Разработка урока по теме «Море» в 9 классе

 Тема: The sea.

Цель урока: обобщение и систематизация умений и навыков на основе монологических и диалогических высказываний по теме.

Развивающий аспект: развитие умения высказывать свою точку зрения, личное отношение к поставленной проблеме; умения аргументировать свое высказывание.

Воспитательный аспект: воспитание уважения к людям, совершившим географические открытия, умения дать научное обоснование загадочным явлениям природы.

ХОД УРОКА

I. Greeting. Warm-up. Презентация .Слайд 1.

Teacher: Today, the theme of our lesson is “The Sea”. We are going to talk about leisure activities at sea, round- the-world voyages, mysteries at sea and travelling by sea.

2 Warm-up. . Презентация .Слайд 2

 Teacher: Look at the pictures and give the names and definitions of different leisure activities: [1]

P1: Body surfing- It is the sport of surfing without using a board.

P2: Sailing- It is the sport or activity of moving across water in a boat that uses sails and not an engine.

P3: Fishing- It is the sport or job of trying to catch fish.

P4: Jet-skiing- It is the sport of skiing on water using a small engine to move fast.

 Презентация .Слайд 3.

P5: Scuba-diving- It is the sport of swimming far under water with oxygen on your back in a metal tube.

 P6: Snorkeling- It is the sport or activity of swimming underwater using an upright tube to breathe through.

P7: Surfing- It is the sport of standing on a board and moving across the top of waves in the sea.

P8: Sunbathing- It is the activity of lying in sunshine and making your skin turn brown.

 Презентация .Слайд 4.

P9: Waterskiing- It is the sport of moving across a lake using skis with a boat pulling you.

P10: Swimming- It is the activity of moving your arms and legs to move through water.

P11: Windsurfing-It is the sport of standing on a long flat board with a sail and moving across the top of waves.

3 Main Body.

Ellen MacArthur . Презентация .Слайд 5.[1]

Teacher: We can have a very good time doing this or that activity. But for Ellen MacArthur the sea has become a hobby for life. She is a famous English yachtswoman. (Name of a pupil) knows a lot about her. You can ask him questions.

P1 Why has Ellen MacArthur become famous? - Ellen MacArthur was 28when she took part in the solo round-the-world race and broke a record. She became the national darling in Britain.

P2 How long was her trip? - She completed the trip in 51days, 14 hours and 18 minutes.

P3 Has she ever felt afraid on her trip? – Yes. Her trip was extremely dangerous. She experienced 10 violent storms and she came close to death. She was in dangerous situations lots of times.

P4 What award has she received? - She received the title of “Dame Ellen” from the queen.

P5 Is she proud of herself? - No, but she is proud of her parents and the team, that helped her prepare for the race. For example, the psychologist taught her to sleep for 20 minutes to avoid danger at sea.

P6 When did she make her first trip? –Her first trip on the water was on her aunt’s bout at the age of four. Since then she has always loved the sea.

P7 Why do some people think she is strange? - She likes being on her own. Some people think she’s a weirdo. But I think she feel lucky because she’s doing what she has always wanted to do.

Ferdinand Magellan. Презентация Слайд 6.[2]

Teacher: Ellen MacArthur is the hero of the present day. But do you know who made the first journey around the world? Say some words about him.

P1: The first journey around the world was made by Ferdinand Magellan in the 16th century. In those days most explorations were for two reasons: power and money. In 1494, Spain and Portugal agreed to divide the non-Christian world between them. They drew a line on a map and said that everything to the west belonged to Spain, everything to the east belonged to Portugal.

 The king of Spain wanted the Moluccas or Spice Islands, so he sent Magellan to prove that they were in the west. Magellan found a way around South America into an enormous ocean. He called the Ocean the Pacific. He was killed on one of the islands, but his ships continued back to Spain. They became the first ships to go around the world.

Thor Heyerdal. Презентация .Слайд 7[2]

Teacher: Some explorers wanted to prove their theories. One of them was Thor Heyerdal.

P2: Thor Heyerdal, a Norwegian explorer, thought, that people could travel from Egypt to America 4,000 years ago. To test his idea, he made a simple boat, similar to the ancient Egyptian bouts. Then, with eight men on his bout, he sailed from Africa. Two months later he arrived in Barbados. He showed that it was possible for the ancient Egyptians to cross the Atlantic. He thought that this might explain why there are pyramids in Egypt andLatin America.

The Mystery of Franklin Expedition. Презентация .Слайд 8 [2]

Teacher: Now we’ll talk about one more great British explorer John Franklin and the tragedy of his expedition. Look at the pictures and make sentences with the help of the expressions:

Презентация .Слайд 9

to find a way,

to look for a root,

Everything they needed,

Презентация.Слайд 10

To sail without problems,

To arrive at Baffin Bay,

To see alive

Презентация .Слайд 11

To become worried,

The first signs,

To wait for the ice to melt

Презентация Слайд 12

To live with the Eskimos,

At the edge of the sea,

The only chance

Презентация .Слайд 13

Dr Beattie,

To open the graves,

To make a discovery Презентация .Слайд 14

Lead poisoning,

To close with lead,

To affect the brain,

 To make a wrong decision Презентация .Слайд 15

Teacher: In this photo you can see a monument to Sir John Franklin in London.

Answers: Many years ago, explorers wanted to find a way by sea from Europe to China, via Alaska. In 1845, John Franklin left England with 134 men to look for a root through the Arctic. They had everything they needed: food in tins, lemon juice, excellent maps and scientific instruments. They sailed across the Atlantic without problems. When they arrived at Baffin Bay, thing were going very well for the expedition. But it was the last time that anyone saw Franklin and his men alive. The British government became worried when they heard nothing from Franklin and they sent expeditions to look for him. The first signs of his expedition were found on Devon Island: Some old food tins, some papers, and, something very strange, the graves of three men. The men all died in January 1846 while Franklin was waiting for the ice to melt.

The Bermuda Triangle . Презентация .Слайд 16[3]

Teacher: ‘The Sea has never been friendly to man.’ This is a very sad quotation of Joseph Conrad, a Polish novelist. His words are proved by one more mystery. The Bermuda triangle has always been associated with danger. What do you know about this mysterious place?

Презентация .Слайд 17

Pupil1. The Bermuda Triangle is also known as the Devil’s Triangle. It is one of the world’s strangest and most mysterious places. More than 170 planes, ships and helicopters have disappeared in this area. Disappearances often happen in good weather, without warning. Ships and planes seem just vanish into the air. Usually radio contact is broken and SOS signals are seldom received.

Pupil 2 .The first records of the Bermuda Triangle date back to 1492 when Christopher Columbus made his famous voyage to America. He wrote in his journal that his compass acted very strangely. His crew also saw strange dancing lights on the horizon and a large ball of fire fallen from the sky.

Pupil 3. Missing planes. The Bermuda Triangle got its name after one mysterious event which took place in 1945. On the 5th of December five American bomber planes took off from a navy base in Florida for a training Flight over the Atlantic. At 2.15 the planes were in the air. The weather was warm, sunny and clear. At 3.45 their radio controller got a message about the emergency. The pilot said they were off course. They couldn’t see land, they seemed to be lost. They weren’t sure of any direction. Even the ocean looked strange. Then the voices stopped. All six planes and twenty-two men were never seen again.

Pupil 4 . Disappearing ships. The Bermuda Triangle is notorious for gobbling up ships. One of the most famous ships which disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle was the Cyclops, an American naval ship. In March 1918, it set sail from Bermuda and was never seen again. There were no SOS signals, and no storms were recorded in the area. The Cyclops vanished without a trace, taking with it 306 crew members.

Pupil5. UFO Sightings. Some people believe that aliens are responsible for the strange disappearances in the Bermuda Triangle. According to one of the theories, our earth has a number of whirlpools where gravity and earth magnetism are weaker than usual. Aliens use these places for collecting people. They take them to their far-away planet and study them at leisure.

Презентация .Слайд 18

Teacher: Scientists say that mysteries like this exist only in people’s imagination. There are a lot of explanations of the mysterious disappearances in the Bermuda Triangle. Who knows them?

P1: Underwater earthquakes. Underwater earthquakes and volcanoes create sea storms that pool the ships down to the sea bed.

P2: Magnetism. The magnetic compass doesn’t point to magnetic north in this area. Pilots and captains can easily lose their direction.

P3: Pirates and enemy attacks. The greatest number of mysterious disappearances took place during the two World Wars.

P4: Tropical weather. Many strong and short storms build up quickly and even satellites cannot detect them.

P5: Waterspouts. A waterspout is a kind of Tornado that forms a huge column of water and mist and can easily destroy any passing ship or plane.

P6: The Gulf Stream. This ocean current is extremely strong It can throw in experienced sailors hundreds of miles off course.

P7: The Gas Bubble Theory. There is a high concentration of gas hydrates in the area. They cause the water to become less dense. In certain places. That’s why ships sink quickly and without a trace.

Travelling by Sea

Презентация .Слайд 19

Teacher: (Name) has travelled on board a modern liner recently. Listen to her presentation.

P1: Personally I think that travelling by sea is the most relaxing means of travelling. An ocean liner combines comfort and speed. You can enjoy fresh sea air, the sights of the sea and the sky. You feel safe even in rough weather and never get sea-sick.

Презентация .Слайд 20 These liners are real floating cities with all modern conveniences and a wide choice of entertainment facilities. her is a swimming-pool and a Jacuzzi on the liner. You can even play mini-golf. In the duty-free shop you can buy presents for your family. There is also a concert hall where you can enjoy a concert or you can go dancing.

Презентация .Слайд 21 Every modern liner has a number of decks, such as “promenade deck”, “sun deck” and others. There are passenger cabins below and above decks. The cabins are not very big, but comfortable. The windows in them are called portholes.

Презентация Слайд 22 You needn’t worry about your meals on board a modern liner. Restaurants will take care of you. There are also lots of delicious things on smorgasbord. Meals are usually included in the price of the tour.

 Auckland [1]

Презентация .Слайд 23

Teacher: You can travel anywhere on board a modern liner. (Name) suggests travelling to Australia. Listen to her presentation about Auckland.

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 Auckland is the largest city in New Zealand. It has the population over a million people and is located on the North Island.

 Презентация .Слайд 24 The history of the city goes back approximately 650 years, when the Maori settled in the area. They came by canoe from other Pacific islands.

Презентация .Слайд 25

 New Zealand’s first Governor, Captain William Hobson, made Auckland the capital. Later the capital moved to Wellington.

 Презентация Слайд 26 Famous sights include Mt Eden, one of volcanic hill.

Презентация .Слайд 27Auckland Harbour Bridge was built in 1959.

Презентация .Слайд 28At Parnell Village you can visit some of the first settler’s homes. Презентация .Слайд 29Auckland Domain is famous for its large palm trees and exotic plants.

Презентация .Слайд 30You can see traditional Maori dance performance at the Auckland museum. Презентация .Слайд 31 In 1997 the Sky tower was built. It is 328 metres, it’s the tallest tower in the southern hemisphere.

Презентация .Слайд 32 Auckland’s nickname is the City of Sails, because of the number of yachts, which sail in the harbor. It has some of the best beaches in New Zealand for doing water sports: swimming, diving, fishing, sailing and windsurfing.

Proverbs.[4]

Презентация Слайд 33

Teacher: There are a lot of proverbs, connected with the sea. On the screen you can see some of them.

Put the words in the correct order. Read the proverb and give the Russian equivalent.

1. You between are caught the the devil deep and sea. 2. No meet two matter the sea may be, sometimes how big ships.

3. If you don’t catch the sea fish, cannot blame the.

4. He wants to go afraid who must not be fishing of water.

5. A two captains sinks ship with.

Answers:

1.You are caught between the devil and the deep sea. -Между молотом и наковальней.

2.No matter how big the sea may be sometimes two ships meet.-Мир тесен.

3.If you cannot catch the fish, don’t blame the sea. - Плохому танцору всегда ноги мешают.

4.He, who wants to go fishing, must not be afraid of water. - Волков бояться- в лес не ходить.

5.A ship with two captains sinks. – У семи нянек дитя без глаза.

Superstitions

Презентация Слайд 34

Teacher: In the old times sailors were extremely superstitious. They believed that some things could bring good luck and some- bad luck. Read the list of signs. Which of them are good and which of them are bad?

1. Tattoos

2. Hot cross bun, baked on a Good Friday

3. Dropping the bucket overboard

4. A coin, thrown over the ship’s bow when leaving the port

5. A gold ring worn in the left ear

6. Spitting in the sea

7. a piece of coal

8. Whistling

9. Sailing on a Friday

10. Having a woman on board

Answers: Good signs are 1,2,4,5, 7. Bad signs are 3, 6, 8, 9,10.

4 Conclusion.

Teacher: Now we have come to the end of our lesson. I’d like to thank all the pupils for good preparation and give you the marks. Your home task for the next lesson is…

5 Referencies

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