

Муниципальное автономное общеобразовательное учреждение
средняя общеобразовательная школа № 36 города Тамбова

*Методическая разработка урока, посвященная
Дню Победы в Великой Отечественной войне*

**Устный журнал «Great battles and great
victories»
«Великие сражения и великие победы»**

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Цели урока:

- познакомить учащихся с некоторыми страницами истории Великой Отечественной войны;
- воспитание чувства гордости за подвиг нашего народа в годы Великой Отечественной войны.

Задачи урока: обсудить ключевые моменты Великой Отечественной войны на английском языке, определить ценность и значимость подвига советского народа на войне.

Предварительная работа: учащиеся готовят материал о великих сражениях в Великой Отечественной войне, разучивают песни и стихи на английском языке о Великой Отечественной войне, готовят презентации.

Используемое оборудование: интерактивная доска, фонограммы (музыка) песен военных лет, стихотворения о войне, плакаты о Великой Отечественной войне, презентации учащихся, фрагмент кинофильма «Великая Отечественная война». эпитафия к уроку на доске.

Используемые ЦОР: презентация в Power Point

Область применения: данная методическая разработка может быть использована при проведении уроков Мужества, внеклассных мероприятий на английском языке, посвящённых Дню Победы в Великой Отечественной войне.

Краткое описание. Данная разработка предлагает решить проблему патриотического воспитания на занятиях английского языка. В ходе урока обучающиеся должны познакомиться с информацией о войне на английском языке и уметь рассказать о Великой Отечественной войне. Проблема патриотического воспитания всегда была и остается актуальной.

Ход мероприятия:

1. Организационный момент

СЛАЙД 1-3

2. Презентация темы, целей и эпитафии

Epigraph:

«Let no one forget, let nothing be forgotten»

Teacher:

Good morning, dear friends! Today we'll have an excellent chance to plunge in the atmosphere of Great Patriotic War. The Second World War was the largest military conflict in history. We will remember and speak about one of the greatest war on our planet it is the Second World war.

(Слайд 4)

*Ученик читает стихотворение Поэт «By Birth I Am Not From Childhood»
(Приложение №1).*

3. Основная часть.

Страницы устного журнала.

1. The Second World War. Сообщение общих сведений о ВОВ.

2. The major battles took place during the Great Patriotic War
3. The Battle of Moscow.
4. The Battle of Stalingrad.
5. The Battle at the Arc of Kursk.
6. Moscow Victory Parade of 1945
7. Victory Day in Russia

(Слайд 5-7)

Pupil 1: *выступление ученика «The Second World War».*

The shots of the Great Patriotic War died down 68 years ago already.

22d of June 1941. Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union. The Great Patriotic War began.

The Nazi invasion of the USSR in June 1941 heralded the beginning of the most titanic battle in the history of humanity. The war ended in complete defeat for Nazi Germany less than four years later with the fall of Berlin on May 9, 1941. Over 20,000,000 Soviet citizens and soldiers died in the struggle to liberate the Motherland from the fascist aggressors.

In this war 6.8 million Soviet soldiers were killed and 4.4 million died in captivity. The Soviet Union lost 26.6 million men and women in total.

Все участники представления поют песню «Священная война» на англ. языке (Приложение №2)

Слайд 8

Teacher:

The Main Steps of Great Patriotic War

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| • The Event | Date |
| • Beginning of the war | 22.06.1941 |
| • Moscow battle | December, 1941 |
| • Stavropol battle | June – July, 1942 |
| • Stalingrad battle | July – February, 1942 – 1943 |
| • Battle at the Arc of Kursk | July – August, 1943 |
| • Liberation of Leningrad, Odessa, Kerch, the Crimea | 1944 |
| • The End of the GPW | 9 May 1945 |

Слайд 9-10

Pupil 2: *(выступление ученика) The major battles took place during the Great Patriotic War*

There were severe fightings in the course of the Great Patriotic War. Some major battles took place near Moscow (December, 1941), in Stalingrad (July, 1942 - February, 1943), at the Arc of Kursk (July-August, 1943), and for Berlin (April-May, 1945).

The defence of Moscow, the siege of Stalingrad and the battle of Kursk- three of the most pivotal events of the Second World War (or the Great Patriotic War as it is known in Russia).

(Слайд 11-13)

Pupil 3 (*выступление ученика*)

The Battle of Moscow.

The Battle of Moscow is the name given by Soviet historians to two periods of strategically significant fighting on a 600 km (370 mi) sector of the Eastern Front during World War II.

It took place between October 1941 and January 1942. The Soviet defensive effort frustrated Hitler's attack on Moscow, capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and the largest Soviet city.

Moscow was one of the primary military and political objectives for Axis forces in their invasion of the Soviet Union. The battle of Moscow was the most severe and heroic.

(Слайд 14-17)

Pupil 4 (*выступление ученика*):

«The Battle of Stalingrad»

The Battle of Stalingrad was a major battle of World War II in which Nazi Germany and its allies fought the Soviet Union for control of the city of Stalingrad (now Volgograd) in southwestern Russia. It took place between 17 July 1942 and 2 February 1943, and is often cited as one of the turning points of the war.

Stalingrad is probably best remembered as the place where the Nazi expansion into Europe came up against Russian heroic defence. For Russian people, it is one of their proudest episodes, one of their best military operations of the war.

In this battle the fascist army lost more than one million soldiers, a lot of tanks, airplanes and other weapons. The army of Paulus was taken in a captive. It was the 1st victory of our army.

On the 31 January 1943 the German Sixth Army surrendered to the Russians. Almost 65,000 Germans were prisoners.

Звучит музыка.

(Слайд 18-19)

Ученик на английском языке читает стихотворения о войне. («My Father» by O. Moisseyenko (Приложение №3))

(Слайд 20-22)

Pupil 5:

Выступление ученика: ***The Battle at the Arc of Kursk.***

This battle lasted 50 days and nights and was begun on 12th July, ended on the 23d August, 1943. A great battle was fought at Prokhorovka. More than 4 million men, 13,000 tanks, 12,000 aircrafts took part in this fighting. At Prokhorovka the fascists lost 400 tanks and over 10,000 soldiers and officers. The victory in this battle played a big role in a war and was a turning point after the Stalingrad Battle. Every year a lot of people visit Prokhorovka

Слайд 23

Teacher:

BANNER OF VICTORY

Слайд 24-25

Pupil 6: *Moscow Victory Parade of 1945*

The Moscow Victory Parade of 1945 was a victory parade held by the Soviet army (with a small squad from the Polish army) after the defeat of Nazi Germany in the Great Patriotic War. It took place in the Soviet capital of Moscow, mostly centering around a military parade through Red Square.

The parade took place on a rainy June 24, 1945, over a month after May 9, the day of Germany's surrender to Soviet commanders.

Слайд 26-28

Pupil 7: *Victory Day in Russia*

68 years have passed since the day of the Victory in the Great Patriotic war, but its echo till now doesn't calm down in our humans souls.

There are no victories great and small,

In war there's but one victory.

One victory there is, as one love,

A single effort of the people...

(from the poem "Victory" by Olga Berggolts).

Many Russians celebrate Victory Day on May 9. On this day, TV networks broadcast World War II-inspired films, younger generations honor veterans, and the festivities culminate in a military parade at Moscow's Red Square.

Victory Day is a symbol of a national pride, glory and folk's feat of arm. It consolidates and joins everybody today. We must remember the Great Patriotic War and its heroes.

Слайд 29

Teacher:

The symbols of Victory Day in Russia are: St. George ribbon, red carnations, red star medal.

Слайд 30

Ученик читает стихотворение R. Rozhdestvensky. Requiem.

(Приложение №4)

Слайд 31

Teacher:

Eternal memory of the fallen

On the 9th of May in the evening there is a holiday salute and a minute of silence to remember all those who did not come back from the war.

Слайд 32

Обучающиеся выполняют квиз о Второй Мировой Войне (квиз в листах-заданиях) (Приложение № 5).

- 1. *When did the Great Patriotic War start?*
a) *In 1938* b) *In 1939* c) *In 1941*
- 2. *How many people lost their lives during the Second World War?*
a) *30 million* b) *40 million* c) *more than 60 million*
- 3. *How long did the Siege of Leningrad last?*
a) *90 days* b) *300 days* c) *900 days*
- 4. *What river does Stalingrad stand on?*
A) *the Ural* b) *the Volga* c) *the Don*
- 5. *What was the biggest tank battle of the Second World War?*
a) *the battle of Leningrad* b) *the battle of Kursk* c) *the battle of Stalingrad*
- 6. *How many years did the Second World War last?*
a) *5 years* b) *6 years* c) *7 years*
- *Keys: 1b, 2c, 3c, 4б, 5b, 6b*

Слайд 33

Заключение.

The price of victory

- *The victory the Soviet people won in the Great Patriotic War cost them very high. More than twenty million Soviet people were killed. The fascists destroyed and burned about 2000 cities and towns and 70000 villages.*
- *To be a patriot of our country, to love our Motherland to be proud of our country to serve in the army, don't forget the heroes of the Second World war.*

Victory Day is a symbol of a national pride, glory and folk's feat of arm. It consolidates and joins everybody today. We must remember the Great Patriotic War and its heroes.

Фрагмент кинофильма «С днём Победы»».

<http://rutracker.org/forum/viewtopic.php?t=3559026>

Подведение итогов урока.