

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации

**Департамент общего и профессионального образования
Брянской области**

**Государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
среднего профессионального образования
«СУРАЖСКИЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ
ИМ. А.С. ПУШКИНА»**

**Практико-ориентированный
комплексный урок по английскому языку
по теме «Покупки»**

**Подготовила:
преподаватель английского
языка
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Цели:

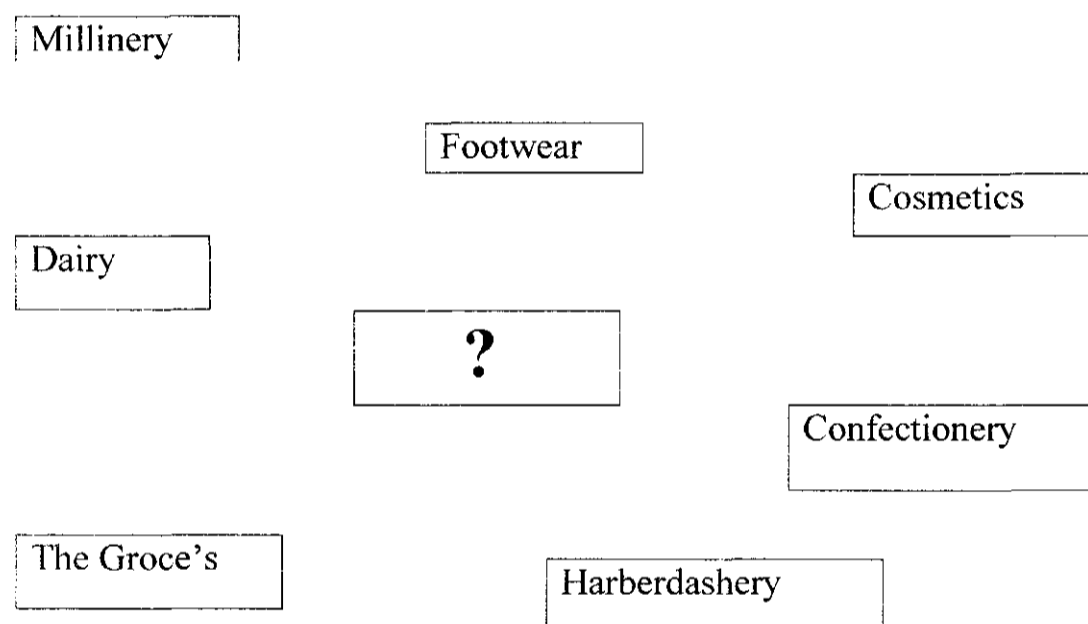
- 1) развивать информационную культуру студентов средствами английского языка;
- 2) развивать логическое мышление, познавательную активность;
- 3) воспитывать культуру внешнего вида;
- 4) формировать коммуникативные навыки по данной теме.

Ход урока:

I. Оргмомент.

II. Объявление темы урока.

Good morning, dear students. Dear friends, let's try to guess the topic of our lesson. Look at these words on the blackboard and try to guess. Let's look through all the words and try to find a general word or expression for all these words.



You are quite right. We are going to speak on this topic today as much as possible, to know some facts from the history of clothes, to watch the dialogue on television, to listen to your own dialogues and to solve the puzzle.

III. Речевая зарядка.

Now, let's check how well you know words on the topic shopping. I'll tell you the word. And it'll be necessary for you to make up different expressions with this word. Make up as many expressions as you can.

Department

(confectionery department; dairy department; bakery department; millinery department; ready-made clothes department; leather goods department; cosmetics department; footwear department; green-grocer department)

Clothes

(fashionable, suitable, warm, dirty, neat, clean, to wear clothes; to buy clothes; to try some clothes on)

To try on

(to try on a hat, a suit, a dress, a jacket, shoes, boots, bracelet, rings, a pin, a chain, a sweater)

Fashion

(the latest fashion; to be in fashion; to be out of fashion; a new fashion; a fashion for young; a fashion for adults, old-fashioned)

IV. Развитие навыков монологической речи.

Tastes differ

Appearances are deceptive

How do you understand these English proverbs?

Try to explain the first English proverb.

V. Просмотр видео сюжета с последующей беседой по просмотренному диалогу.

Now let's make a trip to the department store.

The students of the third course have prepared for you two dialogues, let's watch the first dialogue on TV and then tell me what this dialogue is about.

(студенты просматривают диалог)

Let's comment this dialogue.

- How many departments were Jane and Olesya at?
- What did they want to buy at the department store?
- Where did they go at first?
- Did they buy anything at the electric appliances department?
- Where did Jane and Olesya go after visiting the electric appliances department?
- What did they buy at the electric appliances department?
- Was a postcard enough for a birthday present?
- Where did they decide to go after that?
- What did Jane and Olesya buy at the cosmetics department?
- What was the last department they visited?
- What flowers did Jane and Olesya buy as a birthday present?
- What did they choose in the end? (try to enumerate all the things)

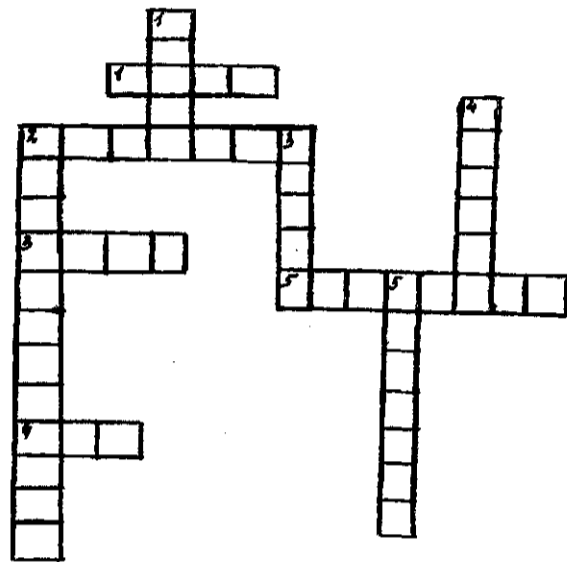
VI. Проверка домашнего задания.

Now let's act out your own dialogues, which you have prepared for today's lesson.

(студенты разыгрывают свой диалог)

You have convinced me that you are great actors, thank you very much for your work and preparations.

VII. Shopping is a very interesting thing. I'm sure that all of you know it perfectly. And what do you like to buy most of all? ...- Certainly people, especially women like to buy clothes at the department stores or at the markets. And now I'll check how well you know the names of different types of clothes in English. Let's take these sheets of paper and try to solve the puzzle.



ACROSS:

1. Soft expensive cloth. Women usually make blouses and dresses from this kind of material.
2. Things you wear to cover your body and keep you warm.
3. Various pieces of clothing (jacket and pants or skirt) made of the same cloth and word at the same time.
4. A long piece of clothing which men wear in a knot around their necks under the collar of their shirts.
5. Comfortable light shoes which are worn indoors.
6. A fashion in clothing.

DOWN:

1. Light piece of clothing which you wear on the top of your body (both for women and men).
2. Something very traditional and strict. Adults usually wear clothes of this kind.
3. Something made of leather or hard material which you wear on your feet.
4. It is like a shirt, but usually worn by women.
5. Very comfortable clothes, which you wear when you are asleep.

Let's watch TV once more then take these sheets of papers and tell me if these statements are TRUE or FALSE.

1. Jane bought a very beautiful pair of low-heeled brown boots.
2. The shop-assistant was not a polite person, and she became angry when Jane didn't choose anything.
3. Jane told the shop-assistant that she would buy a pair of boots at the another department store.

VIII. Let me continue our work with a very interesting task. It is high time to speak about the origin of some clothes names. Do you know any pieces of clothing whose names come from the English language?

-Yes, you are right. (a blazer, a jumper, a pullover, a sweater, a french, shorts, a top, a mackintosh, a mini-skirt)

Some students have prepared very interesting reports from the history of British fashion. You are welcome.

(5 студентов рассказывают об истории названий одежды)

- Thank you very much for your interesting and enjoyable reports. I think you will use what you have learnt at the next lessons when we speak about British fashion.

IX. And now some riddles for you.

These pieces of clothing: a pair of jeans, a jumper, a pullover... belong to the fashion of the twentieth century, don't they?

And to which centuries do these suits and costumes belong?

(на доске иллюстрации костюмов и карточки с различными веками)

Match the sentences with the pieces of clothing.

X. Подготовка презентаций.

-And the last, but not the least task for you will be the following. Imagine that you are advertising agents and it is necessary for you to make the advertisements for these pieces of clothing.

Let's divide into groups. Each group will consist of 4 students. You can use the expressions, which are situated on the blackboard. Let's repeat them after me and give me the Russian equivalents.

- to feel very comfortable
- to protect somebody from
- to keep warm
- not to live a day without
- to compare something with
- to use something in different ways
- to look very beautiful in
- to have no problems
- to get a prize
- to be the best of all
- to smell very tasty
- to be the sweetest
- to look smart in

- to be the best present

XI. Подведение итогов урока.

Thank you very much. I enjoyed your greatly. All of the advertisements' were very interesting and if I go to the shop I'll buy these pieces of clothing without any doubt.

And in the end I want to ask you. What did you do during the lesson?

Which part of the lesson did you like best of all?

Thank you. You are very attentive, active, and bright I enjoyed your work during the lesson greatly. Your home task is to make projects on the topic "shopping".