**The plan of the lesson**

**Grade:** 8 B

 **Date:** 06.03.2018

**Theme:** The Whales (part 2)

**Aims:**

To develop pupils’ learning about theme;

* To enrich their grammatical knowledge;
* To improve pupils’ skills: Listening, Reading and Writing

**The procedure of the lesson:**

**I**. At beginning of the lesson: greeting with pupils. Psychological attitude: Like or dislike: for example: I like orange, and you? Pupils should ask about yourself.

**II. Dividing of groups:** Grey or blue whale (Children make a circle and choose paper with picture of whale, pupils are create 2 groups)

II**I. Check – up home work:** Answer the questions.

What do you know about whales? Pupils should throw each other at the ball and tell some information about whales in two languages first in English, then in Russian.

**IV. Give short answers to these questions.**

*Example: Do you know the answer? –Yes, I do.*

1. Do the whales live in the Oceans? - Yes, they do
2. Are the whales strong animals?- Yes, they are
3. Are they extinct?- Yes, they are
4. Are they mammals? – Yes, they are

**V. Reading and translate text**

**Do you know this?**

Whales have skin. Their skin is gray or black in colour. Under the skin there is a lot of fat. This fat is used to make oil. The oil is used for many things such as making soap or burning in lamps.

Some whales have oil in their heads.

This oil is valuable.

From 114 to 228 liters of oil can be found in the head of some whales.

**Grey whale**

This  whale is famous for its long migrations. Its main breeding area is off the coast of Mexico, but it spends the summer on the edge of the Arctic Ocean, about 10,000 km away.

Unlike most large whales, grey whales feed on the seabed.

Whales give birth once every three or four years.

**Blue whale**

The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived. Some weigh more than 150 tones. Blue whales have huge mouths, Females begin to breed when they are about ten years old. They j give birth once every two or three years. In the early 1900s, there were about 200,000 blue whales, now only about 12,000 are left.

**VI. Post-reading tasks:**

Read the text and do the task: Fill the poster: First group write about Grey Whale and second group are write about Blue Whale.

**VII. Phrasal verbs: Read and remember how to use the following phrasal verbs with “up”**

1.turn up - 1) чаще всего: *появляться (приходить, приезжать)*; 2) *найтись, обнаружиться; оказаться, подвернуться, появиться*; и др.
2. give up – *сдаться, сдаваться, отступить(ся), отказаться*
3. make up - 1) *выдумывать, придумывать, сочинять, создавать*(рассказ, песню и т.п.); 2) *восполнять, возмещать, компенсировать* (потерянное время, силы, деньги, пропущенные уроки и т.п.); а) ~ for *возмещать, компенсировать* что-л./за что-л.; 3)*гримироp[[]*

*вать(ся), накладывать косметику*
4. Bring up - приноси́ть, доставля́ть, приводи́ть, привози́ть
5. Come up - 1) *появляться, возникать*;

**VIII.Differential tasks:** 1.Complete all sentences.

 2.Complete only 3 sentences.

 3.Translate phrasal verbs.

# 1. He ... a lame excuse for being late 2. It... that Columbus discovered America 3. He decided to... sports because of illness. 4. The child was... by his sister 5. There is no job for me. But I think something will... soon.6. We always try to... with the new technologies 7. It... that the animal was extinct.

1) he made up
2) it turned up
3) give up
4) was brought up
5) turn up
6) come up
7) turned up

**IX. Physical training: Puzzle out the Crossword about animals:**

1. Australian animal (kangaroo)
2. Wild animals with stripes (tiger)
3. Big animal that lives in oceans (whale)
4. A long animal that crawls and bites (snake)
5. Wild animals who eats rabbits (wolf)
6. Animals in ocean have 8 legs (octopus)
7. A Small deer (Musk)

**X.Grammar revision:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Say** | **Tell** |
| «Сказать» употребляется, когда говорим одно или несколько слов, то есть с небольшим объемом речи. | «Рассказывать» употребляется с большими объемами речи – истории, шутки, рассказы. |
| * say something to somebody
* say to somebody, that…
 | * tell somebody something
 |
| * say goodbye
* say hello
* say sorry
* say no
* say nothing
* say a few words
 | * tell a story
* tell the difference
* tell a lie
* tell the time
* tell somebody’s future
* tell the news
* tell the truth
* tell a joke
* tell a secret
* tell the way
* tell badly on
 |

 **Please, say what is your name? Please, tell me your secret**

**XI. Complete the sentence with words “Say” and “tell”**

Please, say me your telephone number. Please, don’t tell you are not ready for the lesson.

She say that my English is OK. Can you tell me your secret?

Please say me about it. Please, tell us something about your collection.

**XII. Conclusion “A box of knowledge”**

1. What kind of whales do you know?
2. Where whales are live?
3. Translate word “Tell”
4. What does mean word “Turn up”
5. Are whales mammals?
6. Fill necessary word: “Shall I … you a joke?”
7. What do you know about whales?
8. What is about whale’s weight

**XIII. Home task** Ex 4 (1) Read and translate.

**XIV.Reflection:** If you like and understood our lesson you should glue your whale in the ocean, if you don’t like and don’t understood our theme you stay on the land.

Thank you, the lesson is over good bye pupils!

***Makinskaya secondary school***

***Open lesson***

***“The Whales”***

***Grade: 8 “B”***

***Teacher: Urazalina A.O.***

* 1. ***school year***