

# Галерея моды и костюма. Интегрированный урок английского языка и обслуживающего труда в 6 классе

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**Тема:** Fashion Gallery. Галерея моды и костюма.

**Форма:** урок-экскурсия в галерею моды и костюма. Путешествие в мир тканей и современной одежды.

Цель: воспитание потребности в приобщении к мировой культуре через изучение традиций и особенностей национального костюма Беларуси и страны изучаемого языка; развитие коммуникативных навыков; формирование эстетического вкуса и культуры внешнего вида.

## **Оформление:**

1. Белорусские национальные костюмы и рушников.
2. Образцы хлопчатобумажных и льняных тканей.
4. Визитные карточки гидов-экскурсоводов.
5. Элемент шотландского костюма – килт. Модели современной одежды для подростков.
6. Аудиозаписи танцевальной и фоновой музыки.
7. Книга отзывов.
8. Плакат со стихотворением «Календарь одежды» (отрывные листы календаря).

При подготовке использованы материалы Н. В. Юхнель (Magic Tour English 5, Magic Tour English 6), D. В. Clemen (British and American Festivities), а также учебник по трудовому обучению для девочек (авторы В. Е. Шарапова, Л. М. Яворская, Н. И. Шульга.)

## **Plan**

1. Teachers' Foreword. Warming –up
2. Fashion Gallery
  - 2.1 Belarusian Hall
    - Linen(flax) and cotton clothes and fabrics
  - 2.2 British Hall (Scottish Corner)
    - Scottish national clothes- a kilt and its history
    - Woolen clothes
3. Relaxation Pause (including a piece of Scottish dance)
4. Fashion show in Hall III
  - A catwalk and demonstrating outfits of teens' clothes
5. A poem – quiz “A Calendar of Clothes” by Moira Andrew
6. Reflection (appreciating the guides' work and writing the visitors' impressions in the Guests' Book).

### **Ход урока**

#### **1. Teachers' Foreword. Организационный момент. Вступительное слово учителей**

##### **Учитель обслуживающего труда:**

Здравствуйте, ребята. Сегодня на уроке **английского языка и трудового обучения** побываем в уникальной галерее, где переплелись истории двух культур – белорусской и британской. В этой галерее представлена белорусская и британская одежда, национальный костюм Беларуси и традиционные элементы британского костюма. А еще мы совершим путешествие в мир тканей. Итак, в путешествие!

##### **Учитель английского языка:**

It takes all sorts to make the world - мир состоит из разных людей. Так говорит английская пословица. А сегодня мы бы добавили, что мир состоит и из разных культур, традиций и, конечно же, направлений моды, костюма, в особенности национального – народного костюма.

So, we can say it takes all kinds of fashion, culture and traditions to make the world go round.

Dear boys and girls, our guests! We are glad to see you in our unusual fashion gallery today. At our English lessons you have learnt new words on the topic "Clothes", read texts and dialogues, described people wearing different clothes and spoke about your favourite ones. I think, you really enjoyed this topic, didn't you? You know, different people wear different clothes, to say nothing about different nations, which used to wear different clothes. And both in Britain and Belarus people in all the times wanted to express their culture and traditions in their national costumes. Traditional textiles reflect the character of Belarusian people, their cultural links with other countries. Let's start our trip to the fashion and costume gallery, where our pupils will be guides and share their knowledge with visitors. Our gallery is unusual and our guests will have a chance to see it. You will not only see the national clothes of different countries but you will hear their national languages as well.

## **2.1 Развитие навыков говорения.**

**Ученик 1:** Hello, friends! We welcome you in our Unusual Gallery. Have you ever been to such a gallery? I'm sure you haven't. I doubt that there is a museum in the world where you can find a traditional Scottish costume and a national Belarusian dress under one roof. Of course, they differ in ornaments, colours just as these two countries do. Let's enter the first hall.

(звучит фоновая белорусская музыка)

**Ученик 2 (в белорусском костюме):** Прывітанне! Калі ласка, запрашаем вас у залу нацыянальнага беларускага адзення. Традыцыйны касцюм – сваеасаблівая візітная картка беларусаў. Як і мова, ён адлюстроўвае характар народа, яго лад і жыццё, гандлёвыя і культурныя сувязі з народамі іншых краін.

**Ученик 3 (в белорусской рубашке):** In our gallery you can see a traditional woman's dress and a white shirt for a man. Do you like it? Don't you think it suits me? It is usually white with beautiful red ornaments.

It was and still is made of flax (лен) and cotton (хлопок; бавоўна). As for women's dresses, they were decorated with cotton needle lace (кружевами; карункамі).

**Ученик 4:** Археологические раскопки доказывают, что еще на самых ранних стадиях развития люди умели выращивать волокна и перерабатывать их.

Первым освоенным волокном был лен. Еще за 5 тысяч лет до рождения Христа в долине реки Нил на территории современного Египта из льна изготавливали ткани. Жители найденного археологами на берегу Швейцарского озера древнего поселения, которое процветало в конце каменного века, умели прясть и ткать из льна.

При раскопках этого поселения в Швейцарии были обнаружены пряжи льняных волокон.

Судя по всему, для наших предков никакая рубаха не могла сравниться с льняной. И удивляться тут нечему. Зимой льняная ткань хорошо согревает, летом дает телу прохладу. Знатоки народной медицины утверждают, что льняная одежда охраняет человеческое здоровье.

Недаром величает лен старинная загадка: «Били меня, колотили, во все чины производили, на престол царем посадили».

Вы видите на нашем стенде одежду из льняных тканей – это белорусская национальная одежда, рушники. Все эти изделия изготовлены из льна.

**Ученик 5:** Валокны льну выпрацоўваюць з лубяной часткі сцябла аднагадовай травяністай расліны льну.

Лён на тэрыторыі нашай краіны вырошчваюць вельмі даўно. Вядома больш за сорок відаў ільну, але вырошчваюць толькі два з іх: лён-даўгунец і лён-кудраш.

Калі лён паспее, яго вырываюць з корнем. Ільносаломку мочаць, цярэбцяць, прасушваюць, мнуць, прачэсваюць. У выніку атрымліваюць ільняное валакно. У сцеблах ільну – 20-30% валакна. Яно моцнае, тонкае, мала расцягваецца, навобмацак халоднае.

З ільняной пражы атрымліваюць тканіны бытавога прызначэння. Шыюць пасцельную і сталовую бялізну, дзіцячыя і жаночыя сукенкі, мужчынскія сарочкі.

**Учитель обслуживающего труда:** А о каком еще волокне, изученном нами на уроках обслуживающего труда, вы можете рассказать?

**Ученик 6:** Еще одним важнейшим волокном, освоенным человеком, был хлопок. Первое подтверждение его производства относится к 1000 лет до н.э., о чем говорят

археологические раскопки поселения в Индии. Исследования показывают, что хлопок начали использовать в Египте за несколько тысяч лет до н.э. Купцы завозили хлопок из Индии на Ближний Восток, в Центральную Азию и затем в Китай и Европу.

Само слово “хлопок” происходит от арабского “коттон”. Одной из загадок развития человеческой цивилизации остается вопрос: каким образом человек научился выращивать хлопок, прясть его и ткать из него ткани в одно и то же время на разных континентах? Фактом остается то, что в Египте 2500 лет до н.э. умели делать ткани высочайшего качества, не уступающие современным. Египетские мумии того времени были обернуты в ткань плотностью 540 нитей на 1 дюйм. Лучшие современные английские ткани подобного типа имеют плотность 350 нитей на 1 дюйм.

**Ученик 7:** Сапраўды, да валокнаў расліннага паходжання адносіцца бавоўна. Бавоўна – гэта валокны, якія пакрываюць насенне аднагадовай расліны бавоўніку. Пры яго паспяванні плады (каробачкі) раскрываюцца, і з іх збіраюць так званую бавоўну-сырэц. Пры перапрацоўцы атрымліваюць бавоўну-валакно. Яе апрацоўваюць так: ачышчаюць ад лісця і галінак, ачышчаюць валокны ад пылу, прасуюць у кіпы і ўпакоўваюць іх. З бавоўны-валакна прадуць пражу, а з яе ткуць тканіны: сацін, батыст, трыкатаж. Бавоўну называюць “белым золатам”.

**Ученик 1:** To my mind, we should be proud of such smart costumes of Belarusian people. Of course, people don't wear them every day nowadays but they enjoy watching them as a piece of art.

**Ученик 4:** And I know that one item of the British clothes was popular in old times and is still quite fashionable.

**Ученик 3:** I'd like to know what clothes you mean.

**Ученик 4:** Let's go to the British Hall and see.

(звучит фонограмма с записью шотландской волынки)

## 2.2 Развитие навыков диалогической речи.

**Ученик 8:** We are glad to see visitors in our British Hall and in the Scottish Corner.

**Ученик 3:** Is it true that one item of the British clothes was fashionable hundreds of years ago and is still popular?

**Ученик 8:** It's absolutely true about a Scottish kilt. It is a visiting card of Scotland just as the bagpipe music which you can hear now.

**Ученик 9 (в килте):** Hello! I'm wearing a kilt. The kilt has been known for more than 400 years already. It was mainly used by soldiers of the Scottish army.

**Ученик 2:** Do you mean that men used to wear it?

**Ученик 9:** Yes, that's just what I mean. A man wore a kilt. As it was easy to move in it and to cover with it at night. The word Kilt comes from the Scottish word "kilt" and it means "to tuck up clothes round the body".

**Ученик 3:** Is a kilt still popular in Scotland?

**Ученик 8:** Yes, it is popular. But it is used as a part of a formal or wedding suit. Not as everyday clothes. Scouts wear kilts at parades.

You can also see kilts in Scotland during sports competitions or at music and dancing performances.

**Ученик 4:** I know it's called "шотландка" in Russian and is made of wool as there are a lot of sheep in the mountains of Scotland.

**Ученик 6:** Верно. Еще одним важнейшим волокном, которое освоил человек, была шерсть. Самая ранняя дата, связанная с овцеводством и производством шерсти, подтвержденная раскопками, соответствует 4000 лет до н.э. В долине Евфрата разводили овец. Пряли шерсть и ткали примитивные ткани. В древнем Вавилоне выделяли шерстяные ткани, а недалеко от Персидского залива археологи раскопали древнюю мозаику с изображением овец. Шерсть в древнеславянском хозяйстве была в основном овечья. Кроме нее использовали козью и собачью.

**Ученик 7:** Вядома, што да валокнаў жывёльнага паходжання адносіцца воўна. Воўна – гэта валасяное покрыва некаторых жывёл. Пачатковая апрацоўка воўны складаецца з наступных аперацый: стрыжка жывёлы, дэзінфекцыя, сартаванне, трапанне, прамыванне і высушванне, упакоўка ў кіпы, транспартаванне кіп на воўнапрадзільныя фабрыкі, дзе валакністую масу воўны перапрацоўваюць у пражу. Тканіны могуць быць чысташарсцянымі і паўшарсцянымі. Шарсцяныя тканіны

могуць быць сукеначныя, касцюмныя, палітовыя. З іх шыюць жаночыя і дзіцячыя сукенкі, спадніцы, касцюмы, мужчынскія касцюмы і штаны. Акрамя гэтага, вырабляюць коўдры, штучнае футра, дываны.

**Ученик 3:** I liked everything they've told us about. But, sure, none of our boys would like to wear kilts.

**Ученик 4:** And I'd like to see some more clothes which are not so old-fashioned and more suitable for us. Let's go to the next hall.

**Учитель обслуживающего труда:** Вы убедились, друзья, что галерея наша необычна и уникальна. В следующем зале у вас есть возможность не только примерить и продемонстрировать предметы одежды, но и дать название этому залу.

**Ученик 1:** Yes, we'd like to see some nice clothes. It's really great that in the next hall we can not only watch some clothes but try them on. Would you like to do it?

**Ученики:** Yes...

**Ученик 1:** Then choose the clothes you like and be ready to show them.

### **3. Динамическая пауза**

В то время как группа учащихся готовится к следующему этапу урока, остальные учащиеся и гости могут присоединиться к танцу.

(A piece of Scottish Dance to bagpipe music)

### **4. Развитие навыков монологической речи, восприятия и понимания речи на слух.**

**Учитель английского языка:**

Now, friends, your classmates are ready for the "**Fashion Show**", they will demonstrate you some pieces of clothes they like most. Let's support and greet them as they are a little bit nervous – it's their first time on the catwalk. Watch, listen and make up the name for the hall.

(звучит фоновая современная музыка)

(демонстрируется модель летней юбки)

**Ученик 1:** Alesia, you are the first to start! Look at Alesia's bright top and trendy mini-skirt. Do you like them? They are not only lovely but comfortable, too. The skirt is made of cotton. It is pleasant to wear it even in a hot summer day. You can wear such a mini-skirt with T-shirts or blouses of different colours as it goes well with them. If you wear it, you'll be the centre of attention. It's ideal for teenage girls. Alesia, you look great. Thank you.

(демонстрируются летние комплекты спортивного стиля для девочки и для мальчика)

**Ученик 2:** Now let's cheer Marina and Daniil up! They look sporty and casual but fashionable because their T-shirts and shorts are just the easiest and most chic thing to wear on summer holidays. They'll be very comfortable for outdoor games and doing sport, traveling and doing sightseeing in hot weather. Shorts also look great with trendy sneakers or casual sandals for the active and young people. The best additions to our models' outfits are sunglasses and caps.

(демонстрируется бальное платье)

**Ученик 3:** Let's guess where our next model is going. Well, Ann is a costume ball goer, she is demonstrating us her nice dress. She looks smart in it, doesn't she? Because this blue colour matches Ann's eyes perfectly. This dress is long and made of silk. And if you really want to be stylish among partygoers, but also feel comfortable a fine dress like this is the best addition to your wardrobe.

(демонстрируется школьная форма)

**Ученик 4:** And now the hit of our show - a school uniform for the pupils of our gymnasium. Let's greet our models. The ideal uniform is a blazer or a waistcoat and a skirt for a girl and a blazer and trousers for a boy. The uniform looks great if it's of black



or dark blue colours because these colours match white or bright shirts and blouses. A perfect addition to the suit is a stylish tie. Enjoy wearing such a uniform and look smart and cute every day!

**Учитель английского языка:**

Well, a school uniform was actually our last model in the fashion show. I hope you liked it as our pupils tried to do their best presenting their favourite clothes and acting like real top-models. Let's applaud them.

And what about the third HALL of our fashion gallery? How would you like to name it? The pupils give their variants: SUNNY HALL or SHINY FASHION or HAPPY TEENS.

## **5. Развитие навыков чтения.**

**Учитель обслуживающего труда:** Ребята, вы дали интересные, яркие названия заключительному залу в нашей галерее. Думается, не менее ярким будет для вас и стихотворение, которое украшает нашу доску сегодня.

**Учитель английского языка:** Yes, friends, the poem is really interesting and has an unusual title "Calendar of Clothes". But to enjoy reading it we have to put its lines in a logical order adding the suitable names of the months of the year. So, working in groups of three fulfill the task during 3-4 minutes and present your poems to us. We'll compare them with the original one written by the Scottish children's poet and writer Moira Andrew.

Those who want to try their hands at translating can do it at home as a kind of creative task.

(Pupils get the copies of the poem with mixed lines and missing names of the months and do the task. When the time is up, they read their variants.)

## **6. Заключительный этап. Подведение итогов.**

**Учитель английского языка:**

Thank you, our guides. You were really very good at speaking about clothes and the history of national costumes. We put you "excellent" marks. And what did you enjoy doing most at the lesson today?

**Ученики:** We liked speaking different languages during one lesson, especially English and our national Belarusian language. We greatly enjoyed demonstrating teens' fashion and talking about it. It was exciting to combine two subjects – English and Handy craft and it was fun to practise dancing to Scottish music.

**Учитель английского языка:** Dear guests, did you like your visit to the Gallery?

Please write your impressions in the GUESTS' BOOK.

( the book's lines may run as the following: 1. Your general impression of the gallery you've visited ... 2. The most informative, interesting or exciting moment for you was... 3. Due to our guides you've learnt something you've never heard before...).

Thank you for being with us. Good-bye.



# Calendar of Clothes

January is the time for coats, for caps and fur-lined boots.

February likes hats with flaps and zipped up colored ski suits.

March can do anoraks and jeans and wooly tops.

April needs a change of clothes for sun and wind and raindrops.

May brings cotton tee-shirts with jumpers still on hand.

By June the skirts are skimpy, shorts are for playing on sand.

July comes along in bathing trunks, and caps with dark green shades.

August gets the sun suits out with balls and buckets and spades.

September, and it's back to school, uniform, shirt and stripy tie.

October brings scarves out again as leaves whirl up in the sky.

November means turned-up collars against wind and fog and storm.

December shakes out party frocks. Christmas fun keeps everyone warm.

**Maira Andrew**