

Формирование функциональной грамотности на уроках английского языка



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Направления формирования
функциональной грамотности:

**читательская
грамотность**

Читательская грамотность

6

Read the texts. Say where these people were in summer. Did they like it?

Example: Roy was in Italy in summer. He enjoyed it.

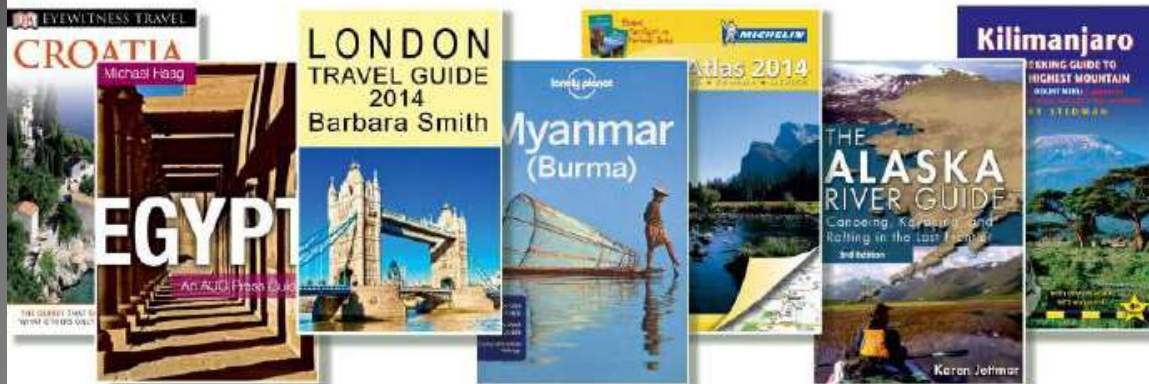
1)... it was very interesting. We visited a lot of wonderful places. I loved them. Italy is a very beautiful country.
Love, Roy

2)... don't like the food. The days are hot and the nights are hot too. India in summer is not good for me. I'd like to be at home with you.
Justin

3)... a wonderful place. I'm enjoying my Russian holidays. I meet a lot of boys and girls. Now I have some very good friends. Yesterday we visited an old town near Moscow. I'll show you some photos of it when I come back home. You'll like them.
Jess

Читательская грамотность

3 A. Read the text and give it a name.



Millions of people prefer to learn about the world by travelling. They say it's better to see things once with your own eyes than to hear about them many times or read about them in books, newspapers, magazines as well as surfing the Net. The best way to know and understand people is to meet them in their own environment, thus you'll be able to form a more or less adequate idea of them.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1) How do you prefer to travel? Why?
- 2) Does the method of travelling you choose depend on the aim of your journey?
- 3) Which, in your view, is the most comfortable means of travelling? Which one is the most convenient?
- 4) What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air, by sea, by car and by plane?
- 5) Which things can make your journey more pleasant?
- 6) What can spoil the impression of your trip?
- 7) What was the longest journey you've ever made?
- 8) What was the most pleasant one?
- 9) What do you think the transport of the future will be like?

Читательская грамотность

2 Read the interview with Mr Roll, an ecologist, and complete the statements after the text

1) Tropical forests are ... the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

- a) beyond
- b) above
- c) close to
- d) limited by

2) The term “tropical forest” ... “rain forest”.

- a) excludes
- b) includes
- c) is equivalent to
- d) stands apart from

3) Most trees in rain forests remain green

- a) all the year round
- b) during warm seasons
- c) when it is light
- d) if they are on the equator

4) Tropical forests are destroyed by

- a) loggers and farmers
- b) loggers and explorers
- c) loggers, farmers and explorers
- d) farmers and explorers

5) Rain forests are mainly cut down

- a) to build towns and cities
- b) to make room for houses
- c) to sell valuable hardwood trees
- d) to raise cows and bulls

6) The landscape known as “Greek desert” is

- a) priceless
- b) invaluable
- c) worthless
- d) valuable

7) People living in South America

- a) don't see the danger in rainforests disappearance
- b) don't believe this is a problem of the developing countries
- c) don't think that uncertain future is more important than immediate needs of the population
- d) don't consider this fact as a disaster

knowledge that tropical forests play a very important role in balancing the world climate and supplying the planet with oxygen to breathe.

Читательская грамотность

5

Read the eight parts (a—h) of the text and put them in a logical order to get a complete story. The first part is marked a).



Little Red Riding Hood: The Wolf's Story

a) OK, so I got killed in the end. I'm not complaining about that. I wasn't as clever as I thought I was. But I want you to know my story because I hate lies and the official accounts of what happened that day are all lies.

b) Anyway, as I said, I didn't want to eat her. The fact is, I was after Red Riding Hood's basket with all the wonderful food in it. I thought of stealing it from her there and then, but for three reasons I didn't. First, I didn't want to make her unhappy. Second, she might have started screaming and I don't like screams. And third, she might have started a fight and I was in no condition for it.

c) But just my luck! At that very moment granny herself entered the room. "Hullo¹, Red Riding Hood," said Granny.

"Hullo, Grandma," said Red Riding Hood.

"Hullo, trouble," said I to myself.

"Grandma," said Red Riding Hood, "if you're here, who could that be in your bed?"

"Look," I said, "it's all been a terrible mistake..."

"It's the big bad wolf!" screamed the girl.

d) The first lie is all that big-bad-wolf business. Big? I may have been average size once, but by the time I was killed, I was really skinny as I hadn't a decent meal for weeks.

Читательская грамотность

- 2** Below there are two lists of words which you may need when you travel abroad by train. Match the words with their definitions.

A.

- 1) a through train
- 2) a fast train
- 3) a local train
- 4) a long-distance train
- 5) a carriage (a car *AmE*)
- 6) a sleeping car (a sleeper)
- 7) a smoker
- 8) a non-smoker
- 9) a dining car (a restaurant car)
- 10) a buffet ['bu:feɪ] car



- a) a train that moves in a particular area (usually an area where you live in or an area you are talking about)
- b) a train with beds for passengers to sleep in or a certain part of train (compartment) with such beds
- c) a part of a train where you can buy drinks and sandwiches
- d) a section of a train where passengers are not allowed to smoke
- e) a section of a train for carrying railway passengers
- f) a train you can use to travel all the way to a place without changing trains or buying another ticket
- g) a train carriage where meals are served
- h) a train covering long distances, taking passengers to far-away places
- i) a train that moves at a high speed having few stops
- j) a section of a train where passengers are allowed to smoke

Читательская грамотность

- 5 Complete the text with the phrases (a—h) after it. One phrase you don't have to use.

At the Airport

J e m m a:

Although I enjoy airports, I usually (1) ... and worried because I have to fly. In airports I find it necessary to stay near the (2) ... so that I'm always quite sure that when I have to go to my gate I'm close enough to be there at the right time and not get lost.

R a l f:

I normally feel very bored when I'm waiting at airports. Flights always seem to be delayed these days, so (3) ... for a long time. If I've remembered to take a good book with me, I (4) ... , or else I suppose I may go round some of the shops looking at the duty-free goods for sale.

B r u c e:

I always find airports very exciting places. I like the whole atmosphere, I like the feeling of people travelling, (5) ... , it's just really exciting. I really enjoy waiting at airports, I like to walk round, see the planes (6) ... , looking around seeing where people are going, what people are doing, I usually find it very easy to fill up the time at airports.

M a r g a r e t:

Well, I fly a lot between here and Australia so waiting at airports is just a normal thing for me. Luckily I love to read, I always (7) ... , and if a flight's delayed, which often happens with me, then it's a chance to have a good read.

- a) going to far-away places
- b) departure notice boards
- c) take a good book to read
- d) sometimes sit there and read
- e) feel slightly nervous
- f) enjoy my flight
- g) taking off and landing
- h) you have to wait



6

A. M

UNIT 4. In Harmony with the World (pages 164—214)

Talking Points

1. Why people travel
2. How people travel
3. Where people travel
4. Staying in hotels
5. What people do while travelling
6. What is good to remember while travelling
7. Sightseeing
8. Shopping

Grammar Points

1. Revision of English participles
2. Revision of English modal verbs
3. The modal verbs "must", "can", "could", "may", "might" to express probability
4. Modal verbs used with progressive and perfect infinitives of the notional verbs
5. The modal verbs "can" ("could"), "may" ("might") to express an offer and request
6. The modal verbs "ought (to)", "be (to)", "needn't"
7. The modal verbs "mustn't", "shouldn't", "needn't" in comparison

Vocabulary Points

1. The English nouns "trip", "journey", "travel", "voyage"
2. The English words "sick" and "ill"
3. English adjectives used only predicatively: "alive", "afloat", "alight"
4. The phrasal verbs "to set down", "to set about", "to set off/out", "to set aside"
5. Confusable words "beautiful", "handsome", "pretty"

Other Linguistic Points

1. English idioms with the noun "world" in their structure
2. English expressions connected with certain situations

Consolidation Class (pages 206—210)

Test Yourself and Prepare for the National Examination (pages 210—214)

Project Work Four (page 214)

Workbook 10: Unit 4

buzz [bʌz]

a

moo [mu:]

c

quack [kwæk]

d

mew [mju:],
miaow [mi'au]

b

cock-a-doodle-doo
[ˌkɒkəˌduːdl̩ˈduː]

g



cuckoo ['kuku:]

f

Математическая грамотность

5 Послушай Кремлёвские куранты и скажи по-английски, сколько часов они пробили,

4 Реши эти примеры.

Образец: $5 + 4 = ?$ Five and four is nine.

1) $11 + 3 = ?$

6) $5 + 14 = ?$

2) $7 + 13 = ?$

7) $7 + 7 = ?$

3) $8 + 9 = ?$

8) $9 + 6 = ?$

4) $6 + 8 = ?$

9) $4 + 12 = ?$

5) $10 + 10 = ?$

10) $15 + 2 = ?$



Финансовая грамотность

£1 = one pound

3 A. Read the words and word combinations that can help you to speak about the family budget.

to pay money to sb

to spend money on sth

to waste money on sth

to borrow money from sb

to lend money to sb

to budget money

to change money

to exchange money

to save (копить) money

to afford (позволить себе)

to cost

income (доход)

budget [ˈbʌdʒət]

expenses (расходы)

cash or cash money (наличные деньги)

bank card

cashpoint (банкомат)

debt [det] (долг)

pocket money (карманные деньги)

change (мелочь, сдача)

allowance (пособие, деньги, выдаваемые регулярно на повседневные нужды)

Финансовая грамотность

BRITISH MONEY

£1 = €1.34

1 Match. Poveži.



Nota bene

Idiomatic English

Познакомьтесь с несколькими выражениями, говорящими о финансовом положении человека.

He's a multimillionaire.

He's a business tycoon!

He's made of money.

He's a very wealthy person.

He's quite well-off.

He's comfortably well-off.

He's a bit hard up.

He's on the breadline.

He's running into debt.

He's up to his ears in debt.



How much is the ice cream? It's one pound.

How much is the pen? It's four pounds.



Step 8

DO IT TOGETHER

NEF

1

Listen to the five texts. (37) devoted to the world famous scientist (1—5) and

Step 6

DO IT TOGETHER

NEF

1

Listen to the descriptions of five different inventions, (35), and match the descriptions you will hear (1—5) with the statements about them (a—f). There is one statement you don't have to use.



- a) This invention appeared in the 20th century.
 - b) This invention had no practical usage.
 - c) The name of the invention is explained by its description.
 - d) Several centuries passed before common people began to use this invention widely.
 - e) We have some information about this invention thanks to an ancient author.
 - f) Representatives of several countries helped this invention to appear.
- f) The proof of this scientist's discovery was lost and found again only in the 20th century.

Естественнонаучная грамотность

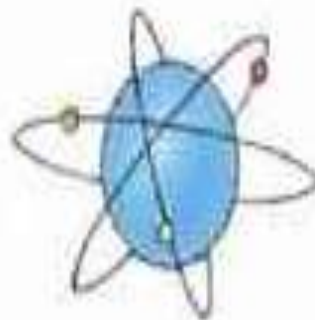
№ 2

2

Complete the text with the appropriate forms of the words on the right.

How Big Is an Atom?

Let us begin by saying that anything man (1) ... about the atom today might be changed tomorrow. Science constantly (2) ... new things about the atom as atom-smashing machines (3) The word "atom" comes from Greeks (4) ... an atom to be the (5) ... possible particle¹ of any substance². Yet today we (6) ... more than 20 different particles in the core of the



atom! Scientists believe the atom (7) ... of electrons, protons, neutrons, positrons, neutrino, mesons and hyperons. How all these particles (8) ... together to make up the atom still (9) ... to us.

know

learn

build

think

small

find

make

hold

not know

Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—h). There is one phrase you don't have to use.

Concerns about Globalization

At the beginning of the 21st century people speak more and more about the process of globalization. Globalization can be easily explained in the field of trade. Managers at McDonald's, Nike and Coca-Cola export their products around the globe in an attempt to make a profit¹. This expansion in trade is largely due to reductions in the trade barriers ['bæriəz] between countries. Where most governments once tried (1) ... from the global marketplace, there is now a rush to participate in global trading. Today companies regularly merge² to form multinational corporations. New plants and factories are created and (2) ...



Supporters of globalization see only (3) ... They argue that globalization creates jobs as the large global market needs more workers to produce more goods. The process results in economic growth. For example, such countries as Hong Kong and Taiwan have dramatically increased their average incomes per person by trading globally. Some have even suggested that globalization has contributed to the spread of democracy and increased respect for human rights. This seems logical enough — as individuals gain more economic power they want more rights politically as well.

Opponents of globalization, on the other hand, (4) ... trade causes more harm than good. They believe that this process is responsible for creating poor working conditions and poverty in developing countries.

Wealthy corporations (5) ... and often exploit workers. The workers may have long working hours and bad conditions for wages that are very low.

It has also been said that global trade encourages environmental damage. Developing nations often thoughtlessly exploit their environment in an effort to export to the global market.

Lastly there is the worry that globalization (6) ... Rather than producing a greater choice of products in each nation, global trade tries to get rid of national industries which may lead to the world becoming absolutely similar. Multinational corporations produce the same products the world over. Small local companies cannot compete with the high advertising budgets and low prices of these corporations, so they drop out of the market.

Thus, concerns about the future of globalization are (7) ... and somewhat scary. It seems the world is turning into a giant one-style shopping mall³, where cultures, languages, customs and individual rights are dissolved⁴ by commerce [kə'mɜ:s]. Are we really going to have one global language, one mutual culture, produce the same things, eat identical food in the future? Are nations and individuals losing their identities? Is it what globalization has to be about?

- a) its advantages and speak of them
- b) really very serious
- c) to protect and isolate their country's economy
- d) leads to culture degradation
- e) relocated to countries with cheaper labour costs
- f) open factories in places where labour is cheap
- g) has grown stronger
- h) draw our attention to the fact that



ani-

8

Use the app

The Siber

The Sibe
(2) ... tiger
southwestern
rian tiger is
est living ca
in colour w
and (10) ...
than 35 mo
adult tigress

The num
mals.

c) soil po

ARE
Ted
"No,"
"I'm

C. Say

- 1) Th
- 2) Th
- 3) Br
- 4) W
- 5) Br
- 6) Br
- 7) Br

Креативное мышление

9

Выполни проектное задание 1 (Project Work 1).



My Family Tree

9

Do Project Work 1. Complete a new page of your English Album². Ask your family or friends to help if necessary.

Project Work Four

Prepare a computer presentation on the topic "In Harmony with the World". You may consider these ideas:

to be in harmony with the world people should learn more about various countries;

travelling is one of the ways to know the world better;

to achieve the state of harmony with the world, we should understand that there are things that make nations and peoples different, but there are many things that unite us;

it is possible to avoid a lot of conflicts and contradictions between people of different cultural identity if we are tolerant to our differences.

Be ready to give your presentation in class. It shouldn't take longer than five minutes. Try to make your presentation interesting, illustrate it with photos, pictures etc.

какую мебель ты видишь в ней, как, по-твоему, ее следует расставить и как можно сделать классную комнату привлекательной.

**Хочешь
грамотным
быть, *учись*
мыслить,
думать
*и творить!***



Фсе на барьбу
с бисграматнастью



Мурзик