**«Край родной»**

**(Ролевая игра на уроке английского языка в 7 классе)**

 Ролевая игра – это речевая, игровая и учебная деятельность учащихся, в ходе которой они выступают в определенных «ролях», выполняя различные социально – профессиональные функции. Ролевые игры обладают большими возможностями в обучении детей речевым навыкам и умениям. Дети охотно входят в речевые тигровые ситуации. Реализуя свои способности, интересы и личностные качества с помощью предложенных им ролей. Ролевые игры способствуют развитию способностей, формированию учебного сотрудничества, активизируют навыки говорения, аудирования, коммуникации, монологической и диалогической речи, повышают интерес к иностранному языку как учебному предмету, являясь, вместе с тем, хорошим способом контроля навыков и умений.

 Предлагаемую ролевую игру **«Край родной»**  целесообразно провести в 7 классе на одном из заключительных уроков в Unit 6 (Do you like living in your country?)

 Подготовку к игре надо начать уже с первых уроков, уделяя ей по 4-5 минут,в течение которых изучается дополнительная лексика по теме «Мой город» и проверяются индивидуальные задания учащихся.

 Чтобы сохранить элемент новизны и неожиданности, не нужно вводить всех участников игры в ее детали. С этой целью полезно объединить две группы семиклассников. При распределении ролей предусмотреть группу туристов из Великобритании , руководителя, гидов – экскурсоводов, а также наблюдателей экспертов для оценки успехов и неудач отдельных учащихся и группы в целом.

 Для повышения интереса к деталям игры и создания игровой ситуации учебную комнату надо обставить как микроарену: в четырех углах разместить наиболее интересные для иностранных туристов места, оборудовав и украсив их красочными надписями: Арзамас, Дивеево, Болдино. Возле каждого « места» оборудовать прилавки с сувенирами, фотографиями, альбомами картинами, книгами, журналами, которые туристам можно приобрести в ходе экскурсий.

Полезно сделать нагрудные значки разного цвета и формы для участников, руководителей, экспертов, а также заготовить сувениры для всех.

 Для оформления итогов работы (альбом, отчет, плакат) необходимо найти фотографа, художника и журналистов, которые могли бы вести беседу с иностранными туристами и, возможно, отвечать на их вопросы об Арзамасе. Подготовка к игре должна быть под постоянным контролем учителя, который определив задания участникам (посещение музеев, прочтение специальной литературы, встречи со знатоками Арзамаса, исторического и современного), должен помочь отобрать материал, подготовив его для перевода на английский язык.

 Для проведения игры потребуется не менее двух уроков. Для активного использования и игровой обстановки полезно украсить комнату красочно написанными словами и выражениями экспрессивного характера.

Прекрасная идея! Блестяще! Отлично! Великолепно! Классно! Единственное в своем роде! Нет ничего лучше! Ничего лучше я не видел! Грандиозно!

Ролевая игра складывается из игровых ситуаций: «На станции», «В отеле», « В центре города», «На Соборной площади», «Лучшая улица города», «Максим Горький в Арзамасе», «Арзамас – город Гайдара», «В Болдино к Пушкину», «Дивеево – четвертый удел Богородицы»

 Таким образом, для ведения игры потребуется 10 участников – гидов, 2 журналиста, художник, фотограф,4 эксперта. Остальные учащиеся класса составят группу туристов.

 **Цели урока:**

**1.Учебно- образовательные:**

* Научить детей умению рассказывать о достопримечательностях родного города, о его историческом прошлом и о современности, о его замечательных людях;
* Совершенствовать навыки монологической и диалогической речи;
* Закрепить навыки использования в свободных высказываниях грамматических структур «прилагательное + инфинитив», способов выражения экспрессии в речи;
* Осуществлять контроль навыков и умений в говорении, аудировании,

 в монологической и диалогической речи;

**2.Воспитательные:**

* Воспитывать гордость за свой народ, за его людей в прошлом и современности;
* Помочь детям увидеть, почувствовать и понять красоту родного края, пробудить интерес и желание поделиться своими знаниями с другими людьми;
* Совершенствовать патриотическое воспитание учащихся на примерах прошлого и настоящего родного города.

**3. Развивающие:**

* Продолжать работу по развитию аналитического и критического мышления учащихся;
* Развивать познавательные интересы детей;
* Поощрять самостоятельность учащихся в поиске ответов на вопросы задания.

**Учебный материал:**

* Лексика 6 цикла уроков (60лексических единиц);
* Лингвострановедческий материал по теме «Мой город» (18 лексических единиц);
* Грамматические конструкции 6 цикла уроков;

**Оборудование:**

* Оформление класса по вышеуказанному образцу; плакаты – названия городов, портреты А.С. Пушкина, М. Горького, А. Гайдара; виды – города –Воскресенский Собор, фото- выставка «Знаешь ли ты свой город»;
* Нагрудные знаки для участников;
* Магнитофон с записями музыки и песен об Арзамасе;

Урок начинается с объявления темы и знакомства с участниками.

Разыгрываются игровые ситуации (порядок их указан выше) .

Во время регистрации туристов в отеле Ведущий (один из лучших учеников) объявляет распорядок трех дней пребывания туристов в родном городе.

В первый день проводятся экскурсии по городу и по музеям. На второй день организуется поездка в Болдино. Третий день посвящается поездке в Дивеево.

 Разумеется, это лишь игровые ситуации, которые охватят два часа игрового времени.

Завершит ролевую игру товарищеский ужин, во время которого журналисты возьмут интервью у иностранных туристов, в которых последние скажут, что понравилось и что необходимо улучшить в приеме гостей.

В заключении все участники поют разученную предварительно песню на слова Роберта Бернса «Забыть ли старую любовь».

Материал ролевой игры на английском языке прилагается.

**Welcome to Arzamas.**

The classroom is decorated with slogans, photo –exhibitions, books and magazines.

There are also signs “Arzamas”,”Boldino”,”Diveevo”, souvenirs, postcards, icons on the counters. Shop assistants are at them. The blackboard is filled in with the expressive phrases and words, necessary to use in questions and answers on the topic. There are big portraits of A.S.Pushkin, M.Gorky, A.Gaidar, some views of Arzamas (Voskresensky Cathedral)

All the participants have bright badges of different colour paper ( blue, red, yellow).

They are for hosts and guests (guests have yellow signs, hosts – red, guides - blue).

 The teacher calls the participants and introduces them to pupils and to each other.

**The cast**

**1. Leader.**

**2. Head of delegation.**

**3. Guests: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6…..**

**4. Manager of the hotel.**

**5. Guides: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6…..**

**6.Counters:1, 2, 3….**

**7.Pressmen: 1,2…**

**8. Photographer.**

**9. Experts: 1,2…**

**T:** Recently, we have invited a group of American boys and girls to visit our town.

Now they are here. Let’s meet them. Imagine, this is a railway station. (Music begins.The door opens and a group of children appears.)

**At the railway station.**

1. **Leader. –** Hello! You are tourists from the USA, aren’t you? I’m Ann, I’m here to meet you. Who is the head of the group?
2. **Head. –** Good morning! It’s me. My name is Fred. Thank you for meeting us. Let me introduce my group to you. This is Peter. This is Helen. These are Sam and Dick, they are brothers. We are 6 here.
3. **L:** Glad to meet you. How are you?
4. **H:** We are fine, thank you.
5. **L:** Now we are going to the hotel to make arrangements about rooms. By the way, what do you know about our town? Have you ever heard about it?
6. **H:** I’m sorry, I haven’t. We were told that Arzamas is somewhere in the centre of Russia, not far from Sarov, the greatest point of Orthodox Christianity.
7. **L:**  You are right. It’s only 70 kilometers and we’ll go there soon. Now the programme of your three days in Arzamas:
* Today we are going to an excursion about the town;
* Tomorrow we’ll go to Boldino;
* The day after tomorrow we’ll go to Diveevo.

Now you should have a rest and at 4 o’clock we’ll begin the excursion. You can buy souvenirs in the stores, where shops-assistants will help you to choose something and tell everything about it. The prices are quite reasonable.

**At the Hotel.**

 **L:**  We are at the hotel now. This is a manager of the hotel. What you can tell us about your hotel?

 **Manager:**  Our hotel is small , but modern and well equipped. There are single - rooms, double – rooms and suits in the hotel. There is a private bath- room, a refrigerator and a TV - set in each room. There is a snack – bar and a coffee-stall on the first floor. In the addition, we have some facilities: there are a barber, a hair- dresser, a shoe – repair shop, a foreign currency bank and a restaurant. Of course, there is a drugstore. All of them are on the ground floor of the hotel.

**T:**  - And what time are meals there?

**Man:** Breakfast is 8 till 10 o’clock, lunch 11 till 12 o’clock, dinner is from 14 till 16 o’clock downstairs at the restaurant. There is a reception.

Dear guests, please, fill in the blanks and make arrangements about the rooms.

**Round the town.**

**G1:** Hello, my name is Mary, I ‘ll tell you about Arzamas. Arzamas is a small ancient town in 100 km to the south of Nizhny Novgorod. It was founded more than 400 years ago, when Ivan The Terrible stopped on the high bank of the river Tyosha – river on his way to Kazan. The place was very good and suited for a fortress. So tsar ordered to build the fortress to defend the people from the southern enemies. It was called after the names of two native leaders Arzya and Masay. There is another mordovian version: the fortress and the town got the name because the place was very good.(mas- place). First the fortress, the fence, even the church were wooden, later they burnt or ruined and were replaced by the stone buildings. The fortress was surrounded with thick woods: many people came there and settled around it. Arzamas became the centre of Orthodox Christianity. Many churches and monasteries were built there. Being on the crossway from the east to the west and from the south to the north of the country, it became known as a trade town many goods were transported across it, many merchants lived there. The town became rich and beautiful. Before the revolution of 1917 there were more than 30 churches and monasteries, many of them are being rebuilt now, according to the project “Arzamas Domes”. Now we are at Sobornaya Square, the historical centre of the town. We see Voskresensky Cathedral , built in 1842 in honour of our victory over Napoleon in 1812. The Cathedral was built by a remarkable architect Michael Korinfsky , our country-man, without any help from the State, jnly on the citizens money. It is especially beautiful in the evening, when it is illuminated.

**G2 :** Now we are in the most beautiful and interesting street of Arzamas. It is K. Max street. Before the revolution it was Salnicov, a rich merchant who did his best for the native town.

The street is full of sightseeings : there are two museums, a cinema house, a library,the oldest school and the Pedagogical institute, a stadium and a War memorial, consisting of three parts: the Victory Park with a stature of Marshal Zhukov, the Eternal Flame with monuments to the Heroes and a Splendid park at the end of the street with a stature of Gaydar. First the street was narrow and short, built with wooden houses. Now it is long, straight and green. In the street where people walk during holidays and feasts.

**G3:** \_ Hello, dear guests, my name is Nell. Now we are in Gorky’s Museum. The greatest Russian writer lived in Arzamas in summer 1902.

He had been arrested for his revolutionary activity, imprisoned in Nizhniy Novgorod, but was released later, as the police could not prove his guilt. Besides, the public demanded to set free the famous writer because of his serious disease. He was sentenced to an exile but allowed to spent that autumn and winter in the Crimea. On his return to Nizhniy he learnt that the place of his exile was Arzamas. At the beginning of May 1902 the Peshkovs came to the town and settled in this large and comfortable house, which belonged to Podsosov , an Arzamas merchant. Their family consisted of 6. They were Aleksey Maximovich , his wife Ekaterina Pavlovna, her mother, two children (Maxim and Kate ) and their nurse Vera Colberg, a young girl, who helped the writer in his revolutionary work. Gorky got acquainted with many citizens, and they visited the house often.

They were:Ph.I.Vladimirsky, a priest, who organized water – supply in Arzamas, A.M. Khrabrov, the inspector of state schools, the Tsybyshers, many teachers,, workers, writers, actors came to Gorky.

He worked hard in Arzamas: philosophical play “At the Bottom”, many essays, notes, poems were written there. The impressions of the small town with many churches later were pictured in the trilogy about “Ocurov”, in many letters and notes.

Gorky took part in public life of Arzamas: he helped to open a library and sent many books for it, gave money for the water- supply.

The exile was over only in September, and the family left Arzamas. Gorky’s museum was opened only in 1962, when this house was bought, rebuilt and decorated in accordance with that time, when the writer lived there. Ekaterina Pavlovna took part in picturing the inventor, presented some family relicts to the museum: a memorial inkpot (mage for the writer by his readers a shoe with spiked wheel- a symbol of his travel across Russia), many books, photos, a big portrait of Gorky and other things.

One can learn much about Gorky’s life in Arzamas and about the town of that time. And now answer my questions:

* Do you know that Gorky has visited the USA?
* When did it happened?
* What works were written there in the USA?
* What American writers were influenced by Gorky?

**G4:** - Hello, boys and girls/ My name is Nina. I’ll tell you about Arcady Gaidar,

a famous Russian writer, who lived in our town and considered it his native. One can hear sometimes, that Arzamas is Gaidar’s town, and that is reasonable. The citizens know and love the writer, whose books are interesting to read both for children and adults.

Arcady Gaidar (Gaidar is his pen-name) was born in Lgove on January 22, 1904.

The family settled down in our town in 1912. So Arzamas is the town of his boyhood and youth, the place where he often came to rest and recover.

 There is a great memorial consisting of 3 parts: a museum, a library and a small house where the family has lived since 1912.

 One can learn much about the life and literary activity of this remarkable person. His happy boyhood ended at the age of 10, when the World War began and his father was taken away or service. That was the year for Arcady to study in the class of real school in Arzamas, which he later would describe in his autobiographical book “The school”. He wrote about his study in the letters to his father and even tried to escape to front, but was caught and returned home, tired and hungry.

 The years of study were interesting and important for him. He loved lessons of literature , when his teacher N.N.Sokolov, the man of big minded wit and generous heart, with his passionate love to alive native word and domestic poetry, approved written works by his pupils and Golikov most of all, as the boy was talented and romantic.

 In the severe 1917 Arcady acquainted himself with Bolshevics .Children’s hobby for military romanticism quickly developed into conscious fighting service to the proletarian revolution. For whole days he was stuck in the committee of the Bolshevist Party, taking part in special deeds , guarded streets of the town at night. In August 1918 he joined the Party.

 Meanwhile the civil war burst out, the staff of East front of the Red Army moved to Arzamas. The boy was taken to command courses. His military career began.

He took part in the War. He became the youngest colonel in the Red Army. His cherished was to stay in the Army, but he had been seriously wounded and had to leave the service.

 It was necessary to begin a new life. He tried his hand in literature. His first book was “In Days of Defeats and Victories” . it was an autobiographical novel about the generation ran by the revolution and civil war.

 The book was a success. Some years of journalism followed; he traveled all over the country , wrote stories and pamphlets. Then he turned his mind to his war experience, to childhood, interrupted by the wars. His next books were: “RWS”, “The School”, “The Military Secret”, ”The Remote Countries ”, “The Blue Cap”, and many others.

Before the Great Patriotic War he wrote books about “Timur and his Team”, which helped our boys and girls to find the way in the severe years, to take part in timurovsky monument. Arcady Petrovich took the pen – name “Gaydar”, which means “Horseman Riding Ahead” and became a true commander for boys and girls, as his splendid books taught them to love the native country and to serve it.

 Arzamacians love Gaydar. There are many items named after him: an avenue, a school, our Pedagogical Institute. There are many monuments of the writer in the town, and the best one is the park by Gaydar.

Now you can see the books and photos of our remarkable cottry-men.

**BOLDINO.**

**G5**: My name is Kate. I’ll tell you about Boldino. Boldino is a big Russian village (now is the centre of Boldinsky Region ) in 140 km to the South of Arzamas.It was Pushkin’s family estate. Alexander Sergeevich came to Boldino at the beginning of September 1830 with a special business: he was presented the village to his marriage and he wanted to pawn it because he needed money. He was in a rush, as his bride Natalia Nikolaevna Goncharova was waiting for him in Moscow and the marriage should be appointed. But cholera burst out, and Pushkin had to live in Boldino as long as it was demanded by the quarantine. Those were the reasons of that long autumn in Boldino. But we know that was a brilliant splash of his creative activity.

30 lyrical poems, 5 dramatic plays, 4 prosaic works (The Belkins Tales), the last chapter of “ Evegeny Onegin” , many articles, letters… were done during the Boldino autumn of 1830.

 He lived alone in the big house enjoying freedom and rest, walking and riding, thinking of the future marriage and family life.

 Boldino museum was organized in 1949. The old house and whole estate wee restored.

 4 years later Uspenskaya church was restored.

Now Boldino is a great cultural centre of Russia. Twice a year there are Pushkin’s feasts: in June, on his birthday, and in September, when scientific conferences are organized there, in Boldino. People all over the country go to Boldino to take part in poetic feasts. Everybody can buy books, souvenirs there, see new expositions, meet writers, actors, painters, listen to new poems, devoted to Pushkin.

 Pushkin is here, in our mind, in our hearts; now listen to a poem of our famous poet Alexander Plotnikov.

 **На Вечный срок**

Его величество наследство

Не сгинет в сумраке глухом

Шагает в школу наше детство

В обнимку с пушкинским стихом.

Когда мы счастливы и юны

Мир полон тайн и непочат,

Стихи поэта, словно струны,

В душе ликующе звучат.

Не мертвых форм окаменелость

Живое пламя мудрых строк.

И Пушкин входит в нашу зрелость

На долгий срок,

На вечный срок.

Now some questions to you, dear boys and girls:

-Do the Americans know Pushkin?

-Do you have your national poets? Read the poems, please.

**In Diveevo.**

**G6: -**Good morning, boys and girls. My name is Svetlana and tell you about the place.

**Diveevo** is known to be one of the sainted places of Russia. It is said to be the forth area of Our Lady. The village now is an administrative centre of a region. It is situated in 70 km to the south of Arzamas and is quite near Sarov, the place where St. Seraphim lived.

 The centre of the village is Diveevo monastery with a beautiful Uspenskaya church. People from all over Russia come here to pray and to get some spiritual help. The pilgrims come here in spring and especially in summer. Usually they visit the church and saint springs, where they take blessed water and bath. They go along Our Lady’s way and pray.

 Here are some souvenirs to buy: icons, and St. books, some photos of St. Seraphim, the pictures of the place in the past and up –to- date, books about the place Diveevo and Seraphim Sarovsky.

There are great feasts here in August, connected with canonizing of St. Seraphim Sarovsky.

**Farewell, Arzamas.**

H: We are pleased with our visit to our town. The delegation is leaving and we thank you for your kindness and hospitality. Let us present you an old British song which lyrics were written by outstanding Scottish poet Robert Burns.

**For Auld Lang Synel**

Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And auld lang syne?

And here's a hand my trusty friend
And gie's a hand o' thine;
We'll take a cup o' kindness yet
For long syne

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne,
We'll take a cup of kindness yet,
For auld lang syne

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