

Конспект открытого урока в 9 классе

Olympic Movement

(Олимпийское движение)

Дата проведения: 27.02.2017

Цели:

- обобщить материал по теме "Олимпийские игры".
- углубить и расширить знания по теме.
- совершенствовать умения и навыки практического владения английским языком по данной теме по следующим видам речевой деятельности: аудирование, говорение, чтение.
- повысить интерес к изучению иностранного языка.

Задачи:

- Образовательная: развитие коммуникативных навыков учащихся по теме, увеличение словарного запаса, расширение кругозора учащихся
- Развивающая: развить творческий интерес и активизировать познавательный процесс учащихся.
- Воспитательная: способствовать формированию межкультурной коммуникации.

Оборудование: проектор, компьютер.

Ход урока

1. Greeting.

Teacher: Good morning boys and girls! Glad to see you. Are you in a good mood today? I guess you are ready to start our lesson.

2. Warming up.

T: Today we are going to talk about Olympic Games, Olympic movement in Russia and abroad. You will find out some new facts about Olympic Sochi. I'll introduce a project on this theme and we'll discuss it. (slides 1-3)

T: Do you know the meaning of the Olympic movement? Why do we need it for?

(Olympic movement means much more than only sport competition. Today it's a public stage where brave people prove there are no limits for human abilities, for perfection.

The Olympic Games are an international sports festival.)

T: Do you know when the Olympic Games began?

(If you look back in the history you'll see the ancient Games were held 776 BC in honor of God Zeus.)

3. Reading and discussion.

T: Now we'll read some historical facts. (slide 4) Only one athletic event was held in the ancient Olympics - a footrace. Only men were allowed to compete or watch the games. The 18th Olympics already included wrestling and pentathlon, and later Games - chariot races and other sports.

T: Do you know there were no Games for a long time?

(Slide 5) Pierre de Coubertin, a young French nobleman, had an idea to bring the Olympic Games back to life. He managed to organize the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. The Athens Games in 1896 were a success.

T: What Olympic symbols do you remember? Let's talk about them

(Olympic symbol teddy bear Misha - 1980 Olympic games in Moscow)

T: Let's find out the meaning of the colours of Olympic rings. Match the columns, please

Red ring Wisdom

White ring Asia

Black ring America

Green ring Europe

Blue ring Strength

Yellow ring Africa

Purple ring Peace

Brown ring Australia

T: Let's check (slides 6-8) At every Olympic Games sportsmen embody Olympic motto "Faster! Higher! Stronger!"

T: Let's talk about the difference between summer and winter sports. Where do they take place and how often? What competitions do they include?

(slides 9-13)

T: Do you remember the names of Russian Olympic champions? What about Evgeniy Plushenko? Do you like figure skating? Do you always follow all contests and championships? What is his best record? (slide 13)

(Evgeniy Plushenko made his best at the European Figure Skating Championships 2010 in Tallin. His record is 91.30)

T: Why do many people go in for sport?

(helps people to stay in a good shape, keeps them fit, healthy and makes them more organized and better disciplined in their activities)

T: Let's read about the arrangements for the Olympic Games in Sochi. (slide 16)

4. Reflection.

T: Do you like the project? Are you ready for the task? (slide 17) Look at the picture and find winter sports.

Let's check (slide 18)

CURLING

BIATHLON

SKIING

SKATING

HOCKEY

LUGE

BOBSLEY

T: Answer the questions, please. (slide 19)

T: Let's sing a song "The Champion in Me" by 3 Doors Down. (slide 20)

5. Homework.

T: Boys and girls let's imagine you have a chance to write to your favourite Olympic champion. (slide 21) Your homework is to write a letter to the champion. You should remember about informal style of writing. In your letter ask the champion 3 questions you are interested in.

6. Results.