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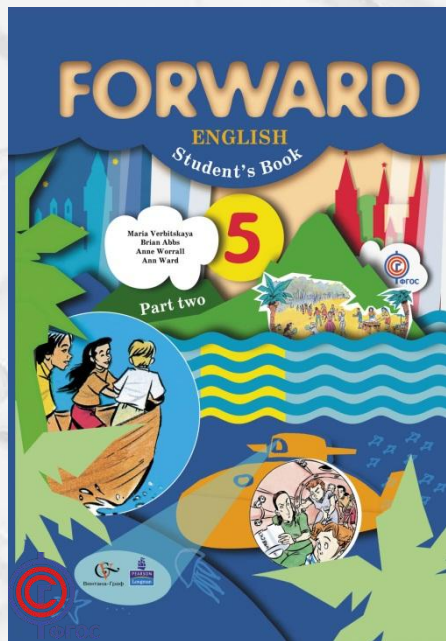
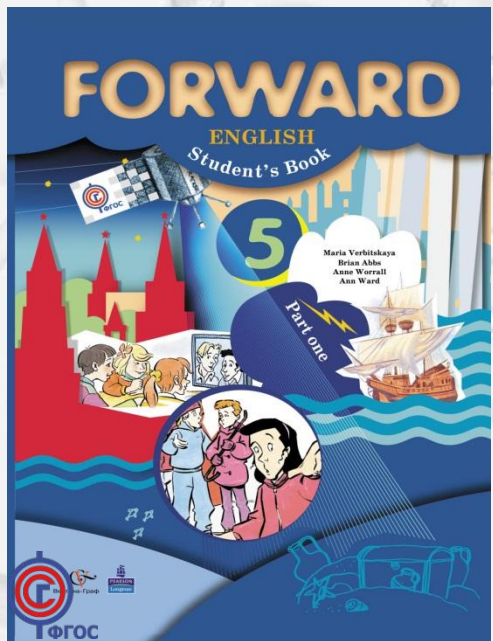
Иностранный язык в школе: обучение и контроль

**Вербицкая Мария Валерьевна,
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Заслуженный работник высшей школы,
Председатель ФКР ЕГЭ по иностранным
языкам**

Иностранный язык: ФГОС 2004 и ФГОСы 2009-2012 г.



- ФГОС 2004 г. – изучение ИЯ со 2-го класса**
- ФГОС начального образования 2009 г. – подтвердил это требование**
- ФГОС старшей школы 2012 г. сделал ЕГЭ по ИЯ обязательным наряду с ЕГЭ по русскому языку и математике**



Иностранный язык

«Английский язык». Серия FORWARD,
5–9 классы

Совместное издание ИЦ «Вентана-Граф»
и издательства «ПИРСОН»

*Линия учебно-методических комплектов
под ред. доктора филологических наук,
профессора М.В. Вербицкой.*

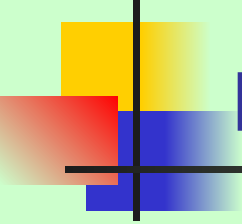
- пример взаимодействия отечественной методической школы с британскими достижениями в области преподавания английского языка
- занимательный, богато иллюстрированный материал
- диалог культур
- комплексное обучение четырем видам речевой деятельности: аудированию, чтению, говорению и письму
- разнообразие заданий, значительное место отводится проектной работе

Система учебников «Алгоритм успеха»



УМК серии FORWARD

- **Методологическая основа - системно-деятельностный подход**
- **Ориентация на активную учебно-познавательную деятельность обучающихся**
- **Особое внимание к формированию метапредметных умений**
- **Новые подходы к оцениванию**
- **Принцип дифференциации требований к подготовке учащихся**



Требования ФГОС к результатам освоения ООП

- Личностные результаты
- Метапредметные результаты
- Предметные результаты

Полностью обеспечиваются

УМК Форвард

по английскому языку

Vocabulary

25 Read the definitions from a dictionary and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the difference between *holiday* and *festival*?
- 2 What is the Russian for *holiday*?
- 3 What is the Russian for *festival*?

holiday — 1. day of rest from work
2. (often plural) period of rest from work

festival — 1. (day or season for) public celebrations
2. series of performances (of music, ballet, drama, etc.) given periodically, usually once a year



Reading and speaking

26 Read the text and answer the question. What do you know about *Maslenitsa*?

There are many festivals shared by people all over the world. One of them is known by the name **Maslenitsa** in Russia, **Pancake Day** in England, **Mardi Gras** or **Fat Tuesday** in the USA. The holiday is religious in origin: people eat rich, fatty foods before fasting for many days during the season of Lent. But today people don't think much of religion when they celebrate it.



Vocabulary

religious
Lent — Великий пост (перед Пасхой)
to fast — поститься

Useful words and phrases

I think, ...	No, I don't think so.
I guess, ...	Sorry, you are wrong.
Right you are.	I'm afraid you are wrong.
Good.	That's not right, I'm afraid.

27 Give names to these festive activities. Match the name with the picture. What are they called in Russian? Have you ever done any of these?

- 1 troika rides
- 2 pole climbing
- 3 puppet theatre
- 4 tug-of-war contest
- 5 sledging
- 6 bear show
- 7 storming a snow fort



28 Read some statements about one of the most popular festivals of Russia. Are these statements *true* or *false*?

- 1 Maslenitsa is a summer holiday.
- 2 A pancake was a symbol of the Sun in pagan Russia.
- 3 The celebrations take a whole week.
- 4 Burning the scarecrow Maslenitsa opens celebrations.

Now read the text and check your answers.

Maslenitsa is one of the most popular festivals in Russia. It is pagan in origin, signals the end of winter and welcomes the coming of spring. Russian pancakes — blini — are very important in the celebration of Maslenitsa. They are given to friends and family all through the week. Blini are eaten with jam, sour cream, and of course, lots of butter. Warm, round, and golden — blini are the symbol of the sun! Ancient Russians actually believed that by eating a pancake, they were getting a part of the Sun's life energy.

The festival is week-long. It starts on Monday and ends on Sunday. Troika rides, sledging, puppet theater, pole climbing, tug-of-war contests, and fireworks are all a part of the Maslenitsa celebrations. There is usually a 'storming' of a snow fort. In the 18th century there were bear shows too! But don't be afraid if you see a bear now. It is an actor dressed in a bear costume!

The week ends up by burning the scarecrow "Maslenitsa" symbolizing winter. In this way people say goodbye to winter till the next year and welcome the coming of spring.

Answer the questions.

- 1 What traditional dish is served at Maslenitsa?
- 2 Why is it an important part of celebrations?
- 3 What is the difference between bear shows in the past and today?



ЕГЭ 2009 -2012 г. г.

Аудирование

Чтение

Грамматика и лексика

Письмо

2014

+Говорение



Успех на экзамене

- **развитие коммуникативной компетенции (владение ин. языком)**
 - **овладение стратегиями разного рода аудирования и чтения**
 - **знакомство с форматом экзамена**
 - **тренировка (вып.инструкций, контроль за временем, аудиозапись устных ответов и т.д.)**
- т.е. правильно выбранный учебник**

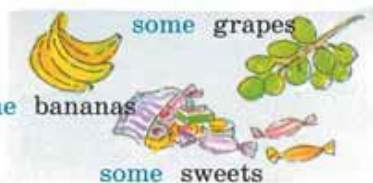
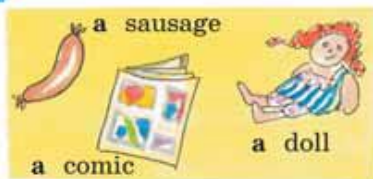


10. Какие буквы обозначают в этих словах звук [k]?

kind, cake, kangaroo, can, biscuit, baker's, camera, comics, kitchen, chemist, supermarket, call



11. Look at the pictures and read.



Задайте друг другу вопросы, используя подписи к рисункам.



Where can you buy a doll?

At the toy shop.



Where can you buy some cheese?

At the supermarket.



12. Послушай разговоры, записанные в магазинах. Узнаешь, кто говорит? Покажи, в каком магазине они находятся.

Which shop are they in?



- A-Z** 6. Знаешь ли ты значение русского слова «сортировать»? Вспомни рисунки к тексту и скажи, что английское слово **sort** обозначает в этих выражениях:

they sort the letters, sorting office, sorting machine.

- A-Z** 7. Знаешь ли ты эти слова? Соедини их, чтобы получить сложные слова.




Сложные слова состоят из двух (иногда нескольких) слов: **thank you** (благодарю тебя) — **thank-you** (благодарственный), **hair** (волосы), **brush** (расчёсывать) — **hairbrush** (щётка для волос).




8. Прочитай письма, расскажи, кто, кому и откуда их прислал. Определи по штампу, когда их получил адресат.

Dear Eddy,

I'm in Paris. It's beautiful here!
You can see the Eiffel Tower on the postcard.
I'm having a lovely holiday.
Love,
Your Aunt Kate




Eddy Taylor
6 Lime Avenue
Newtown



Dear Cody,

Thank you for your letter and the video. I like it very much.
The fair is great fun!
Here are some photos from the Cats Theatre in Moscow.
Write soon,
Lera



Cody Kidman
8 Lime Avenue
Newtown

Lera Lobova
Flat 12,
8 Prechistenka st.
Moscow,
Russia
117235

Познавательные универсальные действия

- поиск необходимой информации для выполнения уч. заданий
- сравнение и классификация по заданным критериям
- подведение под понятие на основе выделения существенных признаков
- аналогия

Reading and speaking

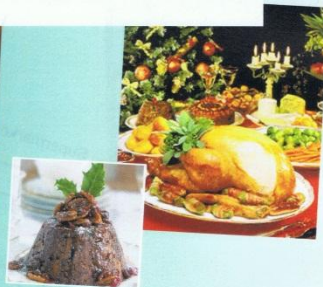
- 21 What's your favourite winter holiday? Why? Choose your favourite holiday in this calendar and read about it. Then tell the class about this holiday.

Winter Holidays' Calendar

December 25

United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia, the USA:
Christmas Day

The Christmas story comes from the Bible. The nativity scene — the birth of Jesus Christ — is very important in a true celebration of Christmas. At Christmas time you can see it in most Christian countries. Christmas is a time for rejoicing, merry-making, giving presents and feasting.



December 28

United Kingdom, New Zealand & Australia:
Boxing Day

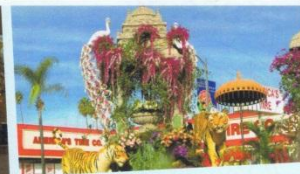
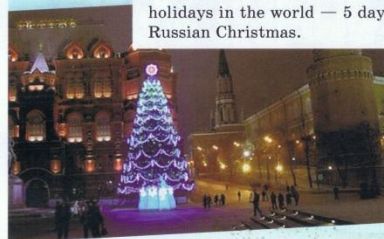
It's a public holiday which gives the opportunity to relax after celebrating Christmas late at night. Traditionally on this day postmen, errand boys and servants of various kinds were given Christmas boxes with presents and/or money.



January 1

United Kingdom, Australia, the USA, Russia:
New Year Day

In England the New Year is not as widely celebrated as Christmas. The British usually go to the New Year's dance in hotel or dance hall. On January 1, Americans visit friends and relatives. Many Americans watch the Tournament of Roses parade in Pasadena California over TV. January in California is a warm sunny month with a lot of flowers. But the Russians have the longest New Year holidays in the world — 5 days before another official holiday — Russian Christmas.



January 7

Russian Christmas

Russian Orthodox Church uses old calendar for church festivals. The difference between our modern and that old calendar is 13 days. That is why Russians celebrate Christmas on January 7 and other countries celebrate it on December 25.

January 13

Russian 'Old New Year'

Because of these different calendars, many Russians celebrate the New Year twice! TV repeats New Year programmes, people cook nice things to eat, and we are just happy to have another celebration.



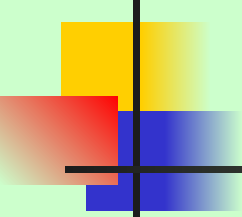
Vocabulary

- 22 Read the definitions of these words. Try to explain in Russian the difference between 'holiday' and 'festival'. Give your examples of Russian holidays and festivals.

holiday	a) day of rest from work b) (often plural) period of rest from work
festival	a) (day or season for) rejoicing; public celebrations b) series of performances (music, ballet etc.) given usually once a year

Project idea

- 23 Would you like to have a New Year party at school? You can organise an international party. Think about the date and time of the party and where it is. Decide what you can do at the party: listen to music, dance, make a performance, eat special food or something else. Make a poster with invitation.



Чтение: работа с информацией

- поиск информации, ее систематизация, анализ и обобщение
- работа с инфо, представленной в разных форматах (текст, рисунок, таблица, диаграмма, схема)
- представление информации в наглядной форме (в виде простейших таблиц, схем и диаграмм)

5 The best way to get to school

Reading

5 Robert did a survey of students' opinions about travelling to school in the centre of the City of Bristol.

Read the results. Then answer the question.
How many means of transport are mentioned in the text?

THE RAP

School transport survey

by Robert Young

I interviewed a hundred students about their journey to school. They all live a maximum of five kilometres from their school.

Here are the questions I asked:

- How do you get to school?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this form of transport?

And here are the results:

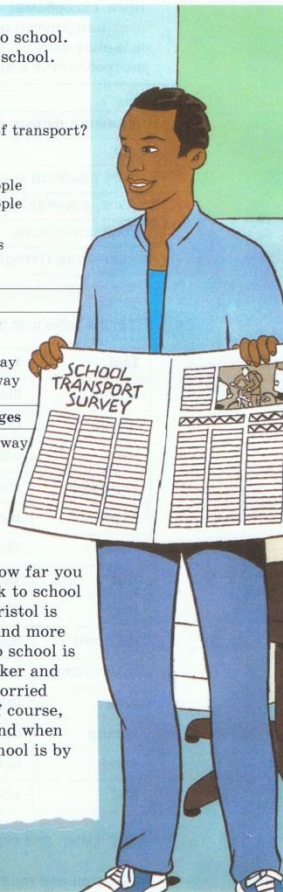
- How do you get to school?
 - by bicycle 30 people
 - by bus 35 people
 (35 students walk to school because they live very near).

2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of these forms of transport?

Bicycle	Advantages	Bus	Advantages
18	the quickest way	23	the easier way
9	the most enjoyable way	7	the most comfortable way
3	the healthiest way	5	the cheapest way

Bicycle	Disadvantages	Bus	Disadvantages
21	the most dangerous way	23	the slowest way
9	the coldest way	12	the most boring way

Obviously the best way to get to school depends on how far you live from school. Many students would prefer to walk to school but they live too far away. The biggest problem in Bristol is the traffic, so if you go to school by bus it's slower and more boring. For many students the quickest way to get to school is by bicycle. So if you go to school by bicycle, it's quicker and you enjoy the journey more. But many cyclists are worried about the dangers of cycling in heavy traffic. And of course, riding a bicycle is not very enjoyable when it rains and when it's cold! But in my opinion the best way to get to school is by bicycle and the worst way to get there is by bus.



6 Answer the questions.

- How many people did Robert interview?
- How many people go to school by bicycle?
- How many people go to school by bus?
- Why do some people walk to school?
- What's the biggest advantage of going to school by bicycle?
- What's the biggest advantage of going to school by bus?
- What's the biggest disadvantage of going to school by bicycle?
- What's the biggest disadvantage of going to school by bus?

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Superlative adjectives

7 © T 30



The quickest way to get to school is by bicycle.

The best way to get to school is by bicycle.
The worst way to get to school is by bus.
The healthiest way to get to school is by bicycle.
The most boring way to get to school is by bus.

P Listen and repeat.

8 Write a question for each of these adjectives about getting to school in your area.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|-------|
| 1 cheap | 3 easy | 5 slow | 7 bad |
| 2 cheap | 4 quick | 6 good | |

Now, in pairs, ask and answer questions.

Example: A: What's the cheapest way to get to school?
B: The cheapest way to get to school is by bicycle.

Now, write your answers to your partner's questions.

Example: The cheapest way to get to school is by bicycle.

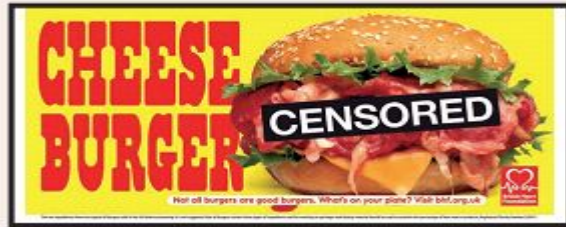
9 Rewrite and complete these sentences using the superlative of the adjective in brackets.

Example: The (tall) student in our class is...
The tallest student in our class is Giancarlo

- The (tall) _____ student in our class is ...
- The (tall) _____ building in our town is...
- The (high) _____ mountain in Italy is...
- The (long) _____ river in Italy is the...
- The (expensive) _____ car in Italy is...
- The (interesting) _____ programme on TV is...
- The (boring) _____ programme on TV is...
- The (difficult) _____ subject is...
- The (easy) _____ subject is...

Compare your answers with another student.

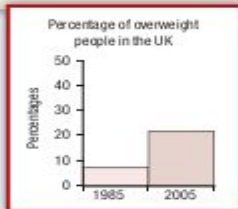
Gory burger posters target young



David Evans Health Editor

POSTERS OF burger rolls filled with bones and fat have appeared across the UK to shock children into improving their diets and help fight obesity. It is estimated that a quarter of young people will be overweight by 2020.

The British Heart Foundation's campaign follows a survey which showed that 36% of eight to fourteen-year-olds did not know the main ingredient of chips was potato. Nearly one in ten of the children questioned thought chips were made of oil, while others suggested eggs, apples and flour.



'Healthy options' offered by burger and pizza chains still full of fat and salt, study finds

Is it good for us?



SPEAKING AND LISTENING

- Look at the pictures and graph, and read the article and headline. What issues are represented in this material? Discuss in pairs.
- 001** Listen to Marco answering four questions about the material. Which was his best answer, do you think? Why?
- 001** Listen again and complete Marco's answers. How do the missing words and phrases help Marco to answer the questions? Which section of **Speak Out** do they belong to?
 - _____, how could someone think that chips were made of apples?
 - We're all becoming _____? - 'couch potatoes'!
 - Um, _____, a diet with the right number of calories - I think _____ 2,000.
 - I know you should eat _____ fruit and vegetables, to get enough vitamins and, and _____.
 - I've heard that it's good to drink _____ eight glasses of water a day, too.
 - But also the burger and pizza companies should, _____, be more honest.
 - They should write it clearly on the menu, or _____.
 - It's _____ the machine the dog's walking on in this cartoon.

SPEAK OUT | Avoiding silences

Vague language: when you can't remember or don't know a word or an amount

What's it called?
(a) kind of/sort of ...
... and that sort of thing/and so on
... or someone/something like that
around (fifty)/a couple of ...

Fillers: when you need a moment to think
Um ... Like ... I don't know ...

- 002** Listen and match the answers you hear a-e to questions 1-5.
 - What's 'fast food'?
 - Where can you buy natural remedies?
 - What's an exercise bike?
 - How many calories are there in a banana?
 - What do you call people who don't eat meat, fish or dairy products?
- 003** Listen and repeat some phrases from Exercise 4.
- Work in pairs. Look at page 120 and follow the instructions.



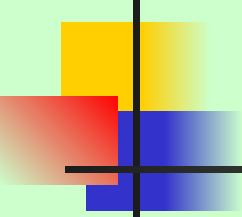
Предметные результаты

- **Предметные результаты** освоения основной образовательной программы устанавливаются для учебных предметов на **базовом и углубленном уровнях.**

Предметные результаты освоения ООП

- **на базовом уровне** ориентированы на обеспечение преимущественно общеобразовательной и общекультурной подготовки.

Предметные результаты освоения ООП



- **на углубленном уровне** ориентированы преимущественно на подготовку к последующему профессиональному образованию, развитие индивидуальных способностей обучающихся путем более глубокого, чем это предусматривается базовым курсом, освоением основ наук, систематических знаний и способов действий, присущих данному учебному предмету.

Государственная (итоговая) аттестация обучающихся, освоивших ООП

- проводится в форме единого государственного экзамена по окончании 11 класса в обязательном порядке по учебным предметам:
- «Русский язык и литература»;
- «Математика: алгебра и начала анализа, геометрия»;
- «Иностранный язык».

Государственная (итоговая) аттестация обучающихся, освоивших ООП

- Обучающийся может самостоятельно выбрать уровень (базовый или углубленный), в соответствии с которым будет проводиться государственная (итоговая) аттестация в форме единого государственного экзамена.



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