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Виртуальная экскурсия по Санкт-Петербургу



Практика моей работы в профессиональном лицее показала, что учащиеся первого курса (десятый класс общеобразовательной школы) обладают недостаточными знаниями о Санкт-Петербурге. В данной статье приводится один из вариантов уроков, разработанных мною с целью расширения знаний учащихся об истории города, достопримечательностях и великих людях, живших в Санкт-Петербурге. Урок проводится в виде виртуальной экскурсии по Санкт-Петербургу. Один из учащихся выступает в роли экскурсовода (guide). Остальные учащиеся – туристы (tourists). Экскурсовод проводит ознакомительную автобусную экскурсию по городу. Туристы осматривают основные достопримечательности города и во время экскурсии задают экскурсоводу интересующие их вопросы и делятся своими впечатлениями от увиденных памятников, дворцов, музеев. Урок построен в форме диалога между туристами и экскурсоводом.

В конце урока учитель подводит итоги и оценивает работу учащихся.

Тема урока: St Petersburg sightseeing tour.

Цели урока:

- обучение диалогической речи;
- расширение знаний учащихся о Санкт-Петербурге.

Задачи урока:

- закрепление ранее изученного лексического материала;
- развитие навыков устного (диалогического) высказывания;
- развитие межпредметных связей (английского языка и истории).

Средства: наглядные пособия (фотографии, слайды, иллюстрации); ТСО; дидактические карточки.

Подготовка к данному уроку проводилась в рамках внеклассной работы.

Этапы подготовки урока:

1. Выбор маршрута экскурсии (из предложенных учащимися на русском языке).
2. Составление маршрута экскурсии на английском языке (учитель и сильные учащиеся). Основным пособием являлась игра-викторина о Санкт-Петербурге на английском языке “Saint Petersburg in brief” (Изд-во “Игра”, СПб).
3. Выбор экскурсоводов (1–2 сильных ученика).
4. Распределение ролей туристов (8–10 учащихся).
5. Работа с лексическим материалом. Учащимся раздаются карточки со словами (например, embankment, spires, towers etc), которые должны быть усвоены.

Упражнения на усвоение лексических единиц:

- прочитайте слово в списке;
 - прочитайте слово из списка, затем произнесите его по памяти;
 - назовите английское слово, опираясь на русский перевод, записанный на оборотной стороне листа;
 - из списка выберите слова для составления собственных предложений, прочитайте их, а затем составьте с ними свои предложения и т. д.
6. Знакомство учащихся с основными достопримечательностями города, включенными в маршрут экскурсии. Учитель показывает учащимся фотографии (слайды, иллюстрации, рисунки) и задает вопрос: “What is it?” Учащиеся должны ответить, что они видят на фотографии.
 7. Знакомство учащихся с их ролями в виртуальной экскурсии.

Каждый учащийся получает карточку с репликой на английском языке и переводом на оборотной стороне карточки. На первом этапе подготовки к уроку учитель выступает в роли экскурсовода, а учащиеся по очереди читают на английском языке свои реплики и переводят их (с опорой на русский текст для слабых учащихся). На следующих этапах подготовки к уроку в роли экскурсовода выступают

сильные учащиеся (1–2), а “туристы” разыгрывают свои роли без опоры на текст. При проведении урока можно ввести роль переводчика с английского на русский. Урок проводится в конце учебного года и посвящен празднованию Дня города (27 мая).

Let's start our tour

Guide: We'll go on a sightseeing tour of St Petersburg now. I'll try to show you the most interesting places of St Petersburg and tell you about its past.

Tourists: Fine!

G: The bus is waiting for us.

In the bus

G: Here we are in the very centre of St Petersburg. We are going along the Palace Embankment.

T: What a wonderful panorama. Look, you can see the Neva and the bridges and all the towers and spires.

G: Take a look around. This is Senate's Square (Decembrists' Square). It was renamed so in commemoration of the Decembrists uprising on 14 December, 1825.

T: What a magnificent monument! What is it?

G: This is the statue of Peter the Great on horseback. It was created by sculptor Etienne-Maurice Falconet in 1782. It is often called “The Bronze Horseman” after a poem written by Alexander Pushkin.

T: I saw this monument in some Russian film.

G: And behind it you can see St Isaac's Cathedral. It was built in 1818–1858 by architect Auguste de Montferrand. The Cathedral is decorated with granite one-piece columns, its height is 101.88 m, the building weighs 300,000 tons and it can hold 13,000 people. It is the third largest cathedral in the world.

T: And which is the first?

G: St Peter's Cathedral in Rome. St Paul's in London is the second one.

T: It's really very interesting.

G: And now we are reaching the Admiralty. It was built in 1806–1823 by architect Andrian Zakharov and closely connected with the foundation of the Russian Navy.

T: And what is there on top of the Admiralty Spire?

G: This is a ship. This graceful needle spire is a symbol of St Petersburg. And next comes Palace Square with the world's tallest monolith – Alexander Column (45.7 m high). It was built in 1837 by Montferrand in honour of the victory of Russia in the Patriotic War of 1812 over Napoleon. The column stands thanks to gravity alone and is not attached to the pedestal in any way.

T: And what is that magnificent building with a beautiful arch and a chariot of six horses?



The Bronze Horseman



St Isaac's Cathedral



Admiralty



*Palace Square,
Alexander Column*

G: It is the General Staff building designed by Carlo Rossi. The construction started in 1820 and lasted until 1827.

Now we are facing the Winter Palace.

T: Oh, it's the famous Russian baroque style! It's majestic!

G: It was built by the architect Bartolomeo Rastrelli in 1754–1762 as a residence of the Russian tsars and also has served as a repository of fine arts since the time of Catherine II.

T: And what is it now?

G: At present the rooms of the Winter Palace and the adjacent buildings house the collections of the State Hermitage. It ranks among other world-famous museums such as the Louvre in Paris and the British Museum in London.

T: What's the main street in St Petersburg?

G: It's Nevsky Prospect. It is about 4.5 km long. A lot of theatres, shops, restaurants, cafes are located there. It connects the Admiralty to Alexander Nevsky Monastery.

T: We are going along Nevsky Prospect now, aren't we?

G: You are quite right. To the right you can see Kazan Cathedral with the statues of Field — Marshals Kutuzov and Barclay de Tolly.

T: Who is the architect?

G: Andrey Voronikhin (1760–1814).

T: It's a wonderful building.

G: Now we are in Arts Square. In the centre you can see the monument to the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin. Right behind it you can see the Russian Museum, the former Mikhailovsky Palace.

T: When was it built?

G: It was built in 1819–1825. It was designed by an outstanding Russian architect Rossi (1775–1849). It is the city's second largest museum. It contains the works of such great Russian painters as Rublyev, Repin, Aivazovsky, Vrubel and also collection of sculptures, drawings and works of applied and



Winter Palace



Nevsky Prospect



The Russian Museum



The Statue of Kutuzov



Kazan Cathedral

folk art. The exhibits of the museum show the development of Russian art from the 12th century to the 20th century.

To the left you can see the Mussorgsky Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre.

- T:** What other theatres are there in St Petersburg?
- G:** There are more than 20 theatres including such well-known companies as the Mariinsky Opera and Ballet Theatre (architect Alberto Kavos, 1859), the Tovstonogov Academic Drama Theatre, the Philharmonic Society and others.
- T:** It's time to go back, isn't it?
- G:** On our way back we will pass Peter and Paul fortress, the first construction of the city.
- T:** Oh, when was it laid?
- G:** On May 27, 1703. Since then this day has been celebrated as the city's birthday. Peter and Paul fortress was erected on Zayachy Island to protect the city on the Neva from the Swedes. Later it was used as jail for political prisoners. Many revolutionaries were imprisoned there. In 1924 it was converted into a museum. The Cathedral of St Peter and St Paul with 122 m high steeple was built by Domenico Trezzini in 1712–1733. All tsars from Peter I to Alexander III were buried there. On the other bank of the Neva you can see the Summer Garden with its unique statues, fences, gates and the Summer Palace of Peter I. The monument to Ivan Krylov, the famous Russian fabulist was built in 1855 (sculptor Petr Klodt). A little way down the Neva lies the Spit of Vasilevsky Island. It served as a harbour till the middle of the 19th century. In the center there is the former Stock Exchange.
- T:** When was it built?
- G:** It was built in 1805–1810 by Thomas de Thomas.
- T:** What is located there now?
- G:** The Central Naval Museum.
- T:** What is that red building to the right?
- G:** It is the State University. It is housed in the building of the former twelve ministries of Peter I. It was designed by Domenico Trezzini in 1732. St Petersburg State University is one of the oldest higher schools. It was founded in 1819. The great chemist Dmitry Mendeleev worked here for 33 years. Many outstanding people, such as Ivan Pavlov, Ilya Mechnikov, Kliment Timiryazev, Alexander Popov, etc graduated from the University. The University trains students in many specialities.
- T1:** We are sorry, we have no more time for sightseeing. Thank you very much for a very interesting tour.
- T2:** We have seen a lot of wonderful sights.
- T3:** I enjoyed sightseeing with you. Thank you.
- G:** The pleasure was all mine.



The Mariinsky Opera and Ballet Theatre



*Peter and Paul Fortress,
St Peter and Paul's Cathedral*



The Summer Garden



The Spit of Vasilevsky Island