

**Урок английского языка,
мини-лекция,
Учителя Пряхиной Р.П.
Структурное подразделение
ГБОУ школа №409 при ФБГУ НИДОИ
им. Г.И.Турнера
Пушкинского района СПб
“А.С. Пушкин на даче А. Китаевой в 1832 г”**

Цели:

Образовательная: расширить лексический запас, активизировать лексико-грамматические конструкции по теме: “Наш город”, “Жизнеописание людей”; учить воспринимать на слух сообщения монологического характера; развивать навыки говорения на предложенном материале; развивать кругозор учащихся, их знание пушкинских мест в Царском Селе.

Развивающая: расширить знания учащихся о биографии поэта, развивать мышление, догадку, умение работать в разных режимах.

Воспитательная: развитие чувства гордости за А. С. Пушкина, развивать интерес к жизни и многогранному творчеству поэта, к возможности перевода на другой язык его поэзии.

В начале урока проводится заочная экскурсия, подготовленная Пряхиной Р.П. и учащимися 11-го класса по слайдам “Музей-дача А. Китаевой”.

Слайды озаглавлены на английском языке.

Учащиеся готовят чтение стихотворений А. С. Пушкина на русском и английском языках.

Технологии:

- информационно-коммуникационная
- индивидуально-личностное обучение
- здоровьесберегающая

(Фрагменты минилекции к уроку заранее готовят несколько учащихся.

Некоторые учащиеся подготавливают чтение стихотворений А. С.

Пушкина на английском языке)

Materials: Text “The Museum Pushkin’s Country House”

Topic: “Museum. Cinema. Theatre”

Stage 1: “The Museum Pushkin’s Country House”

ИКТ- слайды; музыка Свиридова к к/ф “Метель”.

Раздаточный материал:

1. Карточки с вопросами
2. Карточки с текстом
3. Карточки со стихами А. С. Пушкина на английском языке

ХОД УРОКА

Procedures 1: Музыка из к/ф “Метель”

I. Pre-Listening stage.

Interaction: T—>Class

Brain storm ideas and vocabulary associated with the topic using picture of the museum.

- Is this museum very popular with the people of Tsarskoye Selo?
- Where is this house situated?
- Whom did this house belong to?
- What kind of house can you see in the picture of the museum?

II. While-listening stage:

Students are given the main ideas of the lecture “A. S. Pushkin dreamed to pass his first family summer in Tsarskoye Selo “in an inspiring solitude, among sweet reminiscences” of his youth”. Students have to write down the title of the first part of the lecture.

“The house belonged to Anna Kitaeva”

T: Listen to the first part of the lecture and write down key information lecture, part 1:

Among the memorial places of the town of Pushkin linked with the name of the great Russian poet the literary memorial museum- A. S. Pushkin’s country house takes a special place. It was there that he passed the happiest days of his brief married life.

The house belonged to Anna Kitayeva, the widow of a Court valet Yakov Kitaev for whom it was built in 1827 after design of architect’s assistant A. M. Gornostaev “under direction” of V. P. Stasov, and it was preserved up to our days almost without modifications. On December, 21, 1958, a branch of All-Union Museum of A. S. Pushkin was first opened there, and on June 6, 1981, on the poet’s birthday, the museum was re-opened for visitors after restoration and reconstruction. Pushkin’s study in the attic and boudoir and the bedroom of Natalya Nicolaevna were recreated anew.

At present the exhibition of the museum-country house includes manuscripts/copies/books, portraits and personal belongings of Pushkin and his contemporaries.

Pushkin came to Kitayeva’s house on May, 25, 1831, soon after the wedding ceremony. He dreamed to pass his first family summer in Tsarskoye Selo, “in an inspiring’s solitude, among sweet reminiscences” of his Lyceum

youth. The summer of 1831 was important in Pushkin's life, it was a period of intense creativity, intimate friendly association with Zhukovskiy and Gogol, and at the same time a period of bitter experience due to financial difficulties forced police tutelage.

Interaction: P/1,2,3/—>Class
/Comprehension Check/

1. Where did Pushkin pass his the happiest days of his brief married life?
2. When was the house belonged to Anna Kitayeva built?
3. Who was the architect of that house?
4. When of All-Union Museum of A. S. Pushkin opened first?
5. When was it re-opened for visitors after restoration and reconstruction?
6. When did A. Pushkin come to Kitayeva house?

Прочитать известные стихи А. С. Пушкина на английском языке попросить учащихся узнать их. Музыка из к/ф "Метель".

Lecture, part 2.

T: Listen to the second part of the lecture.

Write down the title the of it "The summer of 1831 became a turning point in Pushkin's life".

Write down the key information.

On July, 9, fearing an outbreak of an epidemic of cholera which began in St. Petersburg, the Court came to Tsarskoye Selo and that put an end to the calm solitude of small town.

"Tsarskoye Selo is in full swing and has become the capital", wrote Pushkin. The Court's arrival determined the future poet's stay in Tsarskoye Selo. Encounters with the reigning family became unavoidable for the Pushkins.

Natalya Nicolaevna was singled out with a particular attention of the tsar and was invited to Court balls. The tsar ordered to admit Pushkin to work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the poet had been expelled from by "imperial command in 1824 due to his unworthy behavior", and offered him the post of the imperial historian with a permanent salary and access to all the archives for purpose of writing the history of Peter the Great.

Three years later Pushkin would give a just and bitter summing up of his association with the Court and high life: "I should not accepted the post, and what it worse still, become entangled with financial liabilities... The dependence that me inflict upon ourselves out of ambition or need humiliates us. Now they look upon me as if I were there servant whom they can treat in what manner they please".

So the summer of 1831 became a turning point in Pushkin's life: the tragic situation which resulted in the poet's death 6 years later, began to take shape at that time.

At that time Pushkin witnessed excitedly the revolutionary activity in Europe, the uprising in Poland, cholera mutinies in Russia, unrests in military settlements, and gave warm response to all those political events in his letter and poems. During the summer of 1831 Pushkin created poems imbued with sublime patriotism: “Before the Holy Tomb...”, to the slanderers of Russia”, “An Anniversary of Borodino”, and wrote the poems “Eco”, “The Oftener the Lyceum Celebrates”, “The Tale of Tsar Saltan”, finished “ Eugene Onegin” on October, 5, “Onegin’s letter to Tatyana” was written.

It was in that house that he wrote the accusatory pamphlets against two reactionary journalists, F. V. Bulgarin and N. I. Gretch: “The Triumph of

“Sweet recollections” drew the poet towards the Lyceum. In the summer of 1831 Pushkin often came to Lyceum when he met the pupils of the 6th graduate period. About the 20th of August, together with Zhukovskiy, he attended the examination in history in the Lyceum. In Tsarskoye Selo the poet felt most keenly the loss of his most dear friend and former classmate the poet A. A. Delwig. Delwig’s name often met in Pushkin’s letters written from Tsarskoye Selo. In commemoration of Delwig, in summer of 1831. Pushkin prepared the almanac for 6 years. It is no chance that today in Pushkin’s study we can see personal belongings of A. A. Delwig.

Pushkin left Kitaeva’s house in late autumn, in October 1831

Interaction: P/l ,2,3/—>Class
/Comprehension Check/

1. Who visited this country house?
2. Who was his intimate friend?
3. What did Gogol read to Pushkin and Zhukovskiy?
4. Why did Pushkin often come to Lyceum in summer of 1831 ?
5. What examination did he attend with Zhukovskiy?
6. Whose name was often met in Pushkin’s letters written from Tsarskoye Selo?
7. What did Pushkin prepare to publication?
8. When did Pushkin leave Kitayeva’s house?

Звучит музыка из к/ф “Метель”

Прочитать стихи Пушкина на английском языке. Попросить учащихся узнать их.

III. Comprehension check of the whole lecture/student do it in written form/

T: I want you to check your memory, answering the following questions.

1. Who was architector of the house belonged to Anna Kitayeva?
 - a. Stasov
 - b. Gornostayev

- c. Monferan
- 2. When did the Museum re-opened?
 - a. In 1976
 - b. in 1983
 - c. in 1981
- 3. When did Pishkin come to Kitayeva's house?
 - a. In May 25, 1831
 - b. in June 20, 1841
 - c. in August 10, 1825
- 4. The summer of 1831 was a period of intensive creativity, intimate friendly association with...
 - a. Tolstoy and Schedrin
 - b. Lermontov and Fet
 - c. Zhukovskiy and Gogol
- 5. Natalya Nicolaevna was singled out with a particular attention... and was invited to Court balls.
 - a. The tsar
 - b. Court valet Yakov Kitaev
 - c. Zhukovskiy
- 6. What tale did Pushkin write in summer of 1831?
 - a. The tale of Fishman and Goldfish
 - b. The tale of tsar Saltan
 - c. The tale of Sleeping Beauty
- 7. Where did Pushkin's parents pass that summer?
 - a. In Tsarskoye Selo
 - b. In Pavlovsk
 - c. In St. Petersburg
- 8. In Kitayeva's house Gogol read to Pushkin and Zhukovskiy his recently written tales...
 - a. "The Evenings at the Farmstead Near Dikanka"
 - b. "The Days at the Farmstead Near Dikanka"
 - c. "The Evenings at the Farmstead Near Kiev"
- 9. When did Pushkin and Zhukovskiy attend the examination in history in the Lyceum?
 - a. About 10th of August
 - b. About 20th of September
 - c. About 20th of August
- 10. How many years had Delwig been the publisher of the almanac "Nothem Flowers"?
 - a. For 10 years
 - b. For 5 years

c. For 6 years

IV. Speaking Practice

Discuss the following topics:

1. The house belonged to Anna Kitayeva
2. The summer of 1831 was a period of intensive creativity of A. S. Pushkin
3. The Court came to Tsarskoye Selo
4. "Sweet recollections"

Home task: Write a composition "The summer of 1831 in Pushkin's life"