

Муниципальное автономное общеобразовательное учреждение
средняя общеобразовательная школа № 36 города Тамбова

Методическая разработка урока,
посвященная Дню Победы:
«The Victory Day is the Great Holiday».

Учитель английского языка
Юрьева Наталия Владимировна

Тамбов 2013

« The Victory Day is the Great Holiday! »

Цели урока:

- формировать умения и навыки устной монологической речи по изучаемой теме;
- углубить знания учащихся о героической победе нашей страны в Великой Отечественной войне;
- совершенствовать навыки аудирования, индивидуальной, парной работы;
- изучить новый материал.

Задачи урока:

Учебные: формирование и развитие коммуникативных умений учащихся на основе языковых и социокультурных знаний, навыков: умения воспринять на слух текст, умения правильно произносить иностранные слова, умения читать с целью понимания текста, умения высказывать свое мнение.

Познавательные: формирование более глубокого осознания учащимися интереса и уважения к истории и культуре, расширение эрудиции учащихся, их общего кругозора.

Развивающие: интеллектуальное и эмоциональное развитие учащихся, развитие памяти и внимания.

Воспитательные: формирование у учащихся уважения к своей стране, формирование познавательной активности.

Оборудование: компьютер, экран, проектор, Worksheets (раздаточные листы с письменными и устными заданиями), презентации учащихся, стихотворения и видео песен о войне из интернета, фотографии героев Великой Отечественной войны на доске, магнитофон.

Ход урока:

I. The beginning of the lesson

1. Greeting

Teacher: Good morning! I am glad to see you.

II. The aim of the lesson (slide 2)

III. Warm-up Activities:

Teacher: Sit down and remind me, please, what is the date today?

Girls and boys! Today we'll have a contest about the most important holiday for our country which is called The Victory Day; we'll remember the heroes of Tambov, songs and poems of that time. People in our country won the Great Patriotic War against a powerful enemy, Nazi Germany, because they were fighting a just war to liberate their own town. We should never forget those who gave their lives for our Motherland.

1. Let's start with World War II Quiz. I'd like you to look at our presentation. (work in groups) (slides 3, 4, 5, 6) (приложение 1)

Teacher: I want to read you some words of H. Truman, President of the USA. May 8, 1945: "We fully appreciate the magnificent contribution made by the mighty Soviet Union to the cause of civilization and liberty". (slide 7)

2. Phonetic Activities (slide 8):

- a) First of all I would like you to help me to find as many words connected with the Victory Day as you can. You can find 12 words here. For example: *army*. (приложение 2)

A	R	M	Y	O	M	E	M	O	R	Y
T	S	C	B	A	V	X	A	G	E	P
W	O	G	E	T	E	A	Y	J	M	M
Y	X	O	N	L	T	W	B	T	E	O
B	P	E	A	C	E	W	O	P	M	A
P	H	Y	G	D	R	B	A	S	B	X
A	Q	E	O	P	A	Y	R	W	E	T
S	W	Q	R	Z	N	A	W	A	R	O
V	I	C	T	O	R	Y	T	J	T	Y
T	N	G	W	X	S	B	Y	P	A	E
O	A	Y	F	I	G	H	T	W	O	B

b) Teacher: I want you to start with wisdom quotes. As you see they are also connected with the theme of our lesson. Your task is to pronounce them.

- 1) There never was a good war or a bad peace. (Benjamin Franklin)
- 2) In peace the sons bury their fathers, but in war the fathers bury their sons. (Croesus)
- 3) Peace is not the absence of war; it is a virtue; a state of mind; a disposition for benevolence; confidence; and justice. (Baruch Spinoza)

3. Reading the Text (getting information) (slide 9) (приложение 3)

Teacher: Let's read the text about the origin of Victory Day.



The origin of Victory Day

The Soviet **Victory Day** or **May 9** marks the capitulation of Nazi Germany to the Soviet Union in the Second World War (also known as the Great Patriotic War in the Soviet Union and some post-Soviet states). It was first inaugurated in the Soviet Union, following the signing of the surrender document late in the evening on 8 May 1945 (9 May by Moscow Time).

It happened after the original capitulation that Germany earlier agreed to the joint Allied forces of the Western Front. The Soviet government announced the victory early on 9 May after the signing ceremony in Berlin.

Though the official inauguration happened in 1945 (which means it has been celebrated since 1946), the holiday became a non-working day only in 1965.

4. Relaxations pause (slide 10)

Teacher: let's have a rest!

Look at me, please! Don't turn your head!
Look at the board! Look at me! Look at my hand! (совершаю рукой вращательные движения). Look at the ceiling! Look at the floor! Look at the right! Look at the left! Look at me! Close your eyes! Open your eyes! (Twice) Sit down, please!

5. Lexical Activities (slide11)

1) Answer the questions:

1. What does Victory Day mark?
2. What was the Second World War for our country?
3. When and where the surrender document was signed?
4. Since what time did this holiday becomes a non-working day?
5. What anniversary of Victory Day did we celebrate in 2010?

Now interview each other, using the questions on the screen. (Dialogue)

2) Teacher: Use the words given in capitals in the correct form (individual work). (slide12) (приложение 4)

Victory Day

a

Russia (**1 – MAIN**) fought a war to defend itself, which is called a "patriotic war". That is what most Russians call World War II. In Russia almost all the families have at least one person who took part in the war. The other old citizens who did not fight during the war had to work in factories to make guns and preparations, which wasn't easier than fighting. They are honored on Victory Day too.



b

Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, the Soviet army pushed the Germans all the way back to Berlin and defeated Hitler's forces. The war was bloody and long – almost four years...
May 9, 1945 - The Soviet (**2 – GOVERN**) announced the victory early on 9 May after the (**3 – SIGN**) of the surrender document in Berlin.

c

May 9 - Victory Day in Russia, a (**4 -NATION**) holiday which remembers the defeat of Nazi Germany in World War II and honors 26 million Soviets who died in the war.

d

The main reason for the (5 – **CELEBRATE**) of Victory Day was to remember the people who died in the war. On that day, flowers are laid on their graves and veterans that are still alive go out on the streets wearing their medals and orders. There are few of them left now days and the number is getting (6 – **SMALL**) every year.

Exchange your papers and check up, please. The answers are on the blackboard. (slide13, 14)

3) Teacher: Put the paragraphs of the text in the correct order (individual work). (slides 13, 14)

6. Now, children, let's remember the songs about the war. Songs played a very important part in people's lives during the war. They helped to cheer everyday life and boosted the morale of the soldiers. There were all kinds of songs – patriotic or sentimental, danceable or humorous. Could you remember any of them?

Pupil 1: The Song “**Sacred War**” was composed by A.V. Aleksandrov in several hours in June 1941. It was performed on the platform of the Belorussian Station, from where troops were going to the West. The history of making this song was very interesting. Aleksandrov took the newspaper “Izvestia” from June 1941, looked through it quickly and paid attention to the name of poet Lebedev-Kumach. His poem captivated him at once. He put aside all his business and returned home immediately. An ensemble named “Red Banner” played this song and the song really thrilled the first listeners. Their eyes filled with tears. The intonation of the courageous call made people ready to go fight the enemy immediately. (slides 15, 16)

Pupil 2: The Song “**Cranes**”, written by Yan Frenkel based on Ramsul Gamzatov's words, touches listeners by its depth, lyrics and music. It's impossible to listen anything else after “Cranes”. Besides the composer and poet, was one more creator of this song – the actor and singer, Mark Bernes. He was the first to pay attention to the poem of Gamzatov and persuade him to make some changes in the text and certainly he is the best performer of this song. (slides 17, 18)

Pupil 3: In our research work, we have learned the history of these songs and about their composers and performers. These songs helped our people to survive during the war and, in our day, they help us to feel the atmosphere of those glorious days and to feel pride for our Motherland

and our Victory. I want you to remember the song “**Victory Day**”. It is the Hymn of Victory. Let’s sing together. (slide19) (приложение 5) (Video from the Internet).

Pupil 4: I hope you read a lot of books and poems about the Second World War. I am ready to recite the poem “Wounds”. It was written by M. Lukonin. (slide20)

Wounds

By Lukonin. Translated by D. Rottenberg

War marked us, soldiers,
so we shouldn’t stray.
Those war-time scars
we still feel them today.
But peace-time comes again
and we know nothing was in vain.

VI. Conclusion

Teacher: In our country the Victory Day is celebrated by all people in every city, town, and village. It is the most important holiday in our country because it brought peace not only for the Soviet People but for the people of many European countries. Everywhere in our country Russian people honour the memory of those who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of our Motherland.

I’d like to thank you for our lesson. You’re worked very well today. Now you know more about the Second World War. Did you like our lesson? Your marks are

Homework (slide21)

- 1. Writing:** write a letter to your English-speaking friend about our national holiday – Victory Day.
- 2. Internet:** search the Internet and find the information about the heroes of the Second World War who lived in Tambov. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

Приложение 1

1. When did the Second World War start?
 - a) in 1939
 - b) in 1940
 - c) in 1938

2. What was the only WWII battle that was fought solely in the air?
 - a) the Battle of Britain
 - b) the Battle of Stalingrad
 - c) the Battle of Berlin

3. Who was Britain's Prime Minister during the war?
 - a) Harold Winston
 - b) Winston Churchill
 - c) Margaret Thatcher

4. How many people lost their lives during the Second World War?
 - a) 30 million
 - b) 40 million
 - c) more than 60 million

5. What was the German code for the summer attack on the Soviet Union in 1941?
 - a) Operation Barbarossa
 - b) Operation Dragon
 - c) Operation Bismarck

6. In 1943 Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill met at a conference. Where did it take place?
 - a) in Cairo
 - b) in Teheran
 - c) in Yalta

7. What is the symbol of this holiday?
 - a) St. George Ribbon
 - b) rose
 - c) music

8. How many years did the Second World War last?
 - a) 5 years
 - b) 6 years
 - c) 7 years

Приложение 2

A	R	M	Y	O	M	E	M	O	R	Y
T	S	C	B	A	V	X	A	G	E	P
W	O	G	E	T	E	A	Y	J	M	M
Y	X	O	N	L	T	W	B	T	E	O
B	P	E	A	C	E	W	O	P	M	A
P	H	Y	G	D	R	B	A	S	B	X
A	Q	E	O	P	A	Y	R	W	E	T
S	W	Q	R	Z	N	A	W	A	R	O
V	I	C	T	O	R	Y	T	J	T	Y
T	N	G	W	X	S	B	Y	P	A	E
O	A	Y	F	I	G	H	T	W	O	B

Приложение 3

The origin of Victory Day

The Soviet **Victory Day** or **May 9** marks the [capitulation](#) of [Nazi Germany](#) to the [Soviet Union](#) in the [Second World War](#) (also known as the [Great Patriotic War](#) in the [Soviet Union](#) and some [post-Soviet states](#)). It was first inaugurated in the [Soviet Union](#), following the signing of the surrender document late in the evening on 8 May 1945 (9 May by [Moscow Time](#)).

It happened after the original capitulation that Germany earlier agreed to the joint [Allied](#) forces of the [Western Front](#). The Soviet government announced the victory early on 9 May after the signing ceremony in [Berlin](#).

Though the official inauguration happened in 1945 (which means it has been celebrated since 1946), the holiday became a non-working day only in 1965.

Приложение 4

1) Use the words given in capitals in the correct form (individual work).

Victory Day

a

Russia (**1 – MAIN**) fought a war to defend itself, which is called a "patriotic war". That is what most Russians call World War II. In Russia almost all the families have at least one person who took part in the war. The other old citizens who did not fight during the war had to work in factories to make guns and preparations, which wasn't easier than fighting. They are honored on Victory Day too.

b

Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, the Soviet army pushed the Germans all the way back to Berlin and defeated Hitler's forces. The war was bloody and long – almost four years...
May 9, 1945 - The Soviet (**2 – GOVERN**) announced the victory early on 9 May after the (**3 – SIGN**) of the surrender document in Berlin.

c

May 9 - Victory Day in Russia, a (**4 -NATION**) holiday which remembers the defeat of Nazi Germany in World War II and honors 26 million Soviets who died in the war.

d

The main reason for the (**5 – CELEBRATE**) of Victory Day was to remember the people who died in the war. On that day, flowers are laid on their graves and veterans that are still alive go out on the streets wearing their medals and orders. There are few of them left now days and the number is getting (**6 – SMALL**) every year.

1	2	3	4	5	6

2) Put the paragraphs of the text in the correct order (pair work).

1	2	3	4

Приложение 5

Victory Day

Victory Day, it's been so far away,
Like an ember dwindling in the fading fire.
There were miles, burnt and covered in dust, —
This day, we hastened it the best we could.

Chorus:

This Victory Day
Is thick with the smell of cordite,
This is a holiday
With temples already gray,
This is joy
With tears in our eyes,
Victory Day!
Victory Day!
Victory Day!

Days and nights at blast furnaces
Our Motherland hasn't closed her eyes.
Days and nights we fought a hard battle, —
This day, we hastened it the best we could.

Chorus

Hello, Mother, not all of us came back...
How I wish to run about barefoot in dew!
Half of Europe, we have stridden half the Earth,
This day, we hastened it the best we could.

Chorus x 2