Муниципальное бюджетное общеобразовательное учреждение

«Бутрахтинская средняя общеобразовательная школа имени В.Г. Карпова»

Методическая разработка урока - литературной гостиной «Весь мир - театр», посвященный 460-летию В.Шекспира

Разработала: учитель английского языка

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**Сценарий урока – литературной гостиной**

**«Весь мир - театр»**

**Цель урока:** создать условия для ознакомления учащихся с творчеством В.Шекспира и привития им интереса к его произведениям.

Задачи:

1. Ознакомить с жизнью и творчеством писателя.
2. Представить презентации о его самых знаменитых работах.
3. Показать театральные постановки из известных произведений писателя.
4. Формировать интерес к чтению книг и театру.
5. Формировать навыки исполнения драматических произведений.
6. Развивать творческие способности учащихся.

**Место проведения:** актовый зал школы.

**Оборудование:** столы, покрытые скатертью, на столах небольшие вазочки с цветами и по три книги с произведениями «Ромео и Джульетта», «Отелло», «Гамлет»; стулья; на стенах портрет В. Шекспира и иллюстрации из его произведений, выполненные учащимися; на подоконниках сборник книг с произведениями писателя; на основном фоне (сцене) большой экран с заставкой «Весь мир - театр»; на портьерах прикреплен большой портрет В. Шекспира (с одной стороны), на другой стороне – его известные цитаты. В процессе урока звучат музыкальные композиции, отрывки из произведений писателя на английском языке.

**Возрастная категория:** 8-9 классы.

**Ход урока**

1. **Оргмомент.**

Учитель (в наряде шекспировских времен):

- Good morning, my dear friends. I’m glad to see you on this lesson. How are you today?

Дети отвечают:

- Good morning! We are glad to see too. We are fine, thanks.

**II.** **Актуализация знания.**

Учитель:

- Excellent. Now I'm going to ask you to look at the stage.

Учитель отходит в сторону. Дети внимательно смотрят на сцену. На сцене появляется ученик в костюме Гамлета с черепом в руках (из произведения В.Шекспира «Гамлет») и произносит монолог:

«Poor Yorick! I knew him, Horatio: He was a man with endless humor and wonderful imagination. He carried me on his shoulders a thousand times, and now... how these remains repel my imagination! I'm almost sick. There were lips here - I kissed them so often. Where are your jokes now, your antics? Where are the songs, the lightning of witticisms that made all the feasters laugh their heads off? Who's going to make a joke about your bone smile now? Everything is gone.»

Ученик уходит со сцены. Учитель обращается к учащимся:

- Who did you just see? Who was it?

Учащиеся выдвигают свои версии.

**Если учитель слышит правильный ответ, он говорит:**

- Right. Well done. I see that you are familiar with Shakespeare's work.

**Если учащиеся не могут определить кто это, то предлагает им заглянуть в книги, лежащие у них на столах:**

- Try to find your answer in books.

Учащиеся перелистывают книги, чтобы найти нужного героя. Кто найдет, поднимает руку и озвучивает ответ:

- This is Hamlet.

Учитель:

- And what is the name of the hero in his hands.

Учащиеся снова заглядывают в книгу и находят ответ. Поднимают руку и отвечают:

- Poor Yorick.

Учитель:

- And who is the author of the work?

Ученики:

- William Shakespeare.

Учитель:

- Fine. You now know the name of the famous English writer William Shakespeare and his, so far, some of the characters.

**III. Постановка темы и цели урока.**

Учитель:

- Look at these illustrations, at the portrait, at the quotes, at the screensaver on the screen. What or to whom is our unusual lesson dedicated today?

Учащиеся:

- William Shakespeare and his works.

Учитель:

- Right. And what do you need to learn from this lesson?

Версии учащихся:

- To get acquainted with his work.

- Find out which works are the most famous.

- Get to know the characters of his works.

- To know that there was such a writer in England.

Учитель:

- Here. At the end of the lesson, we will find out if the goals have been achieved.

**IV. Введение в тему урока.**

1. **Знакомство с жизнью и творчеством В. Шекспира.**

Учитель включает короткое видео о жизни творчестве английского драматурга <https://youtu.be/4a7JY9D5zUQ>

Далее на сцену выходит ученица. Она рассказывает на английском языке о Шекспире, представляет презентацию.

<https://nsportal.ru/shkola/inostrannye-yazyki/angliiskiy-yazyk/library/2020/10/10/prezentatsiya-william-shakespeare>

Далее учитель раздает каждому распечатку с хронологической таблицей жизни и творчества Шекспира (приложение 1). На экране появляется заставка с

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 1

Хронологическая таблица жизни и творчества В.Шекспира

**1564** — William was born in Startford-upon-Avon, in a small English town. His father was a commoner, a glove craftsman, but the family was wealthy. The head of the family was famous in his city, was elected to public posts. The playwright's mother belonged to the descendants of an ancient Saxon family.

**1564** — There is a Latin record of the baptism of a child whose father is Shakespeare (the first and last name of the head of the family are marked).

**1571-1578** — The boy has been assigned to study at the city grammar school. It was free for the children of Startford and was considered one of the most prestigious provincial educational institutions in England. The main subjects taught in it are literature and Latin. William failed to graduate from high school. He was forced to earn money and help his family. By this time, Shakespeare the elder had become noticeably impoverished.**1582** — Уильям вступает в брак, на который приходится брать разрешение у епископа. Его избранница – дочь землевладельца – девушка ощутимо старше Шекспира и беременна.

**1583** — The birth of a first-born daughter in the family.

**1585** — The birth of twins – a boy and a girl. The son will die in childhood.

**1585-1590** It is known that William left his hometown. There is a lot of controversy about this life period - the documents have not been preserved. There are only speculations of his biographers. It is believed that William left Startford because he was fleeing from his pursuers. According to another version, William took care of horses belonging to theatrical owners. There is also an assumption that he trained a wealthy gentleman originally from Lancashire.

**Конец 1580-х** — He works in the theater as an actor. In addition, he writes plays for plays.

**1590** — His first work, Henry VI, is being published.

**1594** — The play "Titus Andronicus" was written, which is the first tragedy written by the author.

**1594** — He becomes a shareholder in the troupe "Servants of the Lord Chamberlain", Shakespeare will maintain relations with her until the end of his life. He will also work in this troupe as an actor.

**1595** — The culmination moment in the playwright's work is when plays come out from his pen: "A Midsummer Night's Dream", "The Taming of the Shrew", "Romeo and Juliet". Shakespeare is becoming extremely sought after and popular.

**1596** — The work "The Merchant of Venice" was written.

**1597-1598** — Creative upsurge. The author creates five new plays.

**1599** — Shakespeare is one of the owners of a theater called the Globe, where his plays are mostly staged. He also works as an actor in the same theater.

**1601-1602** — The tragedy "Hamlet" has been written - one of the author's best works. The plays "Twelfth Night" and "The Windsor Mockers" are being released.

**1603** — The change of royal power, in connection with which the name of the troupe was renamed. From now on, it is called "His Majesty's Servants", and the troupe has been granted a royal patent, expanding its capabilities.

**1604** — The play "Othello" is released on the stage, in which for the first time the main female role is played by a woman, not a man. The fact is that the church forbade women to play on the stage.

**1605-1606** — Writing the tragedies "King Lear" and "Lady Macbeth".

**1606-1609** — These years are considered the final stage in the literary work of the playwright. Shakespeare wrote only three plays based on the plots of the ancient period.

**1607-1608** — The marriage of the eldest daughter, the passing of his brother and the playwright's mother.

**1609** — His sonnets are published, which were published only once during the writer's lifetime. They are dedicated to W.H. It has not yet been clarified who is hidden behind these mysterious initials.

**1611-1612** Shakespeare wrote tragicomedies - The Winter's Tale and The Tempest. These are the last independent works in the writer's work.

**1613** — Return to your hometown. The reason for leaving London may have been the plague raging at that time. During the epidemic, Londoners did not visit theaters, and actors were left without work. According to another version, the playwright himself was ill, and therefore left the capital.

**1616** — The marriage of the playwright's youngest daughter. A curious document has been preserved, where the girl signs her name in the form of a sign, which indicates her illiteracy. All members of the great playwright's family were poorly educated.

**1616** — The passing of Shakespeare's life. There is an assumption that he died on his birthday. His grave in the form of a small monument is located in his hometown, in the church altar.