**Тема ситуативного спілкування: «Україна. Визначні місця».**

**Урок по темі: "My City is Kharkiv" ("Моє місто - Харків") у 7 класі.**

**Тип уроку:** урок-бесіда.

**Мета:**

Навчальна - забезпечити в ході уроку засвоєння учнями теми «Моє місто - Харків».

Пізнавальна - розвивати інтерес до історії, традицій і особливостей рідного міста, формувати знання з тема через роботу з лексичним матеріалом.

Розвиваюча - сприяти розвитку навичок усного мовлення та писемного, перекладу через серію вправ; готовності до комунікації; розвивати пам'ять, мислення через постановку проблемних завдань. Розвивати прагнення до вивчення іноземної мови.

Виховна - створити умови для виховання патріотизму, сприяти вихованню почуття гордості за своє рідне місто, країну.

**Обладнання**: підручник, словники, зошити, карта Харкова, презентація для демонстрації визначних пам'яток Харкова.

**Хід уроку:**

**1. Організаційний момент.**

Teacher: Good afternoon! Sit down, please!

**2. Фонетична зарядка.**

Teacher: Look at the blackboard! (слайд) Repeat after me!

Assumption Cathedral, the Horn of Plenty,

Gospel Cathedral; strategically, magnificent,

Cathedral of the Holy Shroud, higher educational establishments.

Учитель читає, учні хором повторюють за ним.

Teacher: Translate me, please!

Учитель називає слова або словосполучення, учні перекладають.

**3. Оголошення теми уроку.**

Teacher: There are many cities in our country, most of them are very beautiful and large. But Kharkiv is well-known abroad, because our city has ancient history, rich cultural traditions and developed industry and agriculture. And as you have understood the theme of our lesson is “My city is Kharkiv”

**4. Контроль домашнього завдання.**

Робота з текстом “Kharkiv”.

Teacher: At home you had to read and translate the text “Kharkiv”. Now we will work on it. I am going to read the text once, you should listen to me attentively and notice all difficulties in the text. And now let's start to work. (Учні прослуховують текст).

Student: Kharkiv is a big city with the population of about one and a half million people. It is the second largest city of Ukraine after Kyiv.

Teacher: Look at the screen. You can see a map of our city on it. Yes, sure. Our city is very beautiful, magnificent and green.

Student: Kharkiv was founded as a Cossack Fortress at a strategically important place on the rivers Kharkiv, Udy, Lopan and Nemyshlya in 1654 and quickly grew into a city with developed industry and culture.

Teacher: Yes. You are right. At first our city was a small wooden fortress which had ten towers and was surrounded by a double wall, a deep moat, swamps, forests and rivers but now it is an important administrative centre that coordinates the activity of several region centres.

Student: The origin of the city`s name is still a mystery. There are at least two versions why the city was named so, but none of them is proved by documents. Some historians say that it came from the river whose name was already recorded on the maps in 1627, others believe that it came from the name of a rich peasant Khariton, who was called Kharko by his neighbours.

Teacher: Who knows, what is the emblem of our city? (слайд)

Student: Kharkiv has its own city emblem - the Horn of Plenty with fruit and flowers in it and the Mercury Wand girded by silvery snakes.

Teacher: Look at the screen. (слайд) What square is this?

Student: This is Svobody Square. It is one of the largest in the world.

Teacher: Yes. You are right. This is Svobody Square. This square is well-known here in Kharkiv.

Якщо учні знають, то відповідають.

Teacher: Unusual in shape, it is 750 metres in length. The diameter of the circular part is 350 metres. Kharkiv National University named after V. N.Karazin was founded here in 1805.

It was an event of great cultural, scientific and educational importance.

Student: Another impressive building on the present Svobody Square and one of Kharkiv's landmarks – Gosprom (the House of State Industry) was designed as the first high-rise building in the country and finished in 1928. (слайд)

What theatres do you know in our city?

Student: Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Drama Theatre, Lysenko Opera and Ballet Theatre...

Teacher (слайд): Yes. You are right. Look at the screen. You can see Lysenko Opera and Ballet Theatre. As early as 1780 a professional company of actors was created, which staged opera and ballet plays. Now Lysenko Opera and Ballet Theatre takes up one of the honorary place in the matter of aesthetic upbringing of the people.

Teacher: Who knows, what was the first Kharkiv Church?

Student 1: Assumption Cathedral (Uspensky Cathedral);

Student 2: Gospel Cathedral (Blahoveshchensky Cathedral);

Student 3: Cathedral of the Holy Shroud (Pokrovsky Cathedral) (слайд)

Teacher: You are right. The first Kharkiv Church - Cathedral of the Holy Shroud (Pokrovsky Cathedral) was built in 1689. It was the first stone building and was used both as a place of worship and as a watch tower.

Teacher (слайд): You know during the World War II, Kharkiv and its citizens suffered greatly. Practically all the industrial enterprises were evacuated to Siberia, and there was no work and no food in Kharkiv and region. Most of the houses were destroyed, many people were taken to slavery in Germany, or killed by the fascists in Sarzhin Yar and other places in and around Kharkiv.

Якщо учні знають, то доповнюють.

Teacher (слайд): This monument is devoted to the warriors liberated our city from fascist invaders.

Teacher (слайди): Nowadays Kharkiv is proud of its newly reconstructed streets and buildings, its well-planned underground (whose first line opened in 1975), its educational establishments and theatres, big museums and numerous art galleries, its libraries (the biggest of which are the Korolenko and the National University Libraries), its brightly-lit shops and huge markets.

Якщо учні знають, то доповнюють.

Student: I am proud that I live in Kharkiv, the city which gave us such famous people as the composer Lysenko, the architect Beketov, scientists Karazin, Mechnikov, Danilevsky, the painter Repin, the singer Shulzhenko, the actress Gurchenko, the swimmer Klochkova and many others.

Teacher (слайд): Yes, there are a lot of famous people were born, lived and worked in our city. They are well-known all over the world.

Student 1: Now my city is an industrial, cultural, educational and sport center. We have a lot of plants, factories, offices, business-centers here.

Student 2: Kharkiv has always been a city of students. The main higher educational establishments are Kharkiv National University named after V.N. Karazin, Kharkiv Polytechnic University, Kharkiv University of Radio-Electronics, Kharkiv National Aviation University named after N. E. Zhukovsky and many others. (слайд)

**5. Етап контролю.**

Answer the following questions about your feelings, associations and memories of Kharkiv.

* Were you born in Kharkiv and do you consider yourself a native citizen of Kharkiv?
* Did your grandparents or parents tell you any interesting stories about the history of the city?
* Are you interested in the past of your native city? What interests you most?
* Do you ever go to Kharkiv Museum of History to see how people used to live in the old times?
* If you compare the Kharkiv of your childhood and the present day city, what differences can you find?
* Do you have a favourite place in Kharkiv where you like to walk with your friends? Speak about them.
* There are a lot of beautiful buildings in Kharkiv. Do you have a favourite among them? Which ones?
* Are there any places of Kharkiv that you don't like? Which ones and why?

**6. Завершення уроку.**

Your hometask.

Techer: At home think and try to write an essay “Are there any places of Kharkiv that you don't like? Which ones and why?”

Our time is almost up. Today we`ve spoken about some historical facts of the development of Kharkiv. What facts were new for you? What facts have you known before? Do you know any other interesting facts connected with Kharkiv? (учні відповідають) Good luck. Thanks a lot. Learn English. Your marks are.... Good-bye!