Государственное учреждение образования

“Пастовичская средняя школа”

**Посещение школьного музея**

**( Внеклассное мероприятие по английскому языку в 9 классе)**

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аг. Пастовичи, 2020

**Цель** **мероприятия:** обобщение полученных знаний в новой коммуникативной ситуации

**Задачи:**

**-**  формировать положительную мотивацию к изучению английского языка и к овладению межпредметными знаниями;

- совершенствовать коммуникативную компетенцию учащихся;

- развивать умение практического владения английским языком в конкретной речевой ситуации, приближенной к реальной;

- активизировать познавательную активность обучающихся;

- популяризовать народную культуру своего края, воспитывать патриотизм и национальное самосознание.

**Место проведения:** школьный музей

**Форма проведения:** интерактивная ролевая игра

**Оборудование:** музейные экспонаты традиционной народной культуры Стародорожчины, музыкальное сопровождение, белорусские народные костюмы.

**Ход меропрития:**

**Teacher**

Good morning, everybody. We are glad to meet you at our school museum. The students of our school who are interested in history of our locality and our district have prepared a short excursion in a form of an interactive role-playing game which is called**:** **Visiting the school museum.** **The aim** of our out-of class activity is to popularize the folk culture and traditions of our locality and of course to improve our English language skills. Just now we are waiting for our English friends who are looking forward to visit our museum

**Students**

Hello. Is it Pastovichi school?

**Teacher**

Yes, it is. Who are you?

**Students**

We are students from the English city Brighton. We’ve come to the town of Starye Dorogi according to the programme of student exchange. We have been working on the project Country school museums. In the town of Starye Dorogi your museum was recommended as one of the best.

**Teacher**

Welcome. our guides have been waiting for you.

**Hall 1  
*Guide 1.***Hello, dear guests! We are glad to welcome you in our local history museum, which has been working since 1979.  
 The museum is located on an area of ​​320 square meters, has got about 600 exhibits, includes 5 sections.  
 We are in the first section, which is called "The Life of a Peasant Village". Here is a "clean" house with a chimney. These appeared in our village in the early twentieth century.  
 The most honorable place in the house was the “red corner”.  
Icons hung in the red corner, decorated with ornamented towels. There was also a table covered with a cloth. The owners usually left bread there, covered with a towel. At dinner, the tablecloth remained on the table only on holidays, on weekdays it was taken off, and the whole family sat at the table without the cloth. The owner of the house was first to sit at the table - his place was in the red corner, followed by other members of the family.  
  
**QUESTION**  
1.*What food did the peasants eat at that time?*  
**ANSWER.** *On week days, peasant families ate dishes made from potatoes and other vegetables, dairy products.  
On holidays, traditional meat dishes were served, for example, kutia on Kolyada.*  
***Guide 2***And this is a man's corner.  
In this exposition we see the tools of agricultural work: a sickle, vily, a saw for sawing logs into boards, a pickaxe - for gouging frozen ground. Here is a planer for trimming wood, scales for weighing.  
Millstones for grinding grain, perhaps the most ancient thing here.  
These tools were used by the residents of our village for several centuries.  
**QUESTIONS.**1. *And what are these items for?*

**ANSWER:** *This is a shepherd's bag to carry lunch and tools in the field, and these are sheep shearing scissors.  
2. And what is this thing for?***ANSWER:** a *churn. They poured sour cream there, churned it and got butter*

***Guide* 3.** Opposite the red corner stood the furnace made of brick. The red corner symbolized sunrise and south, and the furnace - west and north. More often, near the furnace stood a wooden bed. The people slept not only on the bed, but on the furnace too. There was a cot by the bed so that parents could calm down the baby at night without rising.  
 By the furnace was located "woman's corner."  
 In winter, the peasant house was turned into a craft workshop. They sewed, weaved, embroidered there.  
  Here our beautiful woman (pointing at the doll) is preparing a dowry for herself, and puts it into a chest.  
 The interior of a peasant house creates a special microclimate, mood, and testifies not only to the material, but also to the spiritual way of life characteristic of our ancestors.  
**QUESTION:***What fabrics were clothes made from?*  
**ANSWER:** The clothes were made mainly from linen. Winter clothes - from wool.

**Hall 2**  
***Guide 1***

I invite you to the next hall, dedicated to the history of our village.   
 Our village has been known since the 16th century as a part of Slutsk principality, as evidenced by the document provided on this stand.  
 There are several opinions of the origin of the name "PASTAVICHI":  
- from the word "pond", which means: a dam over the river at the mill.  
- from the word "put", which meant in the past the deployment of troops for the night during the campaign;

**QUESTION 1:** *And what kind of the origin do you consider to be the right one?*

**Answer** : I think it’s the first one, because there was a dam over the river Oryzhnya and it worked like a water mill last century.

***Guide 1***  
 But the first inhabitants appeared in our area much earlier, as evidenced by the archaeological finds presented on this stand.

**QUESTION 2:** *What an interesting thing! What is it?***ANSWER:** *This is a stone hammer. It was found in the field near the village, it is 2 thousand years old.*

***Student*** ***:*** *Wow, it’s a bronze century. It was the time when the main tools were made of bronze- copper and tin alloy.*

***Guide*** 1: You know history very well. But at that time our ancestors didn’t use stone tools, because there was too little tin and copper.  
Our villagers remember both revolutions, wars and various transformations.  
The documents of 1916 on the allocation of a piece of land to Semyon Tara, a peasant of the village of Pastovichy, subscribed by the landowner Gutarovich with his own signature are provided in this exposition.  
  
**QUESTION 4:** *Is it anything known about the former owner of your village?*

***ANSWER:*** Very little..Most likely, his ancestors live in Poland. It’s known from villagers’ memories that during the great Patriotic war Vladislav Gutarovich visited the village together with the Germans.

***Guide 2***  
  
 The following documents talk us about the Soviet period.  
Here are the photos of the first collective farmers. This is Hanevich Flor Stepanovich. At first he worked as a bookkeeper, and before the war he was elected as a chairman of the collective farm named after Stalin.  
  The fate of the Hanevich family is similar to the fate of many Belarusian families. Flor Stepanovich himself, as a communist, was shot by the fascists in the first days of the war along with other fellow villagers. His eldest son Fyodor was shot too, and his wife and daughter were taken to forced labor to Germany.  
One of his sons, Nikolai Florovich Hanevich, was at the front. He survived and in the 1960s worked as a collective farm chairman.  
   
**QUESTION 1:** *Is he still alive?***ANSWER:** Unfortunately, not ... He died 3 years ago. He was the last veteran of the Great Patriotic War among the 44 of those who returned as winners to the village.  
  
***Guide 3***

We are proud of our countrymen - heroes:  
 In 2009, the name of the Hero of the Soviet Union, Ivan Borisovich Nepochelovich was given to our Pastovichy school.  
   We are also proud of the Hero of Socialist LaborValentina Ivanovna Kazyaba.  
For the cultivation of a rubber crop (Kok-Sagyz) she was the first in Starodorozhsky district in 1951 to be honoured the title of the Hero of Socialist Labor.

**QUESTION 1:** *And what is it kok-sagyz?*

**ANSWER:** It’s a rubber plant of the dandelion family.

**QUESTION 2:** *Dandelion?And what was it grown for?*

**ANSWER**: For production of rubber.

**QUESTION 3:** *Is this plant grown now?*

**ANSWER**: No, it isn’t. Because of discovery of artificial rubber there is no need to grow this plant.

***Guide 3***  
People in our village are good and hardworking. The work of many fellow villagers was awarded with the state awards - the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and the Order of Lenin. Among the awarded was the teacher of Biology Bukhal Sofia Danilovna.  
 The Chronicle of the School, materials of the personal archive of the Honored Teacher of the BSSR, the former director of our school Stanislav Iosifovich Linovsky are kept in the exposition "School History".

**QUESTION 1:** *And what documents from personal archive of Linovsky are kept here?* **ANSWER**: A certificate, letters and diplomas.

**QUESTION 2:** *And whose diplomas are these?* **ANSWER**: Local studies of our school leavers were repeatedly awarded with diplomas.

**QUESTION 3:** *What is this book about?*  
**ANSWER**: This book contains materials on the participation of our school team at the Exhibition of Economic Achievements of the USSR.

**QUESTION 4:** *And what did your school present at that exhibition?*

**ANSWER**: At this Exhibition was presented the experience of patriotic education of youth.  
  
 **HALL 3**  
  
 The next room is dedicated to the history of the Great Patriotic War at Starodorozhchyna.

*Guide 1* Here, in Pastovichi, as well as throughout the country, a lot of fighters, guerillas, civilians were killed, nine of them were little children. They were shot along with their parents. In this exposition there are photos of some of them.

**QUESTION 1`:** *Are these all victims of the war in your village?*

**ANSWER**: All in all 134 villagers died. There is a monument devoted to all victims of our village in our square.

**QUESTION 2`:** *We know that there were a lot of partisans in Belarus during the war. And in your locality?*

**ANSWER**: During the war, numerous partisan formations and underground groups operated on the territory of Starye Dorogi district. The largest was the brigade number 100 named after Kirov. The Commander was Shuba Alexey Ivanovich. One of the members of this partisan brigade was the former director of Pastovichy school, Yarota Anton Zakharovich, who was killed during a combat mission in 1943.

**QUESTION 2`:** *What an interesting construction. What is it?*

**ANSWER**: The model of a partisan dug-out was made in 2012 by the students of the 10th grade together with the teachers of labor training.

These exhibits are especially valuable - front letters from Nikolai Efimovich Kumagerchik, a resident of the village. The letters contain the hope of victory, the hope of return.  
 The war echoes to these days. In May 2012 a bomb was found on the site of the former Pastovichi airfield during agricultural work. Sappers were called up and they blew up the bomb. Here is its splinter. No one knows how many more such surprises our land is hiding ...  
  
**QUESTION:** *Where is the place of the former airfield in Pastovichi?***ANSWER**: *You can see this place by walking down Stroitelnaya Street to the West.*

*Guide 2* Our locality is the birthplace of the hero of the Soviet Union I.B. Nepochelovich, who was born in the neighboring village of Orekhovka on January 15, 1922.  
 He always stared at the blue sky with the glow of his heart when an airplane flew over his native village. The dream came true. Ivan Borisovich graduated from Military Aviation School in 1943. By the end of the war he made 179 combat flights, destroyed a lot of enemy equipment not losing a single aircraft.  
 Motherland appreciated highly the feat of I. B. Nepohelovich: in 1945 he was awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union.

**QUESTION:** *What a nice couple*. *Who are they?*

**ANSWER:** *It’s our hero with his wife.*  
**QUESTION:** *Who made these reproductions?*  
**ANSWER:** *His granddaughter, Elena LOVICH, who lives in the Netherlands now. Her mother gave us these materials. Elena’s series of paintings is called* ***The sky***  
and these ones are from this collection.

**HALL** 4

*Guide 1*We have another room dedicated to the plant and animal world of our area. We invite you to the next room.  
This collection of stuffed animals was brought from Belovezhskaya Pushcha in 1985. Pay attention to the inconspicuous bunny. This is a hare. Fields, edges are the possessions of the hare. It lives in the deep forests.

**QUESTION1***: Do hares live in your locality?*

**ANSWER:** Of course, they do. There are a lot of them. They are even allowed to be hunted.

And here is a handsome noble - deer. The head of the male is decorated with horns. **QUESTION1***: How much does a deer weigh?*

**ANSWER:**It weighs up to 250 kg., the females weigh up to 120-150 kg.  
 In our museum there is a raccoon dog with its prey bunny. Its homeland is the Ussuri region.  
 In 1936, 100 raccoon dogs were imported into Belarus and released into the woods.  
 And this is a gray wolf. Have you ever seen a wolf in the forest?  
**ANSWERS***: (Yes / no)*And how do people call the wolf?  
**ANSWERS:** ( a predator, a thief, a forest nurse.)

*Guide 2* Here are formidable wild boars.  
Wild boar’s jumping can reach 2 meters. Little evil eyes look restless. These are young wild boars.  
 There, on the birch, sits a crow.  
 On this stand we see plants and animals, listed in the Red Book of the Minsk region. There are 41 species of plants and animals. Most of them are found in Starye Dorogi district.  
**QUESTION:** *Do you know why the Red Book was created?***ANSWER:** *So that everyone knows which species of plants and animals are disappearing.***QUESTION**: *How should we behave in nature not to harm it?***ANSWER:** We shouldn’t  *kill animals, pick flowers, break trees, make fires, throw garbage.*

**HALL 5**

***Guide*** .  
 I invite you to visit our weaving workshop, which is located in our museum and you will see how to weave cloth. Meet our group leader Svetlana Vladimirovna and her pupils.

**Svetlana Vladimirovna**

Hello .Glad to meet you. We update folk traditions of weaving and other crafts.

**QUESTION 1**: Do you speak English?

**ANSWER**: A little. Does anybody want to try weaving? Are you good at weaving? Try again.

**QUESTION 2:** *What cloth was used for dressmaking?*  
***Guide*** .*:*The clothes were made basically from linen.Winter clothes – from wool.

**QUESTION 3:** *What other crafts are there in your locality?*

**ANSWER**: Embroidery, making soft toys, dress making, burning on cloth.

**QUESTION 4:** *Have you got any folk songs or dances in your locality?*

**ANSWER**: Of course. The girls of the 6th form will sing the song Why not to sing

**Student:** Your song sounds so melodiously.Thanks. we invite you to our country. We’ll be glad to introduce British folk culture. But before we say you good-buy we’ll sing you the song about colours. There are so many bright colours at your museum. We hope you ‘ll like this song too.

***Guide*** .*:*Your song is also very beautiful.

**Student:** Unfortunately it’s time to say you good-buy.Thanks for interesting excursion. Welcome to our country.

**REFLECTION**:

**T.:** Our tour is over. Our guides tried hard to tell you interesting facts about our fellow countrymen, about their life in historical past and during the Great Patriotic War. Some exhibits connected with these events were presented to your attention. You also met our famous countrymen, our culture and traditions, nature of our village. What are your impressions about our school museum?

**Student 1**: The best. There are so many exhibits in your village. Who helped you to collect them?

**T.:** The whole school staff: teachers and students. The great contribution made the founder of the museum Bukhalova N.I. and the former principal Linovsky S.I. and of course our current school principal Dmitruk I.N. and the head of the museum Kovrei I.K.

**Student 2**: I heard a lot about partisans but I’ve never imagined a dugout. It’s such a strange construction. People had to live in such poor conditions.

**Student 3**: And I was impressed by stuffed animals. There are so many of them in your museum. Although I’m against killing animals. I’m a supporter of Green Peace.

**Student 4:** I was struck by the thing which was considered as a calculator (shchyoty) I had never seen such a thing anywhere else before.

**Student 5:** I was impressed by a stone hammer . It’s so well polished. It’s 2000 years old but it is so well preserved.

**Student 6:** And I liked your national costume and traditions. There are so many exhibits in your weaving workshop. I was impressed by all of them. Your embroidered clothes are so beautiful, with such nice ornaments.

**Teacher:** Thanks everybody for excellent work. Well done. I think our guides were super like professional ones and our students from Britain were full of beans and very active. Your questions were interesting and important. I hope everyone got satisfaction from our game.