

“Nobel Prize Winners”

Урок-повторение в 10 классе (английский
язык)



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Подготовительный этап:

1. Изучение темы, лексических единиц, речевых образцов, работа над текстами (учебник по английскому языку для 9 класса, авторы Афанасьева, Михеева).
2. Работа с дополнительной литературой: аутентичные материалы, справочные материалы, интернет.
3. Подготовка сообщений, распределение обязанностей.
4. Подготовка выступлений.

5. Подготовка презентаций.

Цели урока:

1. Воспитание интернационализма и патриотизма
2. Формирование познавательных умений и самостоятельности.
3. Формирование системы научных знаний.

Задачи урока:

1. Расширение знаний учащихся по теме.
2. Развитие познавательных интересов, творческой активности, желания участвовать в коллективной деятельности.
3. Совершенствовать культуру устной речи, формирование навыков речевого этикета.
4. Развивать память учащихся.

Тип урока:

Обобщающий урок-беседа

Оснащение:

1. Computer.
2. Tape-recorder.
3. TV-set.

Ход урока.

- I. Вступительное слово учителя
- II. Презентация Alfred Nobel (Кидакоева Амина)
История создания Нобелевской премии
- III. Видео-церемония вручения Нобелевской премии
- IV. Сообщения учащихся о лауреатах Премии
- V. Видеоролик о лауреатах Нобелевской премии СССР и России.
- VI Тест
- VII. Презентация –заключение.

«Имя, которое прославляет других»

VIII. Подведение итогов урока.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNERS

Teacher: The topic of our today's lesson is **Nobel Peace Prize Winners**. But first we'll start with the history of Nobel Prize and speak about its founder Alfred Nobel. X., you promised to find information about him.

Kidakoeva Amina: I did. **Alfred Nobel** was born in 1833 in Stockholm, Sweden into a family of engineers. He was a chemist, engineer and inventor. Nobel amassed a fortune during his lifetime, most of it from his inventions. Just imagine there were **355 inventions**, of which **dynamite** is the most famous. To the surprise of many, Nobel's will requested his fortune to be used to create a series of prizes for those who confer the "greatest benefit on mankind" in physics, chemistry, peace, physiology or medicine and literature.

Презентация Кидакоева Амина

T. You are quite right. But you didn't mention why he had come to such a decision.

Нобель- великий учёный изобрёл динамит, который планировалось использовать в мирных целях: строительство, прокладка туннелей, добыча ископаемых, а когда началось производство динамита, то случались случаи взрывов на заводах и гибло много людей и он тяготел тем, что динамит использовался в войнах, но больший ужас он испытал, когда в газетах прочитал, что его называют: "Миллионер на крови", ведь в душе он был литератором и в реальной жизни любил писать стихи, романы и пьесы и поэтому осознав сколько горя принесло миру его открытие динамита, он в завещании приказал всё своё имущество продать, это вышло 31 миллион шведских крон, вырученные деньги положить в банк под проценты, а также завещал создать фонд, который будет распоряжаться этими деньгами, полученные проценты он велел отдавать в виде премий людям сделавшим лучшие открытия года по физике, химии, экономике, медицине и конечно литературе, которую он любил и сам занимался, а также "Премия Мира", для тех, кто

внёс весомый вклад в Миротворчество, после оглашения завещания разразился скандал, многочисленные родственники и даже король Швеции(не хотел чтобы такие деньги ушли из страны) пытались оспорить это завещание, но ничего не получилось

St. Well, it's a well-known fact. In 1888 Alfred had an unpleasant surprise of reading his own obituary, titled "The merchant of death is dead", in a French newspaper. As it was Alfred's brother Ludvig who had died, the obituary was 8 years premature. Alfred was disappointed with what he read and concerned with how he would be remembered. This inspired him to change his will. On the 10th of December 1896 Alfred Nobel died in his villa in San Remo Italy at the age of 63.

Teacher: What country is responsible for awarding the prizes. Whether it is Sweden or Norway?

St. Both. Only **Norway's Nobel Committee** is responsible for **the Nobel Peace Prize** and the **Swedish institutions** – for the other prizes: in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, **Literature and also the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences.**

T. And what prize do the winners receive?

St. Each laureate is presented with **a gold medal, a diploma and a sum of money** which depends on the Nobel Foundation's income. For example in 2009 each prize was worth 1.4 million US dollars.

T. And what about medals? Are they really made of solid gold?

St. Sure. All medals made before 1980 were struck in 23 carat gold. Since then they have been struck in 18 carat green gold plated with 24 carat gold. The average weight of each medal is about 175grams. Each medal features an image of Alfred Nobel in left profile on the obverse and the years of his birth and death. The laureate's name is engraved on the rim of the medal.

T. By the way, do you know who Nobel laureates receive a diploma from?

St. From the hands of the King of Sweden or the Chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee in the presence of the King of Norway.

T. It must be exciting. But is that all about the ceremony?

St. Of course not. After the award ceremony in Sweden **a banquet** is held at the Stockholm **City Hall** which is attended by **the Swedish Royal Family** and around **1.300 guests.**

T. And what about the Nobel Peace Prize banquet in Norway?

St. It includes **the King and Queen of Norway, the Prime Minister and about 250 guests.** By the way for the first time in its history, the banquet was cancelled in Oslo in 1979 because the laureate **Mother Teresa refused to attend it**, saying the money would be better spend on the poor. Mother Teresa **used the 7.000 US dollars** that was to spend on the banquet **to hold a dinner for 2.000 homeless people on Christmas Day.**

T. You know, you didn't mention that **the annual Prize Award Ceremony is held on the 10th of December**, the anniversary of Nobel's death.

Видео вручение премии

T. Well, now we came to the Nobel Peace Prize Winners and I know that you've prepared information about some of them.

T. Sorry, but we forgot about one important detail. According to the rule a person can receive the Nobel Prize only once. Still there are exceptions. Four people have **received 2 Nobel Prizes**. Among them was **Maria Sklodowska-Curie**. She received the Physics Prize in 1903 for discovery the radioactivity and the Chemistry Prize in 1911 for the isolation of pure radium. You know she was born in Russia. Besides 2 organizations received the Peace Prize multiple times: **the International Committee of the Red Cross – 3 times and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees – twice**.

T. OK, let's start speaking about the laureates.

1.Akbasheva R.

I'd like to start with **Mother Teresa (1910-1997), an Albanian Roman Catholic nun**, who lived in India. From 1931 to 1948 Mother Teresa taught at St. Mary's High School in Calcutta, but the sufferings and poverty she saw outside the convent walls made such a deep impression on her that in 1948 she received permission from her superiors to leave the convent school and devote herself to working among the poorest of the poor in the slums in Calcutta. Shortly after that she started her own order, "The Missionaries of Charity", whose primary task was to love and care for those nobody was prepared to look after.

The Society of Missionaries has spread all over the world. They provide effective help to the poor in a number of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and they take care of victims of natural catastrophes such as floods, epidemics and famine, and of refugees.

Mother Teresa's work has been recognized and acclaimed throughout the world and she has received a number of awards and distinctions, including **the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1979**. She died in 1997.

2.Kapova D.

Jimmy Carter, the thirty-ninth president of the USA, left office in 1981, a year later became Distinguished Professor of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, and founded the Carter Center. The Center addressed national and international issues of public policy. The aim of the Carter Center was to resolve conflict, promote democracy, protect human rights and prevent disease and other problems. Through the Global 2000 programme, the Center began advancing health care and agriculture in the developing world. Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter volunteer one week a year for Habitat for Humanity, a nonprofit organization that helps needy people in the United States and in other countries renovate and build homes for themselves. He **was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 2002**.

3.Kardanova J.

Mikhail Gorbachev was born on March 2, 1931 in Stavropol territory in the North Caucasus. He was born to a peasant family in a small village. His father was an agricultural mechanic on a collective farm. In 1950 M.Gorbachev became a student of Moscow State University, Faculty of Law. In 1971 he became a member of Communist Party's Central Committee, in 1980 – the youngest full member of Politburo. M.Gorbachev **was President of the Soviet Union from 1990 to 1991**. He introduced man political and economic changes and, partly as a result of this,

the Soviet Union began to break up as many of the republics got rid of their Communist governments and made themselves independent. Mikhail Gorbachev **became a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate in 1990.**

4.Kisheva Alina

Andrei Sakharov is a Russian physicist and public figure. He played a decisive role in developing the Soviet hydrogen bomb. While working on the bomb he came to the conclusion that any atomic and nuclear weapon should be banned. He took part in the first human rights demonstration. He also defended imprisoned dissidents and was also known for being a dissident. Andrei Sakharov fought courageously for human right in the former USSR and **in 1975 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.** But the Soviet Government would not allow him to travel to Norway to receive it. He was sent away of Moscow to the city of Gorky and was deprived of all his titles and orders. When Mikhail Gorbachev Became Soviet leader he allowed Andrei Sakharov to return to Moscow and he was given back all his titles. He is remembered as an outstanding humanist.

5.Temirova Z.

(Лью Сяобо), **Liu Xiaobo** ([Chinese](#)), born 28 December 1955, is a Chinese literary critic, writer, professor, and human rights activist who called for political reforms and the end of [communist single-party rule](#). He is currently incarcerated as a [political prisoner](#) in [Jinzhou](#), [Liaoning](#).

Liu served from 2003 to 2007 as President of the Independent Chinese [PEN](#) Center. He was also the president of Minzhu Zhongguo(Democratic China) magazine since the mid-1990s. On 8 December 2008, Liu was detained because of his participation with the [Charter 08](#) manifesto. He was formally arrested on 23 June 2009 on suspicion of "[inciting subversion of state power](#)". He was tried on the same charges on 23 December 2009, and sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment and two years' deprivation of political rights on 25 December 2009. ^[9]

During his fourth prison term, Liu was awarded the [2010 Nobel Peace Prize](#) for "his long and non-violent struggle for fundamental human rights in China. He is the first [Chinese citizen](#) to be awarded a Nobel Prize of any kind while residing in China. Liu is the third person to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize while in prison or detention, after Germany's [Carl von Ossietzky](#) (1935) and Burma's [Aung San Suu Kyi](#) (1991). Liu is also the second person (the first being Ossietzky) to be denied the right to have a representative collect the Nobel prize for him.

6.Babieva Z.

Wangari Maathai was born in **Kenya** in 1940. She became the first woman in East and Central Africa to earn a doctorate degree. Professor Maathai got her degree in Biological science.

Wangari Maathai was active in the National Council of Women of Kenya. It was while she served in the National Council of Women that she introduced the idea of planting trees in order to conserve the environment and improve the quality of life for many people. Through the Green Belt Movement she assisted women in planting more than 20 million trees on their farms and around schools and churches. Dr Maathai is internationally recognized for her persistent struggle for democracy, human rights and environmental conservation. She **became a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate in 2004.**

7.Akbasheva D.

Martin Luther King Jr. (born **Michael King Jr.**, January 15, 1929 – April 4, 1968) was an American [Baptist](#) minister and activist who was a leader in the [African-American Civil Rights Movement](#). He is best known for his role in the advancement of [civil rights](#) using [nonviolent civil disobedience](#) based on his [Christian](#) beliefs.

King became a civil rights activist early in his career. He led the 1955 [Montgomery bus boycott](#) and helped found the [Southern Christian Leadership Conference](#) (SCLC) in 1957, serving as its first president. With the SCLC, King led an unsuccessful 1962 struggle against segregation in [Albany, Georgia](#) (the [Albany Movement](#)), and helped organize the 1963 nonviolent protests in [Birmingham, Alabama](#). King also helped to organize the 1963 [March on Washington](#), where he delivered his famous "[I Have a Dream](#)" speech. There, he established his reputation as one of the greatest [orators](#) in American history.

On October 14, 1964, King received the [Nobel Peace Prize](#) for combating racial inequality through [nonviolent resistance](#). In 1965, he helped to organize the [Selma to Montgomery marches](#), and the following year he and SCLC took the movement north to [Chicago](#) to work on segregated housing.

8. Kardanov M.

Mikhail Sholokhov (24.05. (O.S. 11.05.) 1905 - 21.02.1984) - Russian writer.

Sholokhov was born in the Kamenskaya region of Russia, in the "land of the Михаил Шолохов фото, Michail Sholokhov photoCossacks" - the Kruzhlinin hamlet, part of stanitsa Veshenskaya, the former Region of the Don Cossack Army. His father was a member of the lower middle class, at times a farmer, cattle trader, and miller. Sholokhov's mother came from Ukrainian peasant stock and was the widow of a Cossack. He was only 13 years old. In 1924 Sholokhov returned to Veshenskaya and devoted himself entirely to writing. In the same year he married Maria Petrovna Gromoslavskaya; they had two daughters and two sons. His first book Tales from the Don, a volume of stories about the Cossacks of his native region during World War I and the Russian Civil War, was published in 1926. In the same year Sholokhov began writing And Quiet Flows the Don which earned the Stalin Prize and took him fourteen years to complete (1926-1940). It became the most-read work of Soviet fiction and was heralded as a powerful example of socialist realism, and won him the 1965 Nobel Prize in Literature. During World War II Sholokhov wrote about the Soviet war efforts for various journals.

Просмотр видео – Нобелевские лауреаты СССР и России.

T. Now we see that there is a lot of information about the Nobel Prize and its winners. But it's enough for today. Thank you for your good work and cooperation.

Let's do test: звучит песня «Ангел» Uitni Nyuston

Приложение 1. (тест)

Презентация –заключение (общие вопросы по уроку)

Our lesson is over. Thank you for your work at the lesson. I hope that you have got to know many interesting things about Nobel Peace Prizes. The Nobel Peace is one of the five Nobel Prizes created by the Swedish industrialist and armaments manufacturer Alfred Nobel, along with the prizes in Chemistry, Physics, Physiology or Medicine, and Literature and Peace.

Test

- 1) Mother Teresa taught at St Mary's High School in:
 - a) Texas
 - b) Calcutta
 - c) California

- 2) She started her own order:
 - a) "The Missionaries of Poverty"
 - b) "The Missionaries of Priority"
 - c) "The Missionaries of Charity"

- 3) Mother Teresa got the Nobel Prize for Peace in:
 - a) 1979
 - b) 1989
 - c) 1969

- 4) She died in:
 - a) 2000
 - b) 1999
 - c) 1997

- 5) Kofi A. Annan took a leading role in mobilizing the international community in the battle against:
 - a) AIDS
 - b) Fascism
 - c) Wars

- 6) Jimmy Carter was the _____ president of the US:

- a) 37th
- b) 38th
- c) 39th

7) Wangari Maathai was born in:

- a) England in 1939
- b) Kenya in 1940
- c) Egypt in 1941

8) Her main idea was:

- a) to stop wars all over the world
- b) to prevent diseases
- c) to conserve the environment

9)

10) She became a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate in:

- a) 2000
- b) 2004
- c) 2006

11) The US Senate confirmed C. Rice's nomination on:

- a) November, 2005
- b) December, 2005
- c) January, 2005

12) Charles de Gaulle was a _____ general and politician.

- a) German
- b) French
- c) American

13) He was the leader of the Free French Forces in:

- a) World War II
- b) World War I
- c) Civil War

14) Charles de Gaulle was the Fifth Republic's first president from:

- a) 1950-1960
- b) 1955-1963
- c) 1958-1969

15) Madeleine Korbel Albright was born on:

- a) August 15, 1936
- b) June 15, 1935
- c) May 15, 1937

16) She had:

- a) 2 daughters and 1 son
- b) 3 sons
- c) 3 daughters

16) Albright served as the _____ US Secretary of State.

- a) 64th

- b) 74th
- c) 84th

17) Mikhail Gorbachev was born in:

- a) Stavropol territory
- b) Krasnodar territory
- c) Moscow

18) Gorbachev was President of the Soviet Union from:

- a) 1988-1989
- b) 1989-1990
- c) 1990-1991

19) Sir Winston Churchill became Prime Minister and Minister of Defense in:

- a) May, 1940
- b) May, 1939
- c) May, 1938

20) John Kennedy was the _____ president of the US.

- a) 34th
- b) 35th
- c) 36th