

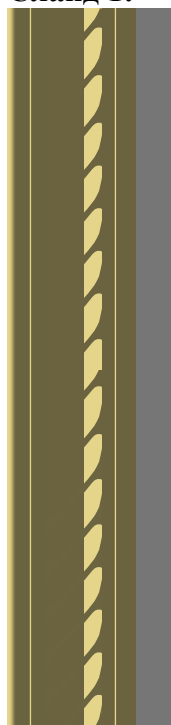
**Сценарий научно-практической конференции: “ABOVE ALL LOVE IS...”**

Цель занятия: обогащение и расширение знаний учащихся о научных и культурных особенностях восприятия любви как основополагающем понятии.

Задачи:

- Развитие умений сопоставлять и анализировать.
- Развитие внимания к деталям.
- Развитие произносительных и аудитивных навыков.
- Социокультурная компетенция - увеличение объема знаний о социокультурной специфике изучаемой темы, с опорой на страноведческие и научные материалы обеспечить аутентичность общения с точки зрения социокультурной информации, с позиции компетентностного подхода в рамках диалога культур.
- Учебно-познавательная компетенция-развитие общих и специальных учебных умений с целью удовлетворения когнитивных интересов в образовании и самообразовании.
- Расширение культурно-страноведческой компетенции учащихся.

**Слайд 1:**



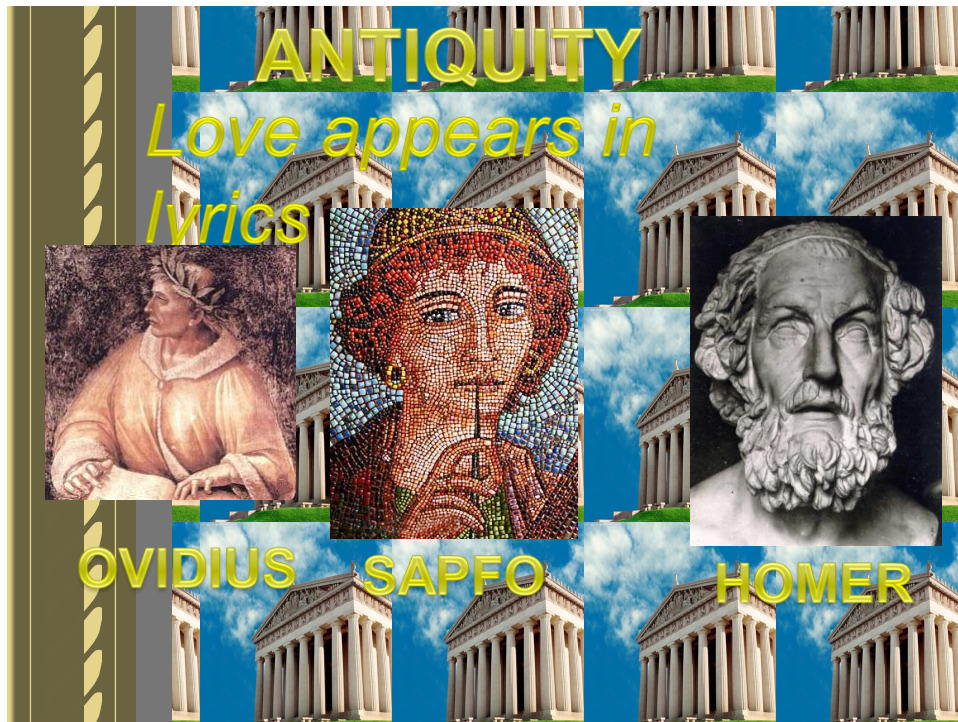
*Scientific and practical conference*

**“ABOVE ALL LOVE IS...”**

**Слайд 2:**

**Antiquity**

First, love appeared in antiquity in lyrics. The most outstanding poets of Ancient times were Ovidius, Sapfo and, of course, **Homer**, who was a legendary ancient Greek poet, traditionally said to be the author of the epic poems the *Iliad* ['i-lē-əd,] and the *Odyssey*. ['ɒdisi]



**Слайд 3:**

**Ancient Greek believed that there were 4 types of love:**

1. **Philio** - Love - attachment, sympathy and friendship.
2. **Storge** - Love attachment, the gentle, confident, reliable love which is established between parents and children, the husband and the wife, citizens of fatherland.
3. **Agape** - **Love to the nearest.** Agape is the sensible love arising on the basis of an estimation of any feature of be loved, of his character traits.
4. And the last type is **Eros**, which means Love-passion.



#### Слайд 4:

One of the world's best known and most widely read and studied philosophers, PLATO, has created his famous “Ladder of love and beauty” which can be described as a movement from an individual fine body to fine bodies in general, then to the beauty of soul, from sciences up to the finest.

So, that is the ideal of "Platonic love:" Plato saw love as motivated by a longing for the highest Form of beauty—The Beautiful Itself, and love as the motivational power through which the highest of achievements are possible.

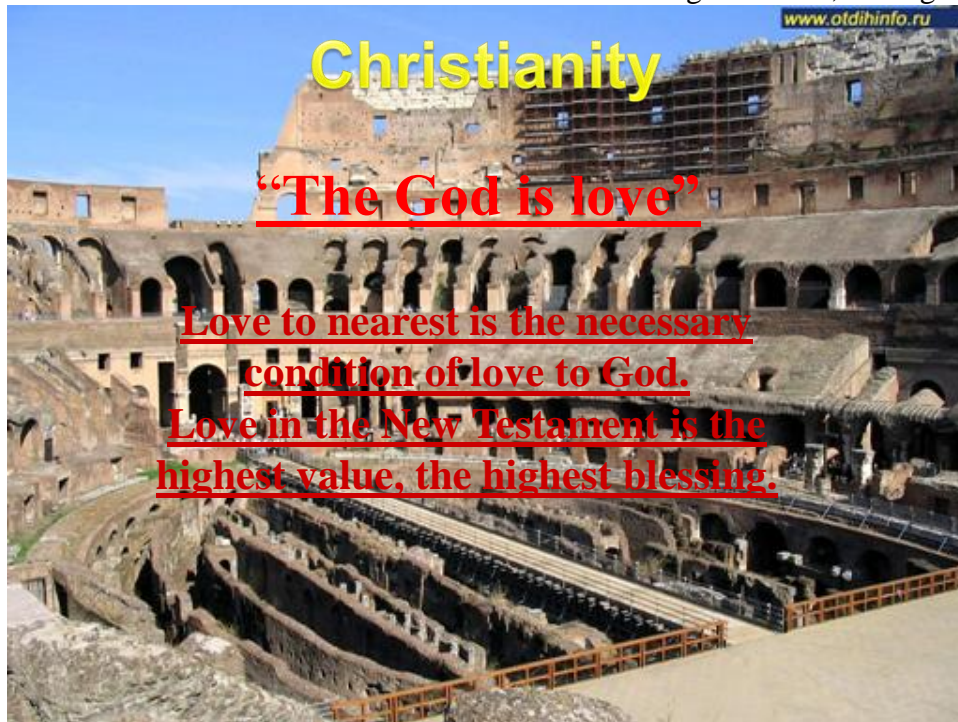




**Слайд 5:**

The next period is **Christianity**, where the main formula was **“The God is love”**

The ideal of universal love, as basis of human life. Love to nearest is the necessary condition of love to the God. Love in the New Testament is the highest value, the highest blessing.



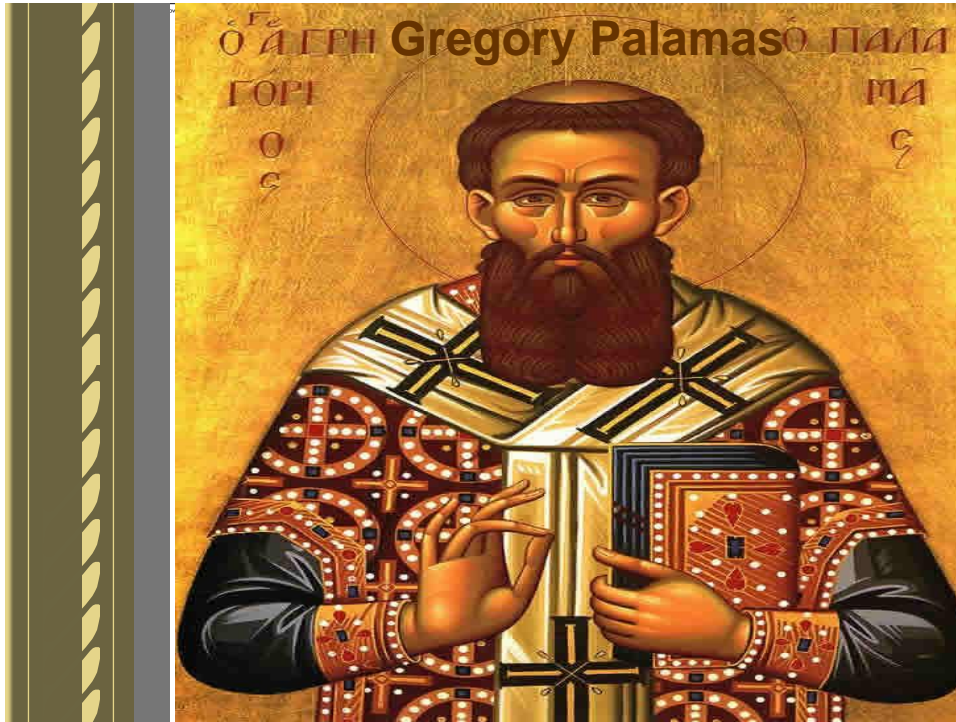
**Слайд 6:**

A fourth century philosopher, **Augustine**, who is famous for being an inimitable [i'nimitəbl] Catholic theologian, confirmed that “True knowledge of God is probable through love and love to the nearest. It's the highest value of love. ”



**Слайды 7 и 8:**

The other Christian theologian, **Saint Gregory Palamas**, one of the of Orthodoxy, is famous for his **IMAGE OF LOVE**, in which **The soul of the person is a lamp, oil symbolizes good acts and a wick means love.**



He marked out two kinds of love:

- 1) Love to the God, being a root and the beginning of kind affairs.
- 2) Love to the world, as the reason of an existing harm. Struggle of spiritual and corporal love occurs in each person.

**Слайд 9: Renaissance**

During a Renaissance epoch [i'pɔk] the main formula proclaimed: «Love is the unity of natural and divine», that means given by the God.



# Renaissance

«Love is the  
unity of  
natural and  
divine»

## Слайд 10:Literature

The main values of this epoch – human and his feelings – were expressed, first, in love, especially by the poets. England is proud of its poets John Skelton, John Donne and Christopher Marlowe.

**No doubt, that Literature this time was glorified by** the greatest writer in the English language and the world's outstanding dramatist **William Shakespeare**, who is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon", as Shakespeare was born and raised in Stratford-upon-Avon. He is an author of many sonnets about love, which you will listen to later.



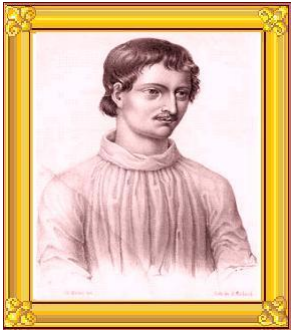
**William Shakespeare**  
(1564 -1616)

## Слайд 11: Science and philosophy

It can be amazing, but Science was also penetrated by love.

An Italian philosopher, **Giordano Bruno**, who is best-known as a proponent of heliocentrism [hɪliəʊ'sentrizm] and the infinity of the universe, proclaimed love as the main condition nature's existence.

Bruno considered that «Love is the heroic fiery passion inspiring the person in its struggle and aspiration to knowledge of great secrets of the nature». Love in his interpretation is the space force making the person invincible: «Love is everything and it influences everything».



**Giordano Bruno**  
(1548–1600)

**Science and philosophy**

«Love is the heroic fiery passion inspiring the person in its struggle and aspiration to knowledge of great secrets of the nature».

«Love is everything and it influences everything».

## Слайд 12: A New Time. Science and philosophy

In XVII-th century, during an epoch of New time, there are new concepts.

**Leibniz**, who occupies an equally grand place in both the history of philosophy and the history of mathematics. **Leibniz** allocated special attention of love-friendship which develops in the person the features of sacrificial and disinterested selflessness.

The original love, in Leibniz's opinion, means aspiration to perfection, and it is incorporated in the most secret depths of our “me”.

**A New Time**

**Science and philosophy**

**Gottfried Leibniz**  
**1646-1716**

**Leibniz allocated special attention of love-friendship which develops in the person the features of sacrificial and disinterested selflessness**

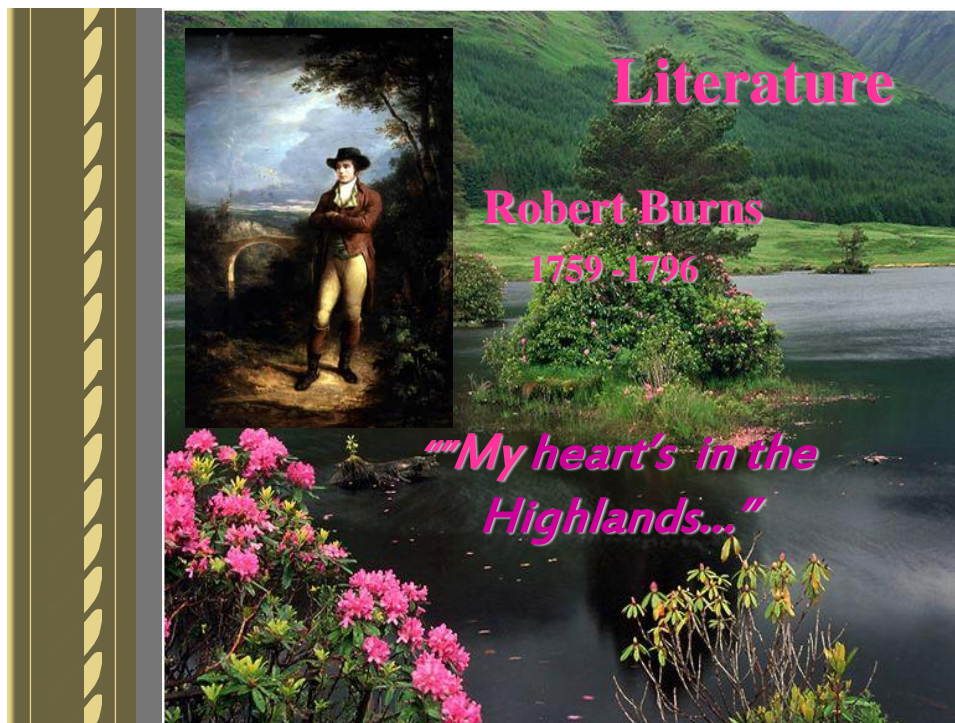
### Слайд 13: Literature

Romanticism [rəʊ'mæntɪsɪzəm] played the special role in the literature of New Time, especially in works of English poets, such as Robert Burns and George Byron.

**Robert Burns, Scotland's favourite son**, is widely regarded as the national poet of Scotland and as a pioneer of the Romantic movement. In his poems we can see the infinite love to his motherland – Scotland.

“My heart’s in the Highlands...”





Слайд 14:

### England in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

English Romantic poet **Lord George Byron (1788-1824)** was as famous in his lifetime for his personality cult as for his poetry. He created the concept of the 'Byronic hero' - a defiant, melancholy young man, brooding on some mysterious, unforgivable event in his past. Byron's influence on European poetry, music, novel, opera, and painting has been immense.



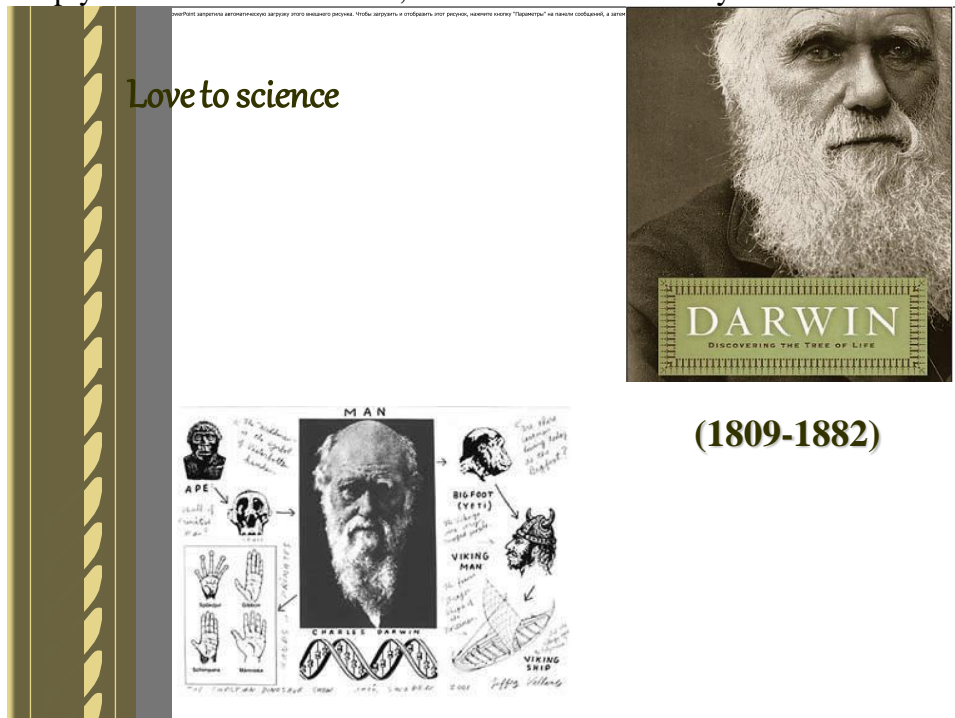
Слайд 15:

The 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were marked by love to science. The most important discoveries have occurred during this period.



#### Слайд 16:

One of the brightest representatives of a scientific epoch was **Charles Darwin**, a British scientist, who laid the foundations of the theory of evolution, which says that *homo sapiens* was simply another form of animal, and transformed the way we think about the natural world.



#### Слайд 17:

Here are the names of the other famous British scientists:

- **Michael Faraday** - 19th century inventor, electrical pioneer
- **Ernest Rutherford** - 20th century nuclear physicist, Nobel prize winner
- **Alexander Fleming** - 20th century physician, discovered penicillin
- **Sir Edward Appleton** - 20th century physicist, Nobel prize winner

- **Alan Turing** - 20th century mathematician, pioneer of computer science

Love to science



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Thanks for your attention!