

THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

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Мастер – класс: Дистанционный урок, посвященный 70-летию победы в Великой Отечественной войне.

Цель урока:

Воспитание чувства патриотизма у обучающихся на уроках английского языка, развитие коммуникативных навыков говорения и развитие критического мышления через проблемное изложение материала.

The problem of moral and Patriotic education in the modern world is challenging and complex. Patriotism – high human feelings, it is multifaceted in its content: it and love to the family and loved ones and to a small home, and pride for his people. One of the manifestations of love of country and devotion to her, the adult is the willingness to stand up in its defense. In our school many years are traditionally military – Patriotic activities, meeting with veterans, thematic concerts, collect and organize letters, photos from the family archives, interviewing veterans, poseses places of military glory tours. His study of major military battles, the most significant events of the great Patriotic war 1941-1945, tried to attract the attention of students, to inform about important stages of the war involving our grandfathers. Earlier in the school were interviewed, studied places of battles of our forefathers. Try to instill through such performances of Patriotic feelings.

Patriotic education is one of the most difficult areas in the school education for a number of reasons: features of school age, perfectionism adolescents, the multidimensional nature of the concept of «patriotism» in the modern world, the lack of the concept, theoretical and methodological developments (a characteristic feature of many studies is to appeal to only certain aspects of the problem).

Задачи урока:

To show the children what the price was achieved Victory, how difficult were the steps to her. To acquaint children with the main events and anniversaries in the history of the country during the great Patriotic war.

To acquaint children with the way our grandfathers fought in the great Patriotic War and worked in the rear, bringing the Victory.

To foster respect for the veterans of the great Patriotic war.

To foster patriotism and high moral qualities in the students the desire to protect the Homeland and protect the peace.

To spend a holiday dedicated to the Victory Day inviting veterans, relatives of the children.

Обучающие:

Развитие монологического и диалогического высказывания по теме. Формирование умения поддерживать беседу, выражать свое мнение.

Развивающие:

Развитие умения работать с дополнительной литературой, реализовывать межпредметные связи: история и иностранный язык.

Воспитательные:

Воспитание у школьников чувства патриотизма и гордости за героизм и самоотверженность народа во имя спасения Родины, уважения к советским солдатам.

Учебная деятельность детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья формируется по тем же законам, что и у обычных детей, и осуществляется на протяжении всего обучения ребенка в школе. Организация обучения в школе для детей с ОВЗ и детей-инвалидов с сохранным интеллектом предусматривает развитие личности учащихся с учётом индивидуальных способностей их умственного и физического развития.

Дистанционное обучение для больных детей и детей-инвалидов необходимо в силу особенностей развития российской системы образования. Ведь эти дети вынуждены уже в начале своего жизненного пути сталкиваться с множеством трудностей. Причём огромное количество этих трудностей – чисто бытового характера. Социализация у данных детей затруднена.

Совершенно очевидно, что обучение посредством компьютера снимает весьма актуальную для детей-инвалидов проблему получения образования.

Тип урока:

Комбинированный урок

Используемое оборудование:

Компьютер, вэб – камера, программа Skype.

Используемые ЦОР:

Презентация.

Краткое описание:

Данная разработка урока рассчитана на обучающихся старших классов. Может быть использована для проведения урока или внеклассного мероприятия. Проблема патриотического воспитания всегда была

и остается актуальной. Данная разработка предлагает решить проблему патриотического воспитания на занятиях английского языка. В ходе урока обучающиеся должны познакомиться с информацией о Блокаде Ленинграда на английском языке и уметь рассказать и высказать своё мнение на тему Великой Отечественной войны.

In 2015, the country is celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Victory in the great Patriotic

War. War from the first months became truly popular. Immortal labor and the feat of the Soviet people. The war will go down in history as the greatest Patriotic enthusiasm of millions of people of different ages and different nationalities, men, women and even children. Military and labor feats of our fathers and grandfathers great example of patriotism and citizenship for the young generation.

Ход урока: 90 минут

Этап урока	Речь учителя	Действия учеников	Формы работы, дополнительные материалы
1	2	3	4
1) Организационный момент.			
Приветствие (2 мин)	Good-morning to everybody. Nice to see you and our guests.	Good morning, dear teacher! Nice to see you too!	Презентация к уроку выводится на экран.
Презентация темы и цели урока. (2 мин)	The topic of our lesson is « The 900-day Siege of Leningrad ».	Pupils listen to the teacher attentively.	Слайд № 1 презентации
Associations with the word 'World War II'. (5 мин)	I have many associations with the word World War II. For example: -it was 4 o'clock; -early morning on June 22nd, 1941; -the USSR; - «Russia is large, but we cannot retreat, behind us is Moscow». When you hear the words World War II, which associations do you have?	P1: The 9 th of May 1945, Adolf Hitler. P2: A great salute in Moscow, the Red Army. P3: The 900-day Siege of Leningrad, the famous «Road of Life».	Групповая форма работы. Слайд № 2 презентации
Актуализация знаний по теме «The 900-day Siege of Leningrad». (5-7 мин)	From the first weeks of the war the Germans tried to capture Leningrad. They surrounded Leningrad. They had bombed out schools, hospitals, building and houses, food stuff stores. The siege of Leningrad lasted 900 days.	Pupils listen to the teacher attentively.	Слайды № 3-4 презентации
2) Основная часть			
Чтение текста с привлечением детальной информации. (10-12 мин)	Now my dear let's read the text about the 900-day Siege of Leningrad. Read it very attentively. Pay attention on details in the text!	Pupils read the text: P1: This was undoubtedly the most tragic period in the history of the city... P2: In January 1942 in the depths of an unusually cold winter... P3: ...people were evacuated from the city across Lake Ladoga via the famous « Road of Life » (« <i>Doroga Zhizni</i> ») – the only route that connected the besieged city with the mainland...	Групповая форма работы. Слайды № 5-8 презентации

Продолжение таблицы			
1	2	3	4
Выполнение текстовых заданий с использованием новой лексики. (6 мин)	Please turn on the page. You see different tasks. Let's do the first task together! Choose the best translation for the words: to outflank to encircle-... hardships – ... to evacuate -... to ferry- ... to besiege- ... a bombardment- ... to attack- to surrender-...	P1: to outflank-охватывать с фланга; to encircle-окружать. P2: to ferry-перевозить; to besiege-осаждать; to attack- атаковать. P3: trucks-грузовики; Hardships – лишения; to surrender – капитулировать.	Групповая форма работы.
Answer the questions. (7 мин)	Please answer my questions! -Does the Siege of Leningrad play an important role for all people? -When did the Siege of Leningrad begin? -When did the Germans encircle Leningrad? - Describe the hardships during the siege. -What is the «Road of Life»?	P1: This was undoubtedly the most tragic period in the history of the city, a period full of suffering and heroism. For all people it is an important part of the country's heritage. P2: The Red Army was outflanked and on September 8 1941 the Germans had fully encircled Leningrad and the siege began. P3: The Germans encircled Leningrad on September 8 1941. P4: It was an unusually cold winter, the city's food rations reached an all time low of only 125 grams of bread per person per day. People died in Leningrad of cold and starvation. P5: Many people were evacuated from the city across Lake Ladoga via the famous «Road of Life». It was the route that connected the besieged city with the mainland.	Групповая форма работы.
Просмотр слайдов презентации. (7 мин)	Please look at the board! There are slides of the presentation with interesting information about Tanya Savicheva – a child diarist who endured the Siege of Leningrad during World War II.	Pupils listen to the teacher very attentively and look at the board where they can see the presentation for the lesson.	Групповая форма работы. Слайды № 9-10 презентации
Выполнение лексико-грамматических заданий (10-12 мин)	Please take a sheet of paper, sign it and try to do exercises № 3-6 and a grammar exercise № 5 which consists of grammar rules we've already learnt and new words from the text – put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.	Pupils start to do exercises themselves and hand in the papers to the teacher.	Индивидуальная форма работы. Самостоятельное выполнение упражнений после текста на закрепление новой лексики и повторение пройденного материала.

Окончание таблицы			
1	2	3	4
3) Заключительная часть			
Обобщение знаний по теме «The 900-day Siege of Leningrad». (7 мин)	You've learned a lot of new things today. What can you say about the Siege of Leningrad?	P1: «The Siege of Leningrad, also known as The Leningrad Blockade was an unsuccessful military operation by the Axis (Nazi) powers to capture Leningrad (now Saint Petersburg) during World War II. P2: The siege lasted from September 9, 1941, to January 27, 1944, when a narrow land corridor to the city was established by the Soviets. P3: During nine hundred days a few million people city of Leningrad suffered from cold and hunger, being deprived of almost all supplies of food and fuel. P4: The Siege of Leningrad was one of the longest and most destructive sieges of major cities in modern history and it was the second most costly.	Групповая форма работы. Слайд № 11 презентации
Высказывание своего мнения по теме «The 900-day Siege of Leningrad». (10-12 мин)	You are given the cards with several questions. I am interested in your opinion my dear! Please answer the questions and fill the cards.	Pupils start to fill the cards and then hand in the cards to the teacher.	Cards with problem questions.
Итоги урока			
Рефлексия: (5 мин)	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. What can we do for veterans? What do you think?	P1: Our country does not forget about veterans and every year we can watch the parade in the center of the Moscow to the honour of the perished solders. P2: It is a great pleasure for veterans that they are remembered and beloved. This kind of the praise is the best for them. P3: The fighters for independence will be remembered forever and for always.	Групповая форма работы. Слайды № 12-13 презентации
Оценки за урок: (2 мин)	Thank you my dear for the lesson!	P1, P2, P3...: Thank you dear teacher for the interesting lesson! We've learned a lot of new things today.	Слайд № 14 презентации
Домашнее задание: (5 мин)	Please make your own presentations and write an essay about for the topic the 900-day Siege of Leningrad.	Pupils write a task.	

Приложение

1. Read the text

The 900-day Siege of Leningrad

This was undoubtedly the most tragic period in the history of the city, a period full of suffering and heroism. For everyone who lives in St. Petersburg the *Blokada* (the Siege) of Leningrad is an important part of the city's heritage and a painful memory for the population's older generations.

Less than two and a half months after the Soviet Union was attacked by Nazi Germany, German troops were already approaching Leningrad. The Red Army was outflanked and on September 8 1941 the Germans had fully encircled Leningrad and the siege began. **The siege lasted for a total of 900 days, from September 8 1941 until January 27 1944.** The city's almost 3 million civilians (including about 400,000 children) refused to surrender and endured rapidly increasing hardships in the encircled city. Food and fuel stocks were limited to a mere 1-2 month supply, public transport was not operational and by the winter of 1941-42 there was no heating, no water supply, almost no electricity and very little food. In January 1942 in the depths of an unusually cold winter, the city's food rations reached an all time low of only 125 grams (**about 1/4 of a pound**) of bread per person per day. In just two months, January and February of 1942, 200,000 people died in Leningrad of cold and starvation. Despite these tragic losses and the inhuman conditions the several hundred thousand people were evacuated from the city across Lake Ladoga via the famous «**Road of Life**» («*Doroga Zhizni*») – the only route that connected the besieged city with the mainland. During the warm season people were ferried to the mainland, and in winter – carried by trucks that drove across the frozen lake under constant enemy bombardment.

In **January 1943** the Siege was broken and a year later, on **January 27 1944** it was fully lifted. At least 641,000 people had died in Leningrad during the Siege (some estimates put this figure closer to 800,000).

2. Choose the best translation for the words

To outflank	охватывать с фланга
To encircle	окружать
Hardships	муки, лишения, испытания
To evacuate	эвакуировать
To ferry	перевозить
To besiege	осаждать
German troops	немецкие войска
Trucks	грузовики
A bombardment	бомбардировка
To attack	атаковать
A painful memory	горькая память
To surrender	сдаться

3. Find the synonyms

to evacuate	to empty, to vacate
to attack	to assault
hardships	difficulty, obstacle
to encircle	to circumscribe
troops	groups, crews
to ferry	to carry, to transport
to outflank	to outwit, to overreach

4. True or false

– Less than two and a half months after the Soviet Union was attacked by Nazi Germany, German troops were already approaching Leningrad.

– The Red Army was outflanked and on September 8 1941 the Germans had fully encircled Leningrad and the siege began.

– Public transport was not operational during the siege.

– People were evacuated from the city across Lake Ladoga because it was dangerous

– The famous «Road of Life» was the route that connected the besieged city with the mainland. (+)

– In January 1943 the Siege was broken. (+)

5. Grammar exercise. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense

– Look! The famous Art Gallery is burning! A fireman is evacuating an old woman!

– She offered to ferry us across the river in her boat.

– The captain tried to outflank the main force.

– Because of the storm control system was not operational yesterday.

– The hijackers eventually surrendered to the police.

– He doesn't look well. The physician will increase the dosage from one to four pills tomorrow.

– The ship was lost on the reef.

6. Insert the right word

Stocks, attacks, tragic, starvation, bombardment, heroism, troops, inhuman

– Investing in energy stocks especially in alternative energy stocks, is one of the fads nowadays because of its popularity and the large potential that it has for the future.

– I believed him and it was my tragic mistake

– In the United States, State Police forces are often regionally divided into troops.

– What is heroism in general? Heroism is great courage and bravery.

– The September 11 attacks were a series of coordinated suicide attacks by al-Qaeda

– Starvation diets are called «crash» diets for a good reason!

– «Oh don't talk like that – it's inhuman!

– A bombardment is an attack by artillery fire directed against fortifications, troops or towns and buildings.

Cards:
 (Творческое задание для учеников. Не предусматривает наличие ответов)
 What are your thoughts about the questions
 – **Why did Leningrad withstand a siege?**
 – **Describe the hardships in the encircled city during the siege.**

Список литературы

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