

Внеклассное мероприятие по английскому языку для 9 класса "We Study English".

Цели: пробудить и поддержать интерес к изучению английского языка, познакомить с такими явлениями в языке, как скороговорки, лимерики, пословицы и поговорки, омонимы, омофоны, омографы, учить сравнивать разные явления в языках; пополнить словарный запас детей; развивать навыки говорения и аудирования, языковые способности учащихся; воспитывать внимательное отношение друг к другу, дух товарищества и взаимовыручки; побудить детей к научно-исследовательской деятельности.

Ход мероприятия

I. Организационный момент

– Dear boys and girls! Dear teachers and guests! We are glad to see you here today! Welcome to our party “We Study English” and welcome to the Kingdom of the English language.(приложение 1)

We have studied English for 4 or 5 years and we must say that learning English takes much time and effort, but it’s worth it. When you speak English you can visit different countries, meet different people, watch films, read books in English, work on the computer.

Do you know in what countries you can speak English?

Certainly! It is spoken in Great Britain, the USA, Australia, Canada, South Africa. More than 300 million people speak English as a second language.

Here are some more interesting facts about English.

II. Выступления детей

Amazing Facts (слайд 2)

There were more than 30, 000 words in Old English. Modern English has the largest vocabulary in the world – more than 600, 000 words.

Russian words in English are balalaika, bistro, bliny, taiga, tsar, rouble, samovar, sputnik, troika, дума, dacha.

70 per cent of the English language are from other languages and only 30 per cent of the words are English.

The words which are very often used in English are the, of, and, to, a, in, that, is, I, it, for, as.

Tongue-twisters (слайд 3)

– English pronunciation is not easy for Russians. To speak more clearly we need to practice tongue-twisters. Sometimes even British people find them very difficult. Is it so? Try them yourselves! (дети произносят скороговорки)

Peter Piper picked a picked of pickled peppers.

She sells seashells on the seashore.

Grey geese graze in the green grass.

Don't trouble troubles

Until trouble troubles you.

It only doubles trouble

And troubles others too.

Crisp crusts crackle crunchily.

English spelling is another interesting thing. There are many rules of reading in English but sometimes it seems to me that there are much more exceptions to these rules. Here is a poem to prove it.

Sounds and Letters (слайд 4)

When the English tongue we speak

Why is BREAK not rhymed with WEAK?

Will you tell me why it's true

That we say SEW, but also FEW?

When a poet writes a verse

Why is HORSE not rhymed with WORSE?

BEARD is not the same as HEARD

LORD is different from WORD?

COW is cow, but LOW is low

SHOE is never rhymed with TOE.

Think of NOSE and DOSE and LOSE

Think of GOOSE and then of CHOOSE.

Think of COMB and TOMB and BOMB

Doll and ROLL, or HOME and SOME.

We have BLOOD and FOOD and GOOD.

MOULD is not pronounced like COULD.

Think of PAY, SAY, PAID and SAID.

'I will READ' and 'I have READ'

Why say DONE, but GONE and LONE –

Is there any reason known?

To sum it up, it seems to me

That sounds and letters disagree.

Amazing Facts (слайд 5)

By the way, if you feel like writing a poem in English, you should know that no word in this crazy language rhymes with MONTH, ORANGE, SILVER, PURPLE.

The English language has about 41 sounds while their alphabet has only 26 letters. This is one of the reasons why English spelling is so problematic.

More than 60 percent of English words have silent letters. Nearly every letter in the English alphabet is silent in some words.

– And how much we must know about English grammar! Plurals, Tenses of the Verb, Regular and irregular verbs, degrees of comparisons, adverbs, prepositions and a lot of exceptions to these rules!

Our Queer English Language (слайд 6)

We'll begin with box; the plural is boxes,

But the plural of ox is oxen, not oxes.

One fowl is a goose, but two are called geese,

But the plural of mouse is not even meese.

You may find a lone mouse, or a whole nest of mice,

But the plural of house is still never hice.

If the plural of man is always men

Why shouldn't the plural of pan be pen?

If I speak of a foot and you show me two feet,

And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet?

If one is a tooth, and a whole set are teeth,

Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth?

If the singular is this and the plural is these

Should the plural of kiss ever be keese?

We speak of a brother and also call brethren,

And though we say mother we never say methren.

Then the masculine pronouns are he, his, and him

But imagine the feminine she, shis, and shim.

Proverbs (слайд 7-8)

There are proverbs and sayings in every language. They are handed down from generation to generation and are supposed to have a universal value. People use them to give a word of advice or a wise comment on the situation.

Some English and Russian proverbs are common and can be translated word by word from one language into another. For example, 'There is no smoke without fire' has the Russian equivalent "Нет дыма без огня". With others the meaning of the proverb can be expressed in different ways. For example, "once bitten, twice shy" can be expressed in Russian by "Обжегшись на молоке, будешь дуть и на воду" или Пуганая ворона и куста боится".

Here are some other examples:

Rome was not a built in a day.

There is no place like home.

Like father, like son.

Still waters run deep.

Every family has a black sheep.

All's well that ends well.

Phrases from Fables (слайд 9-11)

Have you ever heard the expression CROCODILE TEARS? An old fable has it that crocodiles cry bitterly after eating a victim. Their tears are to show how sorry they feel for the innocent person. So the expression CROCODILE TEARS has come to mean 'make-believe sorrow or sadness'.

One of Aesop's fables tells of a fox who wanted some beautiful, sweet-smelling grapes. The fox tried and tried to get the grapes, but they were just a bit higher than he could reach. When the fox realized that he couldn't reach the grapes, he walked away. As he left, he told himself that the grapes were probably sour and that he really didn't like them. Now when someone says something bad about something they want and can't have we sometimes say that they are experiencing SOUR GRAPES.

Another Aesop's fable is about a dog who guarded a manger full of hay. Even though the dog couldn't use all the hay, she wouldn't share it with anyone. So a selfish person is now sometimes called A DOG IN THE MANGER.

Limericks (слайд 12-20)

A lot of poems were famous in England 400 years ago. British people are proud of them and keep them up. Children's poems are known as "Mother Goose Rhymes".

A lot of these poems are about animals because children always like them. Let's listen to some of them.

Hickory, dickory, dock
The mouse ran up the clock
The clock struck one
The mouse ran down
Hickory, dickory, dock
Hey, diddle, diddle,
The cat and the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon
The little dog laughed,
To see such spot
And the dish ran away with the spoon.
Yankee Doodle came to town
Riding on a pony
He stuck in a feather in his cap
And called it macaroni.
Old Mother Twitchett had but one eye
And a long tail which she can let fly
And every time she goes over a gap
She leaves a bit of her tail in a trap.

Another kind of children's poems are limericks. Limericks are short songs, come out of an Irish sea-port Limerick. They say they were sung during holidays and celebrations. Then they were shortened into 5-lined poems. They usually begin with the words 'There was a ...' Let's listen to some limericks.

There was an Old Man with a nose

Who said "If you choose to suppose
That my nose is too long
You are certainly wrong!"
That remarkable man with a nose.

There was a young lady whose chin
Resembled the point of a pin
So she had it made sharp
And purchased a harp
And played several tunes with her chin.

There was an Old man on the hill
Who seldom, if ever, stood still
He ran up and down
In his grandmother's gown
Which adorned the old man on the hill.

There was an Old Man with a beard
Who said, 'It is just as I feared,
Two Owls and a Hen
Four Larks and a Wren
Have all built their nests in my beard!'

Texts (слайд 21-22)

Every day we send sms and use ICQ. Why? Because it is fun, it is simple and it is addictive. We do it under the noses of our moms, dads and even teachers. Text friends have created a whole new language of their own. They use short words, abbreviations, symbols, no grammar, no spelling. Let us see. SMS short message service 2 – to\too\two, 4 – for\four, @ – at, B – be, B/C – because, Pls – please, Thnq – Thank you, TNX – Thanks, U – you, UOK – You OK?, 2day – Today, Wknd – weekend, B4 – before, CU – See you, ILU – I love you, IK – I know

III. Викторина (дети делятся на две команды, вопросы задаются по очереди)

– Now let us see how good you are at English. (слайд 23-46)

Вопросы к викторине

1. Which is the most common letter in English? (e)
a) e b) a c) i d) o

2. Which is the least common letter in English? (q)
a) x b) q c) z d) j

3. Which of these words came from Arabic? (alcohol)
a) wine b) juice c) water d) alcohol

4. What language is the word 'sauna' from? (finnish)
a) Swedish b) German c) Dutch d) Finnish

5. What country are 'khara-kiri', 'kimono', 'karate' from? (japan)
a) Japan b) China c) Spain d) Portugal

6. What country are 'opera', 'concerto', 'piano' from?
a) Spain b) Portugal c) French d) Italy

7. Where do many computer terms come from? (usa)
a) Great Britain b) Canada c) the USA d) Australia

8. Which word is often used in conversations? (i)
a) Yes b) No c) I d) You

9. Which words are often used in written English? (c)
a) boy, girl, love b) money, business, bank c) a, the, and d) mother, father, son

10. Which famous fast food came from German? (hamburger)
a) pizza b) hamburger c) sandwich d) big mac

11. What do the British say before the meal?

a) Bless you! B) nothing c) Sit down d) Bon appetite!

12. If someone says “Cheerio” what do they mean? (goodbye)

a) Goodbye b) Hello c) Thank You d) Please

13. What should you say in English if someone sneezes?

a) How is it going? B) Can I help you? C) You’re welcome d) Bless you!

14. What is the polite response to “Thank you very much”

a) Not at all b) You are welcome c) Of Course d) The same to you

15. This bird in the picture is a ... (павлин)

a) peacock b) ostrich c) turkey d) pelican

16. The man in the picture is a ... (conductor)

a) DJ b) composer c) director d) conductor

17. The man’s hobby is ... (tourist)

a) jogging b) fishing c) hiking d) windsurfing

18. This flower is a ...

a) sunflower b) shamrock c) violet d) tulip

19. Shakespeare ... 37 plays.

a) writes b) is writing c) will write d) wrote

20. These men are ... (дерутся)

a) fight b) are fighting c) is fighting d) will fight

21. If someone hits you in the eye, you get a ... eye.

a) black b) blue c) purple d) brown

22. Haggis is a traditional Scottish ... (dish)

a) plate b) dish c) food d) dessert

23. The abbreviation BC stands for...

a) Before Christmas b) Before Christ c) Between Centuries d) Between Centres

24. Which is the oldest word in English?

a) city b) country c) continent d) town

25. Choose the right translation: "Let's talk about the royal family"

a) Давайте поговорим о королевской семье.

b) Давайте поговорим о королевской фамилии.

c) Давайте поговорим о семействе роялей.

26. This model is obsolete.

a) Эта модель устаревшая.

b) Эта модель абсолютная.

c) Эта модель точная.

IV. Подведение итогов

That was the last question. Now let us listen to the jury to know your results. They are the following...

Thank you very much. You all did a very good job!

Используемая литература:

1. Журнал для изучающих английский язык "Speak Out" за 1995-2009 гг.