

План-конспект открытого урока в 10 классе по теме: «Несогласие в семье».

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Цели и задачи урока:

Учебные

1. Формирование навыков аудирования.
2. Формирование навыков говорения (неподготовленное высказывание).
3. Формирование грамматических навыков

Развивающие

1. развитие оперативной памяти; развитие способности к сравнению и обобщению.

Воспитательные

1. формирование терпимого отношения к близким;

Оборудование:

1. Эл.учебник, презентация, аудиокассета к учебнику. УМК М.З.Биболетова.

Ход урока

I. Организационный момент.

Good morning, boys and girls. Today we're going to have an unusual lesson. I hope you'll try and do your best during our lesson. And the topic of our today's lesson is Family disagreements.

II. Речевая зарядка.

T.- Let's start our lesson. During our previous lesson we were talking about teenagers, about their problems. Could you tell me what they are?

violence, drinking alcohol, teen pregnancy, taking drugs, school problems, unrequited love (Дети перечисляют)

T. – Right you are, and there is another one - family disagreements. Today, conflicts between children and their parents are a classic case of misunderstandings between different generations: conflicts are typical in teenagers' life. Children and their parents often argue with each other.

T. – And what about you? Do you have any conflicts in your family? Do any of your friends have any conflicts in their families?

III. Активизация лексического материала.

T. – And before we continue to discuss the topic let's give the right definitions to the words. Have a look at the ex.61

61 Match the words with their definitions.

1 a row	a) to deal successfully with a difficult situation or job
2 argument	b) a noisy argument or fight between two or more people
3 cope with	c) to discuss a plan or situation in a detailed way
4 talk through	d) a disagreement between people or groups
5 conflict	e) an angry disagreement between two or more people
6 fake	f) to deliberately try to make someone angry
7 provoke	g) false

62 Look at the picture and describe the situations shown in it.

Use:

- to quarrel with
- to ignore someone's opinions
- to keep a sense of humour
- to listen to others
- to make fun of
- to find a solution
- to shout at
- to talk about
- to discuss a conflict / argument / problem
- to be angry / upset / disappointed / embarrassed / sad / aggressive / rude

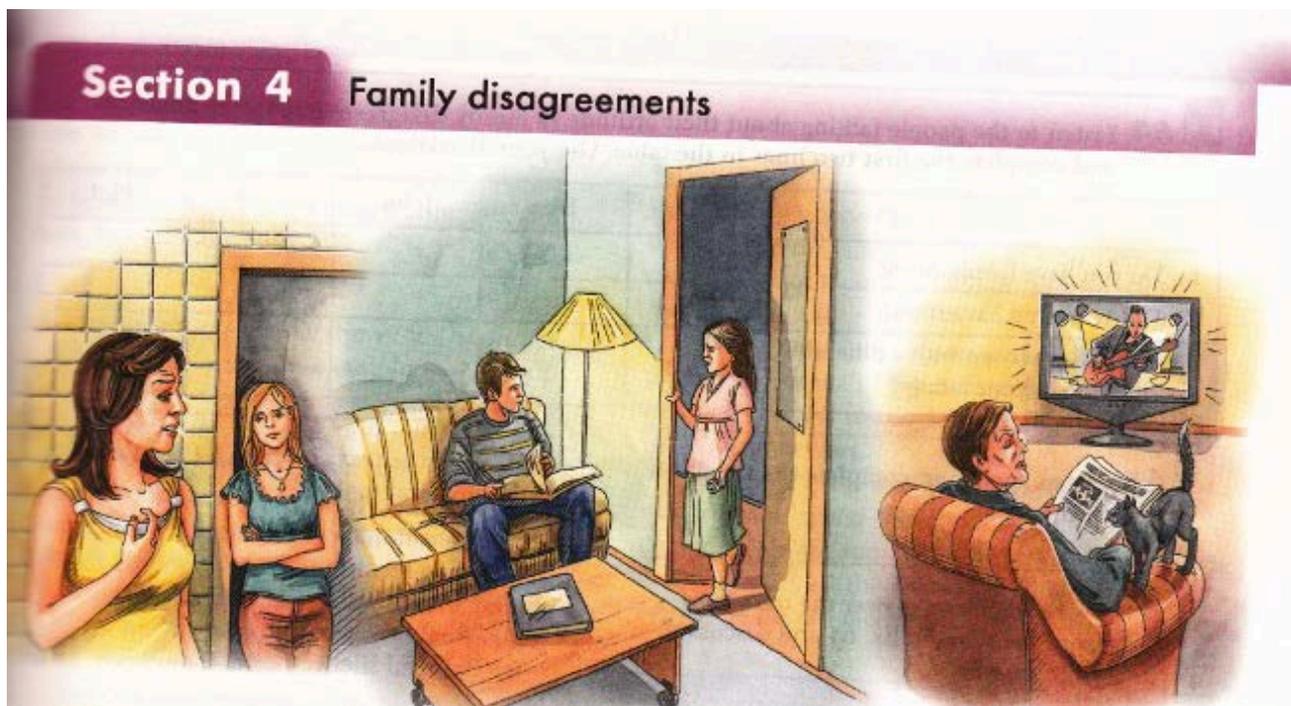
63 Combine the words from two columns to make meaningful expressions.

angry avoid be in blazing come into cope with fake get into have heated lose provoke talk through win	all the options anger argument conflict emotion problem relationships row situation smile stress thing
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69

IV. Практика письменной речи. Описание ситуации по картинке. Работа в парах.

T. -Now look at the picture on p. 69 What can you see there? (Дети описывают)



- Right you are. And now look at ex. 62, these expressions help you to describe the situations on the picture in a written form. Work in pairs please. (Дети читают и пытаются перевести).

- Now let's check. (Возможные ответы детей:

1. The woman in a a yellow top (who's wearing a yellow top) is upset (disappointed). She is

trying to talk about the problem. and her daughter ignores her.

2. The man on the sofa and the girl who's standing near argue with each other. The girl is sad/ aggressive/)

V. Практика устной речи.

T. - Do you often have such situations at home? How often?

Ch. - (Отвѣты детей: not often, rarely, seldom, when we don't see eye to eye, ...)

T. - Now we shall do next exercise. Give advice on what people should do if they have a conflict. Your task is to complete the sentences, using the following words and word combinations. Give advice on what people should do if they have a conflict.

To avoid conflicts we should ... To avoid conflicts we should not ...

- ask for advice from someone who is older than you
- punish unfairly
- think about conflict
- use words like "never" and "always"
- keep a sense of humour
- bully people
- find a solution
- listen attentively to other people
- be optimistic
- be confident and relaxed
- shout at
- ignore someone's opinion
- speak calmly
- tell people what makes you unhappy

T. - Let's make a conclusion :

To avoid a conflict we should ...

To avoid a conflict we should not ...

VI. Развитие навыков чтения.

Now you will read the text "Generation gap" to yourself. And be ready to answer the questions: What is generation gap? And Is generation gap inevitable?

VII. Заключительный этап.

T. - Our lesson will be over soon. Let's remember what is a conflict/a row/ an argument? what people should do if they have a conflict? (Дети дают определения) .

T. - Please, write down your home task: At home you are to read and translate the text «Generation gap» and learn all the words given in bold both orally and for the dictation.

- Thanks for your work today. I'm satisfied with your answers. Your marks for the lesson are.
- Now the lesson is over. See you next lesson. Good bye!

GENERATION GAP

The *generation gap* is and was a *term popularized* in Western countries during the 1960s *referring to* differences between people of a younger generation and their elders, especially between a child and their parents' generation. There always have been generational differences since the *dawn of civilization*. Both the older people and the younger population have always complained of generation gap and of *breaking down the communication* between them. The elders *are* usually more *critical of* the younger generation with a big *set of complaints against* the young and the young mostly tend to *ignore* the *grumbling* and occasional loud protestations of the older generation.

Generations usually differ in their *attitudes to* fashion, food and health habits, tastes in art and music, *opinions about morality*, marriage and career. Throughout history, young people have always *deviated from* the older standards and often opposed them in different forms. Generational

differences *are inevitable* due to several reasons. First, the two generations, having grown up at different times, have different *likes and dislikes*, as well as moral and social values. Second, the old are usually *conservative* and tend to ignore some vital changes. Then, due to *having little in common* to talk about, the old and the young *are not willing to communicate and resolve the conflicts*. The third reason is, with *the pace of modern life* becoming faster and faster, both of them are so busy they do not *spare enough time to exchange ideas*. One more reason results from the differences in the *age psychology*: the old *are* often too *convinced of their rightness* basing on their *life experience* and *impose* their attitudes *on* the young, while the young always try to *prove* they are grownups equipped enough to *make decisions* and *take control of their lives* on their own, and *resent* the *petting attitude* of the elders. Because of more rapid cultural change during the modern era differences between the two generations increased in comparison to previous times.

However, there are many *households* where the generation gap either does not exist at all or *is minimized*. There are fights and *arguments* and children *defying* their parents but these are occasional and *minor*. This proves that *generation gaps* can *be reduced* by *making efforts*, and most efforts must come from the parents who have *the wisdom*. In these families, the parents and the children spend a lot of time together having fun. There are clear values, such as honesty, *compassion*, tolerance, and *mutual respect*, as well as *clear boundaries between* the older and younger generation. The parents are wise enough to *foster self dependence* which teaches the children to know their own minds and make their own decisions. That helps them to *keep* their *balance* in the face of *peer pressure*. All these measures can certainly help bridge or at least reduce the generation gap. Anyway, it becomes easier to *adjust* if the parents constantly refresh their memories about their own past *outrageous behaviour*.