

*Ваторопина Елена Васильевна,
учитель английского языка
МБОУ СОШ № 67 с углубленным изучением
отдельных предметов города Екатеринбурга*

Формирования интереса учащихся к национальной и зарубежной культуре на уроках и во внеклассной работе по английскому языку

По словам известного русского публициста и историка М.Меньшикова, "будущее есть только у того государства, молодое поколение которого выбирает патриотизм". Важность формирования у детей любви к Родине, к своей малой Родине, интереса к ее истории, языку, культуре, на мой взгляд, очевидна. Преподавание английского языка дает учителю широкие возможности по воспитанию гражданственности и патриотизма. Этому способствует коммуникативная направленность предмета, его обращенность к изучению быта, обычаев, традиций и языка другого народа.

Наряду с ознакомлением с реалиями англоязычных стран мы изучаем государственные символы, историю, географию, культуру Российской Федерации средствами иностранного языка. Народная культура (традиции, обычаи, обряды, фольклор и т.п.) воспринимается большей частью молодежи как анахронизм. Между тем именно этническая культура является цементирующим звеном социокультурной преемственности. В силу этого без этнокультурной самоидентификации невозможно формирование и развитие у подрастающего поколения глубоких позитивных чувств к истории, традициям своего народа и, в конечном счете, истинной любви к Отечеству.

На своих уроках я стараюсь создавать атмосферу, подбирать материал, который давал бы знания о истории, традициях нашей Родины, великих соотечественниках, учу ребят сопоставлять и делать выводы. В УМК Биболевой М.З. "Enjoy English" для 2-11 классов содержится большой страноведческий материал по России. Дополнительно к нему я использую другие источники, а также аудиоматериалы и видеофильмы, что, на мой взгляд, повышает интерес учащихся.

Разработка урока "Travelling around the Urals" стала финалистом городского конкурса "Мастерская мультимедийных уроков". Урок "Путешествие по Уралу" в 8 классе посвящен изучению наиболее интересных достопримечательностей и туристических маршрутов по родному краю. Данная тема позволяет расширить содержание обучения английскому языку в школе, т.к. включает в себя изучение тем из других школьных предметов гуманитарного цикла: истории, географии, художественной культуры Урала, краеведения.

Цель урока – воспитание патриотических чувств через воспитание любви к малой родине. Основные задачи урока (кроме обучающих): расширение кругозора, знакомство с историей и достопримечательностями родного края, развитие творческих способностей учащихся, воспитание

чувства гражданственности и любви к своей Родине. Для достижения цели данного урока считаю целесообразным использование метода проекта, т.е. метод проекта интегрируется в традиционную систему обучения языку.

Остановлюсь на некоторых интересных, на мой взгляд, моментах урока (<http://festival.1september.ru/articles/561625/>). Использование ИКТ на уроке помогает сделать его интересным и запоминающимся для учащихся. Мультимедийные презентации, включающие в себя фотографии, картинки, таблицы, графики, сопровождают урок на разных его этапах (это и Listening, и Speaking, и проведение тестовых заданий). Это делает урок более наглядным, что очень важно для детей. Составление презентации требует большой подготовки по подбору материала, продумыванию структуры презентации, выбору оформления и т.д. Важно отметить, что фотографии для презентации взяты не из Интернета или каких-либо других источников, а сделаны самими учащимися во время экскурсий и прогулок по Екатеринбургу, походов по интересным местам Урала. Учащиеся рассказывают о местах, где они сами побывали (в том числе со своими одноклассниками), делятся своими собственными впечатлениями и ощущениями. Живописная Вознесенская Горка – пример классического архитектурного стиля 18 века, величественный Храм-на-Крови, Екатеринбургский Арбат – улица Вайнера с ее необычными скульптурами. Ребята рассказывают об истории этих памятников культуры, их создателях. Многие из них для этого познакомились с дополнительной литературой по краеведению. Здесь в полной мере прослеживаются межпредметные связи, без которых уроки иностранного языка, на мой взгляд, невозможны.

Авторы проекта "Tourist Routes in the Urals" рассказали о своих любимых местах родного края, и в беседе ответили на вопросы других учащихся. Здесь хочу отметить, что проектная работа нравится школьникам, потому что она дает им дополнительную возможность проявить себя, позволяет им выбрать ту форму деятельности, которая им по душе. Она объединяет ребят, так как чаще всего они работают группами, помогая друг другу, во время выбора и обсуждения темы проекта, подбора литературы и материалов, составления плана проекта, проведения опроса, подбора оформления, написания работы, создания презентации.

На данном уроке были представлены и тестовые задания, цель которых проверить насколько успешно учащиеся освоили материал по данной теме, а также их навыки аудирования. Проведение этого теста требует немного времени, проверка осуществляется сразу после его выполнения, и учащиеся с удовольствием получают заслуженные оценки, что также способствует развитию у школьников положительной мотивации к познавательной деятельности.

Разработка урока-конференции "People we admire. Famous Russians" – лауреат Всероссийского конкурса "Презентация к уроку" (<http://festival.1september.ru/articles/586170/>). Данный урок посвящен знакомству с биографией и творчеством некоторых знаменитых деятелей российской науки и культуры. Воспитывает в школьниках патриотизм,

любовь к своей Родине, гордость за нее. Урок включает в себя изучение тем из других школьных предметов: литературы, истории, химии, МХК. На уроке используются результаты исследовательской и проектной деятельности.

За последние годы мои ученики работали над темами "Национальные символы Российской Федерации", "Знаменитые россияне", "Путешествие по родному краю", "Туристические маршруты Урала", "Мой Екатеринбург" и др. Ежегодно они принимают участие в защите проектов на НПК и конкурсах разного уровня. Исследовательские проекты патриотической направленности "Проблемы российской молодежи" и "Туристические маршруты Урала" были опубликованы на сайте "Первое сентября". Исследовательский проект Жуковой Ольги и Алимовой Дианы "My Native Land" стал лауреатом Всероссийского конкурса "Мой город – лучший город Земли!" в 2013 г.

В 2011 г. в нашей школе начал издаваться журнал на английском языке "TeenLife". Журнал пользуется большой популярностью среди участников образовательного процесса. Со свежим номером журнала "TeenLife" всегда можно ознакомиться на школьном стенде, что дает возможность прочитать его не только учащимся, но и их родителям и всем заинтересованным посетителям, владеющим английским языком, в школьной библиотеке, на школьном сайте http://xn--67-8kc3bfr2e.xn--plai/index/quot_teenlife_quot/0-84, на моих персональных сайтах <http://vt-l.ru>; <http://nsportal.ru/vatoropina-elena-vasilevna>. Кроме этого, частью тиража в обязательном порядке обеспечиваются кабинеты иностранного языка, что позволяет использовать журнал в качестве дополнительного (очень интересного, красочного, с примерами из жизни родной школы, одноклассников, своих учителей! – Это, на мой взгляд, один из наиболее эффективных способов повышения мотивации учащихся к изучению английского языка) пособия на уроках, расширяет кругозор учащихся, предоставляет им дополнительную необходимую на занятиях информацию. Одна из основных рубрик журнала – "Моя Родина". Учащиеся и учителя пишут о своих путешествиях по родному краю, о праздниках, традициях, обычаях русского народа. Во 2 номере журнала напечатана статья о нашем школьном музее. Средствами английского языка мы знакомим ребят с историей родной школы, нашими знаменитыми соотечественниками. В журнале "TeenLife", №7 (январь, 2013 г.) размещена интересная информация о подготовке Екатеринбурга к ЭКСПО 2020, а также заметки учащихся о достопримечательностях родного города.

Вот – некоторые из материалов, тема которых связана с изучением нашей национальной культуры.

"TeenLife", №1 (сентябрь, 2011 г.)

Travelling to Baikal

This summer was one of the most beautiful in my life. My dream to visit the deepest lake in the world Baikal became true. Now I can say that it is one of the most wonderful places that I have ever seen. We traveled to Baikal by train. It took us three days to get there.

Our camp was located near the lake Sludyanka. There were no comfortable rooms there. I slept in a small tent with my friends. But it was the best time for me. In the evening we gathered together around the camp fire and sang songs, playing the guitar. Now I understand why people visit this place every year. If you come to Baikal once you begin «to be ill with it» and admire it.

Shevichkina Sasha, 11B

"TeenLife", №2 (ноябрь, 2011 г.)

Our school museum

Our school museum was founded in 2004. Many pupils and guests of our school often visit it. It is worth seeing a big collection of cups, medals and honorary diplomas of our teachers and students. Here you can study the history of our school, the oldest (it is 72 years old) and one of the best schools of our district. There are portraits and personal things of famous people who studied at our school. Among them – Karushin Alexandr Fyodorovich, a Hero of the Soviet Union, the participant of Great Patriotic War, Igor Voznesenskii, ruined in Afghanistan, famous writers, sportsmen, scientists. We are proud of our school-leavers!

It is interesting to notice that there are a lot of old books, copybooks, pupil's mark-books there. You can also see an old school uniform, a pioneer tie, a bugle and a drum. The leader of museum Cherkasskaya Olga Vladimirovna is a very creative person. She often organizes exhibitions of pupils' works – paintings, hand-made things. Olga Vladimirovna tells the pupils about our school and carries out different subject contents.

There are photos of teachers, who worked in our school many years ago and teachers who work at present time. We come to our school museum again and again! And every time we find there something new and interesting!

"TeenLife", №5 (сентябрь, 2012 г.)

Golden Mountains of Altai

Altai... Peace and quiet... Pure air... Serene water... Pristine nature... Mysterious Rerich's signs... This place renowned for its marvelous energetic aura lets you restore the lost harmony with the surrounding world and reveal simple and eternal wisdom – nature is the key to perfection.

The Altai mountains in southern Siberia form the major mountain range in the western Siberia biogeographic region and provide the source of its greatest rivers – the Ob and the Irtysh. Three separate areas are inscribed: Altaisky Zapovednik and a buffer zone around Lake Teletskoye; Katunsky Zapovednik and a buffer zone around Mount Belukha; and the Ukok Quiet Zone on the Ukok plateau. The total area covers 1,611,457 ha. The region represents the most complete sequence of altitudinal vegetation zones in central Siberia, from steppe, forest-steppe, mixed forest, subalpine vegetation to alpine vegetation. Altai is also an important habitat for endangered animal species such as the snow leopard.

Katun is one of the major rivers at Altay, it's 688 km long and starts at the height of 2000 m at south Altay mountains, being fed by melting glaciers, smaller rivers, and Chuya river (along which passes Chuysky Trakt - the road to

Mongolia). From far, Katun looks like a green river, that is because there's a lot of limestone in the water, so the light is reflected in a strange way. Katun is not very wide: closer to Gorno-Altaysk it is just 20-30 meters wide and up towards the stream it may be 50 meters wide. The stream in the river is quite strong, but it is possible to walk in at some places and swim a little bit, especially that the water during summer is not very cold. Katun is also great for fishing. The main attraction of Katun is that for years, since the Soviet times, it has been a mecca for water tourism and rafting trips. Katun has a wide range of rapids of all kinds and complexities. It is a good place both for beginners and advanced rafters. There are a few annual rafting championships taking place at Katun.

I've been to Altai for four times. I saw almost all its splendid places. I admire its beauty and strength. And I'd like to come to Altai again.

E.V.Vatoropina

"TeenLife", №6 (ноябрь, 2012 г.)

Autumn trip to St. Petersburg

St Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great as the "Window on the West". St Petersburg is a city of great beauty, with palaces, cathedrals, churches, museums, government buildings. It is an important industrial, cultural and educational centre of our country.

These autumn holidays a group of students from our school went to the North capital of our Motherland. Teachers and pupils have been there for 5 days. All the days were full of admiration and joyous events. We visited such interesting places as The Winter Palace (the State Hermitage), which contains the richest collection of pictures in the world, The Kazan and the St Isaac's Cathedrals, the Peter-and-Paul Fortress, the Zoological Museum and Kunstkammer and the Catherine Palace in Tsarskoye Selo. We had a great view of the Spit of Vasilyevsky Island, the Palace Square, the Admiralty building, the monument to Peter the Great, the Church of the Resurrection of Christ, had a walk along Nevsky Prospekt. St Petersburg is a wonderful city. At every turn there's something to catch your eye. It attracts thousands of tourists from every corner of the world.

All the students were happy to stay in a very comfortable four star hotel Park Inn Pulkovskaya. We had good breakfasts there and dinners in cafes. Teachers and students had lots of photos with sights of the city. Also we celebrated Halloween in a hotel. Boys and girls colored their faces in white, grey, red and black. That was awesome!

St. Petersburg is called the Northern Venice because there are 65 rivers, arms and canals there with artistically decorated bridges. I like this city very much and I dream to come back there in summer because it's famous for its beautiful white nights. Also I want to see drawbridges and Peterhof with its fantastic fountains and sculptures. If you haven't visited St. Petersburg yet come to this great city! It's worth it!

M. I. Shikhovtseva

"TeenLife", №7 (январь, 2013 г.)

History of Russia's participation in EXPO

Since the very first universal exhibition held in London in 1851, Russia has been a permanent member of the World Exhibitions, which later were given their official name: Expo. At the first Expos, the world became familiar with Russia's unique architecture, fine and decorative art, and Russia's industrial, agricultural and handicraft production, all of which greatly enhanced the prestige of Russia abroad. Russia's participation also strengthened commercial ties with foreign partners by facilitating close cultural understanding and joint projects.

The Russian Empire participated in Expos around the world on a regular basis, which served to fulfill several traditional objectives, which were:

- to study the international experience,
- to showcase developments and products,
- to establish contacts with foreign partners.

Expos in later years demonstrated the majesty of the Russian Empire with erected pavilions in the style of the Kremlin. Russian delegations served delicious dishes of Russian cuisine to foreigners and they shared the Siberian furs and precious stones of their homeland.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Russia began to establish itself as an industrial power. At the Paris exhibition in 1900, in addition to Russian towers and Faberge items, visitors could experience Russian furniture, factory cottons and other industrial products, as well as an exhibit devoted to the Trans-Siberian Railway and Russia's first automobiles. The Russian Federation has been an integral part of world exhibitions. Russia's continuous economic, technological and industrial development has allowed it to maintain a prominent position in the Expo arena, as it allows Russia to demonstrate its newest projects, achievements and innovations.

Since its inception in 1851, the World Expo has been held 53 times in 15 different countries around the world; yet, it has never been held in Russia. Hence, Ekaterinburg Expo 2020 would be a great occasion for Russia to highlight its commitment to the BIE family.

"TeenLife", №8 (март, 2013 г.)

Welcome to Ekaterinburg!

Ekaterinburg is our native town. It has got an interesting history. It is the capital of the Urals – one of the biggest and the most important and beautiful parts of our country.

The Ural Mountains are a magnificent museum of geology created by nature: almost all the elements from Mendeleev's classification table can be found there. The Sverdlovsk region occupies a prominent place on the industrial map of the country. The economic potential of the Middle Urals is very high: there are 740 industrial enterprises and 350 construction organizations here.

But the Urals is famous not only for its industry. There are many beautiful places in our region: more than 15% of all Russia's forests, clean rivers, 30 thousand lakes, rocks and mountains.

Visitors to Ekaterinburg are always warmly welcomed by citizens and can visit a lot of places of interest, such as the Museum of Regional Ethnography, the Geological Museum, the Opera House, the Drama Theatre, the Circus etc.

To find out what our schoolmates know about Ekaterinburg and the Urals, what places they have visited and how they get information about interesting places of our city and region we questioned our schoolmates. 40 pupils from 6 – 8 forms were asked. The questions were the following:

- What interesting places of Yekaterinburg do you know?
- If your friend comes to your native town, what interesting places would you like to show him/her first of all (not more than 3)?
- What do you think are the most interesting and significant sights in the Urals?
- How have you learnt about these sights?
- Would you like to learn more information about you native town and region at school?

According to the results of the questionnaire there are few informative and educational programs about our native town and region on TV. Our schoolmates are interested in history and culture of the Urals and would like to have more lessons about it. They suggest to make youth organizations and clubs to save the sights, monuments, parks of our city and region and to study our Motherland.

The place we live in is rich in sights, and we are proud of our motherland. Our schoolmates enjoy traveling and going on a hike around Yekaterinburg and the Urals. We made a booklet where everybody can see a list of the most beautiful interesting places of Ekaterinburg and the Urals. We love our motherland!

Diana Alimova, Olga Zhukova, 8C

Большой интерес у учащихся вызывает рубрика "Travelling Around the World", в которой авторы материалов пишут о своих путешествиях за границу, делятся собственными впечатлениями и наблюдениями. Ребята размещают свои фотографии увиденных достопримечательностей, знаменитых людей, музейных экспонатов, животных и птиц.

Учащиеся пишут заметки о зарубежных странах, используя дополнительные источники – книги, журналы, интернет. Школьники получают навык работы с научно-популярной литературой, развивают исследовательские навыки, применяют на практике знания в области информационных и компьютерных технологий, учатся анализировать информацию, обобщать, сопоставлять факты, делать выводы и заключения.

В разных номерах журнала были опубликованы заметки и фотографии учащихся и учителей о Великобритании, Франции, США, Финляндии, Ирландии, Испании, Новой Зеландии и других зарубежных странах. Вот – некоторые из материалов, тема которых связана с изучением зарубежной культуры.

Ireland

This summer was amazing. After I had passed exams I visited an unusual place. A year ago I even didn't think that in summer I would live abroad about three weeks... But dreams came true. And at the end of June my journey started. I was waiting for my flight to Ireland at the airport, my parents were very happy ('cos they were able to rest without me) and I was a little bit afraid ('cos I was familiar with nobody from my group before my trip). First few days in Dublin were difficult; I couldn't understand everything from speech of my host family. They asked something and I just said "OK" and smiled. Every day I studied English in local school. Irish school wasn't similar like Russian schools. Breaks lasted about half an hour. Teachers spoke to us like we were grown-ups. They said: "English isn't a lesson English is a need. We should learn English, if we want to be influential and significant people in the society. We shouldn't study English for teachers and marks at school, we should and we must study English for us. It's our life, it's our future. And they're connected with each other."

In our school there were lots of Spanish, Italian and of course Russian students. In my host family I lived with a girl from Barcelona. She was very pretty and friendly, I miss her a lot. Every day we went to school by double-decker bus. It was unusual and cool! Every day we also went on excursions. I visited lots of interesting museums and places. I was in Dublin Zoo. It's so cute. Animals live there like kings in nice and very large cages. I saw giraffes for the first time in my life. It was magnificently! All Ireland is very green and clean country. There are parks, trees, lawns and bushes with flowers. And in Dublin I had lots of friends. We walked after lessons; we visited different cafes and shops. In Dublin there is one of the biggest shopping centers in Europe and of course I was there, I spent some days for shopping. And I enjoyed it! At the end of three weeks I understood everything what my host family and Irish said. After this journey I'm sure that I developed my spoken English. I made new friends from all over the world. I had a very good time. It was the best month in my life! I got beautiful experience of living in another country with another culture and traditions. It was awesome! I recommend everyone to visit this amazing island!

Maria Pogosyan, Gymnasium # 9

Travelling Around Europe

In July I travelled to Spain, Mallorca. I was there together with my aunt. The weather was great. We lived not far from the pine drove, where green parrots lived, and every day we walked through it to the sea. On the beach there were not so many tourists as in Sochi, so the sea was clean and transparent. Mallorca is a small island, there are no special attractions, but there are many extremely beautiful sights. Barcelona is a fantastic city! I admire architecture of Antonio Gaudi, nice winding streets, the spirit of antiquity, delectable coffee ... Barcelona breathes it, and with it I did.

This summer I visited Europe twice. I moved from sunny Spain to the heart

of Europe – the Czech Republic. We were in Carlsbad. We stopped at a military sanatorium Chopin. Every day we strolled through the lovely town and were treated with mineral water. After seeing most of the city, my father rented a car and we rode to neighboring Germany. We visited Dresden, Bamberg, old and modern Nuremberg. Each city is beautiful and interesting. This summer has been rich in events and experiences. I will never forget it.

Anna Barmina , 11 C

"TeenLife", №2 (ноябрь, 2011 г.)

I would like to tell you about my traveling to New Zealand.

The first thing I was impressed with was the number of different plants and birds that live right in the city. Even in the center of the city, birds nest in the trees beside office towers and busy streets. I was also impressed with people who were very polite, helpful and friendly.

We visited my aunt. I lived there for two months and I went to school. Some words about school. It was located in the big park and consisted of three parts in different houses. They were not very big, but very comfortable and nice. There was no dining-room in it, and pupils had to bring their lunch boxes with them. We had 7 – 8 lessons a day with a long break (for 1 hour) for dinner and rest. During the break children were allowed to walk or play games in the school park. It was very pleasant and funny! We had a very good time! During my travelling in New Zealand I visited many beautiful places and found out much interesting information about this unusual country.

Irina Rahmanova, 10A

"TeenLife", №4 (март, 2012 г.)

Spring. Paris. Love...

March, spring, first drip... Everybody is happy to greet it. One people like the blossom of the first flowers, the others adore seeing how the weather awakes. No doubt the spring is a perfect season. It's the time for love...

What does the word "love" mean? Maybe, it means illusion, romantic, passion. Everyone has his own definition to describe this beautiful filling. It is impossible to live without love. It makes our heart beat more often and helps us to create. But don't worry if you have not your loved one. There is a couple for every person in our world. And certainly you may fall in love in springtime.

Now, imagine the most romantic city in the world. I consider, some of you think about France and its capital, Paris. Paris is the city of lovers. Here you can see many couples walking around the city or boating on the river Seine or visiting the Eiffel Tower.

It's wonderful to go to Paris any season. As for me I was there in summer. Unfortunately my beloved wasn't with me, but it didn't disturb me to enjoy this magnificent city in full. Paris has many great views such as La Basilique du Sacré Coeur de Montmartre or Triumphant arch and of course the Eiffel Tower. And the French language is so nice, the language of love, it sounds beautiful. The same thing I can say about French music. What a talented French singers Dalida, Mireille Mathieu, Mylene Farmer, Alizee and others.

I'd like to go there once more and I can advise everybody to attend it. I wish you lots of love! Be loved and be happy!

M.I. Shikhovtseva

Welcome to Disneyland

Three years ago the group of the pupils of our school visited some European countries. We had an unforgettable travelling to Check Republic, Germany and France. One of the most exciting places we visited was Disneyland. We spent almost all the day in Disneyland Paris - from early morning till 7 p.m. We visited all the attractions, saw all the exhibitions, bought all the souvenirs we liked. It was a fairy tale we shall never forget!!!

Disneyland Paris is a holiday and recreation resort in Marne-la-Vallee, a new town in the eastern suburbs of Paris, France. The complex is located 32 km from the centre of Paris and lies for the most part within the commune of Chessy, Seine-et-Marne. Disneyland Paris is composed of two theme parks, a retail, dining and entertainment district, and seven Disney-owned hotels. Operating since 12 April 1992, it was the second Disney resort to open outside the United States (following Tokyo Disney Resort) and the first to be owned and operated by Disney. Disneyland Paris is operated by French company. With 15,405,000 combined visitors to the resort's Disneyland Park and Walt Disney Studios Park in the fiscal year of 2009, it is France's and Europe's most visited tourist site.

Katya Yevglevskaya, 10A

"TeenLife", №5 (сентябрь, 2012 г.)

A very clean country

This summer I was in Finland. It is a beautiful and very clean country. The people living there carefully watch the cleanliness of their country. All garbage is sorted and thrown away according to the material it is composed of. Finland has a lot of lakes, beautiful forests and pleasant climate. This summer the temperature did not rise above 25 ° C. People in Finland are very friendly and sociable.

Riding on a bike there is a pleasure. Because the bike paths are everywhere and they are illuminated. It seems to me most of the population in Finland travel by bicycle. But the cars roads are also decent. The city of Tampere is an amusement park called Särkänniemi. There you can have a great day!

I'd like to say, Finland is one of my favorite countries I've visited and I recommend everybody to visit it.

Alexander Ptukhin, 10C

"TeenLife", №5 (сентябрь, 2012 г.)

Travelling to Stratford-upon-Avon

This summer was full of adventures. I was in Ukraine, in Great Britain, walked with my friends, passed exams. Most of all I liked my travelling to Great Britain. I lived in a small city, Stratford-upon-Avon. It is Shakespeare's birth place. In Stratford I had English courses. They looked like lessons, but more funny, because there were a lot of students from different countries. And it was the best way to make my English better. We had to speak English all the time, firstly I was

scared that I would not be able to do it. But later I understood that my English knowledge were not bad to talk with students or teachers.

In our free time we had some activities like playing football, volleyball, or watching films, or going on excursions. Excursions weren't so interesting, because we only walked in beautiful places, but nobody told something to us. We visited Oxford, Warwick castle, London, Blenheim palace and lots of interesting places.

Some students lived in campus, but I lived in a host-family. I shared my room with 2 girls. They were from Spain and France. They were very communicative, friendly and funny.

This trip was very useful for my English. Now I realize that to communicate with people from different countries is not very difficult if you really want it. And to make lots of friends from Brazil, Qatar, Spain, France and Russia is so interesting and important! I have only pleasant memories about this summer.

Anastasia Chufarova, 10C

"TeenLife", №8 (март, 2013 г.)

London Olympic Games

XXX Olympic Games were held in London from 27 July to 12 August 2012. London became the first city hosted for the Games for the third time. Earlier Olympic Games were held in Britain in 1908 and 1948.

The competition held in 26 sports and 39 sports disciplines. The opening ceremony took place on July 27 at a new, specially built for the games 80000th Olympic Stadium and it was called "The Island of Wonders" (Eng. The Isles of Wonder). The Director of the ceremony is Danny Boyle. The Game was opened by the British Queen Elizabeth II. 20-minute section of Mike Oldfield played an instrumental composition Tubular Bells. At the end of the opening was made by Paul McCartney with songs «The End» and «Hey Jude».

The closing ceremony of the Olympic Games, which was called the "Symphony of British music", was held on August 12 at the Olympic Stadium. By tradition, the ceremony was handed the Olympic flag to the mayor of the capital next summer Olympics. At the ceremony were: One Direction, Pet Shop Boys, Kaiser Chiefs, George Michael, Annie Lennox, Nick Mason, and Mike Rutherford, Jessie J, Russell Brand, Fatboy Slim, Spice Girls, Beady Eye, Eric Idle, Muse, Queen, Take That, The Who and others.

Games mascots were announced May 19, 2010. They were, according to the authors, two drops of steel from Bolton called Wenlock and Mandeville. They are named after the town of Much Wenlock, in which were the first competitions like the Olympic Games, and the hospital campus Stoke Mandeville, where the first event in the UK such as the Paralympic Games. Both mascots in one eye, and they are painted with logos Games (at Wenlock – Olympic logo, on Mandeville – Paralympics).

These charms are all over the city and all of them are photographed the most famous which costs about Thames opposite Big Ben. There were constructions of new buildings and stadiums, stores in the open air. At the Tower Bridge there were

the rings as a symbol of all Olympiads. But especially the city was not changed at least I have not seen it to others. I liked it very much.

Evgenii Tolstenkov, 7A

Кроме рассказов о путешествиях или заметок о разных странах мы, с целью формирования интереса учащихся к зарубежной культуре, приобщения их к иностранной литературе работаем над переводом английских стихов и прозы. Учащиеся школы принимают участие в городских, областных конкурсах переводов, неоднократно занимали призовые места. У нас есть рубрика "Our translations", где мы размещаем лучшие переводы.

Ребята с удовольствием пишут о современных зарубежных фильмах : "Властелин коле", "Шерлок Холмс: Игра Теней", о своих впечатлениях, об известных актерах. Для маленьких – мы размещаем отрывки из известных рассказов или сказок, а также комиксы.

В процессе работы над журналом школьники изучают национально-культурные особенности зарубежных стран, их историю, обычаи, традиции, достопримечательности. Эти знания расширяются в процессе обсуждения материалов с членами редколлегии и читателями. Развиваются их умения пользоваться реалиями, особыми оборотами речи, специфическими правилами речевого общения, характерными для страны изучаемого языка, то есть своеобразие в языке, которое свидетельствует о влиянии обычаев, культуры.

В заключение хотелось бы подчеркнуть, что разработка лингвострановедческого аспекта является одной из актуальных проблем в обучении иностранного языка. Важно учитывать потребности, интересы, значимые для ученика цели и мотивы.

Организация изучения иностранного языка в тесной связи с национальной культурой народа, который говорит на этом языке, лингвострановедческая "окраска" обучения в целом, учебных материалов, в частности, будет способствовать усилению коммуникативно-познавательной мотивации учащихся, расширению общекультурного кругозора, позволит разнообразить приемы и формы работ, апеллировать к интеллекту и эмоциональной сфере школьников, наиболее эффективно реализовать общедидактическое требование сочетания обучения с воспитанием. Реализация такого подхода в обучении позволит повысить мотивацию, активность ребенка, будет способствовать формированию его интереса к национальной и зарубежной культуре. А значит возникает потребность, необходимость в получении знаний по иностранному языку.

Таким образом, формирование разносторонне развитой поликультурной личности, её мировоззрения, чувства патриотизма и национального достоинства, а также формирование интереса учащихся к национальной и зарубежной культуре возможно при системном освоении

национальной и зарубежной культуры через урочные и внеклассные формы работы с учащимися.

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