

**Функциональная грамотность на
уроках английского языка**

Функциональная грамотность

- **Функциональная грамотность** рассматривается, как способность использовать все постоянно приобретаемые в жизни знания, умения и навыки для решения максимально широкого диапазона жизненных задач в различных сферах человеческой деятельности, общения и социальных отношений.
- **Функционально грамотная личность** — это человек, ориентирующийся в мире и действующий в соответствии с общественными ценностями, ожиданиями и интересами.

Основные направления формирования функциональной грамотности на уроках английского языка:

- *Читательская грамотность*
- *Математическая грамотность*
- *Финансовая грамотность*
- *Естественнонаучная грамотность*
- *Креативное мышление*
- *Глобальная компетентность*



Читательская грамотность

- **Читательская грамотность** – способность человека понимать и использовать письменные тексты, размышлять о них и заниматься чтением для того, чтобы достигать своих целей, расширять свои знания и возможности, участвовать в социальной жизни.

3 A. Read the title of the text, look at the picture and say what the text is going to be about.

B. Read the text to see if you were right and complete the sentences after it.



The First Days at School

It's September, the first week of it. It's time to go back to school. What do pupils feel when they are at school again? Jason Ronald goes to school in the city where he lives. It's Chicago, situated in the north of the USA. Jason is fourteen. He is fond of athletics [æθ'letiks] and swimming. This is what Jason says about the first days of school. "I love the long summer vacation¹ and never want to go back to school when it finishes. I have to be at school at 9.00 a.m. on the first day, but I always leave my house late and I have to run. I try to arrive at school before the bell rings and find my friends. On the first day at school they usually tell each other what they did in summer. We all go to our classroom. Our teachers tell us about our new classes and what we are going to do this year. Then we have real classes. The first days of school are like a big party because everybody sees their friends again. I usually like these days the best."

- School in America begins ...
 - at the beginning of September
 - at the end of August
 - on the second week of September
- Jason doesn't like it when ...
 - summer holidays finish
 - autumn comes
 - he comes to school early
- Jason lives in ...
 - a big European city
 - a big American city
 - a big English city
- On the first days of school pupils ...
 - talk a lot
 - play games a lot
 - run a lot
- Jason's classes begin at 9 a.m. ...
 - every day
 - on the 1st of September
 - on the first day of school
- Jason thinks the first days of school after holidays are ...
 - the worst
 - as good as all other days
 - his happiest days at school

6 Look at this timetable of an English school. How different is it from yours?

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Lesson 1	Religious Education	Computer Studies	Maths	English	Art
Break					
Lesson 2	History	Science	Music	Science	Geography
Lesson 3	English		French	Physical Education (PE)	Maths
Break					
Lesson 4	Maths	History	Computer Studies	Maths	Physical Education
Lesson 5	Geography	Art		French	English

2 Look at the table and complete the sentences after it.

Education in England, Wales and Russia

Age	Class/year	England and Wales	Russia
5—6	Reception class	Primary school	Primary school
6—7	Year one		
7—8	Year two		
8—9	Year three		
9—10	Year four		
10—11	Year five	Secondary school	Secondary school
11—12	Year six		
12—13	Year seven		
13—14	Year eight		
14—15	Year nine		
15—16	Year ten		
16—17	Year eleven	Exams	Exams

Математическая грамотность

- **Математическая грамотность** – это способность индивидуума проводить математические рассуждения и формулировать, применять, интерпретировать математику для решения проблем в разнообразных контекстах реального мира.

Финансовая грамотность

- **Финансовая грамотность** включает знание и понимание финансовых терминов, понятий и финансовых рисков, а также навыки, мотивацию и уверенность, необходимые для принятия эффективных решений в разнообразных финансовых ситуациях, способствующих улучшению финансового благополучия личности и общества, а также возможности участия в экономической жизни.

3 A. You would like to buy Christmas gifts for your family. Talk to the shop assistant in a souvenir shop and ask:

- what he/she can advise you to buy;
- how much these things cost;
- how your relatives can use some of them;
- what Christmas gifts are most popular with shoppers.

Be active and polite, get the information you need and decide which gifts to buy.

B. You would like to give a surprise party for your mother or father. Discuss with another member of your family which of the following options is the best way to do it.

- With your own hands cook something nice, set the table beautifully and invite the family and friends to dinner;
- have a picnic in some place your parents like, make some picnic food;
- choose a nice restaurant and ask your parents to book a table there;
- buy tickets for a good concert or play and invite your parents.

Remember to discuss all the options, be active and polite, come up with ideas, give good reasons, come to an agreement.

5 A. Read the text and say how helpful the advice given in it may be to you.

How to Budget Your Money

A budget is a plan for your future income and spending. The problem is that a lot of people tend to spend more than they can afford and get themselves into debt. The key to spending within your means is to know your expenses and to spend less than you get.

Create a healthy budget for your family or yourself following these simple steps.

1. Add Up Your Income

First try to understand how much income you have. Remember your sources of income, make sure you include them all. Calculate the total figure.

2. Add Up Your Expenses

During a month write down carefully how much money you spend on different things. People usually have expenses which change from month to month and those which do not. For instance, flexible expenses are the money you pay for food and entertainment and fixed expenses are what you pay for renting a house or a flat. Keep a record of your expenses for three months and take a three-months average for your total.

3. Calculate the Difference

When you've totalled up your monthly income and your monthly expenses, calculate the difference between them. A positive number shows that you're spending less than you earn or get (well done!) A negative number indicates that your expenses are greater than your income. (Economize on your expenses to begin living within your means.)

You've created a budget. Now don't forget to compare it with what actually happens to your money. Try to follow your budget successfully.

B. Speak about your expenses.

- What do you usually spend your money on?
- Does your pocket money cover your expenses?
- What else would you like to spend your money on?
- Do you think you often waste money?
- Do you sometimes save money? What for?
- How easy is it for you to give up the idea of buying something if you can't afford it?
- Do you think it is a good idea to have a monthly allowance? How big should it be? Why do you think parents prefer to give pocket money to their kids instead of allowances?
- Have you ever thought of taking a job? In what way can it be a problem for a pupil?

Естественнонаучная грамотность

- **Естественнонаучная грамотность** – это способность человека занимать активную гражданскую позицию по вопросам, связанным с естественными науками, и его готовность интересоваться естественнонаучными идеями. Естественнонаучно грамотный человек стремится участвовать в аргументированном обсуждении проблем, относящихся к естественным наукам и технологиям, что требует от него следующих компетентностей: научно объяснять явления, научно интерпретировать данные и доказательства.

3 Complete the text choosing the appropriate words.

Leopard

The leopard ['lepəd] is one of the (1) ... animals in Russia. Its number has decreased and the (2) ... with this smallest of the “big cats” in our country is probably (3) ... than that of the Siberian or Amur tiger in the Far East (4) ... number is getting fewer.

Once the leopard lived in (5) ... of different places of the world (6) ... Siberia, eastern and southern Asia and Africa. But because of hunting their habitats became not so numerous. Nowadays some leopards can be found in open savannas, rainforests, Eastern and Central Africa but in North Africa as (7) ... say they may be extinct. Their number in southwest and central Asia is small; in the northeast they are (8) ... endangered. The leopard is mainly found these days in India, Southeastern Asia and China.



8 Use the appropriate articles (*a/an, the, zero article*) to complete the text.

The Siberian Tiger

The Siberian tiger, also known as (1) ... Amur tiger is (2) ... tiger species whose habitats can be found in (3) ... southwestern part of Russia, in (4) ... Far East. (5) ... Siberian tiger is (6) ... large animal. Scientists say it is (7) ... largest living cat. It has (8) ... extended body, is reddish-yellow in colour with (9) ... narrow black stripes¹, rather short legs and (10) ... fairly long tail. (11) ... adult male tiger of more than 35 months of age usually weighs about 176 kg, (12) ... adult tigress — more than 115 kg.



The number of animals is going down. They are considered to be (13) ... endangered animals.

130

Unit 3

6 Complete the text. Fill in the blanks (1—8) with the parts of the sentences (a—h).

The National Trust¹

The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, (1) ... the National Trust, is a conservation² organization in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The Trust doesn't operate in Scotland, where there is an independent National Trust for Scotland. The Trust (2) ... by three English people. Its symbol is a sprig of oak leaves and acorns.



The National Trust works to preserve and protect the coastline, countryside and buildings of England, Wales and Northern Ireland. It is done in various ways, through practical caring and conservation, through educating and informing and through encouraging millions of people (3) ...

The Trust owns many heritage properties including historic houses and gardens, industrial monuments and social history places most of which are open to the public free of charge. The majority of them are country houses and most of the others are (4) ... A lot of these

houses contain collections of pictures, furniture, books, metalwork, ceramics and textiles that have remained in their historic context. Thus the National Trust is one of (5) ...

The Trust's land (about 2,550 km² mostly of countryside) is about 1,5% of the total land mass of England, Wales and Northern Ireland. There are also many countryside properties which were acquired specifically for their landscape and scientific value. The Trust owns about a quarter of the Lake District. It also owns or protects (6) ... , Wales and Northern Ireland.

The National Trust is one of the largest membership organizations in the world. Membership numbers have grown from two million at the end of the previous century up to (7) ... Members do not pay for their visits to the public trust properties where visitors buy tickets to get in. All photography at the National Trust properties is not allowed.

The (8) ... is to preserve for the benefit of the nation its lands, places of beauty and/or historic interest which leads to preservation of the natural aspect, features, animal and plant life, preservation of buildings, furniture, pictures etc having national and historic or artistic interest.

- a) the largest landowners in the UK
- b) formal purpose of the Trust
- c) to enjoy their national heritage
- d) nearly one fifth of the coast in England
- e) connected with famous individuals
- f) usually known as
- g) nearly four million in 2013
- h) was founded in 1894

¹ trust [trʌst] — фонд

² conservation [kɒnsə'veɪʃn] — охрана, сохранение

Креативное мышление

- **Креативное мышление** – это способность продуктивно участвовать в процессе выработки, оценки и совершенствовании идей, направленных на получение инновационных и эффективных решений, и/или эффектного выражения воображения.

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 the people of different cultural identification 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.

5 A. Work in pairs. Decide which jobs:

- are dangerous
- are mostly done by men/women
- are prestigious
- are well paid/not well paid
- need a university education
- require working outdoors
- require working with people
- require working with your hands

4 Here is a list of some popular jobs, 🎲 (2). Choose among them five that you prefer. Put them in the order of preference. Compare your lists and explain your choice.



accountant
actor
architect
chef
chemist
computer operator
computer programmer
dentist
designer
doctor
economist
engineer
estate agent
fashion designer
firefighter
hairdresser
journalist



librarian
lawyer
manager
mechanic
nurse
photographer
physicist
police officer
pharmacist
scientist
secretary
social worker
sports instructor
steward(ess)
teacher
travel agent
vet



suitable ['su:təbl] — подходящий

Глобальная компетентность

- **Глобальная компетентность** – это многогранная цель обучения на протяжении всей жизни. Глобально компетентная личность способна изучать местные, глобальные проблемы и вопросы межкультурного взаимодействия, понимать и оценивать различные точки зрения и мировоззрения, успешно и уважительно взаимодействовать с другими, а также действовать ответственно для обеспечения устойчивого развития и коллективного благополучия.

4 Work in small groups. Decide which of the following qualities are more important for a good parent. You may extend the list.



A good parent...

- can always give you advice.
- is an expert in everything.
- is a good storyteller, remembers a lot of anecdotes and jokes.
- always helps you when you are in trouble.
- can turn daily routine into a holiday.
- loves your games and music.

- can always find time to hear you out.
- shares your and your friends' interests.
- can cook tasty food.
- is responsible for the family and its well-being.
- can teach you a number of useful things.
- is capable to understand and forgive you.
- creates a friendly and cheerful atmosphere in the family home.
- can give his/her children a good education.
- teaches the children to be decent to others.
- is patient and capable to keep feelings under control.
- treats all the children in the family equally.
-

5 In small groups work out a similar list of necessary qualities for a good child. Here are some ideas.

A good child...

- is ready to compromise.
- is loving and caring.
- finds time to spend with his/her parents.
- gives help and support to his/her parents.
-

Спасибо за внимание!