

Муниципальное казенное общеобразовательное учреждение
средняя общеобразовательная школа № 1 п. Михайловка

РАССМОТРЕНО
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УТВЕРЖДЕНО.
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Педагогическая разработка
«Задания для работы с нелинейным текстом
на уроке английского языка в 11 классе
по теме “Choosing a career”»

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Работа с текстом является одним из основных видов деятельности на уроках иностранного языка. Требования к метапредметным результатам предполагают следующие умения учащихся:

- систематизировать, сопоставлять, анализировать, обобщать и интерпретировать информацию, содержащуюся в готовых информационных объектах;
- выделять главную и избыточную информацию, выполнять смысловое свертывание выделенных фактов, мыслей; представлять информацию в сжатой словесной форме (в виде плана или тезисов) и в наглядно-символической форме (в виде таблиц, графических схем и диаграмм, карт понятий – концептуальных диаграмм, опорных конспектов);
- заполнять и дополнять таблицы, схемы, диаграммы, тексты.

Таким образом, умение понимать нелинейные (несплошные) тексты является одним из актуальных требований к уровню образования современного школьника.

Виды и формы нелинейных текстов разнообразны. Выделяют 4 основные группы нелинейных текстов:

1. Графики и диаграммы (графики температуры, изменения климата, диаграмма распространения языков в мире, курсы валют и др.).
2. Таблицы (расписание уроков, таблица данных, прайс, классный журнал).
3. Сочетание текста и иллюстрации (комикс, афиша, реклама, объявление, плакат, инфографика).
4. Другие информационные объекты - карты, билеты, буктрейлеры и др.

К внешним характеристикам нелинейного текста относятся:

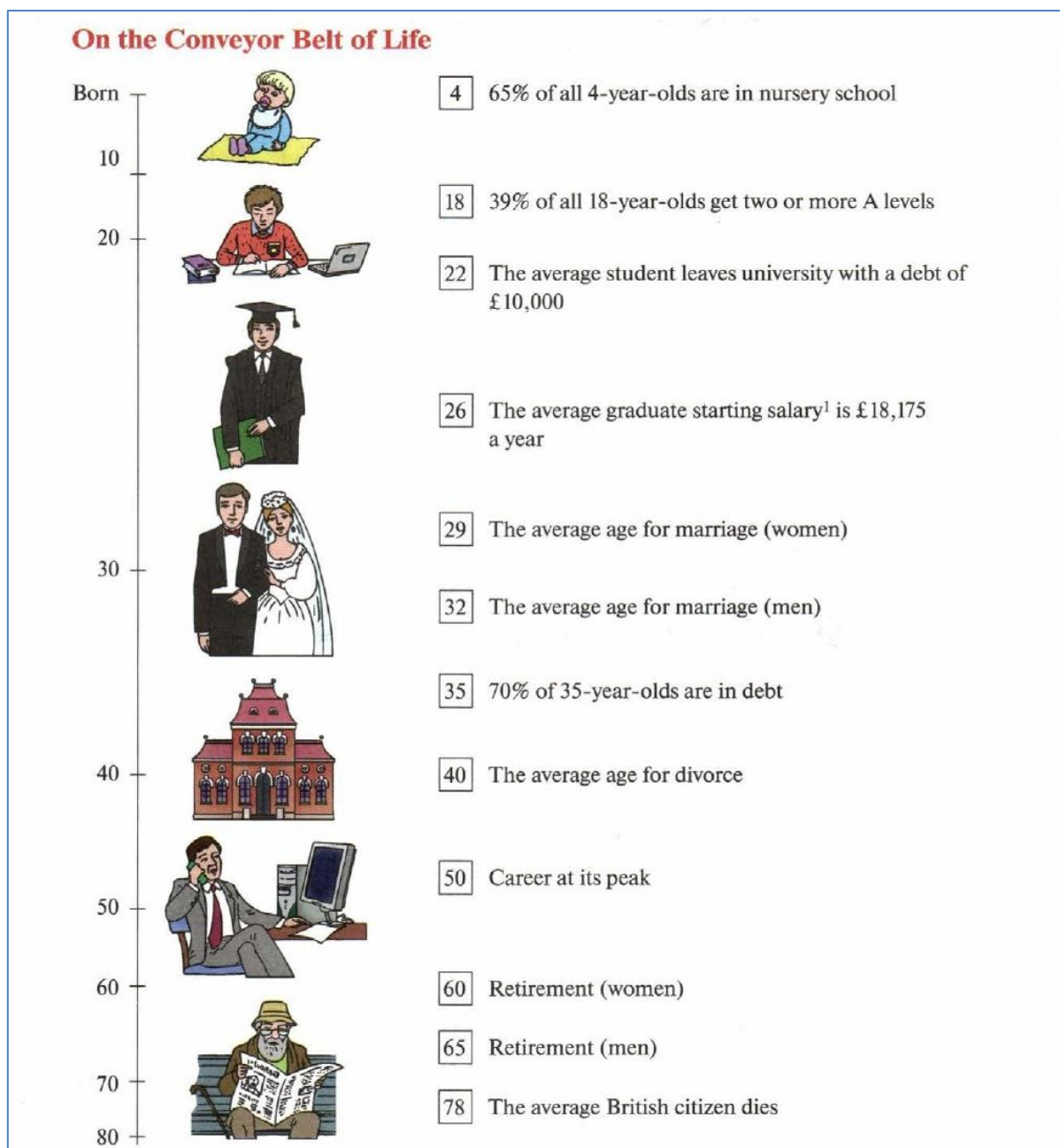
- нетрадиционное представление информации (непоследовательное);
- наличие в тексте визуальных акцентов;
- вербальные (текст, подпись, отдельные фразы или слова) и невербальные компоненты (знак, формула, фотография, рисунок, эмоджи).

Алгоритм работы с нелинейным текстом включает в себя такие этапы:

1. Чтение текста;
2. Понимание содержания текста;
3. Интерпретация текста;
4. Преобразование текста.

В данной разработке представлены варианты заданий к одному из нелинейных текстов учебника английского языка для 11 класса авторов О.В. Афанасьевой, И.В. Михеевой, К.М. Барановой УМК “Rainbow English”. Нелинейный текст представляет собой инфографику “The conveyor belt of life”, которая рассматривается в рамках обсуждения тем: *Choosing a career. Going to university. Jobs and occupations. Future plans. Life path.*

Разработанные задания рекомендуются к использованию на этапах «Понимание содержания текста» и «Преобразование текста».



Этап II. Понимание содержания текста.

Задание 1.

Examine the diagram carefully and decide if the following statements are true, false or not stated.

- 1) More than half of four-year-olds attend a nursery school.

- 2) Almost 40% pupils at the age of 18 take the academic General Certificate of Education Advanced (A) level examination.
- 3) British Universities usually select 39% students basing on their A-level results.
- 4) As a rule in Britain students graduate from university at the age of 22.
- 5) Higher education in Great Britain is free.
- 6) University students in Great Britain pay £18,175 a year tuition fees.
- 7) 22 % British young people leaving university with a degree can get a well-paid job easily.
- 8) An approximate debt of the average graduate in Great Britain is equal to £10,000.
- 9) The average British person does not leave their parents' home until they are over 30 years old because they cannot purchase housing.
- 10) There are some similarities of average marriage age between men and women in Great Britain.
- 11) The divorce rates in Britain are low: there are over 13 divorces per 1,000 married couples.
- 12) 40% of all divorces were initiated by women.
- 13) British people most often decide to divorce at the age of 45.
- 14) Most British people get the top of their career ladder by 50.
- 15) 70% of British families live in rented housing.
- 16) Graduates of higher education institutions have an income above £20,000.
- 17) In Great Britain women retire 5 years earlier than men.
- 18) Some years ago the British government raised the retirement age to 65 years for men.
- 19) Women are entitled to get pension at the age of 55.
- 20) Improvements in health care are reflected by the increase in longevity for people in Great Britain, life expectancy increased to 78 years.

Keys: True – 1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 14, 17, 18, 20; False – 5, 13, 16, 19; Not stated – 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15

Этап IV. Преобразование текста.

Задание 2.

Which of the following assertions more characterizes your point of view? Decide which is more suitable for you. Make up a logical message using theses and statements. You can insert changes in the utterances and extend them if necessary. Reinforce your position with one of the quotes. What thought of great people could become the motto of your life? Explain why?

1. Statements:

- Well educated people have well-paid jobs.
- It is important for parents to be proud of the success and achievements of their children.
- I haven't decided yet what I'm going to do after school.
- Students attend vocational colleges to get some practical skills or experience before going to university.
- One should make friends only with promising people, who have connections and acquaintances.
- One shouldn't start a family before you make a successful career.
- Everybody should try to get a good education.
- Vocational college is a good alternative to longer higher education.
- My ambition is to get a lot of money.
- I would like to be employed by the government because it is more reliable and stable than working in a private company.
- Job satisfaction is more important than getting a high salary.
- I'm going to start working immediately after leaving a school.
- It is better to be honest and poor than dishonest and rich.
- I feel pressure from my parents in choosing.
- I would like to be my own boss and have my own business in the future.
- In universities the education is based on more on theoretical knowledge, whereas in vocational colleges learners develop practical skills.

- I'm good at exact (technical) sciences and want to have a career in this field.
- Earning a lot of money is more important for me than having a job I enjoy.
- Vocational colleges are just for students who couldn't get into university.
- Graduates of universities have more opportunities and are more likely to have a successful career.
- Young people should follow in their parents' footsteps when choosing a profession.
- I'm interested in humanities and plan to work in this field.
- The job I would like to have in the future doesn't need a qualification.
- Honesty, kindness, high moral principles prevent people from becoming successful and rich.
- One should follow one's heart in choosing a career.

2. Quotes:

- "Formal education will make you a living. Self-education will make you a fortune." (*Jim Rohn*)
- "It does not matter how slowly you go so long as you do not stop." (*Confucius*)
- "Success doesn't come to you...you go to it." (*Marva Collins*)
- "A dream becomes a goal when action is taken toward its achievement." (*Bo Bennet*)
- "Our greatest glory is not in ever falling, but in getting up every time we do" (*Confucius*)
- "The two most important days in your life are the day you are born and the day you find out why." (*Mark Twain*)
- "The only thing that stands between you and your dream is the will to try and the belief that it is actually possible." (*Joel Brown*)
- "A dream doesn't become reality through magic; it takes sweat, determination, and hard work." (*Colin Powell*)
- "The only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven't found it yet, keep looking. Don't settle." (*Steve Jobs*)

- “Success is one percent inspiration, ninety-nine percent perspiration.” (*Thomas Edison*)
- “The will to win, the desire to succeed, the urge to reach your full potential... these are the keys that will unlock the door to personal excellence.” (*Confucius*)
- “I am not a product of my circumstances. I am a product of my decisions.” (*Stephen Covey*)
- “Only I can change my life. No one can do it for me.” (*Carol Burnett*)
- “If you do not think about the future, you cannot have one.” (*John Galsworthy*)
- “A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity. An optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty.” (*Winston Churchill*)

Задание 3.

Choose one task from two options and create your own diagram. (Various forms of work are possible: individual, in pairs, in groups. Diagrams can be created in any way, both on paper and electronically).

- A. Will your life be like a conveyor belt or a roller coaster? Using the diagram in the textbook as an example, display your own vision, an ideal version of your future life. You can add more details to develop your idea. Imagine, predict and mark the most significant stages in your life, then present your future plans to the audience.
- B. Basing on your knowledge of social life in our country, create a portrait of the average Russian, so-called his “conveyor belt of life”. Use the diagram reflecting the British life path as an example. Present your work by comparison, contrast or both.