

**МБОУ «Андрейковская СОШ Вяземского района Смоленской области»**

**Методическая разработка урока английского языка в 11 классе  
Тема урока: «Источники Великой Победы»**

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**МБОУ «Андрейковская СОШ Вяземского района Смоленской области»**

Темаурока: «**The Great Patriotic War, two women's fates**»

Класс: 11

Цель урока: воспитание патриотизма, российской идентичности, чувства гордости за свою малую Родину на примере героической судьбы Соколовой Нины Александровны, совершенствование навыков чтения (поисковое чтение, полное понимание текста), говорения и аудирования.

Задачи:

Образовательные:

- активизация знаний о Великой Отечественной войне, Георгиевской ленточке, семантизация новой лексики;
- активизация изученной лексики, связанной с военной тематикой;
- совершенствование навыков говорения с опорой на текст и видео, монологическое высказывание;
- совершенствование навыков чтения – поисковое чтение и полное понимание текста;
- совершенствование навыков аудирования.

Развивающие:

- развивать память, внимание, творческое воображение, языковую догадку;
- способствовать формированию социокультурной компетенции.

Воспитательные:

- формирование чувства патриотизма.

Оборудование: проектор, экран, компьютер с выходом в интернет, аудио колонки, распечатки с заданиями

### **Ход урока**

На фоне музыки песни «От героев былых времён» из к/ф «Офицеры»

#### **Teacher:**

Dear boys and girls! I'm glad to see you today at this lesson. I think that you've already understood that the theme of our lesson will be the Great Patriotic war and Victory Day, which is a wonderful holiday different from all other holidays. It is a national holiday and at the same time it is a very personal one.

Seventy-four years have passed since the victory in the Great Patriotic war, but it still finds reflection in human souls. This victory was achieved with great effort. Every family in the country was touched and involved into this cruel war. Let us try to describe an average soldier however we all know that each of them was a real hero. So, who was he or she and what did they look like?

**Teacher:** Dear children! I would like you to tell all you know about your ancestors, who fought at that inhuman war.

#### **Pupils' answers.**

**Teacher:** I am simply happy you know so much about your ancestors.

But I wish we could speak about them in the present because they are still alive in our hearts. We shouldn't forget what they did for us. A simple soldier was a man whose life has become a tiny contribution to the case of liberation of the country from invaders. They were people who readily gave their lives for bright and cloudless future of their motherland and the life of their descendants.

Undoubtedly each of the soldiers was a hero, who did it not for becoming famous or being listed on some boards. We all know that they did it solely out of civic duty and love for their Motherland, their families. And we thank them.

**Teacher:** Children, have you ever heard about a medal named “For true charity and concern for people that cause admiration of all mankind”?

**Teacher:** Never? Well, then look at the screen.

(включается фрагмент передачи «Пока все дома», где герои передачи упоминают о медали Флоренс Найтингейл в контексте истории своей семьи).

После просмотра выходит девочка в форме медицинской сестры 19 века и начинает рассказ от имени Флоренс Найтингейл, в руках у неё светильник в форме керосиновой лампы.

**Pupil 1:** I’m Florence Nightingale. I was born in Florence (Italy) on 12th May 1820 in a rich and wealthy family. When I was about 20 I began to take an interest in helping the sick people and becoming a nurse. My parents were shocked and angry about my decision to study nursing at a Salisbury hospital. At the time nearly all nurses came from poor families.

Later in 1851, I and some of my friends went to Kaiserwerth (in what is now Germany) where we had three months training at the hospital. I returned home as a trained nurse and in 1853, when I was 33, I took a job running a small private hospital in London.

In 1854 the Crimean War started. Journalists reported that British soldiers were dying because there weren’t enough doctors, nurses and medical supplies. On 4th November 1854 I and 38 other nurses arrived at Scutari in Constantinople. I was shocked by the conditions in the hospital—it was dirty, the drains were blocked, rats and fleas were everywhere.

We tried to make improvements to the hospital in Scutari. We cleaned the drains, sorted out a supply of drinking water, filled the hospital stores with clean sheets and bandages, set up a nursing timetable and made sure that the soldiers were well fed and cared for. The soldiers called me the ‘Lady with the Lamp’ because I used to walk the hospital wards at night to check on her patients.

The Crimean War ended in 1856 and I returned to England. At my own expense, I installed a white marble cross in the Crimea on a mountain above Balaklava in memory of the victims of the Crimean War.

In 1859 I wrote a book about caring for the sick called *Notes on Nursing* and believed that all nurses should be properly trained, and in 1860 I set up the Nightingale Training School for nurses in London.

(девочка присаживается за парту)

**Teacher:** Florence Nightingale died in 1910, aged 90. Her selfless service and professionalizing in nursing impacted positively upon the lives of millions of people. The work of the Nightingale School of Nursing continues today. Her book is still used at schools and considered as a classic introduction to nursing. In 1912, the International Federation of Red Cross established a medal named “For true charity and concern for people that cause admiration of all mankind”. This award is the most honorable for the sisters of mercy anywhere in the world. There is a Florence Nightingale Museum in London and The International Nurses Day is celebrated on her birthday each year.

**Teacher:** Now let’s do the following exercises to the text you have heard.

1. Put the following sentences in the correct order according to the text:

She became a famous person at home.

She established Nightingale Training School in London.

In 1851 she went to Germany and completed a nursing training.

Florence Nightingale was born in Italy in 1820.

Her parents were upset and angry when she told them that she wanted to become a nurse.

She helped soldiers during the Crimean war.

Florence wrote a book on nursing.

2. Are the following sentences true or false? Correct if necessary.

- 1) In her early years Florence realized that she wanted to help sick animals.
- 2) Her family was against her decision.
- 3) Florence finished nursing training in Italy.
- 4) Florence helped soldiers during the Second World War.
- 5) After the war she became a celebrity in Britain.
- 6) Florence established a training school for doctors.

3. What adjectives describe Florence's personality better? Choose and translate them in Russian.

Should a nurse have the same character features?

Helpful

Kind

Selfish

Clever

Determined

Compassionate

Hardworking

Mean

Attentive

Weak

Caring

Lazy

Cruel

Brilliant organizer

Ambitious

Sympathetic

Courageous

Sociable

Rude

Unreliable

**Teacher:** The theme of our lesson is the Great Patriotic war and Victory Day, isn't it? And we are speaking about events of the 19 century. Do you want to know why?

(Ответы детей.)

**Teacher:** Look at the presentation! And let's try to translate text about our countrywoman Sokolova Nina Alexandrovna from Russian into English by chain!

(Учащиеся читают слайды про себя и переводят на английский язык по цепочке)

**Pupil 1,2,3,4,...**

Among the people with unique destinies we can name our countrywoman, Sokolova Nina Alexandrovna. She was born and spent her childhood and youth in Vyazma. She graduated from medical school and was sent to the hospital in Peredel. She was only 19 when the Great Patriotic war had been started.

Autumn 1941. Under the superior enemy forces, our troops had to retreat with fights to new positions, not always having time to evacuate the wounded. So it happened with 40 seriously wounded soldiers in one of the rural hospitals, where Nina Yakimovich (Sokolova) worked as a nurse. She and one more nurse perfectly understood that it was very dangerous for them. So they collected the documents of soldiers and hid them, to protect the soldiers if the Germans would enter the hospital.

13 October 1941 near the station Iznoski the Nazis bombed sanitary train. Two girls saved nearly thirty wounded soldiers, took care of the wounded, fed them, wrote letters to soldiers' relatives. It so happened the Germans entered the village, and it was too late to evacuate. To protect the hospital the girls wrote in German and Russian: "Don't enter! TYPHUS!" The defense was weak, but, as time had shown, it worked. The Germans were afraid to enter.

There were no enough medicines, but the women treated with herbs and folk medicine. None of the wounded died while he was in the hospital, on the contrary, recovered.

Nina Aleksandrovna Sokolova (Yakimovich), was awarded the order of the Red Star for the treatment of the wounded in the village hospital.

Later Nina Alexandrovna joined the active army, and she was there until the end of the war, she performed her humane duty as a nurse.

At the beginning of 1946 Nina Alexandrovna returned to her native village and headed a medical center. She worked there for more than 30 years.

Sokolova Nina Alexandrovna who had taken part in the Great Patriotic War as a medical nurse and who had saved many Soviet soldiers during the most severe battles in Vyazma, was awarded the medal of Florence Nightingale by the International Organization of Red Cross.

**Teacher:** It is not easy to translate from Russian into English, isn't it? And now be ready to answer the following questions!

1. Why was N.A. Sokolova awarded the medal of Florence Nightingale?
2. What International Organization awarded her this medal?
3. What did Florence Nightingale and her nurses do during the war in the Crimea?
4. Why has the name of Florence Nightingale become widely known?
5. Who established the nursing profession?
6. What unites these two women Florence Nightingale and N.A. Sokolova lived in different countries and in different epochs?

**Teacher:**

Dear children! You know about the Great Patriotic War only from books and films and school lessons. However, we should always remember those who gave their lives for our Motherland, who lived and worked at that time/

This year we are going to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War.

**Teacher:** You've worked perfectly today! I'm satisfied with your work! That was excellent! Let's see what we've learned at the lesson. Our lesson has come to an end. To sum up our work let's complete the sentences

T: Was our today's lesson useful for you?

P1: Yes, it was.

Now I see ...

Now I can ...

Now I want ...

**P1:** Now I see what is a profession of nurse.

**P2:** Now I can describe the nurse profession with new words

**P3:** Now I want to know more about those who was awarded the medal of Florence Nightingale/

Your marks for the lesson are... Now open your record-books and write down your homework. Our lesson is over. I'll be glad to see you again.