



А.Г.Мазурок  
м.Малин, ЗОШ №3

## Методична розробка уроку «William Shakespeare, his life and works»

**Тема:** Вільям Шекспір, його життя і творчість.

**Цілі:**

### Практичні:

- формувати вміння розуміти на слух основний зміст нескладного автентичного тексту;
- формувати вміння монологічного, діалогічного мовлення у зв'язку з ситуацією;
- забезпечити повторення та активізацію раніше засвоєного лексичного матеріалу.

**Освітня:** розширити знання учнів про життя і творчість В.Шекспіра, літературу і театр Англії.

**Розвиваюча:** розвивати слухову пам'ять, навички роботи в мікрогрупах, вміння спонтанно висловлювати свою думку, систематизувати й узагальнювати матеріал уроку.

**Виховна:** виховувати в учнів інтерес до вивчення культури англійських країн, любов до літератури, повагу до історичного минулого.

**Обладнання:** фонограма, карта Англії, портрет В. Шекспіра, роздавальні картки, тематичні картинки.

### Хід уроку

#### I. Організаційна частина

##### 1. Привітання

T: Good morning, children! Glad to see you! Sit down please and get ready for the lesson.

##### 2. Повідомлення теми і мети уроку.

T: The topic of our lesson for today is William Shakespeare, his life and works. Today we'll continue our work about this great and well-known English writer. You'll — revise the topic words;  
— make an excursion;  
— make up dialogues;  
— take part in a competition;  
— do a quiz.

##### 3. Введення в іншомовну атмосферу.

T: First let's make up a 'Mind-Map' for this topic. What words and word-combinations do you associate with the topic "W. Shakespeare"? (*the pupils answer*)

Stratford-on-Avon actor  
grammar school W.Sh. the Globe  
folk songs ballades  
plays

T: Look at the blackboard. You can see some pictures (gloves, the globe, horses, a handkerchief, a bottle of poison, a skull). How can you connect them with our topic? (*the pupils make up sentences*)

#### II. Основна частина уроку

##### 1. Перевірка домашнього завдання.

T: Your homework was to make a report on the topics:

- a) Stratford-on-Avon
- b) the childhood of Shakespeare
- c) his work in London
- d) his theatre "The Globe"
- e) in the library.

(*The pupils present the information they have prepared at home, recite the poem, dramatize the play "Romeo and Juliet"*).

##### 2. Прослуховування тверджень та визначення їх правильності.

T: Say if the sentences are right or wrong. Say the right answer if there are any mistakes.

1. W. Shakespeare was born on the 20<sup>th</sup> of May 1570. (You are wrong. W. Shakespeare was born on the 23<sup>d</sup> of April 1564)
2. William spent his childhood in London. (Stratford-on-Avon)
3. The family of John and Mary had 5 children.
4. John Shakespeare was engaged in the metal industry. (glover)
5. Mary Shakespeare liked music, old Welsh songs and ballades. (English)
6. William was a lazy boy at school. (brilliant)
7. William Shakespeare went to London to work.
8. Sometimes William was an actor at a big acting company.
9. The name of the theatre was "The Globe" because it was square. (round)
10. "TheGlobe" held over 5000 theatre goers. (2000)

##### 3. Читання назв творів В.Шекспіра та їх групування за жанрами.

T: I want to suggest a competition. I wrote the titles of Shakespeare's works on separate cards. Among them there are comedies, tragedies, historical dramas. Every group has to arrange them according to their literary genres.

##### Comedies

The Two Gentlemen of Verona  
Much Ado about Nothing

All's Well That Ends Well  
Twelfth Night

#### Historical dramas

King Henry IV  
King John  
King Richard III

#### Tragedies

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark  
Romeo and Juliet  
Othello  
King Lear  
Antony and Cleopatra

#### 4. Лексична гра.

T: On your sheets of paper you can see the titles of Shakespeare's plays and names of heroes. But the titles and names have been jumbled up. Can you sort them out? Match the names and the titles.

- |                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1. King Lear                   | Juliet     |
| 2. Romeo and Juliet            | Henry      |
| 3. Othello                     | Beatricher |
| 4. Hamlet                      | Valentine  |
| 5. The Two Gentlemen of Verona | Richard    |
| 6. King Henry IV               | Cordelia   |
| 7. Much Ado About Nothing      | Desdemona  |
| 8. Twelfth Night               | Ophelia    |
| 9. King Richard III            | Olivia     |

#### 5. Складання мікродіалогів про життя і творчість Шекспіра.

T: Now I will give you cards with quotations. Find your partner by matching English and Ukrainian equivalents. At the back of the paper you have a task to make up your own micro dialogues.

- To be or not to be – that is the question. – Бути чи не бути – ось питання.
- Much ado about nothing. – Багато галасу даремно.
- All's well that ends well. – Усе добре, що добре закінчується.
- All that glitters is not gold. – Не все те золото, що блищить.
- Wake not a sleeping wolf. – Не будить лихо, поки тихо.
- Never was a story of more woe. – Немає повісті сумнішої на світі.
- Delays have dangerous ends. – Зволікання смерті подібне.
- Brevity is the soul of wit. – Стислість – душа таланту.
- Words, words, words. – Слова, слова, слова.

(Task: to speak about childhood, the Globe, his masterpieces).

#### 6. Виконання тесту.

T: And now let's do a quiz.

- His literary works are divided into a) one, b) two, c) three periods.
- William Shakespeare wrote a) 30 plays, 154 sonnets b) 37 plays, 150 sonnets c) 37 plays, 154 sonnets.

- Words 'The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune' are from a) Hamlet, b) King Richard III, c) King John.
- What king has three daughters? a) King Lear, b) King Richard III, c) King John.
- Ophelia is from a) Romeo and Juliet, b) Hamlet, c) The two Gentlemen of Verona.
- Whose last words were "Thus with a kiss I die"? a) Richard's, b) King Lear's, c) Romeo's.
- Cordelia was the youngest and the most favourite daughter of a) King Henry IV, b) King Lear, c) King John.
- What main hero lost his father who was killed by his uncle? a) Hamlet, b) Romeo, c) Macbeth.
- Words "It's nor hand, nor foot, nor arm, nor face, nor any part belonging to a man" are from a) Twelfth night, b) Romeo and Juliet, c) Antony and Cleopatra.
- Never was a story of more woe a) Twelfth Night, b) Romeo and Juliet, c) Antony and Cleopatra.

### III. Заключна частина уроку

#### 1. Домашнє завдання

T: Your homework is to write a composition about William Shakespeare.

#### 2. Підсумки уроку та оцінка роботи учнів

T: Did you like today's lesson? What did you like most of all? As for me I liked our lesson. I am satisfied with your work. I see you are nice experts of his life and works. Your marks are...

(Вчитель виставляє і коментує оцінки учнів).

### ДОДАТКИ

1. Stratford is a very interesting town in the central part of England. Around Stratford there are beautiful forests, green fields and a quiet little river – the Avon. You might begin an excursion with the house on Henley Street where William Shakespeare was born. Shakespeare's birthplace, a small house was in the centre of the town. In the garden, behind the house, all the flowers and trees, that are mentioned in Shakespeare's plays, are planted. The Museum is next to the house where the famous writer died. On Church Street is the grammar school that a boy probably attended.

2. His mother, Mary Arden, was a daughter of a farmer. His father, John Shakespeare, was a glover. The family of John and Mary had eight children. William was a boy of free and open nature. He was a bright pupil at school. The main subjects at that time were Latin and English. William knew Latin well. He could read and translate Latin books. The boy was fond of English folk songs and ballads. He was a boy when he began to produce plays.

3. Some time later William Shakespeare had to go to London and begin to work. Shakespeare's first work was holding rich men's horses at the theatre door. Later, the

young man became an actor and a member of one of the big acting companies. Soon he began to write plays for this company and in a few years he became a well-known author. William Shakespeare founded a theatre and named it "The Globe" because it was round.

4. How did the theatre in the days of Shakespeare look like? It was a high round building without any roof except over the stage. A flag was put up above the building to show to everybody that a play was going on at the theatre. "The Globe" was an enormous theatre. It was about one hundred feet across and about three times as wide as it was high. It held over two thousand theatre goers. People paid a penny to come in. In those days all the roles of girls and women were acted by boys, women were not allowed to work in theatres.

5. His literary works are divided into three periods. The first one falls between 1590 and 1600. His comedies belong to this period. They are all written in his playful manner and in brilliant poetry. His tragedies and historical plays made W. Shakespeare the greatest humanist of the English Renaissance. They are his second period. Shakespeare's plays of the third period are called Romantic Dramas.

6. In his works W. Shakespeare showed the differences between the life of rich and poor people. He showed the real life and attitude between people: love, death, friendship and treason, devotion and lie are main topics of his plays. His works are translated into many languages. The people all over the world know and like his comedies, tragedies and poems. They are going on stages of theatres nowadays. William Shakespeare wrote 37 plays and 154 sonnets.

7. The famous soliloquy from Hamlet :

To be or not to be: that is the question;  
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer  
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,  
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles;  
And by opposing end them? To die: to sleep;  
No more; and by a sleep to say we end  
The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks  
That flesh is heir to, 'tis a consummation  
Devoutly to be wished. To die, to sleep.

Бути чи не бути — ось питання.  
В тім більше гідності: терпіти мовчки  
Важкі удари нависної долі,  
Чи стати збройно проти моря лих  
І край покласти їм борнею? Вмерти —  
Заснуть, не більш. І знати, що скінчиться  
Сердечний біль і тисяча турбот,  
Які судились. Цей кінець

Жаданий був би кожному — заснути.  
Померти — заснути.

8. The dialogue from the play "Romeo and Juliet"

- R. She speaks. O, speak again, bright angel.  
J. O, Romeo. Deny thy father and refuse thy name. And I'll no longer be a Capulet.  
R. Shall I hear more or shall I speak at this?  
J. What's Montague? It is nor hand, nor foot, nor arm, nor face, nor any other part belonging to a man. O, be some other name: What's in a name? That which we call a rose. Be any other name would smell or sweet.  
R. Call me but love, and I'll be new baptized. Henceforth I never will be Romeo. My name is hateful to myself. Because it is an enemy to thee.

9. Four lines are inscribed on his tomb:

Good friend, for Jesus sake forbear  
To dig the dust enclosed here.  
Blessed be he that spares these stones,  
And cursed be he that moves my bones.

### The Globe

The Globe Theatre was perhaps the most famous and interesting theatre in England in the Elizabethan era. The theatre was built just outside of London. The main reason why the Globe Theatre was so famous is the fact that many of Shakespeare's plays were written and performed there.

The construction of the Globe was finished by 1599 by the Burbage's family. The Globe was an enormous theatre. It was about 100 feet across and about three times as wide as it was high. It held over 2000 theatre goers. Londoners of every sort enjoyed going to the theatre. The audience consisted of mostly merchants, lawyers, craftsmen, courtiers. They all went through the door together. People paid a penny to come in. A different flag flew on the top the Globe to signify a different play. The plays were rotated in a certain repertory order. It helped to inform the theatre goers of what was on. Its name, the Globe, made a very bold claim "There's nothing in the whole round world".

