**План-конспект**

**урока английского**

**по теме**

**SHOPPING**

Для 1курсов всех специальностей

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**Тема урока:** Shopping. Покупки

**Тип урока:** комбинированный

**Оборудование:** компьютер, проектор, аудиозапись для зарядки, карточки с заданиями

**Цели и задачи:**

*Практическая*: систематизировать лексический и грамматический материал

*Обучающие:*

* учить монологической и диалогической речи учащихся;
* формировать навыки чтения и аудирования;

*Развивающие:*

* развитие языковых навыков;
* развитие познавательной и мыслительной деятельности;

*Воспитательные:*

* воспитывать умение работать в коллективе;
* усидчивость, внимательность, активность.

**Урок обеспечивает:**

* активность учащихся – необходимое условие успешности обучения;
* мотивирует развитие познавательного интереса школьников к иностранному языку.

**Методы и методические приемы:**беседа с учащимися, элементы драматизации, чтение , аудирование, монологические высказывания учащихся.

**Оборудование:**учебник, аудиокассета, наглядные пособия, раздаточный материал, ИКТ.

**Ход урока**

I. Intoduction.

Good morning, children! Sit down, please. I am glad to see you.  
Who’s on duty today?  
Who’ s absent today?  
What date is it today?  
How are you?  
I’m very well today. Let’s begin our lesson .Today we’ll speak about shops and shopping, food.

II.Phonetic exercises

1). *Let’s recite our poem. “At the market”*

[**Приложение 1**](https://urok.1sept.ru/articles/595772/pril1.doc)

2)*Now a patter.*

A cup of nice coffee. In a nice coffee cup.  
Please, repeat it quickly.

3) *Listen to me and fill in a word.*

I like coffee  
I like….(tea)  
I like apples  
On that tree.

4) *Quess the riddles, please.*

* I sit on a tree, round as a ball, I am of different colours. (an apple)
* It is a house with many people but there are no windows. (a cucumber, a melon, a water melon)
* It is a pear but we can’t eat it. (a lamp).
* It is a flower but only in a rainy weather. (an umbrella)

III.Lexical activities

1) .*Answer my questions:*

1. Do you like to go shopping?
2. What kinds of shops do you know?
3. How many shops are there in your area?
4. Do you like cooking?
5. What is your favourite food?
6. Do you know any recipes ?

2) *Now keep silence ,please. (A knock at the door).*  
   (Стук в дверь, входит девочка.)

– May I come in?  
– Yes, you may. Who are you?  
– I am from England. My name is Alice. I came from a very big shop “Wonderland”. In my box there are many presents for you. Take it , please.

*(Из коробки дети достают карточки и переводят слова и выражения на русский язык. Таким образом ученики повторяют изученную лексику.)*

– Do shopping/ go shopping  
– Can I help you?  
– How much money have you got?  
– Dumplings  
– I have got a loaf of white bread.  
– There is a little food in the fridge.  
– А salesperson  
– There are many customers in the shop.  
– A recipe.

3) *A game “GUESS the WORD”*

Teacher: Yesterday I went shopping too. There are some things in my bag. Do you want to learn what in the bag is?

Pupils are curious and ask questions:

1. Is there a bottle of lemonade?
2. Is there a box of sweets?
3. Is there a jar of coffee?
4. Is there a bar of chocolate?

(There is a can of Coke, A bar of chocolate, a packet of tea, a packet of peanuts)

IV. Grammar activities

1). *Закрепление употребления длительного времени  
    Past Continuous/Present Continuous*

a) Teacher: ( uses pictures) What is he /she doing now?  
b) Read and translate the Ex. 2 p. 74

2).*Quantifiers (количественные местоимения)*:

Give English equivalents

Много яблок  
Немного кофе(но достаточно)  
Немного магазинов  
Много денег  
Несколько булок хлеба  
Немного пельменей  
Очень много цветов  
Немного покупателей  
Очень много снега

Now let’s have a brake.

1. *The pupil on duty does morning exercises*
2. *Let’ s sing a song “Hippety Hop”*

(текст песни в учебнике стр. 158)

V. Speaking

**A**  
London is a big shopping centre. There are a lot of big departments and supermarkets. Most shops in London stay open until 9 p.m.  
Look at the pictures and comment them.  
(фотография торгового центра Хэмлис в Лондоне)

*1. Hamleys– is a very big shop of toys in London. 4.500 people work there. Hamley was opened in 1760. There are seven floors. Parents and children like visiting this shop. They buy different toys.*

(фотография интерактивной пластиковой игрушки)

*2. Micropet– is an interactive plastic toy. It is very small , only 4 sm. There are ten types of this toy. Theses toys can speak. British children like these toys very much and enjoy playing with them.*

*Micropet is very expensive.*

*3. Mini– micro car– is a popular toy among children. It is a copy of cars. They are small ,6 sm. They go fast and work on batteries. Children find them very interesting.*

**B**Press conference  
Teacher : Dear children. Let’s meet thedirector of the chocolate factory. You are welcome!  
Director: Hello !My name is Mr. Brown . I’m the head of the chocolate factory. We do many tasty and delicious things. What is interesting for you?

Pupils ask questions

– Mr. Brown, do you make chocolate eggs?  
– Do you make chocolate toys ,I wonder?  
– Do you add special ingredients in your chocolate?  
The director treats children with little bars of chocolate and sweets. Pupils thank him very much.

VI. Reading

My dear friends, do you want to learn how chocolate is made ? If so let’s read a very interesting text (У каждого ученика текст, который они читают)

**Where does chocolate come from?**

**cacao beans –**боб какао  
**cacao trees –**какаовое дерево

Chocolate grows on trees– but not looking like the candy bars you like to eat.  
Chocolate really comes from **cacao beans**. The beans are the seeds of the cacao fruit. They grow on **cacao**trees in lands where the weather is very hot.  
The beans are dried and shipped to chocolate factories. There they are roasted and ground into cocoa butter. In a big mixer, the cocoa butter is blended with sugar and milk to make milk chocolate. Then the chocolate is put in stores where we can buy it.  
The first British chocolate factory was founded in 1657. The magic sweet place in England is Cadbury. It makes chocolate since 1831.Chocolate is tasty and delicious. For millions of people chocolate is passion.  
The next time you buy a bar of chocolate, think of the cacao trees where the story of chocolate begins.

**Контроль понимания прочитанного:**

*А) Agree or disagree:*

– Cacao trees grow everywhere.  
– Beans are flowers of the cacao trees.  
– Cadbury is the largest chocolate factory in England.  
– People dislike eating chocolate.  
– The first chocolate factory in Russia was built in 1657.

*B) Answer the questions:*

– Where can you see cacao trees?  
– What is made with beans?  
– What do people do with cocoa butter?  
– Why do you buy chocolate?  
– What is your favourite chocolate?  
– What is Cadbury?  
– Since what time is chocolate made in Britain?

VII Lexical

Test ***How many words do you know****?*

(Ученики получают карточку, в которой пишут эквивалент русских слов. Цифра в скобках означает, что именно эту букву из английского слова следует взять, если нет скобки, следует брать первую букву. Если слова по-английски записаны верно, то получится правильный ответ)

Ключевая фраза:  
**I LIKE SHOPPING**

Are you ready with the test?  
(После того, как учащиеся закончили, они сдают тетради. Правильный вариант на экране).

VIII The conclusion of the lesson

My dear friends you are so good and clever today. Thank you for the work.  
At home You’ll read an interesting text “English Meals”. At the next lesson you’ll learn what favourite dishes of the British Queen Elizabeth II are.  
The lesson is over. Good bye.

HOMEWORK Read the text

**English Meals**

The usual English breakfast is rather substantial. English people like to eat toasts, marmalade, scrambled eggs, bacon and cornflakes in the morning. They eat cornflakes with milk and sugar. Many Englishmen eat porridge with milk. And they put sugar in it. The Scottish people eat porridge with salt.

They usually eat fish and chips, meat with potatoes, hamburgers for lunch.English have dinner in the evening. The most important time for English is tea – time (at 5 o’clock). They like to drink tea with bread, butter ,scones and jam. English like to drink tea with chocolate. They drink tea out of cups, never out of glasses. Tea with milk is an English tea. Tea with lemon is called “Russian tea” in England.

*Answer the questions :*

– What is the usual English breakfast?  
– Do you eat cornflakes with tomatoes and mustard?  
– What do they eat for lunch?  
– When do English have their dinner?  
– What do they have for supper?  
– What is “Russian tea”?  
– What do you usually have for breakfast?