

Конспект урока в 8 классе

Тема урока: «Михаил Васильевич Ломоносов»

Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov

УМК: Афанасьева О.В., Михеева И.В. и др. «Английский язык», серия «Rainbow English», 8 класс

Тип урока: Урок комплексного применения знаний и умений (урок закрепления)

Методическая цель урока: обобщение основных этапов жизни и научной деятельности М.В. Ломоносова, русского ученого, на английском языке

Планируемые результаты:

Личностные: формирование таких базовых ценностей российского образования, как наука (ценность знания), уважение к труду; формирование патриотизма, любви к Родине на примере жизни М.В. Ломоносова; воспитание чувства гордости и уважения к личности ученого и стране; устойчивой мотивации к изучению английского языка; формирование готовности и способности обучающихся к саморазвитию и самообразованию на основе мотивации к обучению и познанию; формирование коммуникативной компетенции.

Метапредметные: познавательные: формирование навыков поиска, анализа, обобщения и выделения необходимой информации из текста, формирование умений синтезировать полученную информацию для аргументированного ответа; коммуникативные: развитие навыка четко и ясно выражать свои мысли, слушать других; строить речевые высказывания в соответствии с задачами коммуникации; регулятивные: развитие умений выполнять учебные действия, планировать алгоритм ответа.

Предметные: умение использовать в устной речи изученные лексические единицы в пределах тематики «Биография», Наука» в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей; строить осознанное и связное диалогическое, монологическое высказывание с опорой на текст; соблюдать нормы произношения.

Оборудование:

наглядные материалы (портрет М.В. Ломоносова, PowerPoint-презентация);
технические средства обучения и оборудование (компьютер и проектор);
раздаточные дидактические материалы (карточки для работы в парах).

Ход урока

Организационный момент.

Good morning!
How are you ?
I'm glad to see you!
Sit down, please!
Who is absent today?

Фонетическая зарядка.

Let's revise some words. Translate the words from Russian into English, please.

История, искусство, география, оптика, физика, химия (History, art, geography, optics, physics, chemistry)

Целеполагание.

What person is connected with all these fields of science? Who will we talk about today?

(Ps: Mikhail Lomonosov).

You are right. We'll talk about Mikhail Lomonosov

What was he famous for? -

(Ps: He was a great Russian scientist and [writer](#), who made important contributions to [literature](#), [education](#), and [science](#). His name is well known throughout Russia.)

Our English lesson is devoted to M.V. Lomonosov. We'll sum up the information you know about this genius, we'll touch upon different spheres of Lomonosov's life. Your task is to show your knowledge of Lomonosov's biography and his work as a scientist.

Актуализация знаний

Teacher: Now we will work with the text about this great scientist. First of all, let's find out how you understood the text that you had read at home. For it let's answer the question What were Lomonosov's professions?

Ps: He was an artist, a poet, a historian.

Ps: He was also a physicist, a chemist and an astronomer.

Teacher: That's right. He was a great person, a great scientist.

Teacher: In the text there are some words you may not know. These words are marked. What are they?

(Ps: atmosphere, transporting, business, caravan, Academy, progress, course, philosophy, professor)

Teacher: Did you understand their meanings?

(Ps: атмосфера, перевозка, дело, занятие, караван, академия, прогресс, курс, философия, профессор)

What helped you to understand them (Ps: a) the way the words look and sound, b) the context in which they are used, c) both)?

Teacher: Try to complete the sentences after the text, please

1) Lomonosov was not interested in

a) astronomy

b) biology

c) literature

2) Lomonosov's father

- a) sold goods
- b) bought goods
- c) delivered goods

3) Young Lomonosov left home for Moscow because

- a) he didn't have enough books to read
- b) he wanted to see the world
- c) he wanted to receive a good education

4) Lomonosov was able to get a university education because

- a) the Russian government paid for his studies
- b) the German government paid for his university course
- c) he worked very hard and paid for himself

5) St Petersburg University was founded

- a) before Moscow University
- b) after Moscow University
- c) at the same time as Moscow University

Первичное закрепление (в знакомой ситуации)

Teacher: I think you know much about Lomonosov's life and work. Look at the statements and say you agree or disagree with them.

- Lomonosov was the son of a nobleman.

Ps: I disagree with this statement. Lomonosov was the son of a fisherman.

- Lomonosov was always a brilliant student.

Ps: I agree with this statement.

- He was sent to Marburg University in Germany to study astronomy.

Ps: I disagree with this statement. He was sent to Marburg University in Germany to study physics.

- He founded a university in St. Petersburg.

Ps: I disagree with this statement. He founded a university in Moscow.

- The first Russian grammar was written by Lomonosov as well.

Ps: I agree with this statement.

- Among his discoveries was the atmosphere of Mars.

Ps: I disagree with this statement. Among his discoveries was the atmosphere of Venus.

Первичное закрепление (в измененной ситуации)

Teacher: Match the English sentences with their Russian equivalent

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Eventually the scientist managed to found a university. | 1..В его семье не было дворян. |
| 2. His name was memorialized in many famous place names. | 2.Его идеи опередили науку того времени. |
| 3. Nobody in his family was a nobleman. | 3.В конце концов, ученому удалось основать университет. |
| 4. The boy wanted to conceal his poor background. | 4.Его имя было увековечено во многих названиях известных мест. |
| 5. His ideas forestalled the science of that time. | 5.Мальчик хотел скрыть своё бедное происхождение. |

The keys:

1. c; 2. d; 3. a; 4. e; 5. b.

Teacher: I want you to work **in pairs** and **answer the questions to the text.**

1. When and where was Lomonosov born?
2. He was always eager to study, wasn't he?
3. How did Lomonosov manage to enter the Academy in Moscow?
4. Why was he given an opportunity to go to Saint Petersburg University?
5. Why did he decide to return to St.Petersburg?
6. At what age did Lomonosov die?
7. Was Lomonosov a great patriot who loved his Motherland and wanted to make it a prosperous country?

Teacher: Your time is over. Now let's check up your variants. One of you reads the question, another gives the answer.

Творческое применение знаний

Teacher: Imagine you are doing a project about Lomonosov and searching information about him in the text (ex.3A, p.69, Students Book). Choose one statement and prove it (Give 3—5 good reasons why we remember and respect Mikhail Lomonosov)(Обучающиеся работают с текстом, ищут доказательства данных утверждений, готовят мини доклад).

1. Mikhail Lomonosov had wide interests.
2. He was largely a self-made man.
3. He was a gifted student and a fast learner.
4. He helped to develop both sciences and arts.
5. Lomonosov's contribution to education is priceless.
6. He helped to develop both sciences and arts.

Teacher: Now let's check up your answers.

Ps: пересказ

1. Mikhail Lomonosov had wide interests. He made a great contribution in literature, education and science. His interests lay in chemistry, physics, optics, geography, history and art. He knew German well. Lomonosov was interested in philosophy.

2. He was largely a self-made man. Lomonosov spend as much time as he could with books among which there was a grammar book and book of arithmetic. He quickly learned German himself.

3. He was a gifted student and a fast learner. Lomonosov made a rapid progress as a student. He completed a 12-year study course in only 5 years and graduated from the Academy with brilliant results. As the best student he was given an opportunity to go to Saint Petersburg University and later to the University of Marburg in Germany.

4. He helped to develop both sciences and arts. Lomonosov developed a number of important theories and made some brilliant discoveries, wrote poetry some of which is remembered nowadays. His poetry helped to develop the modern Russian language.

5. Lomonosov's contribution to education is priceless.

At home he became a member of the Academy, and soon was made **professor** [prs'fesa] of chemistry. Wishing to improve education in Russia he and Count Ivan Shuvalov founded Moscow University.

6. He helped to develop both sciences and arts.

Lomonosov quickly learned German and developed an interest in German literature and **philosophy**. He seriously studied chemistry and began writing poetry.

Lomonosov developed a number of important theories and made some brilliant discoveries, wrote poetry some of which is remembered till nowadays.

Рефлексия (подведение итогов урока).

Teacher: Lomonosov also was a poet and is known as a creator of wonderful odes.

Now I want you to express your opinion on M.V. Lomonosov and write a cinquain. Work in groups. Remember the rules of its writing and create your work.

(Обучающиеся выполняют задание в группах и затем демонстрируют свои работы на Листах А4)

Ps:

Lomonosov

hardworking, creative
studying, exploring, inventing
the first Russian academician
innovator

Lomonosov
hardworking, curious
predicting, developing, inventing
contributed much to science
genius

Lomonosov
Clever, Curious
Helping, Discovering, Learning
The greatest innovator of Russia
Scientist

Информация о домашнем задании.

Your home task for the next lesson is ex. 3B, p. 71 – give 3-5 good reasons why we remember and respect Mikhail Lomonosov (be ready to retell the text)

Окончание урока

Your marks for today are...

Our lesson is over.

Good-bye, children.

What are these historical dates remarkable for?

1711- was born

1730 –he left the village and joined a caravan travelling to Moscow

1736 –he was given an opportunity to go to Marburg in Germany

1755 – Moscow University was found

1765 - died

Правила написания синквейна

первая строка - одно слово, обычно существительное, отражающее тему синквейна;

вторая строка - два слова, прилагательные, описывающие основную мысль;

третья строка - три слова, глаголы, описывающие действия в рамках темы;

четвёртая строка - фраза из нескольких (обычно четырёх) слов, показывающая отношение к теме; таким предложением может быть крылатое выражение, цитата, пословица или составленная самим учащимся фраза в контексте с темой.

пятая строка - слово-резюме или словосочетание, связанное с первым, отражающее сущность темы, которое дает новую интерпретацию темы, выражает личное отношение пишущего к теме.

Урок английского языка в 8-м классе "Наука. Великие ученые. Ломоносов М.В."

- [Науменко Татьяна Владимировна](#)

Разделы: [Иностранные языки](#)

I. Речевая разминка. Организационный момент

(Сообщение целей урока):

Время: 3 минуты.

Teacher: Hello, boys and girls!

- Hello, teacher!

Teacher: Sit down, please! Ira, how are you today?

- Thank you, I am fine. And you?

Teacher: I am OK, thanks. Andrew, how do you feel today?

- I feel good, thanks.

Teacher: Julia, tell me, please, who is absent today.

- Nobody is absent today.

Teacher: That's good! Today we continue studying the biographies of great scientists, and our lesson is devoted to M.V. Lomonosov. But first, listen to me, I'll tell you what we are going to do today:

- We are going to speak and read about M.V. Lomonosov today;

- We are going to listen to the teacher and to each other today;

- We are going to write down our homework today. Is it clear what we are going to do today?

- Yes, it is.

Teacher: If it is clear so tell me, please, what we are going to do today.

(“Fit-back” – дети показывают учителю, что они поняли, чем они будут заниматься на уроке, повторяя установки учителя).

II. Работа с текстом

1. Проверка понимания прочитанного:

Время: 1,5 минуты.

Teacher: Now we will work with the text about this great scientist. First of all, let's find out how you understood the text that you had read at home. For it let's answer the question before the text: What were Lomonosov's professions?

- He was an artist, a poet, a historian.

- He was also a physicist, a chemist and an astronomer.

- That's right. He was a great person, a great scientist.

2. Отработка произношения новых слов в устной речи

Teacher: Now let's work with the new words. First I'll read them out for you. Listen to me and be attentive (учитель даёт правильный образец прочтения новых слов):

To conceal – скрывать, утаивать

A nobleman – дворянин, аристократ

To be appointed to – быть назначенным на (должность)

To found – основать

To enrich – обогащать

To forestall - опережать

Eventually – в конце концов, в конечном итоге

To be memorialized – увековечить память

Teacher: Now listen to me and repeat after me (дети хором повторяют за учителем слова).

Время: 2,5 минуты.

Teacher: Now listen to Andrew and repeat after him. Andrew, read the words, please!

Teacher: Sasha, read the words one more time.

Teacher: Very good. Now find in the text sentences with these words, read them out and translate the sentences into Russian. I give you **1 minute** to prepare.

(В это время учитель даёт индивидуальное задание с этими же словами на карточке слабоуспевающему ученику):

Match the english sentences with their russian equivalent

- | | |
|--|---|
| 7. Eventually the scientist managed to found a university. | 1. В его семье не было |
| 8. His name was memorialized in many famous place names. | 2. Его идеи опередили науку того времени. |
| 9. Nobody in his family was a nobleman. | 3. В конце концов, ученому основать университет. |
| 10. The boy wanted to conceal his poor background. | 4. Его имя было увековечено во многих названиях известных мест. |
| 11. His ideas forestall the science of that time. | 5. Мальчик хотел скрыть своё происхождение. |

The keys:

1. c; 2. d; 3. a; 4. e; 5. b.

Время: 4 минуты.

Teacher: Now it's time to check up your variants:

1. Lomonosov wanted to have an education , so he chose to conceal his poor background. – Ломоносов хотел иметь образование, поэтому он решил утаить своё бедное (простое) происхождение.

2. He pretended that he was the son of a nobleman to enter the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy in Moscow. – Он притворился, что он – сын дворянина для того, чтобы поступить в Академию в Москве.
3. In 1742, he was appointed to a physics position at the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. – В 1742 он был назначен на должность преподавателя физики в Академии Наук в Санкт-Петербурге.
4. M. Lomonosov founded the first chemical laboratory in 1748. – М. Ломоносов основал первую лабораторию в 1748.
5. His discoveries enriched many branches of knowledge. – Его открытия обогатили многие отрасли науки (знаний).
6. Lomonosov's ideas forestalled the science of that time. – Идеи Ломоносова опередили науку того времени.
7. He eventually succeeded in founding what is now Moscow State University in 1755. – В конце концов, ему удалось основать в 1755 то, что сейчас является МГУ.
8. Lomonosov is memorialized in many place names - Arctic submarine ridge (водораздел), Atlantic current (течение). – Имя Ломоносова увековечено во многих названиях мест – Арктический водораздел, Атлантическое течение.

3. Беседа по содержанию текста

Teacher: Now let's do the next task. The task is to agree or to disagree with the statements. First, open your exercise-books and do this task in writing. Put only a "+" if the statement is right and a "-" if the statement is wrong. You should work individually. I give you **2 minutes** for this task.

III. Agree or disagree with the statements

1. Lomonosov was the son of a nobleman.
2. Lomonosov was always a brilliant student.
3. He was appointed to a physics position in 1743.
4. He founded a university in St. Petersburg.
5. The first Russian grammar was written by Lomonosov as well.
6. Lomonosov got only 1 medal from the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Teacher: Your time is over. Now listen to me and check up your variants.

(Учитель называет правильные ответы)

1. -
2. +
3. -
4. -
5. +
6. -

Teacher: Were all of them right?

- Yes, they were.

Teacher: Very good. Now look at the task again. Work in pairs and correct the wrong statements. I give you **3 minutes** for this task.

- Your time is over. Now let's check up your variants. One of you reads the statement, another gives the right variant.

Время: 2 минуты.

The keys to this exercise:

1. It's wrong. Lomonosov was the son of a fisherman.
3. It's wrong. He was appointed to a physics position in 1742.
4. It's wrong. He tried, but failed to found a university in St. Petersburg.
6. It's wrong. Lomonosov got 2 medals from the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Teacher: Your next task is to answer the questions to the text. Again work in pairs. I give you **4 minutes** for this task:

IV. Answer the questions to the text. Work in pairs

8. When and where was Lomonosov born?
9. He was always eager to study, wasn't he?
10. How did Lomonosov manage to enter the Academy in Moscow?
11. When did he become the first Russian professor of chemistry in the Academy in Moscow?
12. Who was also made a member of the Swedish Academy of Science in 1760?
13. At what age did Lomonosov die?
14. Was Lomonosov a great patriot who loved his Motherland and wanted to make it a prosperous country?

Teacher: Your time is over. Now let's check up your variants. One of you reads the question, another gives the answer.

Время: 3 минуты.

The keys to this exercise:

1. Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov was born on the 19th of November in 1711 near Kholmogory in the Far North in Russia (Archangelskaya region).
2. Yes, he was always eager to study.
3. He chose to conceal his poor background. He pretended that he was a son of a nobleman to enter the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy in Moscow.
4. Lomonosov became the first Russian professor of chemistry at the Academy in 1745.
5. He died at the age of 54.
6. Yes, he was a great patriot deeply loving his Motherland who had a great desire to make it a prosperous country.

Teacher: I think you are tired. It's time to relax a little bit. Sit comfortably. Close your eyes. (Включается тихая спокойная музыка для расслабления)

Время: 1 минута.

4. Подготовка к пересказу текста

Teacher: Let's come back to our text again. Your next task is to arrange the sentences in a logical order. It was your home task. I give you **1 minute** to compare your variants in pairs:

Work in pairs. Arrange the sentences in a logical order:

1. At the age of 19 the young man left his house and went on foot to Moscow to get education at the Academy.
2. In 1755, he managed to found what now Moscow State University is.
3. His discoveries and ideas enriched many branches of knowledge, forestalled the science of that time.
4. Lomonosov was a member of many Academies and got medals from them.
5. He was the son of a fisherman, and he often worked with his father.
6. He was a great patriot who loved his Motherland and wanted to make it a prosperous country.
7. In 1765, Lomonosov caught a cold and died at the age of 54.
8. As he proved to be a brilliant student, so in 1735, he was sent to the Gymnasium of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg.
9. Lomonosov also wrote poetry, and the first Russian grammar was written by him as well.
10. Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov was born on the 19th of November in 1711 near Kholmogory in Archangelskaya region.

Teacher: Your time is over. Let's check up your variants. Zhenya, read your variant, please!

- Now listen to me, I will name the right order of the numbers. Compare your variants with mine. Were you right?

Keys to the task "Arrange the sentences in a logical order":

1. Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov was born on the 19th of November in 1711 near Kholmogory in Archangelskaya region (10).
2. He was the son of a fisherman, and he often worked with his father (5).
3. At the age of 19 the young man left his house and went on foot to Moscow to get education at the Academy(1).
4. As he proved to be a brilliant student, so in 1735, he was sent to the Gymnasium of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg (8).
5. His discoveries and ideas enriched many branches of knowledge, forestalled the science of that time (3).
6. Lomonosov also wrote poetry, and the first Russian grammar was written by him as well (9).
7. In 1755, he managed to found what now Moscow State University is.
8. Lomonosov was a member of many Academies and got medals from them (4).
9. In 1765, Lomonosov caught a cold and died at the age of 54 (7).
10. He was a great patriot who loved his Motherland and wanted to make it a prosperous country (6).

- Yes, we were right.

5. Пересказ текста в группах

Teacher: Your last task for today is to retell the text in small groups. 3 groups will consist of 3 pupils and 1 group will consist of 4 students. Please, use these sentences (ex.VI) as a plan for your retelling.

I give you **6-8 minutes** to do this task. Be sure that everyone will speak.

Teacher: Your time is over. Let's check up your retelling.

Время: 6 минут.

6. Подведение итогов урока. Домашнее задание

Teacher: Everything is just perfect. Our lesson is almost over. Open your record-books and, be ready to write down your homework. It is on the screen. So your homework is to prepare a good retelling of the text and to learn the new words before the text. Next time I'll check up how you know them: some of you will do a test; others will solve a crossword.

Время: 2 минуты.

Teacher: The marks for your work at the lesson: (Не забудьте назвать 2 оценки ученику, выполнявшему индивидуальное задание). Now let's remember what we have done today: (ученики, используя Present Perfect, повторяют те установки учителя, которые были озвучены в начале урока):

- We have spoken about M.V. Lomonosov today;
- We have read about M.V. Lomonosov today;
- We have listened to the teacher and to each other today;
- We have written down our homework today.

Время: 1 минута.

Teacher: Thank you for your work today. Good-bye!

