**Урок английского языка в 10 классе по теме**

**«Is W. Shakespeare a wonderworker?»**

*He was not of an age, but for all time.”*

*Ben Jonson*

**ХОД УРОКА:**

**1. -** Do you believe in wonders?

* **Слайд 2** What does the word WONDER mean for you? *(Treasure / Miracle / Smth unnatural / Smth amazement / Sensation / Marvel )*

На **слайде 3** суффиксы: - ful, - ment, -ly, - ing, - work, - worker

* Form new words with the help of these suffixes and words.

**Слайд 4** *(Wonderful, wonderfully, wonderment, wondering, wonderwork, wonderworker)*

* Make up word combinations with the word WONDER.

(*Wonderful life, sing wonderfully, a great wonderment, wondering things, what a wonderwork, he is a wonderworker)*

* Is W. Shakespeare **a wonder**? Are his works (sonnets, plays) **wonders**?
* **I suggest you that we prove it at our lesson.**
* **Слайд 5 We should answer the following questions:** 1) Were there **wonders** in Shakespeare’s life? 2) Did he write **wonderful** plays? 3) Did he write sonnets **wonderfully**? 4) Is he a **wonderworker**?

**2. Let’s begin.**

**Слайд 6** 1) Were there **wonders** in Shakespeare’s life?

(work in groups)

-**There are envelopes on your desks. Take them, open and make a story of his life in right order and read the biography.** **Слайд 7** (звучит музыка)

One of the greatest writers in the world William Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564 in Stratford-on-Avon. His mother was from the farmer’s family.

 His father who couldn’t even write was a glove-maker. William helped him in his trade. There is little information about William’s childhood.

 It is known that he got the education at the Grammar school. In 1582 he got married to Anne Hathaway. And later three children were born in this family: two girls and one boy.

When William was at the age of 21he moved to London and left his family.  In the capital William Shakespeare became an actor and a member of the big acting companies.

 Soon he started writing his own plays for this company. And only in a few years he was a well-known author. He wrote about 37 plays and 154 sonnets for his life.

So the most famous tragedies are “Romeo and Juliet”(1594), “Hamlet”(1600),” King Lear”(1605), “Othello”(1604), “Macbeth”(1605). Such comedies as “All’s Well that Ends Well”(1602), “Twelfth Night”(1600),  “A Midsummer Night’s Dream”(1595),” really stood out. “Henry IV” (1597)  or “Richard II” (1595) are historical plays about the last of England.

In 1599 the famous Globe Theater was built. His plays were performed in this theater.

In 1613 Shakespeare stopped writing and went to live in Stratford. In 1616 he died and was buried in the local church.

 In 1740 the monument was built to him in the Poet’s Corner in Westminster Abbey. Now we can say that it was not only a great poet, but a great humanist. His tragedies and comedies teach us to be honest, strong and keep your ideals.

* **Слайд 8 Guess whether it is TRUE or FALSE**
1. W. Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564.(+)
2. His father, John Shakespeare, couldn’t write. (+)
3. His mother was a daughter of the farmer. (+)
4. W. Shakespeare married when he was 18 years old. (+)
5. W. Shakespeare had 3 children: a daughter and twin sons. (-)
6. At the age of 21he moved to London and left his family. (+)
7. He wrote about 154 plays and 37 sonnets.(-)
8. In 1599 the famous theater Globe was built. (+)
9. He died in 1616 and was buried in the local church. (+)
10. In 1640 the monument was built to him in the Poet’s Corner in Westminster Abbey. (-)
* **Super! You are very clever students!**

**3. Слайд 9** Did he write **wonderful** plays?

* Tell me what famous plays, written by W. Shakespeare, do you know?
* What genres are they? ( ***Comedies, Tragedies, Histories***)
* Arrange Shakespeare’s plays into groups. (распределяют на доске пьесы по жанрам)

**Слайд 10** - проверяем

**Comedies:**  “[The Merry Wives of Windsor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Merry_Wives_of_Windsor)” , “[Much Ado About Nothing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Much_Ado_About_Nothing)” , “[As You Like It](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/As_You_Like_It), [Twelfth Night](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twelfth_Night)”

**Tragedies:** “[Julius Caesar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar_%28play%29)”, “[Macbeth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macbeth)”, “[Hamlet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamlet)”,” [King Lear](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Lear)”, “[Othello](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Othello)”

**Histories: “**King Henry VI”, “Richard III”, “King Henry IV”, “Henry V”

* Shakespeare’s works have great influence on English. Many sayings and quotations came from his work. Many of his expressions have become part of the language. These sayings are known to everybody and they are widely used. **Match expressions with their translations.** (работают в группах)

**Comedies:**

All the world‘s a stage, and all the men and women merely players. (“[As You Like it](http://www.nosweatshakespeare.com/as-you-like-it-play/)”) Весь мир - театр. В нем женщины, мужчины - все актеры.

As merry as the day is long. (“[Much Ado about Nothing](http://www.nosweatshakespeare.com/much-ado-about-nothing-play/)”)

 Веселье день-деньской.

I cannot tell what the dickens his name is. (“The Merry Wives of Windsor” )

Я не могу сказать вам его имя, черт побери.

 Better a witty fool than a foolish wit. ("Twelfth Night").

**Дурак считает себя очень умным, а мудрец видит себя дураком.**

**Tragedies:**

[To be, or not to be: that is the question](http://www.nosweatshakespeare.com/quotes/hamlet-to-be-or-not-to-be/). (“[Hamlet](http://www.nosweatshakespeare.com/hamlet-play/)”)

Быть или не быть — вот в чем вопрос.

I am one who loved not wisely but too well. (“Othello”)

Я тот, кто любит не умом, но слишком хорошо.

[A rose by any name would smell as sweet.](http://www.nosweatshakespeare.com/quotes/whats-in-a-name/) (“[Romeo and Juliet](http://www.nosweatshakespeare.com/romeo-juliet-play/%22%20%5Co%20%22Romeo%20%26%20Juliet%20by%20Shakespeare)”)

 Роза пахнет розой, хоть розой назови её, хоть нет.

Brevity is the soul of wit. (“Hamlet”)

 Краткость - душа остроумия.

Nothing will come of nothing. (“King Lear”)

 **Ничто из нечего произойти не может.**

What is done cannot be undone. ("Macbeth").

 Сделанного не воротишь.

**Histories:**

A man can die but once. (Henry IV, Part 2)

Двум смертям не бывать, а одной не миновать

A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse! (“Richard III”)

 «Коня! Коня! Полцарства за коня!»

 Till our King Henry had shook hands with Death. (“King Henry VI”)

Пока наш король Генри не пожал руки смерти.

Men of few words are the best men. (“Henry V”)

Лучшие люди те, кто мало говорят.

* **Well done!**
* Now imagine that you are the actors of the theatre. You should pronounce these phrases in pairs with different intonations

 ( **love, sorrow, brave, happy**).

***Better a witty fool than a foolish wit.***

***As merry as the day is long.***

[***To be, or not to be: that is the question***](http://www.nosweatshakespeare.com/quotes/hamlet-to-be-or-not-to-be/)***.***

***What is done cannot be undone.***

***A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!***

***Men of few words are the best men.***

* **Thank you very much. You are very talented actors!**
* **Are Shakespeare’s words popular today? Do you use them in everyday life?**
1. **Слайд 11** Did he write sonnets **wonderfully**?

Do you know that W. Shakespeare wrote 2 long poems and 154 sonnets? They show his extraordinary powers of expression and his depth of emotional understanding**. I suggest you listening sonnet 130.**

**Слайд 12** (Слушают сонет 130)

**Sonnet 130**

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;
If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.
I have seen roses damasked, red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music hath a far more pleasing sound;
I grant I never saw a goddess go;
My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground:

And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false compare.

 Ее глаза на звезды не похожи,

Нельзя уста кораллами назвать,

Не белоснежна плеч открытых кожа,

И черной проволокой вьется прядь.

С дамасской розой, алой или белой,

Нельзя сравнить оттенок этих щек.

А тело пахнет так, как пахнет тело,

Не как фиалки нежный лепесток.

Ты не найдешь в ней совершенных линий,

Особенного света на челе.

Не знаю я, как шествуют богини,

Но милая ступает по земле.

И все ж она уступит тем едва ли,

Кого в сравненьях пышных оболгали.( C. Маршак)

- **I feel exciting when I listen to this sonnet. What do you feel?**

( каждому раздаётся сонет)

* **Read the sonnet attentively and tell me about the structure of the sonnet:**
* How many lines are there in it?
* How many parts are there in the sonnet?
* What are they about?
* How does W. Shakespeare describe eyes?
* What words does he use to describe lips?
* What words does he use to describe hairs?
* What words does he use to describe cheeks?
* What does he say about her breath and speak?

**- Let’s listen and repeat.**

**Слайд 13 (читают по строчке сонет под музыку)**

**Is it really wonderful?**

1. **Слайд 14 (** Звучит красивая музыка.)
* **Now we are in Stratford-upon-Avon.**
* **You are in the Holy Trinity Church, where Shakespeare was buried.**

***- The epitaph carved into the stone of his grave:***

 *Good friend for Jesus sake forbear*

 *To dig the dust enclosed here*

 *Blessed be the man that spares these stones,*

*And crushed be he who moves my bones.*

Добрый друг, ради Христа избегай

Тревожить прах, заключенный здесь.

Благословен будет тот, кто щадит эти камни.

И да будет проклят тот, кто потревожит кости мои.

* W. Sh. is a great playwright and poet. **He is a real wonderworker.** Four hundred years later Shakespeare’s plays are still acted – not only in England but in the whole world*.*
1. **Слайд 15** To make a conclusion you should write a **Cinquain.**

1 строка – одно существительное, выражающее главную тему cинквейна.

2 строка – два прилагательных, выражающих главную мысль.

3 строка – три глагола, описывающие действия в рамках темы.

4 строка – фраза, несущая определенный смысл.

5 строка – заключение в форме существительного (ассоциация с первым словом).

 (пример синквейна)

* **Shakespeare**
* Wonderful, talented
* Wrote, acted, created
* He was for all time
* Playwright and poet.
1. **Our lesson is over. I thank you for your excellent work and help. I hope that our lesson will be the starting point in your learning and reading Shakespeare’s works.**