**ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ГОРОДА МОСКВЫ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ**

**«ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ ИМЕНИ П.А. ОВЧИННИКОВА»**

**КОНСПЕКТ ЗАНЯТИЯ**

**АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА ПО ТЕМЕ**

**“**Fabergé is the main Russian jewelry brand”

***«Фаберже - главный российский ювелирный бренд»***

для групп, получающих профессию

Разработала:

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**Цель занятия**: формирование коммуникативной компетенции обучающихся.

 **Дидактические задачи**

**Образовательные:**

* развитие навыков устной речи, аудирования;
* совершенствование умений находить дополнительный материал по теме, проводить исследовательскую работу;
* применение изученной лексики по теме

**Развивающие:**

* развитие навыков логического мышления, умения выделять главное, критически оценивать полученную информацию;
* совершенствование устной и письменной речи;
* формирование коммуникативных навыков: работа малыми группами;
* совершенствование речевых способностей: умение излагать исследованный материал.

**Воспитательные:**

* воспитание у обучающихся чувства любви к прекрасному, интереса к своей будущей профессии;
* воспитание уважения к мнению других, умения слушать;
* эмоциональное развитие обучающихся, воспитание чувства причастности к истории России и отечественной промышленности.

 **Вид занятия**: комбинированный.

**Оснащение:** презентация к занятию; раздаточный материал: буклеты, тесты и тексты для самостоятельной проверочной работы; интерактивная доска; компьютеры; презентации и ювелирные изделия, выполненные обучающимися группы.

**Предварительная подготовка**: обучающиеся разбиты на малые группы; каждой группе было дано задание подготовить проекты по теме «Fabergé creations».

Ход урока

**Teacher:** Good afternoon my dears. I am glad to see you. Take your seats. Who knows what day it is today? What month is it now? What date is it today?

(обучающиеся отвечают на вопросы) Open your copy-books and right down the date.

To begin with, read this proverb: ***Actions speak louder than words.*** What Russian equivalent of it can you suggest? (обучающиеся предлагают свои варианты) The right variant is «О человеке судят по его поступкам». The main character of our lesson Peter Carl Faberge proves this proverb greatly. The theme of our lesson is “Carl Faberge is the main Russian jewelry brand**”.** Write it down, please**.**

Peter Carl Faberge, also known as "Сarl Gustavovich Fabergé, was a famous [Russian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) [jeweller](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewellery). During our lesson we’ll closely introduce with his life and career.

Let’s start with the words deal with jewelry. I’ll pronounce the sound and you must call the word.

 [ŋ]

**jewelry**

 [**dʒ**]

[sil]

 [f]

 [m]

 [ei]

[w]

 [**əu**]

ring

**jewelry**

gem

silver

sapphire

semiprecious stone

chain

watch

gold

**Teacher:** Every jeweller uses them quite often and Carl Fabergé was not an exception. Now I want to invite you to the Faberge Museum in Baden-Baden. The guides of the museum will tell you some information about his life, creations and works. Listen to them inventively and be ready to do the test.

**Pupil 1:** Сarl Gustavovich Fabergé was born in [Saint Petersburg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Petersburg), in the family of the [Baltic German](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltic_German) jeweller [Gustav Fabergé](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gustav_Faberg%C3%A9) and his [Danish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Danish_people) wife [Charlotte Jungstedt](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlotte_Jungstedt&action=edit&redlink=1). It is known that Gustav Fabergé’s paternal ancestors were [Huguenots](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huguenot) from France who had left the country for the [Baltic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltic_provinces) province of [Livonia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Livonia), then part of Russia.

Getting education in [Saint Petersburg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Petersburg) in 1860 Gustav Fabergé together with his wife and children retired to [Dresden](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dresden). He left the business in the hands of capable and trusted Peter Carl. Two years later Agathon, the Fabergés' second son, was born.

**Pupil 2:** In 1864, Peter Carl embarked upon a [Grand Tour](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Tour) of Europe. He received tuition from respected goldsmiths in Germany, France and England, attended a course at Schloss’s Commercial College in Paris, and viewed the objects in the galleries of Europe’s leading museums.

His travel and study continued until 1872, when at the age of 26 he returned to St. Petersburg and married Augusta Julia Jacobs. For the following 10 years, his father’s trusted workmaster Hiskias Pendin acted as his mentor and tutor. The company was also involved with cataloguing, repairing, and restoring objects in the [Hermitage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermitage_Museum) during the 1870s. In 1881 the business moved to larger street-level premises at 16/18 Bolshaya Morskaya.

**Pupil 3:** Upon the death of Hiskias Pendin in 1882, Carl Fabergé took sole responsibility for running the company. Carl was awarded the title Master Goldsmith. His brother, Agathon, an extremely talented and creative designer, joined the business from Dresden, where he had also possibly studied at the Arts and Crafts School.

Carl and Agathon were a sensation at the [Pan-Russian Exhibition](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pan-Russian_Exhibition&action=edit&redlink=1) held in [Moscow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow) in 1882. Carl was awarded a gold medal and the St. Stanisias Medal. One of the Fabergé pieces displayed was a replica of a 4th century BC gold bangle from the Scythian Treasure in the Hermitage. The Tsar declared that he could not distinguish the Fabergé's work from the original and ordered that objects by the [House of Fabergé](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Faberg%C3%A9) should be displayed in the Hermitage.

**Pupil 4:** When Peter Carl took over the House, there was a move from producing jewelry in the fashionable French 18th century style. This resulted in reviving the lost art of enameling and concentrating on setting every single stone in a piece to its best advantage. Shortly after Agathon joined the firm, the House introduced *objects deluxe*: gold bejeweled items embellished with enamel.

In 1885, Tsar [Alexander III](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_III_of_Russia) gave the House of Fabergé the title; ‘Goldsmith by special appointment to the Imperial Crown’.

**Teacher:** Now attention, please.You have to do a “True or False” test deals with the information you have listened. Write down your names and letters “T” or “F” on the shits of paper on your tables. You have 5 minutes to do the task.

1. Gustav Fabergé’s paternal ancestors weren’t English lords because they were [Huguenots](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huguenot). (T)
2. Agathon, the Fabergés' second son, was born in Dresden. (T)
3. Peter Carl received a tuition from respected goldsmiths in Germany, France and England. (T)
4. After his father’s death Carl Fabergé took sole responsibility for running the company.(F)
5. Peter Carl and his brother Agathon revived the lost art of enameling .(T)
6. The Tsar ordered that objects by the [House of Fabergé](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Faberg%C3%A9) should not be displayed in the Hermitage (F)

**Teacher:** Well, you time is up. Change your tests. Look at the screen. There are right variants or standards here. Check up the tests. Using the criterions on the next slide put the marks. Gather you shits of paper.

**Teacher:** And we go on. Russian revolution and nationalization influenced Faberge’s life greatly. Now we are in the Internet-reading room. Take the places at the computers. You must read the text. To understand the information you’ll have to complete it with the right words. You have 5minutes to do the task. Don’t forget to save your tasks. Nastya will do it on the interactive blackboard.

|  |
| --- |
| company nationalized train [October Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_Revolution)rubles heart sons [nationalization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationalisation) |

**Russian Revolution and Nationalization.**

In 1916, the House of Fabergé became a joint-stock (1)\_\_\_\_ with a capital of 3-million (2 )\_\_\_\_.

The following year upon the outbreak of the (3) \_\_\_\_, the business was taken over by a 'Committee of the Employees of the Company K Fabergé. In 1918 The House of Fabergé was(4)\_\_\_\_ by the [Bolsheviks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolsheviks). In early October the stock was confiscated. The House of Fabergé was no more.

After the (5)\_\_\_\_ of the business, Carl Fabergé left St. Petersburg on the last [diplomatic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomatic) (6)\_\_\_for [Riga](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riga). In mid-November, the Revolution having reached [Latvia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latvia), he fled to Germany and first settled in [Bad Homburg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bad_Homburg) and then in [Wiesbaden](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiesbaden).

Peter Carl Fabergé never recovered from the shock of the [Russian Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Revolution_%281917%29). He died in Switzerland on September 24, 1920. His family believed he died of a broken (7)\_\_\_\_\_. His wife Augusta died in 1925. Fabergé was buried in his mother’s grave in [Cannes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cannes), France.

Fabergé had four (8)\_\_\_\_: [Eugène](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Eug%C3%A8ne_Faberg%C3%A9&action=edit&redlink=1) (1874–1960), [Agathon](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Agathon_Faberg%C3%A9&action=edit&redlink=1) (1876–1951), [Alexander](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Alexander_Faberg%C3%A9&action=edit&redlink=1) (1877–1952) and [Nicholas](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Nikolai_Faberg%C3%A9&action=edit&redlink=1) (1884–1939). Descendants of Peter Carl Fabergé live in mainland Europe, Scandinavia and South America.

(**Keys**: 1) company, 2) rubles, 3) [October Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_Revolution), 4) nationalized,

5) [nationalization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationalisation), 6) train, 7) heart, 8) sons.

**Teacher:** Well, return to you places. Now answer my questions.

1. When did the House of Fabergé become a joint-stock company?
2. How much was the capital of the company?
3. Was the House of Fabergé nationalized by the [Bolsheviks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolsheviks)?
4. What did happen with the company in October?
5. After nationalization of the company Carl left for Riga, didn’t he?
6. Did Faberge die in Switzerland or in France?

**Teacher:** Well done. I believe that you‘ll memorize Faberge’s life story. But we can’t admire his creations. Two groups of our students have prepared presentations about his famous works. So the first group you are welcome.

**Group 1**: **Faberge Easter eggs**.

The most famous products are created by Faberge Easter eggs. From 1885 to 1917, was produced seventy-one product, fifty-four of which form the collection. It is called "Imperial Faberge Easter eggs." They were conducted by one for a year, for the Emperor Alexander III for Easter, as a gift to Empress Maria Feodorovna. We’ll tell you about some of them.

The first product created by Peter Carl Faberge was "Hen Egg". It consists of a gold case, covered on the outside with white enamel. Housing was divided into two parts by the principle of popular Russian souvenir Matryoshka, inside is yellow, made of gold, and the yolk contains a surprise miniature golden hen, which in turn contain other surprises, the imperial crown, and within its chain with two pendants of ruby. It is exhibited in the collection of Viktor Vekselberg in Moscow.

The egg was such a success that the jewelry house Faberge became the official supplier of the imperial court.

Egg watch "Bouquet of Lilies" a Gift of Nicholas II to his wife, Empress Alexandra Feodorovna at Easter 1899 after the October Revolution.

Egg decorated with transparent yellow enamel on a guilloche background and overlaid pattern of colored gold, crowned with a bouquet of white roses, made ​​of chalcedony and gold. On the front side of the base is lined with diamonds date "1899". The watch has a white enamel dial, rotating horizontally and rigidly fixed arrow, studded with diamonds. It has the form of Cupid arrows fired from a bow, and is surrounded by torches whose flame turns into lush vegetative curls. Along with a bouquet of lilies, "germinating" through a wreath of roses of various colors of gold, they symbolize the flame of virtuous family love. This Easter egg, made ​​in the form of old French clock in the style of Louis XVI, is a kind of reified Nicholas II in recognition of his love to his wife.

Clover Egg - created by Faberge as Gift Nicholas II to Empress Alexandra Feodorovna at Easter 1902. After the revolution, is an exhibit of the Moscow Kremlin Armory.

Openwork egg with a hinged lid made of gold filigree leaf clover, some of them filled with light green enamel transparent window, part - small diamonds. Placed between the leaves are narrow curved strip, typed in small rubies. Eggs on the open-top ring is the image of the imperial crown, the date "1902" and the monogram of the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna in a frame color of clover.

**Teacher:** Your project contains a rather interesting information about Faberge’s eggs. The slides are informative and colorful. But there were some phonetic mistakes in your speeches. For example: …… So your marks are good.

**Group 2: Precious artifacts**

 We have known that Carl Gyustavovich Faberge created during his life many other precious artifacts, using above all the most diverse materials, such as semiprecious stones, gold, precious metals, porcelain, silver and much more. It all turned into unique jewelry products, such as, - the blade for cakes, dolls, glassware, candle holders, ladies' necklace, tea sets, plates, vases, crystal, perfume bottles, canes, boxes, dominoes, sugar bowls, crosses, crystal glasses, photo frames, medallions, watches, paperweights and much more.

For example, plate "**Summer Bouquet**". It is decorated with elegant gold piping in the form of woven together ribbons and flowers. The central part of the product is decorated with the image of Faberge eggs "Summer Bouquet" and large ruby deep saturated colors.

**Bow brooch**

Sapphire, diamond and enamel bow brooch by Fabergé, Russian, circa 1900. A yellow gold brooch in the form of a bow with three loops set with one central oval old cut sapphire in a millegrain collet setting with an approximate weight of 0.20 carats, the interior of the loops and the end of the ribbon set with eleven round rose cut diamonds in bead settings with an approximate total weight of 0.15 carats, the remainder of the bow decorated in pale green guilloché enamel, the reverse mounted with a hinged pin and scroll clasp, marked with the maker’s mark for Peter Carl Fabergé.

**Imperial Silver Frame**

This Imperial Silver Frame was created between 1899 and 1908, a time when Carl Fabergé had grown his father’s single jewelry store to four workshops and showrooms in Russia, one in London, as well as a thriving catalog business. Fabergé’s huge output of silver was produced exclusively in the Moscow workshops, a city long steeped in tradition when compared to St. Petersburg, which was barely 200 years old.

That blend of past and present is wonderfully represented here in this frame. Notice its silhouette, which is reminiscent of the domes featured in Old-Russian style architecture. At the top, a double-headed eagle displays a coat of arms with the seal of Nicholas II. Now take a look at the design work surrounding the opening for the picture. It is an Art Nouveau display of flowing curvilinear shapes, stylized foliage, and floral rosettes that have been delicately hammered into the silver. Even the peg feet repeat the curlicue lines of the flowers, while agates, quartz, and sapphire stones are used as tasteful accents.

Set for punch. Faberge

**Teacher:** Thank for your presentations. It was really exciting. I think you should find some more photos of his various creations. Mind your pronunciation and intonation. So your marks are good.

**Teacher:** Now we finish our tour at Faberge’s museum. May be some of you will become as famous as Carl Faberge was.Just now your results for the lesson. Look at the blackboard: the first marks for the test, the third column for the questions, the forth for the presentations. The second column deals with your work with computers. I’ll tell you at the next lesson.

**Now attention, please.** For the next lesson your groups must prepare some information about life and creations of Pavel Ovchinnikov, a jeweler whose name we use in the title our college. Here are the instructions for your work. And don’t forget the proverb “Actions speak louder than words**“.**

**Thank you for the lesson. Good luck and good bye.**