Integruota virtuali anglų ir rusų kalbų pamoka "Aplankykime sostines – Londonas-Kijivas" 3B klasės mokiniams

UŽDAVINIAI: 1. Supažindinti su Didžiosios Britanijos ir Ukrainos sostinėmis. 2. Palyginti du miestus.





Parengė rusų kalbos vyresn. mokytoja I. Saveljeva ir anglų kalbos mokytoja metodininkė S. Sadauninkaitė

- Киев это большой современный город, один из самых зелёных городов мира. Ему более 1500 лет.
- По народной легенде три брата Кий, Щек, Хорив и их сестра Лыбедь основали город и назвали его в честь старшего брата Киев.



Киев всегда был центром культуры, образования и искусства. Поэтому даже тысячу лет назад здесь было много школ, где учили писать, читать, считать. Киевские грамотные люди писали книги. Школы находились в церквях. Во времена Ярослава Мудрого, самого известного и образованного правителя, в Киеве было более 400 церквей.



Сейчас население города около 5 миллионов человек. Город расположен на берегу реки Днепр. Это самая большая река в Украине. Она соединяет южную часть города с северной.



Киев — это политический центр Украины. В Киеве работает правительство Украины, Верховная Рада, Президент страны.

Город является научным центром Украины. В Киеве работают Академия наук, научные институты, лаборатории. Украинские учёные принимают участие в международных научных конгрессах и конференциях.



Самый большой университет — это университет имени Тараса Шевченко. В 1960 году в университете открыли подготовительный факультет для иностранных студентов. Сейчас во многих университетах, академиях Киева учатся студенты со всех континентов земного шара.



В Киеве – культурный центр страны. Здесь много театров, где можно посмотреть балеты, драматические спектакли, послушать оперу.



В Киевских музеях можно познакомиться с историей города, историей украинского народа, его национальной культурой. В городе много памятников, которые рассказывают об известных людях: учёных, писателях, художниках, композиторах, певцах.



А ещё в городе много красивых мест, куда можно пойти погулять, полюбоваться природой: это парки, скверы, берег Днепра. Но самое любимое место для всех киевлян и гостей — это центральная улица, сердце Киева — Крещатик. «Кто не видал Крещатика, тот не видал Киева,-» говорят киевляне.



London, city, capital of the United Kingdom. It is among the oldest of the world's great cities – its history spanning nearly two millennia – and one of the most cosmopolitan. By far Britain's largest metropolis, it is also the country's economic, transportation, and cultural centre.



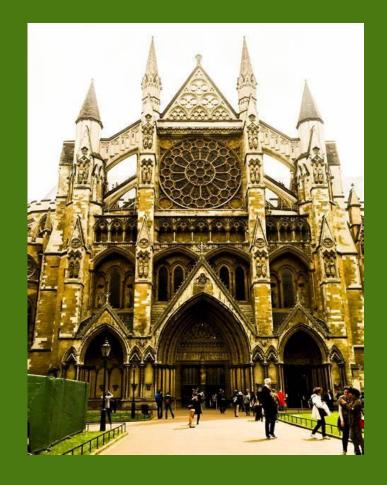




The Buckingham Palace, built in 1837 is the London residence of the Royal Family ever since Queen Victoria came into power. One can take tours of the palace and one of the most popular attractions here is the Changing of the Gaurd. This free display of precision marching is tuned to music and is treat to the eyes.



Westminster Abbey, is perhaps one of the most famous London's points of interest. An iconic site that has been associated with Christianity since the seventh century and has been witness to many burials and coronations, this one is a must visit attraction for all. Recently, however, the place has gained popularity as a preferred location for Royal Weddings.



Tower of London is an internationally famous monument and one of England's most iconic structures. William the Conqueror built the White Tower in 1066 as a demonstration of Norman power, sitting it strategically on the River Thames to act as both fortress and gateway to the capital. It is the most complete example of an 11th century fortress palace remaining in

Europe. The Tower of London has become one of the symbols of royalty.



Initially a prison converted into a palace to a treasure vault then a private zoo, the **Tower of London** has played many roles over the past centuries and is now a world heritage site.



The largest and most famous church in London, **St Pauls Cathedral** sits atop the site of a Roman temple and is a rebuilt structure after the earlier one was destroyed in a fire. Today, the 365 ft dome of St Paul along with its twin Baroque towers represents the zenith of English architecture.



Piccadilly Circus and Trafalgar Square are one of the best places in London and luckily are located very near to each other. Trafalgar Square was built to commemorate Lord Horatio Nelson's victory over the French and has a 56-meter granite monument, Nelson's Column overlooking the square's fountains. Picadilly Circus, on the other hand, marks the intersection of several London's busy streets – Piccadilly, Regent, Haymarket, and Shaftsbury Avenue and overlooking this busy traffic stands London's most famous sculpture – the winged Eros delicately balanced on one foot.





The first thing that comes to your mind when you think about London is **Big Ben** and it truly is a legendary monument. This 97-meter tower housing a giant clock is known throughout the world as the time signal of BBC radio. It is one of the greatest places to be in the world and let's just leave it to that. This is amongst the **best places in London**.



The London Eye is perhaps the world's most iconic Ferris wheel. It was built to mark the millennium celebrations in London in 2000 and right from the day one, it has been London's foremost attractions. The individual glass capsules on the wheel rise up to 443 ft above the Thames resulting in some of the most splendid views of the city. The whole ride lasts for about 30 minutes and is usually accompanied by a long queue.



Hyde Park is one of the most iconic and best places to visit in London. This 350-acre open space is the largest in the city has been open to sightseers since 1635. It has an 18th Century man-made lake called Serpentine, famous for boating and swimming. Other attractions include Speaker's Corner and Apsley House (former home of the first Duke of Wellington).



The British Museum comes under the finest places to visit in London and rightly so for it has more than 13 million artifacts ranging from ancient world to the modern times. The priceless objects are from all over the world and civilizations including Assyria, Babylonia, Europe, China, and more. Most famous exhibits include controversial Elgin Marbles from Parthenon, the colossal bust of Rameses II, the Egyptian mummies, and much more.



The questions and tasks:

- 1) What are the similarities and differences between the two cities?
- 2) Which city would you like to visit more and why?
- 3) Create a poem about both cities.
- 4) Write a letter to your friend about both cities.