**Сценарій заходу з англійської мови**

«Краса і сила земної любові за трагедією В. Шекспіра

«Ромео і Джульєтта» 7 клас.

Мета заходу:

* Виховна: посилення мотивації до вивчення мови великого Шекспіра, виховувати моральну чистоту, здатність до сильних і щирих почуттів людей.
* Освітня: поглибити знання учнів про найславетнішого поета і драматурга «Ромео і Джульєтта», вдатися до аналізу героїв п’єси, актуалізувати розуміння проблем художнього перекладу.
* Розвиваюча: розвивати творчий потенціал учнів та мовну практику на основі узагальнення і систематизації матеріалу.
* Практична: стимулювати у школярів спонтанне мовлення англійською мовою. Активізувати використання в їхньому мовленні матеріалу минулих років. Розвивати вміння стисло переказувати текст. Практикувати учнів в аудіюванні, монологічному та діалогічному мовленні.

Обладнання:

* Візуальний ряд: на дошці – портрет великого письменника, афіша театру «Глобус», ескізи дійових осіб п’єси, виставка книжок.
* Музичний ряд: мелодекламація, музика П. І. Чайковського. Увертюра-фантазія «Ромео і Джульєтта», презентація «Життя та творчість Шекспіра».

English teacher: So, William Shakespeare...

He died in 1616. Three centuries have passed, filled with great events; generations of men have come and gone;

but Shakespeare still lives on as superb playwright and poet.

So, let’s speak about great Shakespeare in his native language, in English.

Comrades, what do you know about his life? What facts from his biography do you know? Tell us, please.

Pupil: William Shakespeare was born on April, 23, 1264. His father, John Shakespeare, moved to Stradford-on- Avon about 1550. The writer’s mother, Mary Arden, was the daughter of a rich farmer. John Shakespeare and his wife lived in a two-storey house. This house is one of the most famous places in the world now. There is a small room on the second floor, where William Shakespeare was born.

William went to the grammar school in Stradford, but he was educated more by the people and nature about him than by school. When William was only 18 he married Anna Hathaway, the daughter of a farmer from a village not far from Stradford . Three years later the young Shakespeare who already had three children, went to London because he wanted to be an actor. A few years later he became well-known as a dramatist. Many of his plays were staged at a London theatre called “ The Globe”, which was opened in 1599. Shakespeare wrote 37 plays, 154 sonnets and 2 poems. He is known as a writer of comedies, historical dramas and tragedies. Among his comedies are “A Midsummer Night’s Dream”, “Comedy of Errors”. His tragedies are “Othello”, “Romeo and Juliet”, “Hamlet”.

In 1611 Shakespeare came back to Stradford where he died on April 23, 1616. He was buried in a beautiful old church in Stradford-on-Avon.

Teacher: Now, let’s analyze the word Shakespeare. What does it mean? The verb to shake means 1) to move from side to side, up and down; 2) shock, trouble. The noun spear means weapon with a metal point on a long shaft, used in hunting.

You see, I think Shakespeare was really a man who shook the world by his beautiful sonnets, dramas and tragedies.

Now I propose you to watch some pictures from the film, which describe the places connected with Shakespeare’s life.

What places can you see in these pictures?

Pupil : ln the first picture I can see the Shakespeare’s Memorial Theatre.

Pupil2: ln the second picture there is a London theatre called “The Globe”.

Pupil3: ln the third picture we can see a beautiful old church in Stradford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare was buried.

Teacher: By the way, in the Shakespeare’s Memorial Theatre you can see plays of Shakespeare every year from April to November. Lots of people from all over the world go to this theatre to see the plays. Sometimes they quene for hours, sometimes for days to buy tickets. I think, Englishmen may proud of their wellknown compatriot.

So, let’s sum up our knownledges on Shakespeare’s creations. How many plays did Shakespeare write? Pupil: He wrote 37 plays.

Teacher: What comedies written by Shakespeare do you know?

Pupil: His comedies are: “Comedy of Errors”, “Midsummer Night’s Dream” and other.

Theacher: What great tragedies did Shakespeare write?

Pupil: He wrote “Othello”, “Romeo and Juliet”, “Hamlet”.

Teacher: But now Ladies and Gentlemen! Honored Guests! It’s my pleasure to introduce you a famous person, Mr.Shakespeare. You are welcome!

Shakespeare: Glad to see you, dear friends! Centuries have passed, but you still remember me and my literary work and it is pleasant.

Teacher: Comrades, may be you have some questions to the wellknown dramatist.

Pupil: Mr.Shakespeare, how did you write tragedy “Romeo and Juliet”?

Shakespeare: The plot of this tragedy I borrowed from the poem of English poet Arthur Bruce. Dear young readers, how did you know about my works?

Pupil: Your works were translated from English into Ukrainian by I.Franko, P.Kulish, and translation of tragedy “Romeo and Juliet” was Written by J.Stejshenko.

Teacher: So, one of the subjects of our meeting today is theatre. What do you know about theatre?

Pupil: Theatre is a Greek word and is known as such for at least two thousand five hundred years. The theatrical genres are classified into comedy, drama and tragedy. By the way, tragedy is translated from Greek as the song of goals.

Teacher: So, the immortal Romeo and Juliet, a tale basedon the tragedy by W.Shakespeare. What is this play about? What are the main Characters of this tragedy? A few words about young Romeo.

Pupil:”Romeo and Juliet” is a tale of true love that is stronger than death. The young lovers, Romeo and Juliet, are of two noble Italian families: Juliet was a Capulet, Romeo - a Montaque. These families had quarreled with each other, and as they believed in feudal prejudice, the young people were separated and both fell victims to the family feud. But so great and pure was the love of Romeo and Juliet, so sad their early end that even their families saw, too late, how wrong they had been and forgot their old feud over the lover’s grave.

Romeo saw Juliet for the first time at a ball in the Capulet’s house.

For a Montaque to enter the house of a Capulete meant mortal danger. Romeo put on a mask and went to the Capulete’s ball, sure that no one would recognize him. It was at this ball that Romeo and Juliet met for the first time, and fell in love with each other, After that ball Romeo thoughts were full of Juliet. He wanted to see her again, to learn if she loved him too. So at night he climbed over a high wall and got into the orchard, which was under Juliet’s window. Juliet answered Romeo readily, for she has also fallen in love with him at first sight.

Teacher:

Pupil:

Few words about splendid, delicate Juliet.

Juliet’s character is one of the best in the gallery of Shakespeare’s feminine types. Juliet is a very young girl. Until now she has always been rather timid and obedient to her parent’s will. Now, her deep feeling for Romeo is fact turning her into a woman, and she finds courage to protest against the feudal prejudice that will separate her to look upon Romeo as the heart. His name and his family are of no importance to her.

Romeo, on his side, is not only ready to overstep the prejudices that rule his class, but the first real and sincere feeling that he experiences, mares him understand what true tenderness is and learn to respect the woman he loves.

Now, imagine such picture, Romeo and Juliet in the Capulet’s orchard tell each other of their love for the first time. Comrades, what do you think, who is the culprit of love? Of course, Cupid. Let’s listen to him, what he wants to say.

Teacher:

Cupid:

I am a Cupid. I have a lot of arrows of love. I shoot with my arrows into the very hearts. And people fell in love.

Teacher: Now, let’s watch the scene in the Capulet’s orchard, acted out by our classmates.

Act II.

Scene I

Music: The song of birds The Capulet’s orchard.

Romeo ( coming forward). Juliet appears above at the window.

It’s my lady: O, it is my love. O, that she knew she were. She speaks, yet she says nothing: what of that?

Romeo:

Her eyes discourses, I will answer it, I am too bold; lis not me she speaks. See, how she leans her cheek upon her hand. O, if I were a glove upon that hand, That I might touch her cheek.

Ah, me.

Juliet:

Romeo:

Juliet:

Romeo:

Juliet:

O, speak again, bright angel.

O, Romeo, Romeo. Wherefore art thou Romeo?

Shall I hear more, or shall I speak at this?

Y’is but thy name that is my enemy. O, be some other name. What’s in a name. That which we call a rose. By any other name would smells sweet. Romeo, Doff thy name, And for that name, which is not part of thee, take all myself.

Romeo:

Juliet:

Romeo:

Juliet:

Romeo:

Juliet:

Romeo:

Juliet:

Romeo:

Juliet:

Romeo:

Juliet:

Romeo:

I take thee at thy word. Call me, but love, and lii be new baptized, henceforth I never will be Romeo.

How calmest thou hither, tell me, and wherefore? The orchard walls are high and hard to climb.

With love’s light wings did I o’er-fly these walls.

If they do see thee here, they will murder thee. I would not for the world they saw thee here.

I have night’s cloak to hide me from their sight; and but thou love me, let them find me here.

O, gentle Romeo. If thou dots love, pronounce it faithfully.

What shall I swear by?

Do not swear at all. Good night, good night, as sweet repose and rest come to thy heart as that within my breast.

O, will thou leave me so unseats filed?

What satisfaction cant thou have tonight?

The exchange of thy love’s faithful vow for mine.

My love as deep; the more I give to thee, The more I have, for both are infinite. I hear some noise within; dear love, adieu.

O blessed, blessed night. I am afeard, Being in night, all this is but a dream.

Teacher: Thanks so much.

Comrades, so beautiful feeling as love has the right to live in centuries and not only in theatre, but also in songs, because art is long, life is short... There is a song about love from repertory of “Beatles”.

And I love her I give her all my love,

That’s all I do

And if you saw my love –

You’d love her too,

I love her.

She gives me everything,

And tenderly;

The kiss my lover brings She brings to me,

And I love her.

A love like ours

Could never die

As long as I have you near me.

Bright are the starts that shine,

Dark is the sky;

I know this love of mine Will never die,

And I love her.

Teacher: But now I’d like to summarize. I think all of you fell the atmosphere of Shakespeare’s time, It was thank to our pupils. And this is a special prize of our sympathy for little Cupid, and our Romeo and Juliet. Their acting was so. perfect though it was their first experience. They did their best. And I want we encourage them with these special warm applause.