**Тип урока** – комбинированный

**Цель урока:** совершенствование коммуникативной и социокультурной  компетенции учащихся

* Образовательный компонент цели: расширить лингво-страноведческий кругозор учащихся, совершенствовать речевые умения и навыки чтения.
* Развивающий компонент цели: развивать языковые компетенции  учащихся,  расширить их знания о другой англоязычной стране, развивать навыки чтения, грамматические навыки.
* Воспитательный компонент цели: создать условия для формирования познавательной активности, воспитания культуры общения, уважения и интереса к культуре другой страны, поддержания интереса к изучению английского языка.

**Оснащенность урока:** ноутбук, проектор, экран, учебник New Millennium English – 9

ХОД УРОКА

**I. Организационный момент** (*Purpose: to create warm and trustful atmosphere in the class, to check pupils’ preparing for the lesson, to announce the topic of the lesson*)

1. Greetings

– Good morning, dear friends! I am very glad to see you. How are you today? Do you like the weather today, why, why not?

*Ученикиотвечаютнавопросы*

– Tell me please, do you like travelling? And you?

*Ученики отвечают на вопрос*

– I think that everybody likes travelling. So today on the lesson we are going to make an imaginary trip to a wonderful country situated on a green continent. What country is it?

*Ученики отвечают на вопрос, приводят аргументы.*

– Yes the aim of our lesson is to read, listen, find out and tell about Australia.

**II. Подготовительный этап** (*Purpose: to find out who discovered Australia, to practice students’ reading skills*)

– Do you know who discovered Australia? So read this short text and answer the questions.

*Ученики получают карточки, читают небольшой текст об открытии Австралии, отвечают на вопросы. (Раздаточныйматериал)*

**Text**

Australia is the world's largest island and the smallest continent. Its area is about the same as that of the United States (without Alaska).
Hundreds of years ago there were stories about a large continent in the Southern Hemisphere. But no one could say what it was like and whether it was inhabited. People called this land "terra australis incognita", or "the unknown -southern land".
The Dutch were the first Europeans to visit Australia. They dis­covered it while making their journeys to the island of Java, a Dutch colony in Southeast Asia. When the Dutch found themselves on the west coast of Australia, they gave the name New Holland to this western part of the continent.
In 1770 the English captain James Cook discovered the east coast of Australia. In 1778, the first English colony was established in what later became the city of Sydney.
*Find answers in the text:* a) What is Australia? b) How did people call Australia hundreds of years ago? c) When was the first English colony established in Australia?

**III. Этап усвоения новых знаний** (*Purpose: become familiar with some information about another part of the English-speaking world*)

1. Let’s watch the presentation and listen to the information about this unusual country. After that you will have to do some tasks. ( презентация, слайды 1-13)

*Ученики смотрят презентацию, слушают учителя, задают возникающие вопросы.*

**Текст – сопровождение к презентации:**

**Australia**

Australia is the largest island in the world and the smallest continent. Australia, officially the Commonwealth of Australia, is a country in the Southern Hemisphere comprising the mainland of the Australian continent, the island of Tasmania and numerous smaller islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Neighbouring countries include Indonesia, East Timor and Papua New Guinea to the north, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and New Caledonia to the northeast and New Zealand to the southeast.
For at least 40,000 years before European settlement in the late 18th century, Australia was inhabited  by indigenous Australians. Its aboriginal tribes, which still exist today, are thought to have migrated from Southeast Asia twenty thousand years ago. On 1 January 1901, the six colonies became a federation and the Commonwealth of Australia was formed.
The Commonwealth of Australia is a self-government federal state. It has 6 states and 2 territories: Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia.
It is situated in the southwestern of the Pacific Ocean. The area of this country is 7000000 square kilometers.
Executive branch:  formally the chief of state is Queen of Australia ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952); represented by Governor General Quentin BRYCE (since 5 September 2008), head of government: Prime Minister Kevin RUDD (since 3 December 2007); Deputy Prime Minister Julia GILLARD (since 3 December 2007).
The capital of the country is Canberra, this city became a capital in 1927. Federal government works in Canberra in the government buildings. There are no industrial plants in the town. The population of Canberra is about 300 000 people. There are many sights in the city. Now, Canberra is an international city, full of diplomats and government offices. It's a beautiful place, with parks, lakes, big open streets and fine buildings.
There are five big cities in Australia: Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane. These cities are also the country's main ports. Sydney is Australia’s oldest and largest city with a population of around 3, 986, 700. Melbourne is the second largest city in Australia. It has a population of over 3, 000, 000 people. These cities are picturesque places with so much to see.
Australia is an industrial country. It has coil, nickel, zinc and gold. Australia is one of the most important producers of metals and minerals. It exports wool production, meat, fruit and sugar.
Australia is separated from many countries. The animals in Australia have developed differently. They are interesting. You can see the dingo, wild dog which killed others animals in night, the kangaroo and many parrots there. There are many rivers and lakes in the country. The longest are the Murray, the Murrumbidgee and the Darling rivers. Australian climate is dry and warm. Australia is situated in the Southern Hemisphere and that is why it has summer when we have winter. January is the hottest month in Australia.

2. Open your books at page 66-67 and read the information about Australia. What else did you know about this country?

*Ученики читают дополнительную информацию об Австралии в учебнике, отвечают на вопрос.*

**IV. Этап закрепления** (*Purpose: to improve the pronunciation skills, to check the understanding  of the text*)

1. There are new geographical names in the text, let’s read them together to pronounce correctly

*Ученики читают за учителем и переводят географические названия* (  Слайд 14)

2. Did you understand the new information well? Let’s check. Read the sentences and say if they are true or false

*Ученики читают предложения и говорят верно или неверно, исправляя неверные утверждения* (Слайд 15)

**V. Этап проверки усвоения новых знаний** (*Purpose:  to develop speaking skills, to practice in sentence building with the new words*)

1. Now answer the questions on the sheets.

*Ученики читают вопросы и дают ответы (Раздаточный материал)*

1. What is the official name of Australia?
2. What territories are there in the Commonwealth of Australia?
3. What area has Australia?
4. What is the capital of Australia?
5. In what hemisphere is Australia situated?
6. What is the population of Australia?
7. What are the biggest cities in Australia?
8. What animals are the symbol of Australia?
9. Who discovered  Australia?
10. What are the longest rivers?
11. What mountains are there in Australia?
12. What is the hottest month in Australia?
13. What is the official currency in Australia?
14. Who is formally the head of the state?
15. Who represents the Queen of England?

2. Language work (*to introduce and practice in use possessives with superlatives*)

Open your books again at page 67, now we’ll see how to say the same idea in different ways, do the exercises 3a, 3b in the Book.

*Ученики выполняют упражнения в учебнике*

– Make up your own sentences using these words (Слайд 16)

*Ученики составляют собственные предложения с данными словами с целью языковой тренировки, изменяя порядок слов, образуя превосходную степень прилагательных и порядковые числительные.*

**VI. Этап обобщения материала урока** (*Purpose: to sum up the material of the lesson, to put marks and to give homework*)

– What did you know about Australia today? What interested you the most, what surprised?

*Ученики говорят о том, что они узнали об Австралии, что показалось им наиболее интересным и удивительным.*

– Your homework will be to find some interesting facts about Australia and tell us the next lesson. I thank you for your excellent work today.

– The lesson is over, good bye!

***Приложение***

**Слайды 14, 15, 16 в Презентации к уроку**

The Geographical names: Australia/o'streili?/,  the Commonwealth of Australia, Australian, Hemisphere /'hemi?sfi?/, Tasmania /t?s'm?ni?/, the Indian /'indi?n/ and Pacific/p?'sifik/ Oceans, The Dutch/'d?t?/, Canberra /'k?nb?r?/, Sydney /'sidni/, Melbourne /'melb?n/, Adelaide /?'d?l?id/, Perth /'p??/, Brisbane /'brizb?n/, the Murray /'m?rei/, the Murrumbidgee /m?r?m'bidјi/ and the Darling /'da:li?/ rivers.

**True or false**

* Australia is the smallest continent. It is the 6th in size after Russia, Canada, China, the USA and Brazil.
* For the first time Australia was discovered by Dutch travelers. But they didn’t like this land and came back to Europe. Captain Cook hosted the British flag in 1770.
* Australia is situated in Asia. It’s washed by the Arctic and the Atlantic oceans.
* The Urals are in Australia. They are the highest mountains. The Volga is the longest Australian river.
* Australia is an unusual country. It has different climatic regions, from warm to tropical and subtropical. The sun shines all the year round. January is the hottest month in the country.
* Australia is the country of sports. Ice-hockey is the national sport game in Australia, because ice-hockey was born there.
* Green, white and blue are the colors of the Australian flag. It looks like the French flag because people from France were the first settlers in Australia.
* Australia is famous for unusual birds, animals, plants, trees, flowers. A kangaroo is a symbol of the country.

**Look at the examples and make the sentences with these words**

*Melbourne is the second biggest city in Australia.*

*Melbourne is Australia’s second biggest city.*

* Western Australia/ big/ state of the country
* Queensland/ large/ Australia’s / state/ two
* South Australia/ four/ state/ large/ in Australia
* The Murray/ river/ Australia’s/ long
* The Darling/ in Australia/ long/ three/ river
* Mount Townsend/ mountain/ Australia’s/ high/ two
* Perth/ five/ in Australia/ city/ big