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Средняя общеобразовательная школа №28

Город Химки, Московская область

«FOOD DISCOVERIES» (УРОК-ПОВТОРЕНИЕ ПО ТЕМЕ ПРОСТОЕ
ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ВРЕМЯ (PAST SIMPLE))

Lesson plan

Тема: Food discoveries. Past Simple.

Цели урока:

1. актуализировать знания учащихся по теме «Food discoveries», с последующим расширением лексического запаса по данной теме;
2. повторение грамматического времени “Past Simple”.

Задачи урока:

1. Учебные:
 - на базе имеющихся знаний, умений, навыков, совершенствуя их, обучать школьников навыкам аудирования, чтения, говорения и письма;
 - практиковаться в монологической речи, в диалогическом общении;
 - развивать грамматические навыки.
2. Развивающие:
 - развивать познавательные процессы, память, воображение;
 - развивать мыслительные навыки: обобщение, систематизация, логическое и образное мышление;



- формировать познавательные умения: задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, доказывать, рассуждать;
 - развивать и формировать интеллектуальную атмосферу на уроке.
3. Воспитательные:
- воспитывать уважительное отношение к окружающим тебя людям;
 - воспитывать желание общаться на английском языке и получать при этом удовольствие и радость.
 - Социокультурная задача: способствовать развитию культуры взаимоотношений при работе в парах, группах, коллективе; содействовать развитию интереса к изучению иностранного языка;
- Тип урока:** обобщение и закрепление пройденного материала.

Методы и приемы:

- **Игровой метод:** дидактические речевые игры
- **Наглядные:** презентация к уроку – задания на слайдах
- **Проблемные:** создание проблемных ситуаций, требующих применения знаний для их выполнения.

Формы работы: хоровая работа / речевая разминка/;

работа в парах /микро-диалоги/;

индивидуальная /работа с карточками/;

групповая работа;

Оснащение урока: образовательные сайты.

Оборудование: компьютер

Учебные пособия: Happy Earth, Bill Bowler and Sue Parminter – Oxford University Press, 2013.

Ход урока.

1. Организационный момент.

Good morning dear friends! I am your teacher of English today.

My name is Victoria Nikolaevna.

I am very glad to see you!

Let's greet our visitors,

tell them: Good morning!

Take your seats, please.

Let's begin our lesson.

Tell me, please! What date is it today? Today is (the 19th of April).

What day of the week is it? Today is Friday.

Today we:

- speak about food discoveries
- revise Past Simple

2. Фонетическая разминка.

Do you go to the cinema?

Do you buy popcorn there?

Do like potato crisps?

Do you often buy them?

What do you think is it healthy food?

Do you like milk chocolate?

Do you like chewing gum?

(The pictures and the words of crisps, chocolate, popcorn and chewing gum on the board. Drill the words.)

Popcorn

Potato crisps



Milk chocolate

Chewing Gum

3. Повторение изученного материала по теме «Past Simple».

(Работа с интерактивной доской и наглядным материалом)

Look at the screen, let's revise Past Simple.

<http://www.pimpampum.net/bubblr/>

Speak about Past Simple.

Then students complete the sentences.

4. Отработка лексического материала по теме.

These questions **on the board**:

Where did.....come from?

When did people in the West discover it?

Students revise how to say years in English:

1847 – eighteen forty-seven

1560 – fifteen sixty

1621 – sixteen twenty-one

Students work in groups. Each group chooses a different item.

Students read the text for their item and answer the questions.

Popcorn

Popcorn is not a modern food like potato crisps. It is more than 5,000 years old.

Popcorn was an American Indian food. Columbus bought popcorn necklaces in the West Indies. There was also popcorn at the first Thanksgiving meal in North America



in 1621. In the 1940s, cinemas in the USA started to sell popcorn. It is still the most popular cinema snack.

Was popcorn an European food?

Is it the most popular cinema snack?

Potato crisps

The Incas grew potatoes in South America, but there weren't any potatoes in Europe until the Spanish took them there in about 1560. A chef in a New York restaurant made the first potato crisps by accident in 1853. An unhappy customer at a restaurant in New York wanted thinner chips. The chef was angry and made them very very thin. He was surprised when the customer loved them. Crisps are now the world's favourite snack.

What did the customer want at a restaurant?

Did he love them?

Milk chocolate

The cocoa beans that make chocolate come from South America. The Aztecs used them as money and they made them into a drink called "xocoatl". This drink wasn't sweet like our chocolate – it was bitter. Columbus took some cocoa beans to Spain at the beginning of the 16th century. They mixed them with sugar and made a drink. King Ferdinand loved it and kept the secret of chocolate in Spain for a hundred years. It was only a drink until the first chocolate bar appeared in England in 1847.

What did Spanish mix to make a drink? (cocoa beans and sugar)

Who loved it and kept the secret of chocolate in Spain for a hundred years?



Chewing Gum

The first chewing gum came from rubber trees in the South American rainforests. The Aztecs chewed it and called it “chictli”. It was harder than modern chewing gum and didn’t taste of anything. In 1845 a Mexican army general went to live in the USA. He took balls of “chicle” with him and his neighbours soon started chewing it too. In 1871 a small shop started selling balls of gum. Then in 1875 someone started to make chewing gum that tasted nice. The first peppermint chewing gum – the most popular flavor – appeared 5 years later.

Who took balls of gum and his neighbours soon started chewing it too?

What’s the most popular flavor now?

Answers:

chocolate: South America

Drink: early 16th century

Bars: 1847

Crisps: South America 1853

Popcorn: America 1940s

Chewing gum: South America 1871

5. Динамическая пауза.

Are you tired? Let’s have a rest. You should watch the video. Then if I say a true sentence, you should stand up, if I say a false sentence, you should sit down.

<http://www.youtube.com/user/fooddiscoveries>

1. The cook was a woman. T
2. She was blond. F
3. She was Russian. F



4. She cooked rice. F
5. She opened the can with tune. T
6. She cooked outside. F
7. She had 13 slices of cucumber on a plate. F
8. She used an oven. T
9. She wore a dress. F
10. She was in the kitchen with her helpers. F

Students continue to work in the same groups. They read the instruction for the third activity and then read the texts in detail and decide which is the most interesting fact that they learn about each item. Cl.B.:p.71. ex.3.

Each group presents and explains their choices to the class.

Which words are underlined in the texts? Elicit them onto the board:

(Каждая группа выписывает своё слово)

About

More than

Hundred years

Called

Too

Small

Read the words in the wordpool with the class. Point at the words on the board, and ask “**Which word means the same as “around”?**” Students suggest the answer, then read the sentence in the text with the new word replacing the underlined word. The class decides if it is right or wrong. Continue with the other words.

Around=about



As well=too

Century=hundred years

Little=small

Named=called

Over=more than

6. **Подведение итогов. Фронтальный опрос учеников.**

7. **Домашнее задание: Make the sentences in the Past Simple on this site**

<http://www.pimpampum.net/bubblr/>

8. **Выставление оценок за урок**

Список использованной литературы:

1. Happy Earth, Bill Bowler and Sue Parminter – Oxford University Press, 2013.
2. Kid's box 3, Caroline Nixon and Michael Tomlinson – Cambridge University Press, 2008
3. <http://puzzlemaker.discoveryeducation.com/CrissCrossSetupForm.asp>
4. <http://www.pimpampum.net>
5. www.youtube.com

