

# Шекспир: жизнь и творчество.

Подготовила: учитель английского языка Кириллова Т.Н.

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**Тип урока:** урок изучения и применения знаний и умений.

## Общие цели:

- **Образовательные:** расширить и углубить знания учащихся о творчестве Шекспира, его вкладе в мировую литературу, совершенствовать умения и навыки владения английским языком по всем видам речевой деятельности: аудированию, говорению, чтению и письму
- **Развивающие:** формировать умение вести монологическую и диалогическую речь, умение выступать перед аудиторией, развивать творческие способности учащихся, уметь анализировать, обобщать, делать выводы, аргументировать свое мнение
- **Воспитательные:** воспитывать на примере изучения общечеловеческих ценностей – литературы, формировать уважение к мнению другого человека, привить интерес и уважение к культуре, традициям страны изучаемого языка; повысить мотивацию к изучению английского языка.

## Цель ученика:

- **Знать:** факты из жизни и творчества Шекспира, лексический и грамматический материал по пройденной теме,
- **Уметь:** применить свои знания на практике, самостоятельно добывать информацию, уметь обобщить ее и представить

**Материалы:** компьютерные презентации, раздаточный материал.

**Учебник:** Ю.А. Комарова, И.В. Ларионова, К. Макбет «Английский язык» (учебник для 9 класса общеобразовательных учреждений). Москва. «Русское слово». 2014

## ХОД УРОКА

### 1. Organization of the lesson. Warm up

Сразу после того, как прозвенел звонок и учащиеся заняли свои места, на экране показывается фрагмент пьесы «Гамлет» «To be or not to be...».

Выходит к доске учитель, приветствует учащихся, с помощью учащихся формулирует тему и цели урока.

**Teacher:** Good morning, dear students! Today we are going to speak about one of the greatest English writers William Shakespeare, his life and creative work.

### Выходит ученик и читает стихотворение Джона Мильтона

What needs my Shakespear for his honour'd Bones,  
The labour of an age in piled Stones,

Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid  
Under a Star-ypointing Pyramid?  
Dear son of memory, great heir of Fame,  
What need'st thou such weak witnes of thy name?  
Thou in our wonder and astonishment  
Hast built thy self a live-long Monument.  
For whilst to th' shame of slow-endeavouring art,  
Thy easie numbers flow, and that each heart  
Hath from the leaves of thy unvalu'd Book,  
Those Delphick lines with deep impression took,  
Then thou our fancy of it self bereaving,  
Dost make us Marble with too much conceaving;  
And so Sepulcher'd in such pomp dost lie,  
That Kings for such a Tomb would wish to die.

### **Другой ученик переводит его на русский язык**

Нуждается ль, покинув этот мир,  
В труде каменотесов мой Шекспир,  
Чтоб в пирамиде, к звездам обращенной,  
Таился прах, веками освященный?

Наследник славы, для грядущих дней  
Не просишь ты свидетельства камней.  
Ты памятник у каждого из нас  
Воздвиг в душе, которую потряс.

К позору нерадивого искусства,  
Твои стихи текут, волнуя чувства.  
И в памяти у нас из книг твоих  
Оттиснут навсегда дельфийский стих.

Воображенье наше до конца  
Пленив и в мрамор превратив сердца,  
Ты в них покоишься. Все короли  
Такую честь бы жизни предпочли!

**Учитель:** It was beautiful and now let us see what is the topic of our lesson. We are going to speak about Shakespeare's life.

Now I'll give you sheets of paper with the text and questions, look through them and be ready to answer them at the end of the lesson.

We read about Shakespeare. Now. let us check up the exercise we had for homework. (читаем текст о Шекспире).

**William Shakespeare (1564-1616)**

Shakespeare is the greatest of all playwrights and poets of all times. The last half of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries are known as the golden age of English literature. Sometimes it is called “the age of Shakespeare”.

William Shakespeare was born on the 23rd of April 1564, in Stratford-on-Avon. At the age of 6 he was sent to school, but had to leave it at the age of 13 and never went to school again. His father who couldn't even write was a glove-maker. William helped him in his trade.

At the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway. Ann was 8 years older than her husband and their marriage wasn't happy. They had 3 children.

At that time actors and actresses visited Stratford-on-Avon. William liked to watch them. He was fond of their profession and he decided to become an actor. When he was 21 he went to London. There he became an actor. He began to write plays too. He worked in the modern theatre “Globe”. 14 years later he became a part owner of the Globe theatre in London.

In 1596 he wrote “Romeo and Juliet”.

In 1601 he wrote “Hamlet”

The original Globe was opened in 1599, burned down in 1613 and immediately rebuilt. It was a round building with the stage in the centre, open to the sky. If it was raining, the actors got wet; if the weather was too bad, there was no performance at all. It was closed in 1642.

In 1997 after almost 400 years Shakespeare's Globe was opened again for public. Every summer it offers now performance of plays by Shakespeare.

Shakespeare's experience as an actor helped him greatly in the writing of his plays. His knowledge of stage and his poetical genius made his plays the most wonderful ones ever written.

Shakespeare wrote:

37 plays;

17 comedies,

10 historical plays

7 books of poems.

2 long poems and 154 sonnets.

Most of Shakespeare's plays were not published in his lifetime. So some of them may have been lost in the fire when the “Globe” burned down in 1613. It is interesting to note that almost all plots of Shakespeare's plays were not original. He took them from the works of other authors. At that time the audience was rather ignorant and the playwrights tried to attract it to the world literature through their plays. Shakespeare took his plots from history, old legends, novels and poems; he also used Plutarch's “Historical Portraits”. The plot of “Othello” and “Twelfth Night” was taken from Italian novels and those of “Hamlet” and “King Lear” - from early English authors. But every borrowed plot began to live a new life in his plays.

Shakespeare also wrote 2 long poems and 154 sonnets. They show his extraordinary powers of expression and his depth of emotional understanding.

**Учитель:** You have learned Shakespeare's biography and some of his works in our lessons. Let's remember some facts from his biography. We will do it in English. Complete the sentences with correct words and numbers, after read and translate them.

Раздать листочки с предложениями с пропущенными словами. На доска слова, которые надо вставить.

1. The greatest English poet was born **23** April **1564** in **Stranford- upon-Avon**.
2. W.S. moved to **London** when he was **21**.
3. He wrote **37** plays.
4. In **1596** he wrote “Romeo and Juliet”.
5. In **1601** he wrote “Hamlet”.
6. Shakespeare died on the 23 of April **1616**.
7. The original Globe was opened in **1599**.

8. S. Prokofiev composed the music for the ballet (“**Romeo and Juliet**”).

Учащиеся выполняют, вслух читают и переводят свои предложения.

**Учитель:** All right.... Next..... OK.... (проверка после каждого предложения).

**Учитель:** Now. we listen sonnet 116 by Shakespeare (включить на английском языке сонет 116, затем на русском). It's beautiful, isn't it? (ответ учеников). I think it is beautiful.

**Учитель:** Of course, now you are ready to answer my questions I gave you at the beginning of the lesson. Please, read the texts and after five minutes we'll have a quiz.

*(Учащиеся читают текст и готовят ответы на вопросы)*

## **I. Unprepared Reading**

### **The Man of Stratford**

England's greatest poet was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon in that part of the country which is very typical of England: green meadows, age-old trees, green hedges between fields, old beautiful houses, white and black farm cottages.

William's father, John Shakespeare was born in a village three miles north of Stratford. He was the son of a farmer. About 1550 he moved to Stratford. He was a glove-maker. He married Mary Arden in 1556 and at that time they were living in a comfortable house in Henley Street, William's birthplace.

You can see the modest room where he was born with the dark furniture and small windows. Their cottage and the furniture are reconstruction but so good, that you forget things aren't really old.

William Shakespeare moved to London soon after his marriage. Soon he joined the company of actors and was acting in his own plays.

At that time he wrote *Romeo and Juliet*, *Julius Caesar* and *Much Ado about Nothing*. He wrote 37 plays in 23 years.

William Shakespeare died in 1616. You can see the place where he rests in the church not far from the house where he was born.

Now people from every country of the world come to Stratford. They visit the house in Henley Street, the grammar school where William first learned to read and to write and the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre near the Avon River.

### **Questions:**

- 1) Where and when was William Shakespeare born?
- 2) What is that place like?
- 3) What do we know about his parents?
- 4) Shakespeare was born in a house in Henley Street, wasn't he?
- 5) What did Shakespeare do in London?
- 6) What places of interest can tourists see in Stratford?
- 7) How many plays did he write?
- 8) Can you name any of his comedies?
- 9) Can you name any of his tragedies?
- 10) How many children did he have?

На экран выводится презентация-викторина "How well do you know Shakespeare?"  
Учащиеся читают вопросы и отвечают.

### Ответы на вопросы викторины:

#### The Man of Stratford

- 1) England's greatest poet was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon .
- 2) That part of the country is very typical of England: green meadows , age-old trees, green hedges between fields, old beautiful houses, white and black farm cottages.
- 3) William's father, John Shakespeare was born in a village three miles north of Stratford. He was the son of a farmer. About 1550 he moved to Stratford. He was a glove-maker. He married Mary Arden in 1556 and at that time they were living in a comfortable house in Henley Street, William's birthplace.
- 4) You can see the modest room where he was born with the dark furniture and small windows. Their cottage and the furniture are reconstruction but so good that you forget things aren't really old.
- 5) William married at the age of 18 Anna Hathaway. She was 8 years older and she was the farmer's daughter.
- 6) They had three children: a daughter Susanna and twins: Hamlet and Judith.
- 7) William Shakespeare moved to London soon after his marriage. Soon he joined the company of actors and was acting in his own plays . At that time he wrote **Romeo and Juliet, Julius Caesar** and **Much Ado about Nothing**.
- 8) Now people from every country of the world come to Stratford. They visit the house in Henley Street, the grammar school where William first learned to read and to write and the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre near the Avon River.
- 9) He wrote **37 plays** and **156 sonnets** in 23 years.
- 10) He wrote the following comedies:
  - The comedy of errors
  - A midsummer Night's dream
  - The Merchant of Venice
  - As you like it
  - Twelfth Night
  - All's well that ends well
- 11) His tragedies are
  - Romeo and Juliet
  - Julius Caesar
  - Hamlet
  - Othello
  - King Lear
  - Macbeth
- 12) W. Shakespeare died in 1616 in Stratford where he returned and spent his last years of life. You can see the place where he rests in the church not far from the house where he was born.

**1-й ученик:** Shakespeare is the founder of the English literary language.

During our project work we investigated many facts from Shakespeare's life and creative work and came to a conclusion that he must be called the father or the founder of the English literary language, as Pushkin is in Russia.

**2-й ученик:** Shakespeare put a question in front of the mankind: "To be or not to be?", but he didn't give an answer himself. He made everybody seek the answer independently. He is a genius creator and one of the most mysterious writers in the world.

**3-й ученик:** His creative work is the highest peak of the English Renaissance. His influence on the further development of the world literature is considered to be unprecedented.

*Учитель подводит итоги.*

**Учитель:** Thank you for your wonderful work. You are very talented and creative children. Everyone today gets good and excellent marks. But we are not going to say good bye to Shakespeare. Your home task is to read the text "Romeo and Juliette" and answer the questions after the text. Our lesson is over. Good bye. See you tomorrow.

*Reading (текст для домашнего задания)*

## ROMEO AND JULIET

The Capulets and the Montagues lived in Verona. The two families hated each other. One day the Capulets had a dance. Romeo, a young Montague, went to the dance wearing a mask, but he was recognized. It was there that he first saw Juliet, Capulet's daughter. It was love at first sight. After the party, Romeo went to hide in the bushes under Juliet's window. Juliet came out onto her balcony. She, like Romeo, had fallen in love with her father's greatest enemy.

Romeo heard her talking to herself about her love for him, and he came out of the bushes. He stood under the balcony and asked her to marry him. Juliet was afraid and begged him to leave, but first she agreed to marry Romeo the next day.

Romeo and Juliet were married secretly by a priest called Friar Laurence. Juliet's cousin Tybalt wanted to fight Romeo. Romeo refused because he had just married Juliet. Later, however, Tybalt killed Romeo's best friend so Romeo fought and killed Tybalt. Romeo had to leave Verona because he had killed Tybalt. While he was away, Juliet's father decided she had to marry another man in three days' time. Juliet did not know what to do. She went to see Friar Laurence and together they made a plan. Juliet would pretend to kill herself. Laurence would then take her 'body' to a safe place and Romeo would join her.

Romeo did not know about the plan and he was so upset when he received the news that Juliet was dead that he bought some poison and rushed to Juliet's tomb. There he drank the poison. When Juliet woke up, Romeo was already dead. Juliet took Romeo's knife and pressed it into her heart.

When they realized what had happened the fathers were very sad and ashamed. As a result of the tragedy the two families became friends forever.

**Answer the questions:**

1. Why did Romeo hide under Juliet's window after the party?
2. Why did Juliet agree to marry Romeo?
3. Why did Romeo refuse to fight Tybalt at first?
4. Why did Romeo fight Tybalt?
5. Why did Romeo leave Verona?
6. Why did Romeo buy some poison?
7. Why did Romeo kill himself?
8. Why did Juliet kill herself?
9. Why did the Capulets and Montagues become friends?