Тема урока: У.Шекспир-великий писатель всех времён.

Цель мероприятия: 1. развитие речевых умений и навыков учащихся;

 2. обогащение знаний учащихся об известном английском

 поэте через их ролевое участие в декламации сонетов

 Шекспира, а также театрализованные представления

 знаменитых трагедий поэта.

Задачи: 1. повышение интереса учащихся к изучению иностранного языка;

 2. приобщение учащихся к литературному наследию народа страны

 изучаемого языка;

 3. нравственное, эстетическое и интернациональное воспитание

 учащихся.

Оборудование и материалы: мультимедийный проектор и ноутбук для показа

 презентации и эпизода фильма.

Оформление: портрет Уильяма Шекспира, костюмы и атрибуты для сценок, дидактический материал

Подготовительная работа: мероприятию предшествует большая подготовительная работа. Учащимся заранее даются задания. Они учат сонеты Шекспира (на английском и на русском), репетируют сценки из произведений «Отелло», «Гамлет», «Ромео и Джульетта».

Ход мероприятия:

1. Вступительное слово учителя

Teacher1: Good afternoon, dear schoolchildren and dear guests. Today we are going to have an unusual lesson: we are going to speak about a great poet and playwright William Shakespeare. I hope you will help me to do it. The aim of our lesson is to learn more about this great man and we shall begin with the words you see on the blackboard “W. Shakespeare –the brilliant poet, the marvelous dramatist, the greatest of the great. He was not of age, but for all time” (на доске портрет Шекспира и слова)

Teacher2: A birthday is a special day,

 A day that’s all your own.

 So we hope this one proves to be

 The happiest you’ve known.

1. What date is it today? Today is Shakespeares’s birthday. What do you know about Shakespeare? (слайд-шоу викторина)

Questions: Supposed answers:

1. When and where was 1.William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon

 Shakespeare born? on the 23rd of April, 1564.

2. What were his parents? 2. His mother Marry Arden was a daughter of a farmer.

 His father John Shakespeare was a glove-maker.

3. What school did Shakespeare go to? 3. He went to a grammar school (King’s New School)

 in Stratford.

4. What monarch reigned in Shakespeare’s times? 4. Queen Elizabeth I reigned in

 Shakespeare’s times.

5. Who was his wife? 5. He was only 18, when he married the 26-year-old

 . Anne Hathaway.

6. How many children did Shakespeare 6. He had three children: Susannah,

 have? then twins –a son Hamnet and a daughter Judith.

7. What’s the name of the Shakespeare’s 7. Its name is the Globe Theatre.

 Theatre in London?

Teacher1: The Globe Theatre was the place where many of Shakespeare’s plays were shown for the first time. Would you like to read about this building? Read the text and complete the sentences opening the brackets. Use the verbs in Past Indefinite and Past Continuous Tenses.

William Shakespeare …..…..(write) most of his plays for the Globe Theatre. In those days in the 16th, 17th centuries the theatre ………………(play) an important part in people’s life. They ……….……(enjoy) the performances and ………….(learn) something of the history of England and other countries.

The Globe Theatre wasn’t like the theatre today. In the middle of the large yard there was a kind of a house. The actors ..................……(dress) there during the performances. They also …….……(keep) things for the performances. In front of it there was a platform. The platform and the balcony over it was a kind of a stage where the actors played. In front of the stage there was a large yard. Round the yard there were 3 balconies. These balconies and a yard were for the spectators. The yard and the greater part of the stage were opened to the sky. Women’s parts were played by boys or men. An actor ……..……(play) two or three parts in one performance. The poor people …………………(stand) or …………(sit) on the ground in the yard while the rich people ……………(sit) in the balconies.

8. Where did he spend his last years of life? 8. Shakespeare spend his three years of life

 in Stratford-upon-Avon.

9. When did he die and where was 9. Shakespeare died on the 23rd of April 1616

 he buried? and was buried in the chancel of

 the Holy Trinity Church in Stratford-upon-Avon.

10. What monuments to Shakespeare 10.The first monument to Shakespeare was in Holly

do you know? Trinity Church. There are monuments

 to Shakespeare in Poetry’s Corner in Westminster

 Abbey in London, in Stratford, in New York.

Teather2: Let’s summerize the information about Shakespeare's biography and do the crossword.

3. Фонетическая разминка. Чтение названий пьес Шекспира и деление их на группы: трагедии, комедии.

Teacher1: You know Shakespeare wrote 37 plays and 154 sonnets. Among them are tragedies, comedies. Devide them into two columns.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Comedies* *All's Well That Ends Well*
* *As You Like It*
* *The Comedy of Errors*
* *A Midsummer* *Night's Dream*
* *Much Ado About Nothing*
* *Twelfth Night*
 |  Tragedies* *Romeo and Juliet*
* *Julius Caesar*
* *Macbeth*
* *Hamlet*
* *King Lear*
* *Othello*
 |

Teacher2:“All world’s a stage,

and all the men and women merely players:

they have their exits and entrances;

and one man in his time plays many parts…”

 (*As You Like It* Act II, Scene 7)

Shakespeare's creativity is devided into 3 periods. Today we want to represent you the most famous tragedies. “Hamlet” is a great tragedy. It is the story of a man who loved good and hated evil who loved truth and hated lies. Trifonov Matvey is as Hamlet.

(учащийся 6А Трифонов Матвей в роли Гамлета разыгрывает монолог)

**Hamlet's monologue**

To be or not to be? That is the question –

Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer

The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,

Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,

And, by opposing, end them? To die, to sleep –

No more – and by a sleep to say we end

The heartache and the thousand natural shocks

That flesh is heir to – 'tis a consummation

Devoutly to be wished! To die, to sleep.

To sleep, perchance to dream – ay, there's the rub,

For in that sleep of death what dreams may come

When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,

Must give us pause. There's the respect

That makes calamity of so long life.

The question is: is it better to be alive or dead?

Монолог Гамлета

Быть или не быть,

Вот в чем вопрос!

Что благороднее: сносить ли гром и стрелы

Враждующей судьбы или восстать

На море бед и кончить их борьбою?

Окончить жизнь – уснуть,

Не более! И знать, что этот сон

Окончит грусть и тысячи ударов, –

Удел живых. Такой конец достоин

Желаний жарких. Умереть? Уснуть?

Но если сон виденья посетят?

Что за мечты на мертвый сон слетят,

Когда стряхнем мы суету земную?

Вот что дальнейший заграждает путь!

Вот отчего беда так долговечна!

Кто снес бы бич и посмеянье века,

Бессилье прав, тиранов притесненье,

Обиды гордого, забытую любовь,

Презренных душ презрение к заслугам,

Когда бы мог нас подарить покоем

Один удар? Кто нес бы бремя жизни,

Кто гнулся бы под тяжестью трудов?

Да, только страх чего-то после смерти –

Страна безвестная, откуда путник

Не возвращался к нам, - смущает волю,

И мы скорей снесем земное горе,

Чем убежим к безвестности за гробом.

Teacher1: Love took place in every Shakespeare's tragedy. Have a look at our Othello and Desdemona!

(ученики 6Б класса Палеева Дарья и Эприкян Давид разыгрывают отрывок пьесы «Отелло»)

**Диалог между Отелло и Дездемоной**

D: Who's there? Othello?

О: Yes, Desdemona.

D: Will you come to bed, my lord?

O: Have you prayed tonight, Desdemona?

D: Yes, my lord. Alack, my lord, what may you mean by that?

O: Think of your sins.

D: They are loves I bear to you. But what's the matter?

O: That handkerchief which I so loved and gave you, You gave to Casio.

D: No, by my love and sole. Send for the man and ask him.

O: Therefore confess you freely of your sin,

I wouldn't kill your unprepared spirit. I say, amen.

D: I never did offend you in my life; Never loved Casio, I never gave him token.

O: By heaven, I saw my handkerchief in his hand. О perjured woman! You broke my heart.

D: He found it then. I never gave it him. Send for him here. Let him confess a truth.

O: He had confessed. And he is dead.

D: Alas, he is betrayed and I undone.

O: Down, strumpet, being done, there is no pause.

D: But banish me , my lord, but kill me not! Kill me tomorrow: let me live tonight!

O: It is too late...

D: But while I say one prayer!

O: Lord, Lord, Lord!

Teacher2: Please, listen to the song and try to guest to what tragedy it belongs.

«Romeo & Juliet» is the most popular tragedy.

(Учащиеся 6А класса Геворкян Ануш и Баладурин Роман читают отрывок из трагедии «Ромео и Джульетта»)

**Сцена знакомства Ромео и Джульетты под балконом.**

Romeo: What light through yonder window breaks?

It is the east… …and Juliet is the sun

Arise fair Sun and kill the envious Moon,… who is already sick and pale with grief… that though her maid, art far more fair than she. Be not her maid, since she is envious. Her festal livery is but sick and green, and none

But fools do wear it. Oh, cast it off!

It is my lady! It is my love! O that she knew she were.

Juliet: Ay me.

Romeo: She speaks. Speak again, bright angel.

Juliet: Romeo. O Romeo. Wherefore art thou Romeo. Deny thy father and refuse thy name. Or, if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love, and I’ll no longer be a Capulet.

Romeo: Shall I hear more,… or shall I speak at this?

Juliet: Tis but thy name that is my enemy. Though art thyself, though not a Montague. What’s Montague? It is not hand… nor foot, … nor arm … nor face…

Nor any other part belonging to a man. O be some other name! What’s in a name? That which we call a rose by any other word would smell as sweet. So Romeo would, were he not Romeo called, … retain that dear perfection which he owes without that title. Romeo, doff thy name … and for thy name, which is no part of thee, take all myself.

Romeo: I take thee at any word.

Teacher1: William Shakespeare was not only a great playwright; he was a great poet too. If you read the biography of Shakespeare well I think you have learnt something about his sonnets.

Now let us listen to one of his sonnets .It is sonnet 8. Zavyalova Lina is going to read the sonnet in the original to the music.

\*\*\*

Music to hear, why hear'st thou music sadly?
Sweets with sweets war not, joy delights in joy.
Why lovest thou that which thou receivest not gladly,
Or else receivest with pleasure thine annoy?

If the true concord of well-tuned sounds,
By unions married, do offend thine ear,
They do but sweetly chide thee, who confounds
In singleness the parts that thou shouldst bear.

Mark how one string, sweet husband to another,
Strikes each in each by mutual ordering,
Resembling sire and child and happy mother
Who all in one, one pleasing note do sing:

Whose speechless song, being many, seeming one,
Sings this to thee: "thou single wilt prove none."

Ты - музыка, но звукам музыкальным
Ты внемлешь с непонятною тоской.
Зачем же любишь то, что так печально,
Встречаешь муку радостью такой?

Где тайная причина этой муки?
Не потому ли грустью ты объят,
Что стройно согласованные звуки
Упреком одиночеству звучат?

Прислушайся, как дружественно струны
Вступают в строй и голос подают, -
Как будто мать, отец и отрок юный
В счастливом единении поют.

Нам говорит согласье струн в концерте,
Что одинокий путь подобен смерти.

Перевод С. Маршака

Teacher2: THOUGH WRITTEN MORE THAN 450 YEARS AGO, HIS PLAYS CONTINUE TO BE READ AND PERFORMED. Shakespeare is famous for his quotes. Match the quotes and their translations.

1.To be or not to be, that is the question.

2.The beginning at the end.

3.The whirling of time.

4.Life is not all cakes and all.

5.All is well that end well.

6.Brevity is the soul of wit.

7.Much Ado about nothing.

1.Быть или не быть вот в чем вопрос.

2.Начало конца.

3.Превратности судьбы.

4.Жизнь прожить не поле перейти.

5.Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается.

6.Краткость сестра таланта.

7.Много шума из ничего.

Teacher1: Our lesson is over. I thank you for your good work and help. I hope that our lesson will be the starting point in your learning and reading Shakespeare’s works. Thank you once more. Good bye.