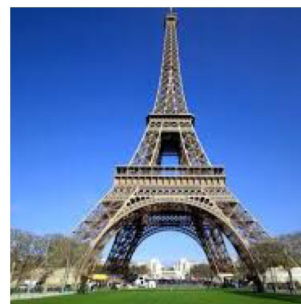
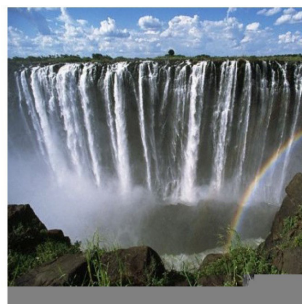
Teacher. You know that there are not only man made wonders, but our planet has a lot of natural wonders.

Millions of tourists travel to see them. Please, give your examples (Victoria Falls, Stonehenge)

(Students give their ideas about natural and new wonders of the world and write them on the blackboard).

Possible answers.

- New wonders of the world
- The Roman Colosseum.
- The Great Wall of China.
- The Eiffel Tower.
- The Taj Mahal.
- Sydney Opera House



Pupils look at the photographs and tell everything they know about showing

Canyon: rock layers, geologic, spectacular, erosion, measure, width, depth, rim, distinct.

Sydney Opera House

It was built to look like a giant sailing ship. Since it opened, performances have been given here by many famous artists.

Itaipu Dam

It has received around 9 million visitors but it was not designed as a tourist attraction. Much of the electricity and water for two countries is supplied by it.

Victoria Falls

It is best seen from an aeroplane because it is so enor-



mous. It is also probably drier and less noisy from the air .

Eiffel Tower

It is made of 15,000 pieces of iron and it was not very well liked at first. It wasn't torn down because of its antenna, which was being used to send messages at the time.

Machu Picchu

These ancient ruins were discovered high in the Andes mountains in 1911. Before that they had been known only to a small number of Quechua farmers. We are still trying to find out if the city was used for defence against the Spanish.

Eurotunnel

Since 1994 Great Britain has been connected to Europe by this underground structure. At this very moment hundreds of passengers are being carried from London to Paris by high speed train in just three hours.

Pyramid of the Sun

This magnificent stepped structure has existed in the Valley of Mexico for more than 1.500 years. It stands 64 metres high and is 640 metres square. It was built with a flat top because at the time it held a wooden temple

– You have probably told about the seven wonders of the ancient world, but there are many modern and man-made wonders as well.

– Have you ever been in one of this wonders of the world?

III. Вивчення нових лексичних одиниць

1) Введення нової лексики.

– Look at some of them in the photographs and say if they were built in ancient times or modern times or were not made by man.

Vocabulary

Defence – protection for someone or something that is being attacked (захист, оборона).

Entertainment – performances that people enjoy (розвага).

Tomb – a place or large stone structure where a dead person is buried (могила).

Energy/Irrigation – to bring water to land through a system of pipes (енергія, зрошення).

Religious ceremony – a formal public event with special traditions, actions or words (релігійна церемонія, обряд).

Transport

Recreation:

– Find an example of each use in the photographs.

Defence: Machu Picchu;

Entertainment: Sydney Opera House;

Tombs: Pyramid of the Sun;

Energy/Irrigation: Itaipu Dam;

Religious ceremony: Pyramid of the Sun;

Transport: Eurotunnel;

Recreation: Victoria Falls, Itaipu Dam, Eiffel Tower.

2) Закріплення матеріалу.

– Answer these multiple choice and true/false questions.

1. The Eiffel Tower is near Mexico City.

2. The Sydney Opera House is under the sea between Great Britain and France.

3. The Aztec Pyramid of the Sun is in Paris.

4. The Victoria Falls are in Zimbabwe

5. The Eurotunnel is in Australia.

6. Mount Everest is _____ high.

a) 6,900 metres b) 8,850 metres c) 10,120 metres

7. Victoria Falls are the highest waterfalls in the world.

8. Uluru is in _____.

a) Australia b) The USA c) Africa

9. Edmund Hillary, who climbed Mount Everest, was from _____.

a) The USA b) Great Britain c) New Zealand

10. The highest waterfalls in the world are in _____.

a) Canada b) Australia c) Venezuela.

11. Uluru is famous because of its colour.

IV. Повторення граматичного матеріалу (slide

3).

1) Revising grammar material

– What are the differences between Active and Passive Voice?

– How do we form Passive Voice?

| TENSE | ACTIVE | PASSIVE |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Present Simple | I make a cake | A cake is made |
| Present Contin. | I'm making a cake | A cake is being made . |
| Past Simple | I made a cake. | A cake was made . |
| Past Continuous | I was making a cake. | A cake was being made . |
| Present Perfect | I have made a cake | A cake has been made . |
| Past Perfect | I had made a cake. | A cake had been made . |
| Future Simple | I will make a cake. | A cake will be made . |
| Future be going to | I'm going to make a cake. | A cake is going to be made . |
| Modal | I must make a cake. | A cake must be made . |
| Modal Perfect | I should have made a cake. | A cake should have been made . |

2) Translate into English.

1. Це було збудовано так, щоб мати вигляд гігантського корабля.

It was built to look like a giant sailing ship.

2. Це місце відвідало біля 9 мільйонів туристів, але воно не було побудовано як принада для подорожуючих.

It has received around 9 million visitors but it was not designed as a tourist attraction.

3. Найкраще за цим спостерігати з гелікоптеру.

It is best seen from an aeroplane.

4. Вона виготовлена з 15 000 кусків заліза.

It is made of 15,000 pieces of iron.

5. Велика Британія з'єднується з Європою підземною структурою.

Great Britain is connected with Europe by underground structure.

6. Вона була побудована з рівною поверхнею.

It was built with a flat top

3) Rewrite these sentences in Passive Voice.

• People built the pyramids at Giza more than 5,000 years ago.

• Different people have always admired the Eiffel Tower.



- In the future someone may discover new planets.
- When people were building the pyramids, most parts of Europe were underdeveloped.

V. Перегляд відеозапису.

- 1) Введення нової лексики.
- 2) Перегляд відеозапису.

Grand Canyon

| | | | | |
|------------------|------|--------------|---------------|----------|
| American Indians | Dams | Designations | Establishment | Geology |
| Human History | Land | Plants | Size | Wildlife |

Grand Canyon is not the deepest canyon in the world. But Grand Canyon is known for its enormous size and its colorful landscape. These rock layers record much of the early geologic history of the North American continent. Grand Canyon is also one of the most spectacular examples of erosion in the world.

Size

Most people measure the canyon in Colorado River miles. By that standard, Grand Canyon is 446 km long.

The Colorado River is longer than Grand Canyon. It is 2,333 km long. Most people agree that Grand Canyon is the most spectacular. No other place in the world looks quite like it.

Width and depth of the canyon vary from place to place. The deepest place in Canyon is between river and rim. It is about 2000 km deep.

A trip to the bottom of the canyon and back on foot is a two day journey.

Dams

At the upper end of the canyon, 15 miles / 24 km above Lees Ferry, is Lake Powell, formed by the waters behind Glen Canyon Dam. This dam was completed in 1963. At

The Geologic Story at Grand Canyon

Climate plays an important role in the appearance of the canyon.

Grand Canyon continues to grow and change. As long as rain and snow continue to fall in northern Arizona, the shape of Grand Canyon will continue to change.

The Land - the Canyon and the River

There are three distinct sections of the Canyon: the South Rim, the North Rim and the Inner Canyon. Each section has a different climate.

The colorful canyon rocks were formed millions of years ago. Their colors change with the changing light of the sun.

Wildlife

Grand Canyon is home to a wide variety of animals. There are several varieties of squirrels, rabbits and bats, a wide variety of lizards, snakes, turtles, frogs, toads and salamanders. Hundreds of species of birds, spiders and scorpions) make their home in Canyon.

3) Обговорення.

VI. Підсумок навчального заняття

Our lesson has proved us one more time that we live in the world full of wonders and there are a lot of perfect things around us to admire. knows, may be in some years, one of you will create a real masterpiece that will go down in history. Thanks a lot for your work at the lesson. I'm satisfied with you. I hope you have taken a lot of useful and interesting information from the lesson.

VII. Домашнє завдання

1). Teacher: Children, look on the slide and be ready to explain the quotation.

“The world is a book and those who do not travel read only one page”

St. Augustine

2). Word dictation

- Canyon
- rock layers
- geologic
- spectacular
- erosion
- measure
- width
- depth