

## **История исследования космоса.**

**Цели мероприятия:** активизировать речемыслительную деятельность обучающихся,

совершенствовать произносительные и лексические знания по разговорной теме «Космос»,

развивать лексико-грамматические навыки, используя методику прогнозирования и проектирования, решения учебных проблем путем УУД,

развивать мотивацию учения на уроках иностранного языка.

Данное мероприятие обеспечивает формирование личностных, метапредметных и предметных результатов.

- ***Личностными результатами являются:***
- воспитание российской гражданской идентичности: патриотизма, любви и уважения к Отечеству, чувства гордости за свою Родину, прошлое и настоящее России;
- формирование ответственного отношения к учению, готовности и способности обучающихся к саморазвитию и самообразованию на основе мотивации к обучению и познанию;
- формирование мотивации изучения иностранных языков и стремления к самосовершенствованию в образовательной области «Иностранный язык»;
- осознание возможностей самореализации средствами иностранного языка;
- стремление к совершенствованию речевой культуры в целом;
- развитие таких качеств, как воля, целеустремлённость, креативность, инициативность, трудолюбие, дисциплинированность;
- готовность и способность обучающихся к саморазвитию; сформированность мотивации к обучению, познанию, выбору индивидуальной образовательной траектории; ценностно-смысловые установки обучающихся, отражающие их личностные позиции.
- ***Метапредметными результатами являются:***

- умение самостоятельно определять цели своего обучения, ставить и формулировать для себя новые задачи в учёбе и познавательной деятельности, развивать мотивы и интересы своей познавательной деятельности;
- умение самостоятельно планировать альтернативные пути достижения целей, осознанно выбирать наиболее эффективные способы решения учебных и познавательных задач;
- умение соотносить свои действия с планируемыми результатами, осуществлять контроль своей деятельности в процессе достижения результата, определять способы действий в рамках предложенных условий и требований, корректировать свои действия в соответствии с изменяющейся ситуацией;
- умение оценивать правильность выполнения учебной задачи, собственные возможности её решения;
- владение основами самоконтроля, самооценки, принятия решений и осуществления осознанного выбора в учебной и познавательной деятельности;
- формирование и развитие компетентности в области использования информационно-коммуникационных технологий (ИКТ– компетенции);
- развитие исследовательских учебных действий, включая навыки работы с информацией: поиск и выделение нужной информации, обобщение и фиксация информации
  - осуществление регулятивных действий самонаблюдения, самоконтроля, самооценки в процессе коммуникативной деятельности на иностранном языке
- ***Предметными результатами являются :***
- развитие и совершенствование имеющихся у обучающихся знаний по теме «Космос» путем УУД;
- актуализация грамматических навыков;
- совершенствование речевых умений обучающихся путем вовлечения в активный познавательный процесс
- готовность и умение осуществлять индивидуальную проектную работу;
- умение пользоваться справочным материалом (грамматическим и лингвострановедческим справочниками, двуязычным и толковым словарями, мультимедийными средствами);

- **Тип мероприятия:** комбинированный, структура применения знаний и умений, защита проектов.
- **Используемое оборудование:** компьютер, проектор, экран, модели, выполненные обучающимися.
- **Используемые ЦОР:** презентации в Microsoft/Power Point, видеоролики, аудиозаписи.

### Ход мероприятия:

**Presenter:** Dear friends! Glad to see you! You know that the topic of space exploration is very popular today. So we decided to tell some interesting facts about the Cosmos developing. Listen attentively, please.



( Звучит «космическая» музыка. На сцене - двое ребят. )

**S1:** Hallo, Ben!

**S2:** Hallo, John!



**S1:** Tell me please, what your hobby is?

**S2:** You know I've been interested in space exploration since childhood.

**S1:** Really? So have I.

**S2:** Do you fancy learning anything new about the Universe?

**S1:** Sure.

**S2:** Listen, then.

**(Видеоролик «Солнечная система»)**

**S3:** The Solar system is the place where we live. It contains the central star, which is called the Sun, nine planets with their own satellites, many comets, billions meteorites and thousands of asteroids.



The closest planet to the Sun is Mercury. It is hard to see from the Earth because it's so small and so close to the Sun.

The second planet from the Sun is Venus. Venus, the brightest object in the sky except for the Sun and the Moon, is often visible for several hours just after

sunset or before sunrise. The planet is dead because of greenhouse effect.

Our native planet is the third one.

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun. It is about twice smaller than the Earth.

The fifth planet is Jupiter. It is the largest one of the Solar system. Its composition is more like a star than a planet.

The sixth planet from the Sun is Saturn. This planet has rings that consist of billions of particles, ranging from a few centimeters to a few meters in a diameter.

Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. The planet has a system of at least nine rings. Both Saturn and Uranus belong to giant planets.

Neptune is the eighth planet from the Sun. It is the last giant planet of the Solar system.



**(Выходит ученик с макетом планеты Земля. На экране - презентация.)**

**S4:** We, humans, live on the Earth. The sky is what we see of space. Gravity keeps us here on the surface of our planet. Gravity is an invisible force that pulls things and

people toward the centre of the Earth. Without gravity we would float away into space. The sun lights up the Earth. It turns around each day. The half of

the Earth turned away from the Sun is dark. There it is night. The half of the Earth turned to the Sun is light. It is daytime. Its diameter is 12 760 km. Mean distance from the Sun is 150 millions of km. Perhaps, you wonder how I made this model. It wasn't difficult. All you need is a balloon, old newspapers and a glue. At first, I blew the balloon. Then I

**( На сцене ученик с моделью Луны. На экране - презентация.)**

**S5:** And as for me, I made a model of the Moon. It is the closest astronomical body to the Earth. We know more about it than about any other object in the heavens. We can see the Moon because of reflected sunlight. Many features are visible to the unaided eye on the Moon. A small telescope shows vast seas of lava, large mountains ranges and hundreds of craters of all size. Mean distance from the Earth to the Moon is 384,400 km. The surface temperature can rise up 248F during the day and can fall to -274F during the night. The Moon travels around the Earth at a little more than half a mile per second. The Moon is the only natural satellite orbiting the Earth whereas Jupiter has 39 moons, Saturn - 30 moons, Uranus - 21 satellites and Neptune - 14 ones.



**(Исполняется песня «Hello»)**

**Hello**

Ten, nine, eight, seven, six,

Five, four, three, two, one.

Hello, I'm from the stars.

How are you?

Hello, I'm from Mars.

How are you?

Ten, nine, eight, seven, six,

Five, four, three, two, one.

Hello, you're from the Earth.

How are you?

Hello, you're from the Earth.

How are you?





**(Видеоролик «Поехали!»)**

**S7:** They say “All men can’t be first”. But Yuri Gagarin was the first cosmonaut in the world. He was born on the 9<sup>th</sup> of March 1934. After the war Gagarin’s family moved to Gzhatsk which later was named after the first cosmonaut. In 1951 Gagarin graduated from a vocational school in Lyubertsy near Moscow. In 1955 he entered a school for pilots. Then he

became a pilot and joined the first group of cosmonauts. In 1960 he began to prepare for the flight into space. On April 12, 1961 Yuri Gagarin flew into space and spent 108 minutes there.



**S1:** Look, Andrei! What is there?

**S2:** Where?

**S1:** Over there!

**S2:** Is it a plane?

**S1:** No, it isn’t.

**S2:** Is it a shuttle?

**S1:** No, it isn’t.

**S2:** Oh! You don’t believe! They’re aliens!

**S1:** Come on! Be quicker!



**(Звучит музыка. Исполняется танец**

**«пришельцев»)**

**(Выходит ученик с моделью космического шатла. На экране-презентация)**

**Good morning!**

Every morning Mission Control wakes the crew up with music exactly 6:41 CST. They have a couple of hours to wash, have breakfast and get the morning messages

from Mission Control. Washing isn't easy in space, and it's impossible to have a shower, so the crews wash themselves with a wet sponge.

### **Let's get busy!**

At around 8:45 pm CST, the crew starts work. The time they work on projects involving satellites and the shuttle itself.

They also take photos of their activities and the view from the shuttle to send home. Each day there are also two six-hour space walks. The crew's special meals are "tasty and very good for them". After lunch, they go back to work until around 8:45 am CST.

### **Astronauts need to rest, too**

In the evening astronauts listen to music, stare the stars through the window and simply have a rest. At exactly 10:41 am CST, it's time for the crew to go to bed.



### **(Игра с залом. Вопросы и загадки по теме «Космос».)**

**Presenter:** And now I want to check your knowledge about the planets and cosmonauts. If you answer my questions correct, you'll get a small gift. Well, let's start.

- 1) Reddish sky above. The vast canyon. The fourth planet. The huge volcano. Named for the god of war. (Mars)
- 2) Small. Covered in deep craters. Hot during the day. Cold at night. The fastest planet.( Mercury)
- 3) Most windy. Rings and moons. Takes 160 days to go round the sun.( Neptune)
- 4) The farthest planet. Strange orbit. Sometimes it is closer to the sun.
- 5) All space, including all stars and planets. ( The universe)
- 6) The planet, where we live.( The Earth)



7) Large balls of burning gas in space that can be seen as a point of light in sky ( Stars)

8) Who was the first cosmonaut? ( Y.Gagarin)

9) Who was the first cosmonaut, who had gone in the open space? (A. Leonov)

10) Who was the first woman in the space? (V.Tereshkova)

- 11) An object in space like a bright ball with a long tail, that moves around the sun. (A comet)
- 12) An around object that you can see shining in the sky at night ( The moon)

13) The large bright object in the sky that gives us light and heat, and around which the Earth moves ( The Sun)

**( На экране видеоролик. Обучающиеся повторяют названия планет на английском языке.)**



**S8:** As many students are interested in Astronomy, I had an idea to make up a dictionary with space terms. Firstly, I found the words on the theme. Then I translated them into English. After that I put the words in the alphabetical order found pictures. Lastly, I made the booklet. And now I want to introduce you with the names of planets in English. Let's watch the video and repeat the words.

**(На экране - презентация. Ученица представляет сборник упражнений.)**

In our days, The topic of Space Exploration and everything connected with it has become very popular. The theme "Space" is studied in the 8th , 9th and 11th grades. I decided to create a small workbook with different types of exercises on the topic. When we were working on the topic Cosmos at school, I was very interested in it and decided to find out more information. Then I had an idea to create a small workbook about Cosmos to the students who could learn more doing different exercises.



First, I found different kind of tasks relating to the Space Exploration in the textbooks and on the Internet. I found beautiful pictures and create a document. I completely formed the workbook with exercises. I created a presentation and prepared to present my work on public.

The workbook includes such exercises as:

1. Exercises to define headers and footers to a paragraph of text.
2. Challenges for the preparation of expressions.
3. Test problems.
4. Selection of the date of the event



5. Value of English words with Russian translation.
6. Determine the "true" or "false."
7. Transfer the allocated words in the text.
8. Insert the word in the sense of the appropriate, in the proposal.
9. Select from the options the appropriate within the meaning of and inserted into the proposal.
10. Crossword.

**(На сцене те же обучающиеся с диалогом. У одного из них – макеты летающих тарелок.)**

**S1:** Do you know that there is the Space Hall in our school?

**S2:** Of course, I know it. You can see many interesting exhibits there. They are great. Some of them are made by students themselves.

**S1:** Well, as for me, I made the model of the UFO, too.

**S2:** Cool! How did you do it?

**S1:** It's not so difficult. All you need is plastic plates, the glue and your imagination.



**Presenter:** But not only you, Andrei, have made models. There are other interesting ones here. Look. And a lot of pupils took part in the drawing competition.





The best picture belongs to Zhelnin Alexander. It's a computer graphic. The picture is named "Saturn".

The author is getting the award. Let's greet him.

Our meeting is over. I hope, you've learnt much useful information. Thanks a lot for your attention!

**(Исполняется песня «Мы – планеты.» На экране – мультфильм.)**



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