

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
“ ЛЬВІВСЬКЕ ВИЩЕ ПРОФЕСІЙНЕ УЧИЛИЩЕ ПОБУТОВОГО
ОБСЛУГОВУВАННЯ ”

Урок-екскурсія музеями народної архітектури і побуту

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Розділ: Світ мистецтва

Тема: Екскурсія музеєм народної архітектури і побуту

Тип уроку: урок-екскурсія

Мета:

навчальна: навчити учнів сприймати на слух інформацію англійською мовою за допомогою аудіо путівника; навчити знаходити інформацію про мистецькі галереї в Європі, Україні та в рідному місті Львові.

розвивальна: розвивати навички монологічного та діалогічного мовлення; розвивати та прищеплювати інтерес до витворів мистецтва, до прекрасного;

виховна: виховувати позитивне бачення на мистецтво, вплив мистецтва на естетичний розвиток людини .

Обладнання: аудіо путівник по музею, карта , відеокамера .

Хід уроку

I. Підготовка до сприйняття іншомовного мовлення.

1 GREETING.

-Good morning , pupils .

2 . WARMING UP .

-What is museum ?(Museum is a place which displays a collection of objects illustrating science ,art, history or other subjects.)

- Let's revise what have we learnt about the Museums and Art Galleries in Europe and Ukraine.

II. Повідомлення теми та мети уроку

- At this lesson we will continue speaking about museums and I invite you to take part in the excursion to the **Shevchenkivskyi Hai in Lviv** . This is a real ethno-park, which is situated on the North-Eastern outskirts of the city, on the scenic forest hills in the area called Kaiserwald or Lviv Plateau. Territory of Shevchenkivskyi Hai is almost 84 hectares. This unique architecture of open-air museum harmoniously combined the natural and architectural beauty of many scenic places in Western Ukraine. Museum of folk architecture and life in Lviv is an outdoor Museum where you can learn about life of Ukrainians.

-But first of all let's repeat some rules of conducts:

1 .You mustn't speak loudly in the street and on the bus.

2 . You must follow the teacher and the guide

1. Why do people go to the museums and galleries? 2. Which Museums in Lviv do you know? 3. Which of them have you ever been to? 4. Expositions of which museums would you like to see? 5. What makes people create works of art? 6. What makes people collect them? 7. What makes people go to see them in museums and other places?

III. Основна частина уроку (екскурсія)

Pre-listening activity

-Do you know where we are now ?(We are located in the city centre.)

-Here you can see a museum.



This open-air museum displays different regional styles of farmsteads, windmills, churches and schools, which dot a huge park to the east of the city centre. Everything is pretty spread out here and a visit involves a lot of footwork.

Listening (учні розповідають)

The pupils prepared an interesting information about some of the most famous ones we are going to visit.)

Pupil 1: — The iconic embroidered shirt or blouse, the vyshyvanka, is the most recognizable part of Ukrainian national costume, and even has its own public celebration in May. For men, traditional dress also includes kozhukh, kontusz, żupan and sharovary. For women, traditional dress includes kozhushanka, ochipok for married women, and Ukrainian wreath for unmarried girls. Garments are made using elaborate structural design, complicated weaving techniques, extensive embroidery, and cutwork needlework

Pupil 2: —Artisan textile arts play an important role in Ukrainian culture, especially in Ukrainian wedding traditions. Ukrainian embroidery, weaving, and lace-making are used in traditional folk dress and in traditional celebrations. Ukrainian embroidery varies depending on the region of origin and the designs have a long history of motifs, compositions, choice of colors, and types of stitches. Use of color is very important and has roots in Ukrainian folklore. Embroidery motifs found in different parts of Ukraine are preserved in the Rushnyk Museum in Pereiaslav-Khmelnytskyi.

National dress is woven and highly decorated. Weaving with handmade looms is still practiced in the village of Krupove, situated in Rivne Oblast. The village is the birthplace of two famous personalities in the scene of national crafts fabrication. Nina Myhailivna and Uliana Petrivna with international recognition. In order to preserve

this traditional knowledge, the village is planning to open a local weaving center, museum, and weaving school.

Pupil 3:— The Hopak is often popularly referred to as the "National Dance of Ukraine".

Traditional dances are popular within Ukraine, many of which derive from rural Cossack villages. One Ukrainian style of dancing is called the kalyna. Both men and women participate in this type of dancing.

The women wear colourful costumes, sometimes featuring a solid-coloured (usually blue, green, red, or black) tunic and matching apron, and under that an open skirt, and below that a white skirt with an embroidered hem that should reach an inch or so below the knee. If they wear a tunic, then under that they wear a long-sleeved richly embroidered white shirt. Traditionally, women wear a type of red leather boots to dance in. They also wear a flower head piece (vinok), that is a headband covered with flowers and has long flowing ribbons down the back that flow when they dance, and plain red coral necklaces.

The men wear baggy trousers (usually blue, white, black or red) and a shirt (usually white, but sometimes black) embroidered at the neck and down the stomach. Over the shirt they sometimes will wear a richly embroidered vest. Around their waist they wear a thick sash with fringed ends. Like the women, they wear boots, but these can be black or white in addition to red.

Kalyna dancing involves partner dancing. One dance, called the pryvitannia, is a greeting dance. It is slow and respectful, the women bow to the audience and present bread with salt on a cloth and flowers. Another, called the hopak is much more lively, and involves many fast-paced movements. Hence hopak as a dance is derived from hopak martial art of Cossacks.



Teacher: We are at the ethnic park .Our guide will tell us about the museum.

Officially the museum Shevchenkivskiy Hai was opened only in 1971, although the idea of its creation was born in far 20 years of the twentieth century of. In our days, this unique outdoor museum consists of 124 architectural monuments. There are about 20 thousand different exhibits in the museum. Museum Shevchenkivskiy Hai is divided into 6 ethnographic sectors, depending on the ethnographic characteristics. In other words, it's a small village, where are from 10 to 20 different architectural monuments – farmsteads and village houses, the oldest of them dates from 1749 year.

Buildings on the territory of Shevchenkivskiy Hai is impressive not only for its appearance, but also the unique interior design. Museum collections are very rich. They consist almost 22 000 objects. There are collection of clothes, furniture, music instruments, ceramic, jewelry, icons, church accessories.

The specialty of the Museum of Folk Architecture and Rural Life is Nicholas Church, a monument of Ukrainian architecture in 1763. Since 2004 it belongs to in UNESCO World Heritage list. Nicholas Church differs from other traditional Ukrainian churches.

The museum is one of the biggest open-air museum in Europe nowadays.

Also there are hold mass celebrations – Easter hayivky, medieval culture festival, the feast of bread and honey and many other fun activities at the open-air museum. Every weekend museum organize masterclasses and demonstration of traditional crafts, such as blacksmithing, traditional baking, pottery, doll making, wood carving, etc.

III. Заключна частина уроку.

1 Homework

Teacher: We have listened very important and interesting information. At home you will have to write a story about today's lesson .

2 Summing up

What new information have you got in this lesson ?

What did you like most of all ?

