

Дата: 10.04.2025

Клас: 8-А

Предмет: Англійська мова

Тема: Урок позакласного читання.

Мета: ознайомити та активізувати в мовленні учнів лексичний та граматичний матеріал теми «Книги. Жанри книжок», повторити граматичне правило “Passive Voice”, удосконалювати навички аудіювання, тренувати техніку читання, розвивати комунікативні здібності, практикувати учнів у письмі, заохочувати учнів піклуватися про своє здоров’я та відмовлятися від шкідливих звичок, виховувати в учнів бажання читати книжки рідною та іноземною мовами.

Вчитель: Глуговська Л.Г.

Хід уроку

1. Greeting

Good afternoon, dear children! I’m glad to see you. Are you ready to start our lesson? Let’s start.

2. Warming up / Listening

Watch video about «The Passive Voice»

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7FBr-G0ur9I&t=17s>

3. Reading

Ex.1 p.233

Прочитайте текст про Нелі Блу, що цікавого Ви дізнались?

- 1 a) *Learn to pronounce the proper names in the box correctly.*



- b) *Listen, then read the story. Think of its main idea.*

Years ago, there were many things that women didn't do. But that didn't stop Nellie Bly. She even ventured to try things no one, not even men, could do at her time.

NELLIE BLY

after Jeanette Cook

For many years most women worked only at home. Their job was to cook food, clean house and take care of children. But in the late 1800s, a few women started looking for work outside the home. This made many people angry.

One day a Pittsburgh newspaper published a story that said that a woman should work only at home. Many people who read it wrote letters to the editor. Most of them agreed with the story.

But one well-written letter did not agree. It said that because America did not use the minds of its women, it was not as strong as it could be.

The name at the end of the letter was E. Cochrane.

The editor thought the letter was very good. In a newspaper story, he asked E. Cochrane to come and talk to him about a job. To his surprise, it was not a man, but a young woman, who came to see

Pittsburgh ['pɪtsbɜːg]

Elizabeth Cochrane

[ɪˈlɪzəbəθ ˈkɒkreɪn]

Joseph Pulitzer

[ˌdʒəʊzɪf ˈpʊlɪtʒə]

Jules Verne ['dʒuːlz vɜːn]

the Suez Canal ['suːz kəˈnæl]

San Francisco [ˌsæn frənˈsɪskəʊ]

New Jersey [ˌnjuː ˈdʒɜːzi]

Nellie Bly ['neli blɪ]



him. She said that her name was E. Cochrane ... Elizabeth Cochrane.

Elizabeth needed a job. She had to make a living for herself and her mother. Her family thought that she would be a nurse or a teacher. But Elizabeth wanted to be a reporter.

At first the editor was against the idea. He tried to say 'no' to Elizabeth. But after he heard her ideas for stories, he said that he would give her a chance.

Elizabeth began to write exciting stories. On each story she put the name Nellie Bly. This name soon became hers.

Women reporters for other newspapers wrote stories about flowers and dresses. But not Nellie. She wanted to help poor people. She sometimes went to dangerous places to get the stories she wanted.

At first many readers were upset. They said it was a man's job to write about poor people who had no homes. In the 1800s factories¹ were not safe. When Nellie wrote that factories were dangerous places to work, the owners of the factories became angry. At last she left Pittsburgh and began to look for a job as a reporter in New York City.

Many people in New York City heard of the woman reporter from Pittsburgh, but only one person wanted to give her a job. Joseph Pulitzer was happy to put Nellie to work on his newspaper, the World.

To get her stories, Nellie sometimes pretended to be someone else. She lived with poor people, worked in factories, and even had herself put in jail². This is why readers could believe the things she said in her stories.

Although Nellie wrote many stories that helped people, she became best known for her trip around the world. She

VOCABULARY BOX

a mind [maɪnd]

a venture ['ventʃə]

mysterious [mɪ'stiəriəs]

upset [ʌp'set]

to venture ['ventʃə]

● **to make a living**

● **to give a chance**

read Jules Verne's *Around the World in Eighty Days*, a make-believe story about a man's eighty-day trip around the world.

Going around the world in only eighty days sounded impossible, but Nellie thought that it could be done. Joseph Pulitzer agreed with her. He gave her money for the trip.

On November 14, 1889, at 9:40 a.m., Nellie left New Jersey on a steamship. The steamship sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and landed on the south shore of England.

From England, Nellie sailed to France. Jules Verne came to greet her and wish her luck. Then she went by train to Italy.

Nellie boarded another steamship to travel across the Mediterranean Sea, the Suez Canal, and the Red Sea. Then she went across the Indian Ocean to China and Japan.

All along the way she sent back stories about her trip. These stories were used in the *World*. Soon many people learnt of Nellie's race against time. Each day they looked in the *World* for a story by Nellie. Would Nellie make it?

In Japan, Nellie boarded a steamship to cross the Pacific Ocean. When the ship landed in San Francisco, thousands of people were there to greet Nellie. She was filled with joy.

Then Nellie crossed the United States by train. Each time the train stopped, hundreds of people were there to meet her. They wanted to see Nellie to believe her exciting stories about the trip.

On January 26, 1890, at 3:15 p.m., Nellie was back in New Jersey. She went around the world faster than any other person. It took her seventy-two days, six hours, and eleven minutes.

And it all started with Elizabeth Cochrane's letter to an editor.



4. Speaking

Ex.2 p.236

Прочитаймо та дамо відповіді на питання:

2 Work in pairs. Speak on the following.

- In what period of history does this story take place?
- Mention the details that say how Elizabeth got a job.
- What details help you to understand that Nellie was an unusual person? Read them.
- Remember the details that describe Nellie's trip.
- What is the main idea of the story?
- How did you feel about the article?

5. Grammar

⇒ Щоб скласти стверджувальне речення в Passive Voice - Past Simple, необхідно:

1. поставити на перше місце I/we/you/they/he/she/it або іменник в однині або у множині;
2. was/were;
3. До дієслова додати закінчення -ed або використовувати його 3-ю форму (для неправильних дієслів);
4. решта слів.

⇒ Зверніть увагу на форми to be в минулому пасивному стані.

- I/He/she/it або іменник в однині вживаються з was;
- We/you/they або іменник(-и) у множині вживаються з were.

REMEMBER!
Past Simple Passive
is formed with **was/were** + **3rd form** of the verb:
*His music **was performed** at the concert yesterday.*
*All the albums **were recorded** in the 1960s.*
*This song **was written** by Paul McCartney.*

6. Writing

Thursday, the ninth of April

Homework

Ex.3 p.236

Запишіть відповіді на питання:

3 Think about what you have read and answer the questions.

- 1 How did Nellie Bly prove that women should work outside the home?
- 2 How do you know that Nellie Bly thought differently from other women reporters?
- 3 How do you know that Nellie's way of exploring the world and collecting news for stories was dangerous?
- 4 Why do you think Nellie Bly wanted to prove that a person could go around the world in eighty days?

7. Homework

Домашнє завдання:

1. Опрацювати конспект, повторити правило "Passive Voice".
2. Виконати завдання Ex.3 p.236 (письмово).

**Надіслати виконані завдання на освітню платформу Human або
на Viber (0964124047)– Людмила Григорівна.**

Бажаю успіху!