

СИСТЕМА ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ: УРОК АНГЛИЙСКОГО В 10 КЛАССЕ

ПЛАН-КОНСПЕКТ ОТКРЫТОГО УЧЕБНОГО ЗАНЯТИЯ

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Цель: развитие речевых умений учащихся в рамках указанной темы

Прогнозируемый результат: предполагается, что к окончанию учебного занятия учащиеся смогут рассказать о системе образования Великобритании.

Задачи:

- совершенствовать навыки восприятия иноязычного текста на слух;
- активизировать лексический материал в устной речи;
- совершенствовать навыки поискового чтения;
- способствовать овладению учащимися основными способами мыслительной деятельности (выделение главного, анализ, обобщение);

Задачи для учащихся:


- учиться высказывать свою точку зрения на английском языке;
- учиться применять полученные знания на практике;

Тип урока: урок комплексного применения знаний, умений, навыков

Методы: коммуникативный, интерактивный

Оборудование урока: раздаточный и иллюстративный материал, презентация, Notebook, мультимедийный проектор

Ход урока

№	Этап урока	Деятельность учителя	Деятельность учащихся	Примечания (оборудование, учебные материалы)
1.	<p>Организационно-мотивационный этап Ситуативная обусловленность (до 3 минут)</p> <p>Определение ключевого слова и проблемы урока <u>Прием «Brain Storm»</u> (до 5 минут)</p>	<p>Good morning, boys and girls! I'm glad to see you. How are you today? Are you ready to start? Yesterday we talked with you about education, the school year in different countries and school rules. Do you like to go to school? Why? Do you like to study or do you go to school to socialize and to be with your friends? Now I propose you to watch the video and listen "What do British students think about their school?"</p> <p>What are your associations with the word "Education". Work in pairs and make a cluster. So represent your clusters.</p> <p>So what should we discuss speaking about "The British Educational System"</p>	<p>Эмоционально настраиваются на работу, отвечают на вопросы учителя. Просматривают видеосюжет, отвечают на вопросы учителя.</p> <p>Обсуждают в парах, создают кластеры. Представители каждой пары выходят к доске, знакомят со своими кластерами и размещают их на доске. Определяют цель и задачи урока. Определяют ключевые темы необходимые для описания системы образования Великобритании.</p>	 <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vV3_dJ46qSE</p> <p>Записывают ключевые темы на доске.</p>

<p>2.</p>	<p>Операционно-деятельностный этап 1. Повторение лексики по теме <i>(до 4 минут)</i></p> <p>2. Работа с аудиотекстом (совершенствование навыков восприятия и понимания иноязычного текста на слух) Послетекстовый этап. Прием «Учебно – речевая ситуация» (совершенствование навыков ДР) <i>(до 8 минут)</i></p> <p>3. Поисковое чтение(совершенствование навыков поискового чтения (работа в группах) <i>(до 10 минут)</i></p>	<p>Look through the list of words and find what schools are there in the United Kingdom. Read the words and match them with their definitions. Work in pairs.</p> <p>Listen to a student speaking about his school. What school is Erick in and what is his school called? While listening try to focus your attention on the information about his school. Fill the gaps in your handouts ex.2 . Student A: You’re a student of this college, your Belarusian friend wants to know as much as possible about your college. Get ready to speak about it using key words from the text. Student B: You’re going to interview your British friend about the college where he studies. Think of the questions you would like to ask him.</p> <p>Now I will be split into 2 groups according to the colour of the figure you have got on your desks. Find your group. Look through the text and mark the key words, important phrases and expressions to be ready to speak about “Primary and Secondary School” (group №1), “Exams</p>	<p>Работают в парах и выполняют задание в раздаточных материалах, соединяют типы школ с их определениями.</p> <p>Слушают текст и выполняют задание в раздаточных материалах, сверяют ответы к заданию по ключам, которые представлены на слайде, отвечают на вопросы учителя. В парах составляют диалоги ,используя информацию из текста.</p> <p>Читают текст, ищут информацию по своей теме, создают мини-опоры (ключевые слова, конструкции, выражения) для одноклассников.</p>	<p>handouts ex.1</p> <p>Слайд 1 1-f 6-c 2-a 7-d 3-e 4-b 5-g</p> <p>handouts ex.2 Слайд 2 1.mixed 2.1,150 3.sixth 4.computers and Maths 5.400 6.GCSEs 7.sit 8.Maths, English, Science 9.to decide</p> <p>handouts ex.3</p>
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		<p>and Further Education “ (group № 2). Консультирует учащихся, координирует их деятельность. Your time is over and the representatives of two groups mix together and ask each other to get the information to fill in the table “The British Educational System “ Объясняет задание, координирует деятельность учащихся.</p>	<p>Две группы учащихся обсуждают свои темы, заполняют таблицы.</p>	<p>handouts ex.3a</p>
3.	<p>Контрольно-оценочный этап 1.Беседа по теме “The British Educational System” (развитие речевых умений учащихся) <u>Прием «Учебно-речевая ситуация»</u> <i>(до 10 минут)</i> 2.Рефлексия <i>(до 3 минут)</i> 3.Подведение итогов урока, объяснение домашнего задания <i>(до 2 минут)</i></p>	<p>Pretend that you are going to take part in a video conference on the topic “The British Educational System”. Get ready to speak about it. But your time is limited .You’ve got 1 minute, because as you know that airtime on TV is very expensive. Корректирует ответы учащихся. So, our lesson is almost over. What tasks today were difficult for you? Did you have problems with the words? Did you like to work in group? Was the task easy or difficult? Are you satisfied with your work today? Комментирует деятельность учащихся на уроке и оценивает их работу. Your homework: write about primary and secondary education in Belarus, be ready to discuss it next time. Thank you for the lesson, you may be free.</p>	<p>Строят монологическое высказывание.</p> <p>Отвечают на вопросы учителя. Оценивают свою работу на уроке.</p> <p>Записывают домашнее задание.</p>	

Приложение к уроку

PUPIL'S SHEET

1. Match the words with the definitions

1) Primary school	a) a school for young people, usually between the ages of 11 and 18.
2) Secondary school	b) a school under the control of a private organization, accepting mostly fee-paying pupils.
3) Independent school	c) a secondary school for children of all abilities from the same district
4) Private school	d) a state secondary school providing an education with an academic bias for children who are selected by the eleven - plus examination, teachers' reports, or other means
5) Public school	e) a school that is neither financed nor controlled by the government or local authorities
6) Comprehensive school	f) a school for children below the age of 11. It is usually divided into an infant and a junior section
7) Grammar school	g) a private independent fee-paying secondary school

2. After – listening task

Listen to Erik and fill in the blanks

My School is 1)_____ 11–18 school. There about 2)_____ students in my school, including 200 in the 3)_____ form. It is called a Technology College and specialises in 4) _____. My school has over 1200 computers (including 5)_____ tablet PC's).

I am in year 8 and I am having to decide what 6)_____ I would like to start working towards at the moment. I 7)_____ my GCSE exams next year instead of the year after when most other people of my age will be doing them.

Some subjects are compulsory like 8)_____ and a foreign language.

I am not sure what other GSCEs I will be taking. I will have 9)_____ soon.

3. Text for reading

The British educational system

All state schools in Britain are free, and schools provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies. Education is compulsory from 5 to 16 years. Parents can choose to send their children to a nursery school or a preschool playgroup to prepare them for the start of compulsory education. Children start primary school at the age of 5 and continue until they are 11. At primary school children become acquainted with reading, writing, and arithmetic and develop their creative abilities; they are taught to sing, dance, play, and draw. Primary school children do all their work with the same class teacher, except for physical training and music, which are often taught by specialists.

Most children are taught together, boys and girls in the same class. At 11 most pupils go to secondary schools called comprehensives, which accept a wide range of children from all backgrounds and religious and ethnic groups. Ninety per cent of secondary schools in England, Scotland and Wales are co-educational. At the age of 16 pupils take a national exam called "GCSE" (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school if they wish. This is the end of compulsory education.

Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the 6th form at school or at a sixth-form college. The 6th form prepares pupils for a national exam called "A-level" (Advanced Level) at 18. Pupils need A-levels to enter a university. Other 16-year-olds choose a college of further education to study hairdressing, typing or mechanics. Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with A-levels from the age of 18. Students study for a degree, which takes on average three years of full-time study. Most students graduate at 21 and are given their degree at a special graduation ceremony. Seven per cent of British schoolchildren go to private schools.

There are 3 levels of private schools: primary schools (age four to eight), preparatory schools (age eight to thirteen). At the age of 13, children take an examination. If they pass it, they go to public school, where they usually remain

until they are 18. Many preparatory and most public schools are boarding schools; the children live at school during the school terms. But though these schools are called public, they are, in fact, private and it can be very expensive to send a child to such a school.

The most famous public schools have a long history and tradition. It is often necessary to put a child's name on a waiting list at birth to be sure he or she gets a place. Children of wealthy or aristocratic families often go to the same public school as their parents and their grandparents. Eton is the best known of these schools. Traditionally, public schools were always single-sex schools but now many of them are becoming co-educational, both boys and girls attend the school. Eton, however, still remains a public school for boys only.

3a. After –reading task for groups

The British Educational System	
Primary schools	
Secondary schools	
Exams	
Further education	