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nauczyciel j.angielskiego
w XLII LO w Łodzi
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Edukacja europejska na lekcjach języka angielskiego

Chciałabym przedstawić dwa scenariusze lekcji związanych ze świętami obchodzonymi, zarówno w Wielkiej Brytanii, jak i w Polsce. W ramach tych lekcji realizowane są ścieżki edukacyjne wprowadzone do programu nauczania języków obcych w liceum ogólnokształcącym w bieżącym roku szkolnym. Lekcje według poniższych konspektów przeprowadziłam w XLII LO w Łodzi.

Temat: St. Valentine's Day.

Poziom: średnio zaawansowany.

Czas: 2x45 minut.

Cele:

- zapoznanie uczniów z pochodzeniem Dnia Św. Walentego i obyczajami związanymi z tym świętem;
- poszerzenie wiadomości z zakresu kultury Wielkiej Brytanii;
- utrwalenie słownictwa związanego z tematyką uczuć;
- doskonalenie sprawności mówienia;
- wprowadzenie do mini pracy projektowej;
- doskonalenie rozumienia tekstu pisanego (true/false sentences);
- ćwiczenie korzystania ze słownika;
- edukacja europejska:zagadnienia kulturoznawcze Wielkiej Brytanii jako kraju współczesnej Europy, z zaznaczeniem jego odrębności kulturowej.

Metoda: komunikacyjna.

Formy: praca w parach, grupach, całą klasą.

Pomoce dydaktyczne: kserokopie tekstu pt. “Valentine’s Day”, na podstawie “Enjoy Your English”, Marcin Otto; kserokopie testu walentynkowego (opracowanie własne); kserokopie tekstu i horoskopów na podstawie czasopisma “Yes!”, słowniki.

Przebieg lekcji

1. Sprawy organizacyjne: sprawdzenie listy obecności i pracy domowej z poprzedniej lekcji.
2. Rozgrzewka: w grupach uczniowie rozwiązują test walentynkowy (załącznik 1).
3. Wprowadzenie: uczniowie w parach czytają krótki tekst o pochodzeniu święta i starają się wyjaśnić trzy sekretne kody, które w tekście pozostały nie rozszyfrowane (załącznik 2); uczniowie dobierają się w grupy według swojego znaku zodiaku, dostają od nauczyciela krótki horoskop (załącznik 3), charakteryzujący romantyczno-emocjonalną stronę ich osobowości i dyskutują jak ów horoskop do ich osobowości pasuje, czym się od siebie różnią a co ich łączy.
4. Utrwalenie: w grupach uczniowie czytają tekst pt. “Valentine’s Day” (załącznik 4) i korzystając ze słownika wyjaśniają nieznane słowa; próbują odnaleźć w tekście fragmenty odpowiadające fałszywej informacji podanej w zdaniach pod tekstem i wyjaśnić dlaczego te informacje są fałszywe.
5. Dalsza praca: dyskusja ogólnoklasowa na temat obchodów Dnia Św. Walentego w Polsce.
6. Praca domowa: w ramach mini projektu uczniowie wykonują kartkę walentynkową, która ma zawierać sekretny kod adresowany do wybranej osoby w klasie; na następnej lekcji nauczyciel umieszcza kartki na tablicy, uczniowie odczytują je i próbują odszyfrować kody.

Materiały wykorzystywane w trakcie lekcji zamieszczam poniżej jako załączniki.

Załącznik 1

VALENTINE TEST

1. In one minute write as many titles of the songs with the word LOVE in them as you can.
2. Match the following names into pairs:
 1. Scarlett O'Hara
 2. Ann Shirley
 3. Ophelia
 4. Frankie
 5. Vivien Leigh
 6. Yoko Ono
 7. Lady Diana
 8. Juliet
 9. Fiona
 10. Priscilla
 - a) Hamlet
 - b) Prince Charles
 - c) John Lennon
 - d) Elvis Presley
 - e) Rett Butler
 - f) Shrek
 - g) Romeo
 - h) Gilbert Blythe
 - i) Laurence Olivier
 - j) Johnny
3. Finish the expressions connected with love:
 - a) Love is b_____.
 - b) A f_____ fruit.
 - c) Love at f_____ sight.
 - d) P_____ of love.
 - e) P_____ love.
 - f) Love a_____.
 - g) F_____ in love.
 - h) T_____ love.
 - i) B_ in love.
 - j) M_____ love.
4. Guess the following terms of endearment:
 - a) d_____
 - b) s_____
 - c) h_____
 - d) a_____
 - e) s_____
 - f) b_____
 - g) p_____
 - h) b_____
 - i) d_____
 - j) b_____

VALENTINE TEST KEY

1. Open answers. 2. 1e 2h 3a 4j 5i 6c 7b 8g 9f 10d 3. a) Love is blind. b) A forbidden fruit. c) Love at first sight. d) Power of love. e) Puppy love. f) Love affair. g) Fall in love. h) True love. i) Be in love. j) Make love. 4. a) darling b) sugar c) honey d) angel e) sweetheart f) baby g) pussycat h) bear i) dearest j) beloved.

Załącznik 2

VALENTINE'S DAY has been a day for lovers since ancient times. At this time of the year, it is traditional for young people to send cards and presents with red hearts on them to one another. Some relate Valentine's Day to the Roman feast called Lupercalia, when young men and women got their partners for the February feast. A Christian bishop called

Valentine was martyred in 270 AD. But it is likely that 14 February has been considered a good time to choose your lover because it is in the mating season of birds!

Many people think the British are unemotional and even a bit shy. We are, in fact, a passionate nation. More than 19 million sentimental Valentine's cards are sent every 14 February. We put secret codes on the outside the envelopes, like SWALK, ITALY or HOLLAND. People also place thousands of ads in the classified sections of the main newspapers with messages that only the lover will understand like "Kisses from Dumpling to Hot Pants", or "Lambchops, come and light my fire".

SECRET CODES KEY

SWALK – Sealed with a loving kiss.

ITALY – I trust and love you.

HOLLAND – Hope our love lasts and never dies.

Załącznik 3

HOROSCOPES

CAPRICORN (23 DEC-20 JAN)

Capricorns are shy and awkward with the opposite sex. They are very interested in love and are said to be the best and most loyal lovers. Capricorns must feel financially secure to enjoy love and only say "I love you" when they mean it. When in love, they are caring and committed.

AQUARIUS (21JAN-19 FEB)

Aquarians easily attract the opposite sex with their friendliness. To them, love is being seen to care for everyone. They like free, open relationships and must remain independent. They do not like deep emotional involvement but will be loyal and faithful once happily married.

PISCES (20 FEB-20 MAR)

Pisceans are romantic and like to please people. They need love to live and can become too emotionally involved. They need to be told that you love them frequently.

ARIES (21MAR-20 APR)

Aries love to hunt for the ideal partner. The chase is extremely important but they do not like being chased themselves. They adore their lovers and are jealous of any attention the lover gives to others. Aries are attractive because of their natural energy.

TAURUS (21APR-21 MAY)

Love is a physical romance for Taureans and lasts forever. Taureans are devoted and settle easily into relationships. They like beautiful people and enjoy perfume and colour. They love glamour. But do not betray a Taurean, or you will never be forgiven.

GEMINI (22 MAY-21 JUNE)

To a Gemini, love can only be found with someone similar to themselves. This means they have many relationships and affairs until they find the perfect partner. A Gemini can become overwhelmed by confusing emotions. But with a Gemini partner, you will have freedom within the relationship.

CANCER (22 JUNE-23 JULY)

A lot of money will help love grow for Cancer. A Cancerian will not usually make the first move in love, for fear of being rejected. But they are romantic and if you show them love and affection they will respond warmly and will always put their lover first.

LEO (24 JULY-23 AUG)

Leos easily attract partners. They are naturally beautiful and lively. Leos are romantic, proud and generous when they have their loved one's full commitment. They make great sacrifices for love if you treat them like royalty.

VIRGO (24 AUG-23 SEP)

Virgos are usually loyal in love and they expect the same from their partner. For them, love of family and friends is just as important as romantic love. The Virgo will try hard to make a relationship work, but will not stay long in one which has gone wrong.

LIBRA (24 SEP-23 OCT)

To Librans, love is everything. They are eager to share life with a partner and tend to fall in love with love itself. Librans are easy going and casual and love the whole world.

SCORPIO (24 OCT-22 NOV)

To a Scorpio, love is very passionate and they can only love one person at a time. Love makes them ambitious. Although Scorpions are very attached to their lovers, they are not very romantic.

SAGITTARIUS (23 NOV-22 DEC)

Sagittarians think love is an adventure. Although they like to feel secure, they do not like to be tied down. They enjoy love in foreign places and are generous, good-humoured and happy when loved.

Załącznik 4

VALENTINE'S DAY

The 14th of February is a day of fun in England. On the day, traditionally, people send their sweethearts anonymous love messages on special cards. The person who receives such a card must guess or find out who it is from, and this leads to amusing misunderstandings and jokes. The practice of sending cards became very popular in the nineteenth century. Many collectors have beautiful examples of these old tokens of love. They are decorated with hearts and flowers and show cupids with their bows and arrows. Nowadays, however, the trend is towards more humorous cards, which have become popular especially among teenagers. You can also make your own Valentine card and write what you like – a little love poem, or simply “I love you”. In 1984 there were record sales of 8 million cards in Britain. Another way of sending a Valentine message by someone who wants to attract you is by writing to one of the newspapers, such as “The Daily Mail”, which, on that day, will print hundreds of messages. To complicate things a message can be crypted, that is, written in code. The newspaper informs you that there is going to be a message for you, and then you spend hours reading all the messages and looking for a personal clue in them which would help you find the one meant for you.

The following sentences are based on the text. Say why they are false.

1. It is a tradition that on the 14th of February everybody must send love messages to all his or her friends.
2. By sending a card to someone you get to know that person better.
3. You cannot send a card if you don't put your name on it.
4. Cards with cupids are no longer popular because they are too humorous.
5. In 1984 instead of sending cards people sent records with poems.
6. If you ask a newspaper to print your message, it must be in code.
7. When the message is crypted it means that only the person who has written it understands it.

Temat: Christmas.

Poziom: średnio zaawansowany.

Czas: 2 x 45 minut.

Cele:

- zapoznanie uczniów z obchodami święta Bożego Narodzenia w Wielkiej Brytanii;
- poszerzenie wiadomości z zakresu kultury Wielkiej Brytanii;
- wprowadzenie i utrwalenie słownictwa związanego ze świętami Bożego Narodzenia;
- doskonalenie rozumienia tekstu pisanego;
- doskonalenie sprawności mówienia, definiowania pojęć, zadawania pytań;
- doskonalenie sprawności słuchania (gap filling);
- edukacja europejska: zagadnienia kulturoznawcze Wielkiej Brytanii jako kraju współczesnej Europy;
- edukacja regionalna: obchody świąt Bożego Narodzenia w Polsce w porównaniu z Wielką Brytanią, kultywowanie rodzimych tradycji;
- edukacja czytelnicza i medialna: wdrażanie do umiejętnego wyszukiwania informacji z różnych źródeł (praca domowa);

Metoda: komunikacyjna.

Formy: praca indywidualna, praca w parach i grupach.

Pomoce dydaktyczne: kserokopie tekstu pt. "Christmastime", kserokopie tekstu kolędy pt. "Mary's Boychild", kserokopie ćwiczeń leksykalnych "Little English Christmas Lexicon" (opracowanie własne), kserokopie z ćwiczeniem komunikacyjnym (opracowanie własne);

Przebieg lekcji:

1. Sprawy organizacyjne: sprawdzenie listy obecności i pracy domowej z poprzedniej lekcji.
2. Rozgrzewka: w parach, uczniowie korzystając z wiedzy zdobytej w poprzednich latach nauki języka angielskiego, rozwiązują ćwiczenie dopasowując pojęcia do ich definicji (Little English Christmas Lexicon – part 1, załącznik 1).
3. Wprowadzenie: uczniowie dostają do przeczytania tekst pt. " Christmastime", pracują w dwóch grupach, każda z nich z inną wersją tego tekstu (tekst A i B – załącznik 2); korzystając ze słownika wyjaśniają nieznane słowa i zastanawiają się nad pytaniami, które muszą zadać drugiej grupie aby uzupełnić luki w tekście; następnie zadają sobie nawzajem pytania, kompletując swój tekst.

4. Utrwalenie: pracując w tych samych grupach, uczniowie dyskutują na temat różnic między obchodami świąt Bożego Narodzenia w Wielkiej Brytanii i Polsce, wnioski zapisują w punktach; następnie podczas ogólnoklasowej dyskusji wymieniają się spostrzeżeniami i uzupełniają swoje notatki.
5. Dalsza praca:
 - a) uczniowie pracują indywidualnie, uzupełniają tekst kolędy pt. "Mary's Boychild" (załącznik 3), słuchając jej dwukrotnie; następnie czytają kolejno tekst na głos, wyjaśniając sobie nawzajem lub z pomocą nauczyciela archaiczne, nieużywane w codziennym języku słowa; próbują wspólnie tę kolędę zaśpiewać;
 - b) uczniowie otrzymują kserokopie (załącznik 4) z wypunktowanymi czynnościami związanymi z przygotowaniem i przebiegiem świąt, dyskutują w parach na temat swoich preferencji i upodobań.
6. Praca domowa: uczniowie dostają ćwiczenie polegające na dopasowaniu definicji do pojęć związanych z tematyką świąteczną (Little English Christmas Lexicon – part 2, załącznik 5); praca ta wymaga od uczniów skorzystania z różnych źródeł informacji dostępnych w szkole bądź w domu.

Materiały wykorzystywane w trakcie lekcji zamieszczam poniżej jako załączniki.

Załącznik 1

LITTLE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS LEXICON - part 1

Match the words with their definitions:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. The American name for an old man who has a long bushy beard, wears a long red robe and carries a pack full of presents. | a. Happy New Year |
| 2. January 1st the first day of the New Year, usually celebrated at family dinners and parties. | b. Christmas Eve |
| 3. The typical American Christmas greeting which is becoming increasingly widespread in Britain. | c. Santa Claus |
| 4. It is hung up and filled with gifts and sweets by Father Christmas. | d. Christmas tree |
| 5. A hymn or song telling about and sung in honour of Christ's birth. | e. Christmas dinner |
| 6. The traditional English Christmas greeting. | f. New Year's Day |
| 7. It is set up for Christmas and decorated with presents, ornaments, lights, etc. | g. Christmas Day |
| 8. It is sent out as a greeting at Christmas. | h. Christmas card |
| 9. The personification of Christmas cheer usually depicted as an old man with a bushy white beard in a red robe. | i. Merry Christmas |
| 10. December 24 th , the day or evening before Christmas. | j. Boxing Day |
| 11. December 26 th , the second day of Christmas, so called because boxed gifts were traditionally given to servants, local tradesmen, postmen, etc. on that day. | k. Father Christmas |
| 12. December 25 th , a day celebrated in memory of the birth of Christ. | l. Happy Christmas |
| 13. The traditional New Year's greeting. | m. Christmas stocking |
| 14. It is rich and it contains fruits, nuts, spices, rum, etc., without which no English Christmas would be complete. | n. Christmas pudding |
| 15. The festive main meal served on Christmas Day. It consists of roast turkey served with roasted potatoes and Brussels sprouts. | o. Christmas carol |

Załącznik 2

CHRISTMASTIME

Tekst A

Christmas, the celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ, is a great religious festival in the Christian year and a very popular family season. Christmastime starts on December 24th with Christmas Eve and lasts until the next working day after New Year's Day. The 25th and 26th are always public holidays in Britain and if they fall at weekends other days are taken for them.

Christmas Eve is a traditional day for parties, especially for the annual office party.

Many workplaces, shops and banks close earlier than usual. On this day people also set up a Christmas tree. It is usually _____ tree decorated with tinsel, lights, coloured paper and glass ornaments. In the late evening many people go to a church service known as _____. Children before they go to sleep, hang up an old sock or stocking by _____. They believe that Santa Claus is going to fill it with presents during the night. Unfortunately, if a child is a naughty one he or she may find _____ in the stocking.

Santa Claus is the legendary patron saint of children, who brings them presents at Christmas. He is traditionally represented as a cheery old man, rosy cheeked and with a white beard, dressed in a scarlet robe and hood. He arrives from the North Pole or some northern country such as Greenland in a sledge drawn by a reindeer and visits each child's house by coming down the chimney on Christmas Eve in order to leave his presents. He is also known as Father Christmas.

The central day of the Christmas season is December 25th – Christmas Day. This is a traditional family reunion day. On this day, many people attend _____, open their presents, eat a traditional Christmas dinner.

This midday meal usually includes roast turkey, cranberry, Christmas pudding and mince pies. At the start of a Christmas dinner people often _____. Christmas cracker is a tube of brightly coloured paper which makes a harmless exploding sound when _____. It usually contains a small gift, a printed joke or a paper hat which is worn throughout the whole meal.

December 26th is called Boxing Day. It takes its name after an old custom of _____. Today, people still give Christmas gifts of money to the postman, milkman or the paperboy.

December 31st is the New Year's Eve. On this day people go to parties, dances or to other public gatherings to "see the New Year in".

CHRISTMASTIME

Tekst B

Christmas, the celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ, is a great religious festival in the Christian year and a very popular family season. Christmastime starts on December 24th with Christmas Eve and lasts until the next working day after New Year's Day. The 25th and 26th are always public holidays in Britain and if they fall at weekends other days are taken for them.

Christmas Eve is a traditional day for parties, especially for the annual office party.

Many workplaces, shops and banks close earlier than usual. On this day people also set up a Christmas tree. It is usually a small, real or artificial fir tree decorated with _____. In the late evening many people go to a church service known as Midnight Mass. Children before they go to sleep, hang up _____ by their beds. They believe that Santa Claus is going to fill it with presents during the night. Unfortunately, if a child is a naughty one he or she may find coal in the stocking.

Santa Claus is the legendary patron saint of children, who brings them presents at Christmas. He is traditionally represented as a _____, dressed in _____. He arrives from the North Pole or some northern country such as Greenland in a sledge drawn by a reindeer and visits each child's house by coming down the chimney on Christmas Eve in order to leave his presents. He is also known as Father Christmas.

The central day of the Christmas season is December 25th – Christmas Day. This is a traditional family reunion day. On this day many people attend a church service, open their presents, eat a traditional _____.

This midday meal usually includes _____.

At the start of a Christmas dinner people often pull crackers. Christmas cracker is _____ which makes a harmless exploding sound when pulled apart. It usually contains a small gift, a printed joke or a paper hat which is worn throughout the whole meal.

December 26th is called Boxing Day. It takes its name after an old custom of giving Christmas boxes, gifts of money, to servants. Today, people still give Christmas gifts of money to _____.

December 31st is the New Year's Eve. On this day, people go to parties, dances or to other public gatherings to "see the New Year in".

Załącznik 3

MARY'S BOYCHILD

Long time ago in Bethlehem
So the _____ say,
Mary's boychild Jesus Christ
_____ on Christmas Day.

Hark now, hear the _____ sing,
Anew king born today,
And man will live forevermore
Because of Christmas Day
Trumpets _____ and angels sing,
Listen what they say,
That man will live forevermore
Because of Christmas Day.

While _____ watched their flocks by night
They see a bright _____ star
They hear a choir sing,
The _____ seemed to come from afar.(chorus)
Now Joseph and his wife Mary
_____ to Bethlehem that night
They find no _____ to born the child
Not a single _____ was in sight.(chorus)
By and by they find a _____ nook
In a _____ all forlorn
And in a manger _____ and _____
Mary's little boy was born.(chorus)

Załącznik 4

Discuss the following questions in pairs:

1. What do you like doing at Christmas?
2. What do you dislike about Christmas?
 - a) sending Christmas cards
 - b) doing shopping
 - c) Christmas Eve cooking
 - d) decorating Christmas tree
 - e) giving presents
 - f) getting presents
 - g) eating
 - h) family visits
 - i) singing Christmas carols
 - j) staying at home and watching TV

Załącznik 5

LITTLE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS LEXICON – part 2

Match the words with their definitions:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. It has green spiny leaves and red berries. It is fashioned into wreaths and garlands as a Christmas decoration. | A. Christmas rose |
| 2. It has small green leaves and white berries. It is used as Christmas decoration. It is hung in rooms and people can ask for a kiss while standing under it. | B. Christmas box |
| 3. It is a portrayal of Christ's birth usually comprising a miniature grotto or stable and figurines. | C. Christmas play |
| 4. It is celebrated on Christmas Eve at 12 p.m. in memory of Christ's birth. | D. Twelfth Night |
| 5. It is another name for Christmas. | E. Mistletoe |
| 6. It deals with the Christmas holidays and is usually staged during the Christmas season. | F. Christmas cracker |
| | G. Christmas wreath |
| | H. Midnight Mass |
| | I. Christmas |
| | J. Christmas crib |
| | K. Christmas party |
| | L. Yule |
| | M. Pantomime |
| | N. Holly |
| | O. Christmastime |

7. It is held during the Christmas season.
8. It contains a Christmas gift or it may mean the gift itself.
9. It is made of holly or fir branches and is used as a decoration at Christmas.
10. It is the name of the Christmas season from December 25th to January 6th.
11. January 6th, also known as the Epiphany or the Feast of the Three Kings. It marks the final day of the Christmas season.
12. It is a flower that blossoms in winter.
13. It is the festival of the Christian Church celebrated in memory of the birth of Christ.
14. It is a cardboard colourful tube containing an explosive strip, a small present or a printed joke, and a tightly folded paper hat.
15. It is a show with lots of songs, jokes and lovely clothes. It is usually based on old children's stories like "Cinderella"