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Программа элективного курса для учащихся 9-х классов общеобразовательной школы „Введение в профессию гида-переводчика. Путешествие по г. Углич Ярославской области“

Пояснительная записка

Предлагаемый элективный курс предназначен для учащихся 9-х классов общеобразовательных учреждений, способствует обеспечению повышенного уровня владения английским языком, носит межпредметный характер и направлен на интеграцию филологических, культурологических, краеведческих знаний учащихся.

Кроме того, курс способствует развитию интеллектуальных, творческих, коммуникативных умений:

- а) работать с информацией;
- б) генерировать идеи;
- в) лаконично излагать свою мысль, вести дискуссию, слушать и слышать собеседника.

Основной целью элективного курса является развитие у учащихся представления о профессии гида-переводчика с опорой на английский язык, а также возможность попробовать себя в этой сфере в условиях родного города.

Элективный курс рассчитан на 8 часов.

Итоговый контроль представляет собой проведение мини-экскурсии самими учащимися в присутствии профессионального гида, который оценивает успешность их работы (зачётная форма). Также проводится анкетирование, позволяющее определить отношение учащихся к профессии гида-переводчика, уровень знаний английского языка и истории города.

В содержание курса входят экскурсия в кремль, знакомство с работой экскурсовода, составление визитной карточки экскурсовода, работа над лексикой по теме „Архитектурные памятники Углича“, составление плана описания исторических архитектурных памятников, знакомство с главными историческими архитектурными памятниками Углича, описание исторических архитектурных памятников Углича, составление плана туристического маршрута по историческим местам города Углич, проведение экскурсии по городу.

Lesson 1

1 Read the guide's presentation and try to remember the dates.

Vocabulary

to found — основать
 century — век
 erect — построить
 fortress — крепость
 state — государство
 principality — княжество
 coin — монета
 ancient — древний
 to win — выиграть
 prison — тюрьма
 blind — слепой
 to exile — ссылать
 to destroy — разрушать
 death — смерть
 to capture — захватить
 to restore — восстановить

THE HISTORY OF UGLICH

Uglich is one of the most ancient Russian towns. It was founded by Kiev prince Yan Pleskovich in 937. He erected the first fortress which marked the founding of the town.

Till the 12th century Uglich belonged to the Kiev state. In 1218 the town became the centre of a principality. At this time Uglich was one of the richest and largest towns of the Russian state. It had its own prince, army and silver coin.

In the 13th century Uglich was bought by Ivan Kalita, Grand Prince of Moscow. So it lost its independence. The local princes started the war against the Moscow princes. In 1446 this war was won by Uglich and Galich Prince Dmitry Shemyaka. The Moscow Prince Vasily II was taken into prison, blinded and exiled to Uglich with his family. A year later Vasily II won the Moscow throne back and sent his troops to destroy the town. It was in 1449.

The main event which happened in the town was the death of Prince Dmitry. He was the last son of Russian tsar Ivan the Terrible. When he was 7 he died in Uglich. It was on the 15th of May in 1591. At the end of 1608 Uglich was captured by the second False Dmitry and after many attacks it was destroyed. For several years the town was in ruins, but in 1619 it was restored by Mikhail Romanov.

2 Match the date and the historical event.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1. 937 | a) the death of Prince Dmitry |
| 2. 1218 | b) the restoration of Uglich by Romanov |
| 3. 1449 | c) the capture of Uglich by False Dmitry II |
| 4. 1591 | d) the foundation of Uglich |
| 5. 1608 | e) the destruction of Uglich by Vasily II |
| 6. 1619 | f) the foundation of Uglich principality |

3 Choose the dates mentioned by the guide and say what happened in Uglich that year.

873, 937, 1218, 1449, 1490, 1591, 1606, 1608, 1611, 1615, 1619

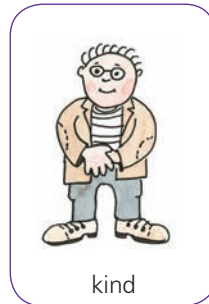
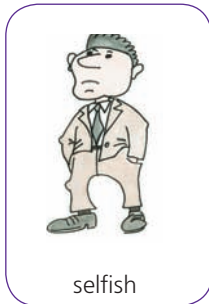
Lesson 2

1 Look at the picture and choose an ideal guide. Explain your choice.





2 Choose adjectives characterising an ideal guide.



3 Put the adjectives describing an ideal guide in order of importance. Comment on your opinion.

polite
kind
helpful
disappointed
hospitable
nervous
lazy

aggressive
sociable
confident
indifferent
pretty
angry
sad

clever
bossy
cheerful
pleasant
talkative
bad-tempered

selfish
generous
honest
shy
calm
modest



4 Describe an ideal guide's appearance and character. Use the words below.

top

tracksuit

high-heeled

tidy

skirt

blouse

shorts

casual

trouser suit

jeans

sweater

trainers

well-dressed

T-shirt

jacket

- 5** Sum up the information you learnt from the previous exercises and write an article for a youth magazine giving the instructions how to become an excellent guide. Use the following expressions:

In my opinion...

It seems to me...

I take the view that...

From my point of view...

I firmly believe...

As a result of...

The reason for this is... because...

Due to...

Many people claim that...

On the whole...

In fact...

This all suggests...

In addition...

However...

While...

On the one hand..., on the other hand...

In conclusion...

Lesson 3

- 1** Read proper names and try to remember them.

The Prince's Chamber — палаты удельных князей

The Cathedral of the Transfiguration of Our Savior — Спасо-Преображенский собор

The Church of St Dmitry on the Blood — Церковь царевича на крови

The Church of Our Lady of Kazan — Церковь Казанской Божьей Матери

Resurrection Monastery — Воскресенский монастырь

The Church of the Nativity of St John the Baptist — Церковь Рождества Иоанна Предтечи

Epiphany Cathedral — Богоявленский собор

“Wondrous” Church of the Assumption — Успенская церковь (Дивная)

The Church of St Dmitry in the Field — Церковь царевича на поле

The Church of SS Florus and Laurus — Церковь Флора и Лавра

St Alexis Monastery — Алексеевский монастырь

The Epiphany Monastery — Богоявленский монастырь

- 2** Match the names of the monuments to the pictures.



A

1. The Cathedral of the Transfiguration of Our Savior
2. The Church of St Dmitry in the Field
3. “Wondrous” Church of the Assumption
4. The Church of the Nativity of St John the Baptist
5. Resurrection Monastery
6. The Church of St Dmitry on the Blood



F



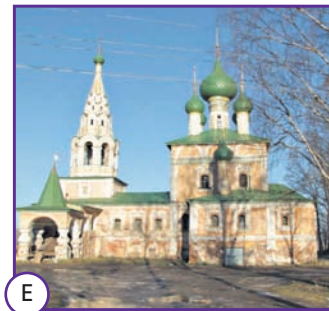
B



C



D



E



3 Open the brackets and put the verb in the right form.

1. The Church of St Dmitry in the Field (erect) in the 17th century. It (build) on the money donated by the local people. It (decorate) with 5 domes.
2. The Kremlin (surround) by wooden walls with towers. The walls (ruin) in the 19th century. The only bridge of the 18th century (connect) the town and the Kremlin.
3. Cathedral of the Transfiguration (found) in the 14th century. It (rebuild) in the 18th century. This huge cathedral (not support) by pillars.



4 Sign the postcards. Write the name of the monument and the date of its foundation. What do you know about these monuments?

Vocabulary

ancient — древний
to found — основать
century — век
erect — построить
fortress — крепость
to destroy — разрушать
to restore — восстановить
chapel — часовня
church — церковь
porch — крыльцо
dome — купол
bell-tower — колокольня
chamber — палата
blood — кровь
pillar — столб
cathedral — собор



A



B



C



D

Lesson 4



1 Read the texts and match them with the pictures.

1. This cathedral was founded in the 14th century. The building was rebuilt at the beginning of the 18th century. This huge cathedral is decorated with 5 green domes. The 14 metre span of the central body is covered with a high vault, not supported by any pillars. The entrance is decorated with a wonderful porch with two columns. It is a feature of the so-called Naryshkin baroque style.

2. This church was built in the 17th century as a monument to the town's defenders who died in the Time of Trouble. The skill of the architects revealed itself in the harmony of all the parts of the building and in the perfect form of three soaring spires, the apses and the laconic cube of the refectory. It is situated on a high hill and its majestic spires are seen by the travellers as they enter the town.

3. This church is situated on the bank of the Volga River. It was built at the end of the 17th century by the local merchant who lost his little son. The father built it as a burial place for his son. The church is a pillar less five-dome church. The walls are decorated with polychrome tiles and carved white-stoned details. The church has a magnificent bell-tower and a beautiful porch which was painted by Rerikh.



4. It is one of the oldest civic buildings in central Russia. It was built in 1480. The building is made of red stone and decorated with ceramic tiles, balusters and decorative brickwork. The wooden porch with three platforms was added in the 19th century. The local princes and Prince Dmitry lived in this building.



2 Read the text and divide it into the logical parts. Give titles to these parts. Discuss the names of the parts and choose the best one.

The Epiphany Monastery was founded at the end of the 14th century by Grand Prince Dmitry Donskoy's wife, Yevdokia. When the Kremlin was fortified for the last time around 1664, the monastery was moved "for lack of space" to Rostov road, where it is situated now. The Epiphany Monastery consists of the Church of Our Lady of Smolensk, the Church of the Theodore Icon of the Virgin and the Cathedral of the Epiphany. The cathedral was erected in 1843–1853 and designed by Konstantin Ton. It is an example of the official Russo-Byzantine style. It had huge blue domes with gold stars which could be seen from afar, in the vistas of various streets, from the distant outskirts of Uglich. There is a delightful legend about the foundation of the cathedral. The place where it stands was originally an orchard belonging to the Butorin family. One spring, when the apple-trees were in bloom, three swans flew down into the orchard. This happened several years running. After the land was sold to the monastery, the Mother Superior interpreted this event as a sign and had the cathedral altar placed on the spot where the three swans landed. Now the cathedral is one of the most important landmarks in the town.

3 Write a short description of any monument using the plan.

Plan.

1. The name of the monument and its location.
2. The history of its creation.
3. The description of the monument.
4. Historical facts connected with the monument.

Lesson 5

1 Do you know the history of Uglich? Answer the questions and test yourself.

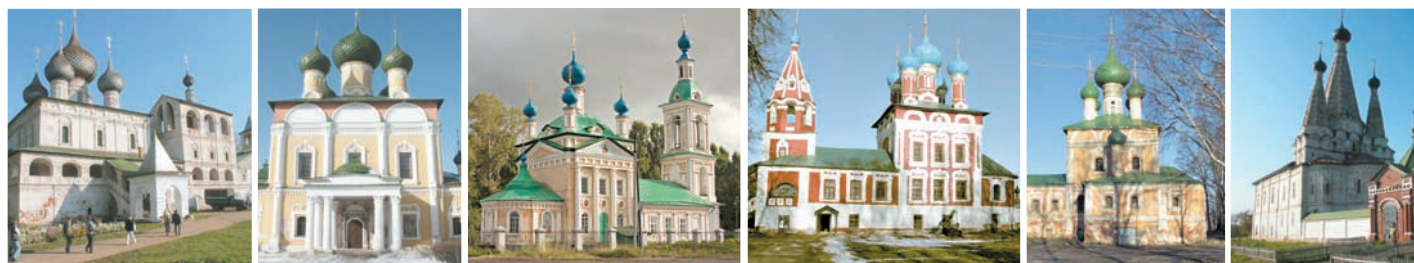
1. When was Uglich founded?
2. Who founded Uglich?
3. What happened in Uglich in the 16th century?
4. What was Prince Dmitry famous for?
5. When did he die?
6. What is the most ancient building in Uglich?
7. What monuments are situated in the Kremlin?
8. When was the Alexis Monastery founded?
9. Who founded the Epiphany Monastery?
10. How many domes are there on the Wondrous Church?

2 Read the texts about the local monuments. Fill in the chart.

1. According to the legend it was erected in the place of Prince Dmitry's death. It was built at the end of the 17th century. It is red and white. It has blue domes with stars.
2. It is a part of one of the local monasteries. It was erected in the 19th century and designed by Konstantin Ton. It is an example of the official Russo-Byzantine style. It has five huge domes with stars.
3. It is a small monument which is situated in the centre of our town in front of the local Parliament. It was erected recently on the money donated by local people. It is devoted to all people of Uglich who died defending our Motherland.
4. It was erected in the 14th century and rebuilt in the 17th century by Metropolitan of Rostov. The building includes a large cathedral, a clock tower above a gate and a church.

The Cathedral of the Epiphany	The Monastery of the Resurrection	The Chapel to the local defenders	The Church of Prince Dmitry on the Blood

3 Discuss the monuments you would like to visit. Choose 5 main monuments and explain your choice.



Lesson 6

1 Read the text and make up a short summary.

The Church of St Dmitry on the Blood

The Church of St Dmitry on the Blood is the only surviving 17th century building in the Kremlin ensemble. It was erected on the spot where Prince Dmitry was murdered.

After the Prince's death a wooden chapel was built at the beginning of the 17th century. Later it was replaced by a wooden church. The present building was founded in 1692 by Peter and Ivan, the two sons of tsar Alexei Mikhailovich.

The church which we can see today belongs to the style widespread in Moscow during the second half of the 17th century. It has five domes, no pillars, a semi basement, a refectory and a bell-tower. It has a rich ornament and bright colours: red, blue and white. The red colour of the walls signifies the blood shed by Dmitry in 1591. The five blue domes with stars symbolise the heavens where the soul of the Prince flew away.

The church was erected on a very tragic place where Prince Dmitry died. Prince Dmitry was the last son of Russian tsar Ivan the Terrible. His mother was the seventh wife of Ivan the Terrible. On the 15th of May, 1591 when Dmitry was about 9 he died in Uglich. The Prince's death is one of the gaps in our knowledge of the Russian history. It is not known how exactly Dmitry died. There are two versions. The first one is official: Dmitry cut himself in an epileptic fit while playing knife.

The local people believe that Dmitry was killed by Godunov's men.

2 Work in groups. Describe one of the monuments and fill in the chart while listening to the other groups.

The name of the monument	The date of the foundation	Description (colour, size)	Historical facts

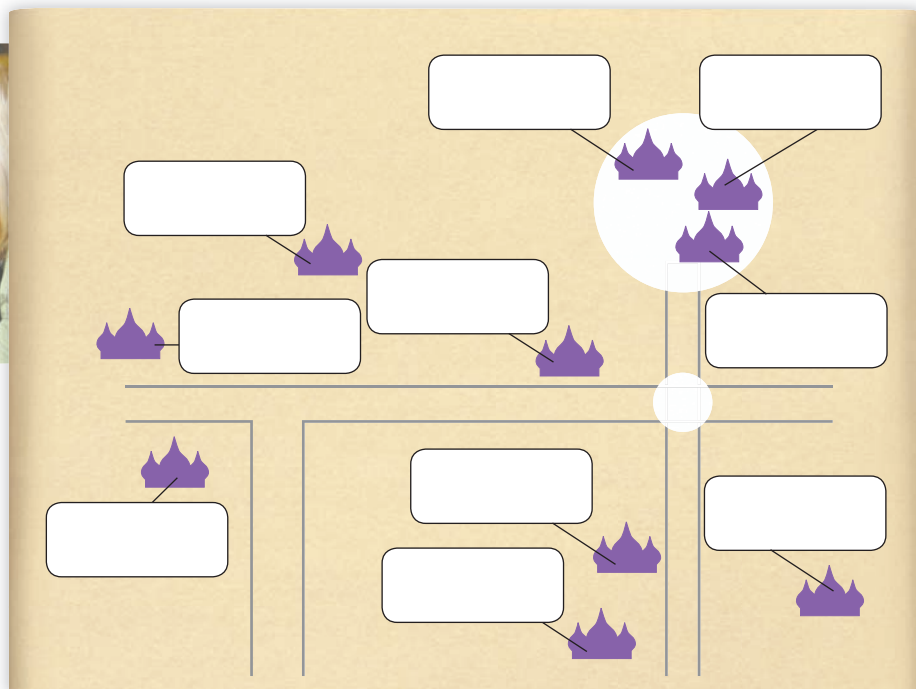
Lesson 7

1 Make a puzzle. Name the building and describe it.





2 Make a map of Uglich. Sign the names of the monuments.



Lesson 8



1 Take your class on a mini-excursion around Uglich. Watch your friends and fill in the chart.

CRITERIA FOR GUIDE-INTERPRETER ASSESSMENT

Student's name	Clothes	Hair-do	Gestures	Speech
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
☐ GOOD ☐ NEEDS IMPROVEMENT				
Feedback				

Фотографии предоставлены авторами статьи (кроме с. 46, упр. 2 фото С; с. 48, упр. 1, фото Е; с. 49, фото Церкви царевича на поле)

Keys

Lesson 1

2. 1d, 2f, 3e, 4a, 5c, 6b
3. 937, 1218, 1449, 1591, 1608, 1619

Lesson 3

2. 1B, 2C, 3F, 4E, 5A, 6D
3.
 1. was erected, was built, is decorated.
 2. is surrounded, were ruined, connects.
 3. was founded, was rebuilt, is not supported.
4.
 - A. The Prince' Chamber, 1480
 - B. The Church of St Dmitry on the Blood, 1692
 - C. The Cathedral of the Transfiguration, 1713
 - D. Resurrection Monastery, the 13th century

Lesson 4

1. 1G, 2B, 3E, 4C

Lesson 5

1.
 1. 937
 2. Yan Pletskovich
 3. Dmitry died
 4. He was the last son of Ivan Terrible and the last of the Rurics dynasty.
 5. 1591
 6. The Prince's Chamber
 7. The Prince's Chamber, The Cathedral of the Transfiguration, The Church of St Dmitry on the Blood, the Epiphany Monastery
 8. the 14th century
 9. The wife of Dmitry Donskoy
 10. 3

2.

The Cathedral of the Epiphany	The Monastery of the Resurrection	The Chapel to the local defenders	The Church of Prince Dmitry on the Blood
4	2	3	1

Lesson 7

1. ВНИИМС (Всесоюзный научно-исследовательский институт маслоделия и сыроделия) — VNIIMS (National research institute of butter and cheese making)