

Преемственность начального и основного общего образования при реализации ФГОС в рамках преподавания английского языка



Выполнила:

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Федеральный
Государственный
Образовательный

СТАНДАРТ

УМК, используемые на уроках английского языка в
начальном и среднем звене



Приобретение начальных навыков общения в устной и письменной форме с носителями языка на основе своих речевых возможностей и потребностей; освоение правил речевого и неречевого поведения.

Lesson 20




1 a) Our friends are in Bookland. Listen (No. 36) and guess what the Magic Stone (Волшебный камень) says.



b) Ask your friend where he/she wants to go.

Do you want to go to a shop (a school, a kitchen...)?
— Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Lesson 22








1 Let's play!
a) Guess what subject your friend is showing (показывает).

You are doing Maths, right? — Yes. / No.

b) Repeat after your friend and say what you are doing.

Lena: I am speaking English.
Igor: Lena is speaking English, and I am reading.
Olga: Lena is speaking English, Igor is reading, and I am...

2 a) Monica, Gloria's sister, goes to a sports and maths school. Listen (No. 40) and guess what timetable (расписание) Monica has got.

TIMETABLE			
Monday		Thursday	Three subjects
Tuesday		Friday	
Wednesday		Saturday	

b) Say what classes you have got on Monday (Tuesday, ...) and what you do there.



Our Theatre

3 Work in pairs. Ask an English student what subjects he/she has got at school. Ask what he/she likes.

Have you got...?
Do you do...?
Do you speak...?
Do you like...?

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Создание основы для формирования интереса к совершенствованию достигнутого уровня владения изучаемым иностранным языком, в том числе на основе самонаблюдения и самооценки, к изучению 2го/3го ИЯ, к использованию ИЯ как средства получения информации, позволяющей расширять свои знания в других предметных областях

Unit 3



About 90 per cent of all children in the USA attend state or public schools where education is free. In other words 43 million pupils and students go to public schools and another 6 million are in private schools.

In private schools parents have to pay for their children's education. Most of the private schools have religious education, too.

The relations between students and teachers in state schools are democratic and friendly. In American public schools students wear whatever they want.

Students can choose the subjects they want to study. They often take part in non-academic activities such as sports, drama clubs, school newspaper or radio.

Americans think that each person should achieve all that he or she can. But some Americans believe that the quality of education is going down. They think that the number of basic subjects is few, students watch too much TV and do too little homework.

In Great Britain there are different types of secondary schools. Most of them are state schools where education is free. But some parents choose to pay for private education. Private (or public) schools in England and Wales are very expensive and they are attended by about 5 per cent of the school population.

The education in public schools is of high quality, the discipline is very strict. Most of private schools are either for boys or for girls.

Public schools are famous not only for their perfect education but also for the right friends and contacts which are useful for a successful future.

In some British schools uniforms are worn by all the pupils, in others the children can wear what they want to. Some public schools in Britain, such as Eton, have uniforms based on what was worn over a hundred years ago.

Some private schools are very famous, such as Eton, Harrow, Rugby and Winchester.

Harrow school is famous as the place where Winston Churchill was educated, as well as six other Prime Ministers of Great Britain, the poet Lord Byron and many other prominent people.

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Unit 3

49 Listen, read and remember.

One stress
First syllable: 'English, 'History, 'Literature, 'Drama, 'Science, 'Chemistry;
Second syllable: Tech'nology, Bio'logy.

Two stresses
'Edu'cation, 'Infor'mation, 'Eco'nomics, 'Mathe'matics, 'Chi'nese, 'Japa'nese.

50 All grown-ups remember their school years. Listen to the story told by an Englishman. Answer the questions:

- At what age do students finish school in Britain?
- What first language is studied in British schools?
- What kind of a subject is Science?
- Why is it important to study Russian?

51 Put the following letters in the correct order. Find out some of the subjects that you have at school.

h, e, g, l, s, i, n — gives you a chance to make friends in many parts of the world
t, s, h, a, m — helps you to calculate how much money you can ask your parents for
t, e, l, a, e, r, u, t, i, r — helps you to live many lives without your leaving home
t, o, r, h, y, s, i — makes you a participant of lots of events (события) which happened long ago
e, y, h, p, g, o, a, r, g — you can visit different countries without leaving your own city

67 Answer the following questions. Use the texts if needed.

What are "Schools of Air"? Where are they?
How does "School Through the Mailbox" work?
Which schools in all countries are attended by most students: state or private ones?
Why do people choose private education?
What is the difference between public schools in Great Britain and in the United States?

68 Translate the following words and word combinations. Use them in your own sentences:

education (образование, воспитание)	compulsory secondary / higher private / state free / not free
to educate (давать образование, воспитывать)	be educated at... self-educated
to attend (посещать)	a school / classes / a meeting

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82 Read what the conference participants from different countries think of a perfect school. Who do you agree with? Would you like to add anything?


Marina (Russia): I think a perfect school is a brightly decorated building. You can study any subject you like. Teachers talk to their students as if they are grown-ups, individuals.

Students are allowed to talk freely about their problems in school or at home. Students are allowed to come to school whenever they want. The rules in school should be democratic: neither strict nor too free. It would be also nice to have a school newspaper and school radio. The radio can be used not only for reporting news but also for the concerts prepared by the most talented students.

Alfred (Norway): The perfect school should start at 11 o'clock. Teachers should understand our problems and listen to the ideas we have. No school uniform and special haircuts!

The breaks should be longer than now. No boring subjects like Science or History. Students should only study the subjects they really enjoy. They shouldn't worry about tests and marks: if they don't know much — it's their personal business.

George (New Zealand): My perfect school is much like the school I study in. However some things could be changed. I'd like our teachers and students to treat each other with more respect. Discipline should be quite strict but punishments shouldn't be very severe. I think some subjects such as Geography, History, Art, Drama should be only studied by students who are interested in them. These subjects have nothing to do with real life. I think they are useless and boring. I prefer the subjects that prepare us for the life outside school. I'm sure school should still be compulsory.



Освоение начальных лингвистических представлений, необходимых для овладения на элементарном уровне устной и письменной речью на иностранном языке, расширение лингвистического кругозора

3 Напиши свое расписание на неделю и назови свои любимые предметы.

On Monday I usually do _____
On Tuesday I have got _____

2 Найди названия семи дней недели, обведи и напиши их.

B	M	J	I	S	L	N	M	O	Q
R	O	W	T	P	W	O	L	Y	V
D	N	M	N	O	E	Q	W	V	S
G	D	F	R	I	D	A	Y	A	A
Z	A	P	A	B	N	F	X	T	T
X	Y	V	C	D	E	M	Z	D	U
Y	D	T	U	E	S	D	A	Y	R
T	H	U	R	S	D	A	Y	S	D
C	V	D	L	J	A	J	N	G	A
S	U	N	D	A	Y	Z	M	B	Y

1 Какие предметы сейчас изучает Снейки?



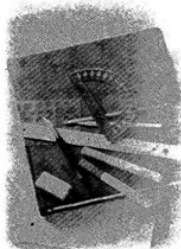
1. Snakey is doing PE.

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Формирование и совершенствование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции; расширение и систематизация знаний о языке, расширение лингвистического кругозора и лексического запаса, дальнейшее овладение общей речевой культурой

Section 4

1 Read the list of the subjects that students can study in British schools. Tick the subjects you've got in your school. Write down the subjects you don't have, but would like to study.



Mathematics	
Science	
History	
Economics	
Technology	
Drama	
Arts	
Information Technologies	
French	
German	
Physical Education	
Design and Communication	
Business Information Studies	



- I would like to study _____ because _____
- _____
- _____

2 Match the words with opposite meaning.



boring
children
compulsory
neat
punishment
useful

useless
sloppy
award
interesting
non-compulsory
grown-ups



5 Fill in the words.

information develop the mind communicate different activities
respect adult life develop imagination encourage



People have always had schools and will always have them. This is the only way to prepare children for _____. In school children learn a lot of new _____ about the world. Subjects like Mathematics, Physics, and Geometry _____, Literature, Arts, and Music _____. School is the place where children _____ with each other, make friends and take part in _____ – competitions, concerts, quizzes. In school there are adults who are always ready to help them and to speak about their problems. Some teachers are young and enthusiastic, some are experienced and calm, but all of them try to do their best to _____ their students and to develop all their talents. Students should always treat their teachers with _____, as being a teacher is quite a difficult job.



6 Make up sentences and write them down.

I think students

must
need
needn't
should
shouldn't
have to

wear school uniform
have such lessons as Music and Arts
take part in school activities
do some research work
study several languages
help each other with the homework
be allowed to choose the subjects that they want to study
treat teachers with respect
learn long poems by heart

Сформированность дружелюбного отношения и толерантности к носителям другого языка на основе знакомства с жизнью своих сверстников в других странах, с детским фольклором и доступными образцами детской художественной литературы

Lessons 26–27



- 1 Read and guess the meaning of these words.

Italy ['ɪtəli], author ['ɔ:θə], show [ʃəʊ]

- 2 a) Read and say who Carlo Collodi is.
b) Answer the questions in the text.

Carlo Collodi

(1826–1890)

Carlo Collodi is a writer from Italy. He is the author of a great fairy tale – “Pinocchio”¹. It is a very popular tale about a naughty puppet who doesn’t like to go to school but likes a puppet show. Boys and girls in Russia know this tale under another name. Do you know its name in Russian? Who is the Russian author of this tale?

¹ «Pinocchio» [pɪˈnɒkiəʊ] — «Пиноккио» (название сказки)



- 3 Find the meaning of these words in the Vocabulary List.

only	let
wooden	other
to invite	a coin
to join	

- 4 Read the fairy tale and answer the questions:

- What is the name of Pinocchio’s father?
- Where does Pinocchio go from his father’s house?

Pinocchio Goes to School

This is Geppetto. He lives in Italy. He is old and he has no family. There is **only** one table, one chair and one bed in his small room.

Today is Sunday and Geppetto is at home. He is making a puppet. Geppetto makes a face with two eyes, a little nose and a big mouth. Then Geppetto makes two arms, two hands, two legs and two feet. And here’s Pinocchio — a **wooden** boy.



Формирование дружелюбного и толерантного отношения к ценностям иных культур, оптимизма и выраженной личностной позиции в восприятии мира, в развитии национального самосознания на основе знакомства с жизнью своих сверстников в других странах, с образцами зарубежной литературы разных жанров, с учетом достигнутого обучающимися уровня иноязычной компетентности

7 a) Write and remember.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, sun, favourite, today

b) Write about your favourite day.

Topsy: There is no flag in the classrooms!
Gloria: Let's go to the teachers' room.
 (See lesson 23.)

Homework

1. No. 40. 2. Ex. 5, p. 54, ex. 6, p. 55.

3. Ex. 1—3. 4. **Project "Happy School".**
 Describe an ideal (идеальную) school, an ideal classroom, an ideal timetable and an ideal teacher.

53 Read the texts again. Say what all the participants want from school? Use the information and the language of the texts.

54 Write down 2 nouns, 2 verbs, 2 adjectives to describe the participants' perfect school. Compare your lists.

Marina	Alfred	George
...

WORD FOCUS

55 Read and remember.
 quite [kwaɪt] — вполне, совершенно, в достаточной степени
 quiet [kwaɪət] — спокойный, уравновешенный, тихий, безмятежный

56 Fill in the blanks with **quite** or **quiet**:

- Our house is ... new.
- Alice is a nice and ... person.
- James has ... a big family.
- Are you ... sure of what you're saying?
- Their family is ... and friendly.
- Our head teacher always speaks with a ... voice.
- Your school project is ... good but not perfect.

57 Look at the photos. Do they reflect your ideas of an ideal school?

58 Some students' ideas about a perfect school are listed below. Read the list and tick the ideas you agree with.

- ☐ Be a brightly decorated building.
- ☐ Be a modern building.
- ☐ Offer any subjects students are interested in.
- ☐ Have no boring and useless subjects.
- ☐ Prepare for real life.
- ☐ Talk freely to teachers.
- ☐ Discuss any problems openly.
- ☐ Listen to students' opinion.
- ☐ Understand students' problems.
- ☐ Treat each other with respect.
- ☐ Have no tests.
- ☐ Have no special uniform.
- ☐ Allow students have their own newspaper and radio.
- ☐ Be compulsory.
- ☐ Be strict and have discipline.

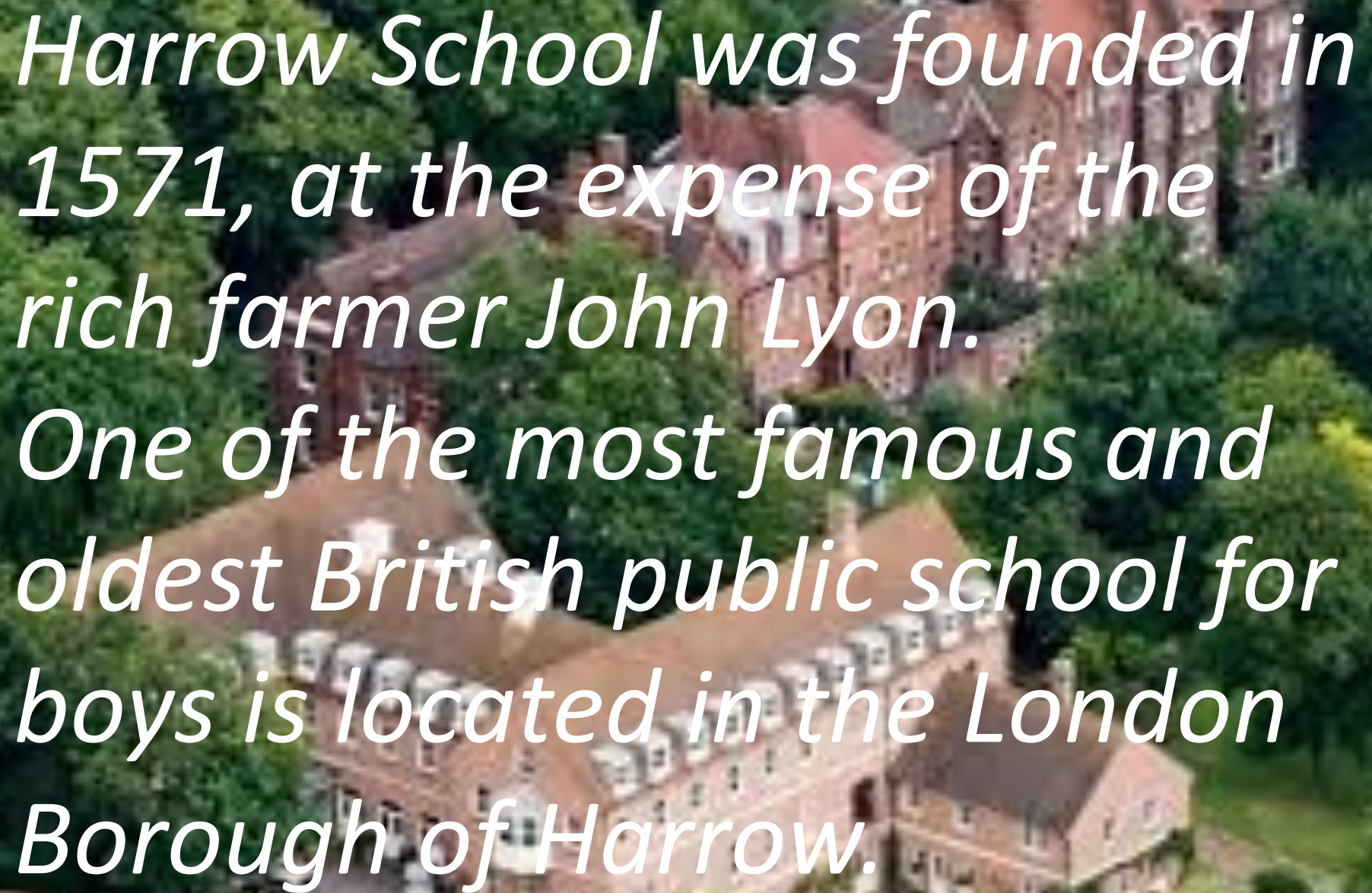
Mini-project:
 A perfect school

59 Work in groups.
 • Choose one of the following aspects of a perfect school: building, timetable, student-teacher relations, school activities (clubs, societies etc).
 • Write down your proposals on the chosen aspect. Draw a poster.
 • Share your ideas with other students.

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HARROW
SCHOOL

An aerial photograph of Harrow School, showing several large, multi-story brick buildings with red-tiled roofs, surrounded by lush green trees and lawns. The text is overlaid on the image in a white, italicized serif font.

Harrow School was founded in 1571, at the expense of the rich farmer John Lyon. One of the most famous and oldest British public school for boys is located in the London Borough of Harrow.

In the first year of study students are taught subjects such as English, French, Latin, Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, History, Geography, Art, Music, Religion, Computer technologies and design.





Спасибо за внимание!



Ресурсы:

http://saroblnews.ru/files/pages/64571/1479371923general_pages_i64571_v_shkolax_oblasti_prodoljaetsya_perexod_na_obuchenie_po_fgos.jpg

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