

THE USA



ТЕМА: The USA. National emblems.

Мета: Розвивати навички дітей працювати з текстом. Навчати спілкуватися за темою. Збагачувати лексичний запас учнів. Розвивати комунікативні здібності. Виховувати пізнавальний інтерес учнів до англomовних країн.

Обладнання: Текст для позакласного читання «National emblems”, роздатковий матеріал, презентація “The USA”, комп’ютер.

ХІД УРОКУ

I. Організаційна частина уроку.

НАВЧАЛЬНА РОЗМОВА

TEACHER: Do you know your national anthem?
What is the history of your anthem?
What do you feel when the national anthem is performed?

ОСНОВНА ЧАСТИНА УРОКУ.

ПІДГОТОВКА ДО ЧИТАННЯ

Уведення нових лексичних одиниць.

II. ЕТАП ЧИТАННЯ

ТЕКСТ для позакласного читання

THE U.S. NATIONAL ANTHEM

"THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"

Congress adopted "the Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem in 1931. The poem was written in September 1814 when British troops invaded Washington and set on fire the Capitol.

A Maryland attorney Scott Key /1779-1843/ was comissined to help the release of this friend from the British navy. His request was granted, but they had to stay abroad because the British attacked Balitimore. The British bombarded Fort McHenry during the night of September 13-14. Through the smoke Key saw a huge American flag flying over the port. As dawn arrived the flag was still there! Key was so inspired that began making nites for a poem. On the evening of September 16, Key composed the poem in a Baltimore hotel. The next day the poem was printed on a handbill under the title of "Defense of Fort McHenry". A month later Key retitled the poem "The Start-Spangled Banner".

O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,

What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?

Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,

O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,

Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.

O say does that star spangled banner yet wave

O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep.

Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,

What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,

As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,

In full glory reflected now shines in the stream:

'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner! O long may it wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore

That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion

A home and a country should leave us no more?

Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.

No refuge could save the hireling and slave

From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave:

And the Star-Spangled Banner, in triumph doth wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand

Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!

Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land

Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.

***Then conquer we must when our cause it is just
And this be our motto: «In God is our Trust.»
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!***

In 1917, Irving Berlin wrote "GOD BLESS AMERICA" for his Army musical, *Yip, Yip, Yaphank*, but did not use it. In 20 years, the popular singer Kate Smith asked him for a patriotic song for a national radio broadcasts in 1938. It became an overnight sensation! Many people suggested that it should be a national anthem. Over the years, it has been considered America's unofficial anthem, since "The Star-Spangled Banner" has difficult lyrics and a difficult tune.

***While the storm clouds gather
Far across the sea,
Let us swear allegiance
To a land that's free,
Let us all be grateful
For a land so fair,
As we raise our voices
In a solemn prayer.
God Bless America,
Land that I love.
Stand beside her, and guide her,
Thru the night with a light from above.
From the mountains, to the prairies,
To the oceans, white with foam,***

God bless America,

My home sweet home.

GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

In 1782, shortly after the United States gained its independence, the bald Eagle was chosen as the national bird of the new country. American leaders wanted the eagle a symbol of their country because it is a bird of strength and courage. They chose the bald eagle because it was found throughout North America.

Charles Thomson, the first official record keeper of the United States, recommended a design for the Great Seal of the United States on June 20, 1782.

Congress adopted his suggestion on the same day. The Great seal became the official "signature" of the new nation. In 1782, the Great seal of the United States was used for the first time by President George Washington on an official document. The Great Seal is a stamp of promise that is adhered to each official document.

The bald eagle appears in the center of the Seal. In one claw is found an olive branch with 13 leaves and 13 olives. In the other claw is 13 arrows. The arrows and olive branch represent strength and peace. In the beak a scroll inscribed with a Latin phrase *E pluribus unum*, meaning "out of many, one", which means that of the 13 colonies came one nation.

National motto: "**In God we trust**" expresses the country's ideals. it was adopted in 1956. It also appears on the reverse side of one-dollar bill.

THE NATIONAL FLAG

The *Stars and Stripes* is the most popular name for the National Flag of the US. Francis Scott Key first called it Star-Spangled Banner in 1814 he wrote the poem that became the national anthem. William Driver gave the name Old Glory to the US flag in 1824. After the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress resolved on June 1777 that "the flag of the US be 13 stripes alternate red and white and 13

stars white in a blue field. Red is for courage, white for purity and innocence, and blue