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**Урок с использованием
подкаста лингвострановедческого содержания
“Good bye, Mr. Speaker”
10 класс**

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В качестве иллюстрации методики работы с материалом лингвострановедческого содержания для аудирования на старшем этапе обучения, предлагается следующий фрагмент урока, разработанный на основе подкаста “Good bye, Mr. Speaker” [2]. Данный подкаст может быть включен в раздел № 2 (Unit 2, Step 9-10) урока “The Royal Family” [1;93-98]. Продолжительность звучания составляет 5 минут 6 секунд.

Выбор данного материала обусловлен тем, что он является подлинно аутентичным и строится на уже знакомом учащимся на данном этапе обучения материале, а язык диктора довольно прост и не требует значительной адаптации. Подкаст имеет воспитательную и эстетическую ценность. Кроме того, содержание соответствует возрастным особенностям учащихся.

Работа с подкастом определяется той методической задачей, которая ставится перед ним, - служить средством развития навыков аудирования.

Цели:

- Обучение аудированию с опорой на наглядность на базе подкаста.
- Развитие навыков говорения по проблематике подкаста до и после прослушивания записи.
- Воспитание должного отношения к своей профессиональной деятельности.

Основными методическими задачами фрагмента урока с использованием подкаста работы по теме являются:

- учить осознанно воспринимать информацию;
- подражать аутентичным образцам устно-речевых высказываний;
- знакомить учащихся со страноведческими реалиями, включающими особенности культуры изучаемого языка.

Оснащение урока: колонки/наушники, аудиозапись(подкаст), карточки с заданиями.

Ход урока

Работа с подкастом включает три этапа: преддемонстрационный, демонстрационный и последедемонстрационный.

I. Преддемонстрационный этап.

Цель данного этапа заключается в создании ситуации и мотива общения, в формулировке коммуникативной задачи, а также в преодолении трудностей восприятия и понимания сообщения путем использования различных опор и прочих факторов, облегчающих восприятие. Прежде чем приступить к прослушиванию текста, учащимся предлагается выполнить задание, направленное на преодоление лексических трудностей этого текста.

Учитель: Good day, boys and girls! Today we are going to discuss one of the most urgent problems of our society – the politician and usage of his power. What associations come to your mind concerning the word “politician”?

Учащиеся: A politician is a person, who rules the country and represents the interests of the people in authorities. A good politician should have an ability to risk and to love risking if he/she wants to win.

Учитель: I see. We will discuss the main features of an ideal politician after the listening to the podcast. And now you will hear a story of Peter Carter, the inhabitant of Great Britain, who tells us about the Speakers of the House of Commons. I suppose that you’ll be interested in the reason that made Peter Carter be involved in such an activity. What, to his point of view, are the problems people face nowadays. Are you ready for our work?

Учащиеся: Of course.

Учитель: But first listen to some sentences and try to define the meaning of the unknown words from the context. (Учащиеся делают свои предположения о значении неизвестных им слов на карточках, затем учитель сообщает им правильные ответы).

- a) Yes, there was a Speaker at the end of the 17th century who was sacked because he had accepted a bribe from businessmen in the city of London.
(быть уволенным; взятка);

- b) The only real disadvantage is having to wear old-fashioned black clothes with gold embroidery, and having to listen to so many boring debates. (вышивка);
- c) You need to know that Members of Parliament in Britain receive a salary, and also able to get other money, or “allowances”. (зарплата, пособие);
- d) Members of Parliament make a list of their expenses – we say that they make a claim – in order get this extra money. (расходы);
- e) One Member of Parliament, who lives in a castle, claimed for the cost of cleaning the moat – that is, the water around the castle. (ров);
- f) So they have forced him to resign. (уходить в отставку);
- g) Another Member of Parliament, who has a country estate, keeps ducks on the lake on his estate. (поместье).

Учитель: Good job! Remember these new words for our future work with the podcast. Now I want you to look briefly at some questions, you are to answer them after the listening. (Учитель раздаёт карточки с вопросами и даёт 1-2 мин., чтобы их перевести).

- a) Who is Mr.Speaker?
- b) In what century did several Speakers make the King so angry that he had them arrested and executed?
- c) Why did the Speaker have a difficult work?
- d) Why do the politicians get the “allowances”?
- e) Tell about the real situation with usage of “allowances”. There are four stories, which are mentioned. Tell us about one of them.
- f) Why was the present Speaker, Michael Martin, forced out of office?

Учитель: Now listen to the story. Be very attentive! Are you ready?

Учащиеся: Yes, we are ready. Let’s start.

II. Демонстрационный этап.

Второй этап посвящается восприятию и пониманию текста и извлечению нужной информации. Следует отметить, что в естественных условиях понимание смысла не является целью акта общения. Это результат слушания, а также необходимое условие осуществления коммуникативной

цели слушающего, например, получить определенную практическую информацию, узнать мнение собеседника по конкретному вопросу, получить разрешение на что-либо, узнать что-то важное и интересное. Поэтому слушатель должен произвести селекцию содержания: определить новую информацию опираясь на уже известную, а в новой информации выделить то, что соответствует его коммуникативной цели. Эта деятельность направляется преддемонстрационными заданиями.

Во время слушания текста учащиеся выполняют задание “Answer the questions”. Данный текст представляет собой монолог.

“Good bye, Mr. Speaker”

Who is Mr. Speaker? Mr. Speaker is the chairman of our House of Commons, in Parliament. He is called the Speaker of the House of Commons because, several hundred years ago, it was his job to speak to the King, to tell the King what Parliament wanted, and to bring the King's reply back to Parliament. Generally, the King's reply was “no”, so the Speaker did not have an easy job. In the 15th century, several Speakers made the King so angry that he had them arrested and executed. Politics was fun in those days.

Since then, life for the Speaker has been more peaceful. Yes, there was a Speaker at the end of the 17th century who was sacked because he had accepted a bribe from businessmen in the city of London. But generally, the Speaker's life has few problems. He, or she, chairs debates in the House of Commons, and makes sure that the House of Commons obeys its rules. The only real disadvantage is having to wear old-fashioned black clothes with gold embroidery, and having to listen to so many boring debates.

But things have changed. To understand what has happened to Mr. Speaker, you need to know that Members of Parliament in Britain receive a salary, and are also able to get other money, or “allowances”, to pay for things like an office, a secretary, travel and the cost of having a second home in London, if they do not live in London already. Members of Parliament make a list of their expenses – we say that they make a claim – in order get this extra money. They give their claim to the

finance office in Parliament. If the finance office is happy with the claim, the Member of Parliament gets the money he or she has claimed.

Until very recently, information about Members of Parliament allowances was a state secret. But now, the newspapers have found information about the allowances, and published it. It is clear that some Members of Parliament have behaved dishonestly. One Member of Parliament claimed money to pay interest on a loan to buy a flat in London – which was fine, except that he had already repaid the loan and there were no interest payments. Other Member of Parliament claimed for the cost of repairing houses, which they then sold at a profit. One Member of Parliament, who lives in a castle, claimed for the cost of cleaning the moat – that is, the water around the castle. Another Member of Parliament, who has a country estate, keeps ducks on the lake on his estate. But foxes kept killing the ducks, so he claimed for the cost of building a little island for his ducks in the middle of the lake, so that the foxes could not catch them.

All this has made people very angry. There are demands for big changes in the way that Parliament is run – for changes in our election system, changes in the way Members of Parliament do their jobs and the way they are paid.

And Mr. Speaker? Well, the present speaker – Michael Martin is his real name – has opposed changes and many Members of Parliament think that he is not the right person to lead the House of Commons. So they have forced him to resign. He has become the first speaker for over 300 years to be forced out of office. Next month, Members of Parliament will elect a new Speaker to wear silly clothes and listen to their boring debates.

I will be on holiday next week, so there will be no podcast. I am going to be a captain of a ship, and will sail far away to new and interesting places. I shall tell you about it when I get back.

III. Послелемонстрационный этап.

Третий этап служит для контроля понимания смысла подкаста, то есть осуществления коммуникативного намерения и достижения коммуникативной цели слушания (получил / не получил нужные сведения,

узнал / не узнал что-то важное, заинтересовался / не заинтересовался содержанием и пр.), а также эффективности акта общения.

Учитель: The podcast is over. And now let's check up your answers to the questions. The first question is the following - Who is Mr. Speaker?

Учащиеся: Mr. Speaker is the chairman of the House of Commons, in Parliament.

Учитель: Right you are! Next question - In what century did several Speakers make the King so angry that he had them arrested and executed?

Учащиеся: In the 15th century, several Speakers made the King so angry that he had them arrested and executed.

Учитель: Great answer! Let's continue. Why did the Speaker have a difficult work?

Учащиеся: Because the King's reply usually was "No" and the Speakers had to change King's decisions.

Учитель: Absolutely. Go on - For what purposes do the politicians get the "allowances"?

Учащиеся: They pay for things like an office, a secretary, travel and the cost of having a second home in London, if they do not live in London already.

Учитель: Good answer! The next question. Tell about the real situation with usage of "allowances". There are four stories, which are mentioned. You can use only one for retelling.

Учащиеся: One Member of Parliament claimed money to pay interest on a loan to buy a flat in London.

Учитель: Right you are. Maybe somebody has heard one more story?

Учащиеся: Yes, I can tell. Other Members of Parliament claimed for the cost of repairing houses.

Учитель: Fine! Any more ideas?

Учащиеся: One Member of Parliament, who lives in a castle, claimed for the cost of cleaning the moat.

Учитель: Excellent! We have one more situation left. Has anybody remembered it?

Учащийся: Yes, I have. Another Member of Parliament keeps ducks on the lake on his estate. But foxes kept killing the ducks, so he claimed for the cost of building a little island for his ducks in the middle of the lake, so that the foxes could not catch them.

Учитель: Quite so! And the last question - Why was the present Speaker, Michael Martin, forced out of office?

Учащиеся: He has opposed changes and many Members of Parliament think that he is not the right person to lead the House of Commons.

Учитель: Your answers are good! How clever you are! Now let's discuss the problem named in the podcast. Who can name it?

Учащиеся: It is a problem of relationship of colleagues because of usage of their power in a wrong way.

Учитель: That's it. Now we are going to play a role game. Divide into two groups. Your task is to make up a kind of discussion. The first group will be for the usage of politician's power. The second one is against. You should give 2 arguments at your profit. [см. приложение 1]

1 группа учащихся: Our arguments are:

a) It's necessary for a politician to have all the qualities for working and having a rest.

b) A good politician should be able to take non-traditional decisions and to give up some people from his team.

2 группа учащихся: We haven't such a point of view. Our arguments are:

a) A politician should use power not for his own needs but for improving the situation in the country and for achieving definite aims.

b) The politician is responsible for his own decisions to people.

Учитель: I see your point of view. Your arguments are very powerful. It's difficult to disprove them. That's why I want you to answer me – what kind of person can be an ideal politician in your opinion?

Учащиеся: A politician should be: power-loving, gifted, risky, ambitious and pliable.

Учитель: I like your ideas. Your home task is to make a composition using all information we talked about, where you have to express your own opinion about the problem of relationship of colleagues because of usage of their power in a wrong way. Thank you for your work.

Итак, были представлены 3 этапа работы над подкастом. Можно выделить ряд **методических рекомендаций** для эффективного использования данного средства обучения.

1. Приступая к планированию работы на старшей ступени обучения учителю необходимо подробно изучить интересы старшеклассников к культуре их англоязычных сверстников.
2. При подборе материала важно учитывать, имеют ли учащиеся достаточный словарный запас для понимания, и, возможно, адаптировать выбранный текст в соответствии с уровнем знаний учеников.
3. При необходимости в случаях неполного понимания записи и невозможностью в связи с этим обсуждать его детали рекомендуется повторное прослушивание эпизода или его части.
4. Для данного вида аудирования желательно более совершенная материально-техническая база – индивидуальная система гарнитуры, предоставляющий возможность всем ученикам хорошо и чётко слышать аудиоматериал.

Список литературы

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