

Филиал МОБУ СОШ с. Ефремкино СОШ им.М.М. Шаймуратова
с. Шаймуратово муниципального района Кармаскалинский район
Республики Башкортостан

Урок английского языка в 10-ом классе по теме
“The Great Patriotic war”

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Пояснительная записка

Данная методическая разработка представляет собой урок английского языка. Урок рассчитан на обучающихся 9 – 11 классов средней общеобразовательной школы. Урок содержит краеведческий материал из школьного исторического музея средней общеобразовательной школы им. М.М. Шаймуратова с. Шаймуратово муниципального района Кармаскалинский район Республики Башкортостан.

Цели урока:

образовательная – расширение знаний учащихся по теме «Великая Отечественная война»;

практическая – активизация лексической и грамматической базы у обучаемых по теме «Великая Отечественная война»; создание условий для применения полученных знаний на практике при работе над кратким выступлением;

развивающая - развитие у учащихся навыка самостоятельного добывания знаний для повышения уровня владения языком; совершенствование коммуникативных и речевых навыков через монологическую и диалогическую речь;

воспитательная – воспитание чувства патриотизма, гордости за свой родной край; воспитание уважительного отношения к ветеранам войны.

С о п у т с т в у ю щ и е з а д а ч и у р о к а:

1. развитие у учащихся навыков чтения с пониманием основного содержания текста ;
2. совершенствование у учащихся умения участвовать в коллективных формах работы на основе методики сотрудничества ;
3. развитие межпредметной связи с историей .

Оборудование и ТСО: магнитофон, аудиокассета с записью музыки к песне «Шаймуратов – генерал», компьютер, мультимедийный проектор, текст о Великой Отечественной войне с вопросами.

План урока:

I. Начало урока.

1. Приветствие.
2. Цели урока.
3. Речевая зарядка.

II. Центральная часть урока.

1. Чтение текста с извлечением основного содержания.
2. Ответы на вопросы к тексту.
3. Составление предложений с новой лексикой.
4. Проверка творческих заданий учащихся на темы:

«Биография М.М. Шаймуратова»;

«Школьный музей»;

«Мои впечатления от экскурсии в музей 112-ой Башкирской кавалерийской

дивизии»;

«Празднование 110-ой годовщины со дня рождения М.М. Шаймуратова»
(рассказы с презентацией)

III. Заключительная часть урока.

1. Подведение итогов.
2. Исполнение песни «Шаймуратов – генерал».

Ход урока.

I. 1. Greetings.

T.: Good morning, students. I'm glad to tell you that our lesson will be devoted to the 75th anniversary of the Great Victory over nazism and fascism. On History lessons you have already spoken about the Great Patriotic war. The Victory went down in history as the most important achievement of all peace and freedom loving people of the world.

2. Warm-up activity.

Answer my questions!

- When did the Great Patriotic war start?
- When did the Great Patriotic war finish?
- Can you tell the names of the hero-cities?
- Have you ever read any books about this war?
- What books have you read?
- Do you know any heroes from our republic?
- How many war veterans live in our village?

II. 1. Working with the new words and word combinations from the text. Pupils make their own sentences using new lexical material.

Blitzkrieg	The Soviet authorities
the Soviet Union	counterattack
the Great Patriotic war	to hold the initiative
World War II	epochal
harsh weather	Soviet frontiers
Eastern Europe	bands of partisans

2. Scan the text about the Great Patriotic war.

The German blitzkrieg, known as Operation Barbarossa, nearly succeeded in breaking the Soviet Union in the months that followed. Caught unprepared, the Soviet forces lost whole armies and vast quantities of equipment in the first weeks of the war. By November the German army had seized the Ukrainian Republic, besieged Leningrad, the Soviet Union's second largest city, and threatened Moscow itself. The Great Patriotic War began, as the Soviet Union and then Russia have called that phase of World War II.

By the end of 1941, however, the German forces had lost their momentum. German movements were restricted by harsh winter weather, attacks from bands of partisans. At the same time, the Red Army, after recovering from the initial blow, launched its first counterattacks against the invaders in December. The Soviet authorities moved thousands of factories and their key personnel from the war zone to the interior of the country where the plants began producing war materiel.

In the first half of 1942 the German army won a number of victories in the Ukrainian Republic, Crimea, and southern Russia. Then German forces attempted to capture the city of Stalingrad (present-day Volgograd) to gain control of the lower Volga River region. Here Soviet forces led by General Georgiy Zhukov surrounded the German attackers and forced their surrender in February 1943.

After Stalingrad the Soviet Union held the initiative for the rest of the war. By the end of 1943 the Red Army had broken through the German siege of Leningrad and recaptured much of the Ukrainian Republic. By the end of 1944, the front had moved beyond the 1939 Soviet frontiers into Eastern Europe. Soviet forces drove into eastern Germany, capturing Berlin in May 1945. The war with Germany ended triumphantly for the Soviet Union.

But this victory came at a high cost. 20 million Soviet soldiers and civilians perished in the war.

3. Answer the questions!

- What is “Operation Barbarossa”?
- Why was the war with Germany called the Great Patriotic war?
- Why did Soviet forces lose whole armies and vast quantities of equipment in the first weeks of the war?
- Why did German forces want to capture the city of Stalingrad?
- When did Soviet forces surround the German attackers?
- Why was the Stalingrad battle an epochal event?
- What is the present-day name of Stalingrad?
- Why did people in the occupied territories become the partisans?

4. Speaking (one of the pupils shows the presentations).

Teacher: We are the countrymen of the legendary general Minnigali Shaymuratov. I would like you to tell about him.

Pupil 1: Minnigali Shaymuratov was born on the 15th August 1899. He was born in a poor family in the village Bishtyaki in Karmaskalinskiy district. At the age of 11 Minnigali began to work. He had been working as a farm-hand in his village for two years. At the same time he went to school. But he studied only three or four months each year.

From 1913 till 1918 he served as a docker on the steamer "The Ural". On the 18th of June 1919 Shaymuratov joined the Red Army. From this time his life was connected with the Military Forces.

From 1919 till 1922 our countryman was at the Civil war. After the Civil war he studied at the Military schools in Kazan, Tambov and Moscow. He also graduated from the Frunse Military academy. Minnigali Mingasovich was a Military attache first in Turkey then in China. In China he also worked as a teacher at Kanton Military school. He knew German and Chinese very well.

From the 15th of December 1941 Shaymuratov was the commander of the 112th Bashkir Cavalry division. He was killed on the 23rd February 1943 near the village Shterovka in Voroshilovgradskiy district.

Teacher: A lot of pupils and grown-ups visit our school museum. Now imagine that we have guests from an English-speaking country. What can you tell them about the school museum?

Pupil 2: We are proud of our countryman. In 1964 a monument to Shaymuratov was set in the village park. The monument was made by Boris Fuseyev, a Bashkort sculptor. Olga Pavlovna Shaymuratova, Minnigali Mingasovich's wife, took part in the opening of the monument.

Our school museum was opened in September 1972. The veterans of the 112th Bashkir Cavalry division and the headmaster of the school Nazir Murzabayevich Kulbachtin had worked hard to open it. It became popular at once. The visitors learn about the fighting way of the 112th Bashkir Cavalry division, about its commander, warriors. Here one can see the photos of Shaymuratov's relatives. Oktyabrina Minnigaleyevna Shaymuratova came to the village during the celebration of 90th anniversary of her father's birthday in 1989. In ten years the president of Republic of Bashkortostan Murtaza Gubaydulloevich Rakhimov was an honorary guest in our home village because we celebrated the 100th anniversary of the general's birthday.

Teacher: Last year you visited the museum of the 112th Bashkir Cavalry division in Dyoma. What new information did you learn and see?

Pupil 3: First of all, I've got to know that museum is bigger than ours. The guide told us about the fighting way of the Bashkir Cavalry division, about exhibits of the museum. The museum is decorated with two panoramas of battles with wax figures of fighters. We saw Belov's uniform, the banner of the division, a bag-tablet of the officer, trophies. We also saw Shaymuratov's Russian-Chinese and Russian- English vocabularies.

Teacher: Who wants to tell about the celebration in our village on the 12th of September 2009?

Pupil 4: On this day we celebrated the 110th anniversary of Shaymuratov's birthday. The minister of culture and national policy of Republic of Bashkortostan Ildus Ilishev took part in this memorable action. The visitors assigned flowers to the general's bust, visited our

museum, planted an avenue of trees near the school. Shaymuratov's nephew Askhat Gadelshin presented their family-tree.

The museum of the 112th Bashkir Cavalry division, the National library named after Akhmet-Zaki Validi, the military-historical club «Northern cupids » organized a remarkable show: the military-historical reconstruction “Baptism of fire of the 112th Bashkir Cavalry division: September, 1942”. The participants of the reconstruction tried to reflect the battle very authentically. The role of Shaymuratov was acted by the head of the “Northern cupids” Ildar Shayakhmetov.

III. Teacher: Thank you, students. I'm satisfied with your work. You've got good marks and I think you've enjoyed our lesson today. At the end of it I want you to sing the song “Shaymuratov – general”.

Bashkir units charged an attack
To protect their Motherland.
And in front of on the horseback
Shaymuratov - general.

He was fearless and strong-willed.
Never thought to put to flight.
In the fight was mortally- wounded,
Left alone his lovely bride.

We'll remember Shaymuratov
Being sat on foamy horse.
We are proud of Shaymuratov.
What a war-worn man he was!

Teacher: The lesson is over. Good-bye.

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