

Метапредметные результаты и функциональная грамотность: взаимосвязь и значение при подготовке к ГИА



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Что такое метапредметные результаты и функциональная грамотность



Метапредметные результаты охватывают познавательные, регулятивные и коммуникативные умения. Функциональная грамотность — умение применять знания для решения реальных жизненных задач, включая анализ информации и финансовое планирование.

Ключевые метапредметные компетенции



01

Познавательные компетенции включают анализ, синтез и эффективную работу с информацией для глубокого понимания материала.



02

Регулятивные умения направлены на планирование, самооценку и корректировку своих действий в процессе обучения и решения задач.



03

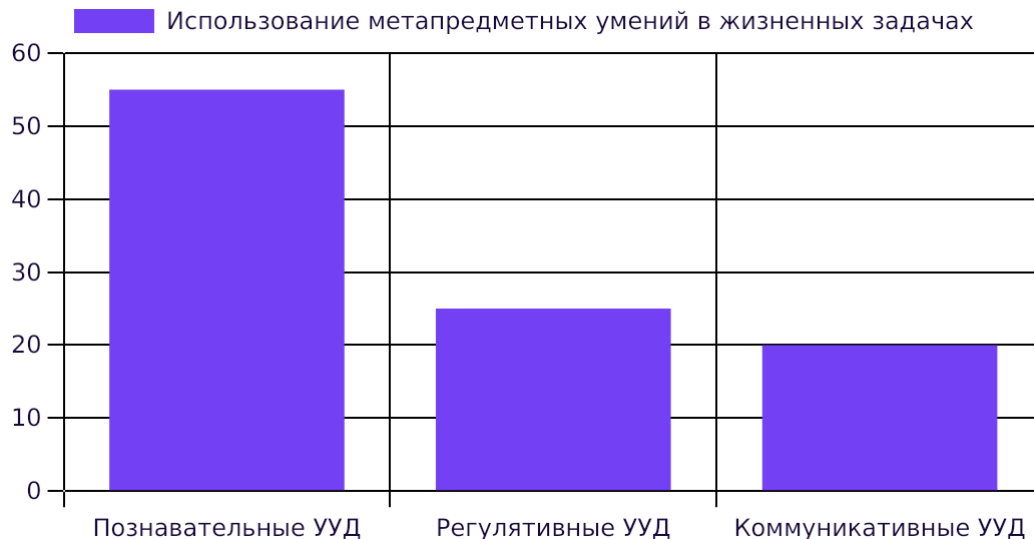
Коммуникативные навыки обеспечивают умение аргументировать, вести диалог и эффективно сотрудничать с другими.

Взаимосвязь формируемых навыков и функциональной грамотности



Данные показывают, что познавательные навыки доминируют, однако регулятивные и коммуникативные важны для комплексного решения.

Исследование методики оценки МПР, 2023



Для эффективного выполнения жизненных задач необходимо равномерное развитие всех трёх групп метапредметных умений.

Точки пересечения МПР и функциональной грамотности



Компетенции, связанные с функциональной грамотностью

Образовательные стандарты РФ

Таблица демонстрирует ключевые компетенции и связанные с ними умения, подчеркивая многоаспектность функциональной грамотности.

Компетенция	Ключевые умения
Читательские	Понимание текста, критическая оценка источников
Математические	Арифметика, анализ данных, решение задач
Естественнонаучные	Интерпретация экспериментов, научное мышление
Финансовые	Планирование бюджета, анализ рисков
Цифровые	Работа с ИТ, онлайн-ресурсами
Коммуникативные	Аргументация, командная работа

Функциональная грамотность требует развития широкого спектра компетенций из разных областей.

Читательские компетенции и их значение

- Способность понимать содержание текстов обеспечивает осознанное восприятие информации независимо от жанра и типа материала.
- Навык анализа структуры текста помогает выявить главные идеи и логические взаимосвязи для глубокого понимания.
- Оценка достоверности источников способствует критическому мышлению и предотвращает распространение недостоверных сведений.

Цифровые компетенции: основы и применение



Развитие навыков работы с IT-инструментами

В современном образовании цифровые компетенции обеспечивают эффективное использование компьютеров и программного обеспечения. Умение работать с онлайн-ресурсами значительно расширяет возможности получения и анализа информации.



Безопасность и этика в цифровом пространстве

Ответственная работа с цифровыми технологиями требует соблюдения правил конфиденциальности и безопасности. Обучение безопасности в интернете помогает минимизировать риски и развивает ответственное отношение к информации.

В таблице 4 приведена детализация установленного ФГОС основного общего образования тематического содержания речи. Детализация проведена на основе федеральной образовательной программы основного общего образования.

Таблица 4

Детализированное тематическое содержание речи	
А	Взаимоотношения в семье и с друзьями. Конфликты и их разрешение. Семейные праздники. Обязанности по дому
Б	Внешность и характер человека (литературного персонажа)
В	Досуг и увлечения (хобби) современного подростка (чтение, кино, театр, музыка, музей, спорт, живопись; компьютерные игры). Роль книги в жизни подростка
Г	Здоровый образ жизни: режим труда и отдыха, фитнес, сбалансированное питание. Посещение врача
Д	Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания. Карманные деньги. Молодёжная мода
Е	Школа, школьная жизнь, школьная форма, изучаемые предметы и отношение к ним. Взаимоотношения в школе: проблемы и их решение. Переписка с зарубежными сверстниками
Ж	Мир современных профессий
З	Виды отдыха в различное время года. Каникулы. Путешествия по России и зарубежным странам. Транспорт
И	Жизнь в городе/сельской местности
К	Природа: флора и фауна. Проблемы экологии. Защита окружающей среды. Климат, погода. Стихийные бедствия
Л	Средства массовой информации (телевидение, радио, пресса, Интернет)
М	Родная страна и страна (страны) изучаемого языка. Их географическое положение, столицы и крупные города, регионы, население, официальные языки, достопримечательности, культурные особенности (национальные праздники, знаменательные даты, традиции, обычаи), страницы истории
Н	Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны (стран) изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру: государственные деятели, учёные, писатели, поэты, художники, музыканты, спортсмены

Коммуникативные компетенции и межличностное взаимодействие

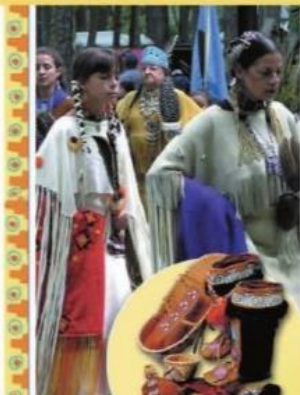
- Ключевое значение имеет умение ясно и аргументировано выражать свои мысли как устно, так и письменно, что обеспечивает понимание в коллективе.
- Работа в команде требует учета индивидуальных особенностей и культурных различий для эффективного взаимодействия и достижения общих целей.
- Навыки ведения дискуссий и конструктивной аргументации способствуют разрешению конфликтов и совместному поиску решений в разных ситуациях.

Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 9

CULTURE CORNER 1

- 1 Look at the pictures and listen to the music. What do you think a Pow-Wow is? text to find out.

POW-WOW The Gathering of Nations



Every year the colours and musical rhythms of Native American culture come alive at pow-wow all over America. The Albuquerque Pow-Wow in New Mexico is North America's biggest and celebration of the Indian way of life. More than 100,000 people attend the event. It represents over 500 different Indian tribes from throughout the continent.

The event always begins with the Grand Entrance as dancers enter the arena group by group from all over the world. Soon the arena explodes with colour, sound and movement. At the end of the event there are prizes for the best dancers. The Indian trader's market is also a great attraction to the pow-wow. Indian artists display their beautifully designed jewellery and charm bags. Items on sale at the market. There are also food stalls where you can taste treats such as enchiladas, bannock or to

PSHE* Across the Curriculum

* Personal, Social & Health Education

- 1 What events are important to remember each year for a person? for a society? Why?
- 2 Look at the pictures and listen to and read a verse of the poem below about World War I.

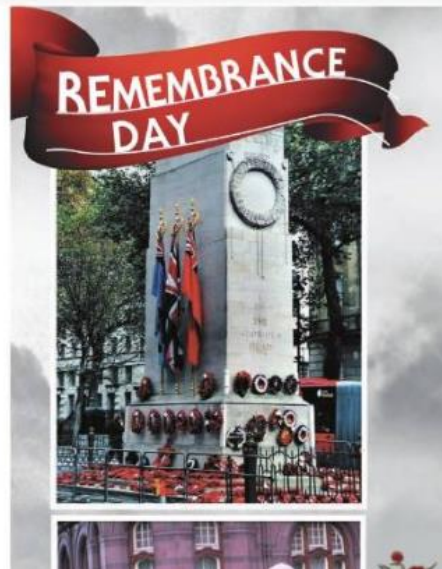
*In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks¹, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid² the guns below.*

In Flanders Fields, John McCrae (1872-1918)

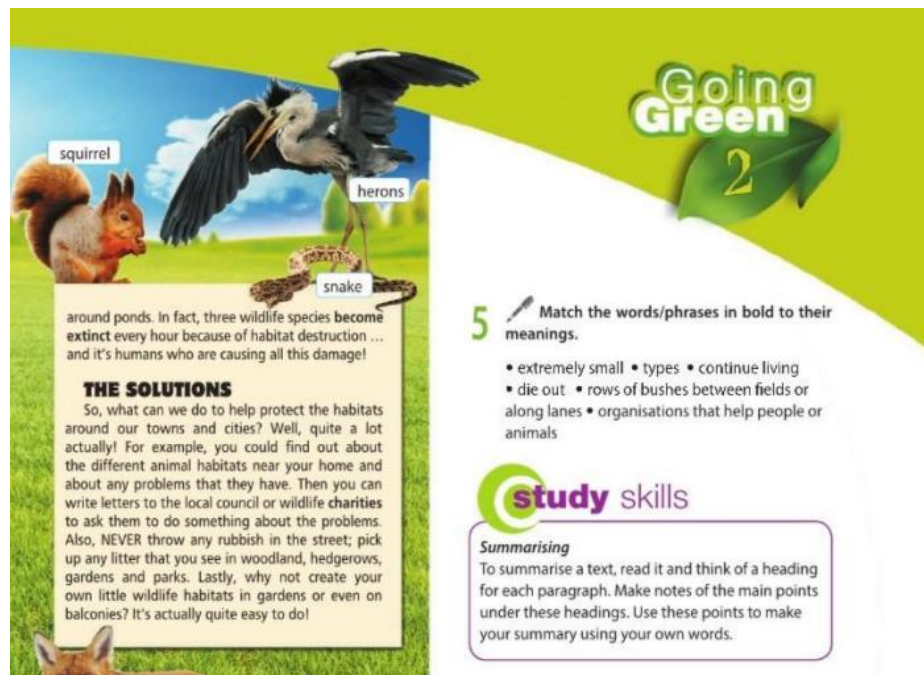
¹ a kind of bird ² hardly ³ among

What do you think the British remember on Remembrance Day? How do they do this? Read through the text to check.

study skills



Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 9



Going Green 2

squirrel herons snake

around ponds. In fact, three wildlife species become **extinct** every hour because of habitat destruction ... and it's humans who are causing all this damage!

THE SOLUTIONS

So, what can we do to help protect the habitats around our towns and cities? Well, quite a lot actually! For example, you could find out about the different animal habitats near your home and about any problems that they have. Then you can write letters to the local council or wildlife **charities** to ask them to do something about the problems. Also, **NEVER** throw any rubbish in the street; pick up any litter that you see in woodland, hedgerows, gardens and parks. Lastly, why not create your own little wildlife habitats in gardens or even on balconies? It's actually quite easy to do!

5 Match the words/phrases in **bold** to their meanings.

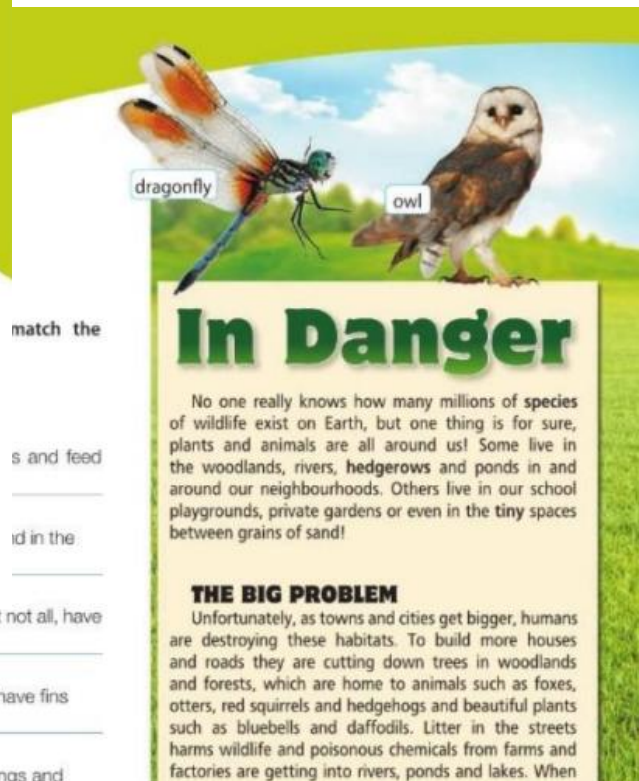
- extremely small • types • continue living
- die out • rows of bushes between fields or along lanes • organisations that help people or animals

study skills

Summarising

To summarise a text, read it and think of a heading for each paragraph. Make notes of the main points under these headings. Use these points to make your summary using your own words.

- are small animals with six legs. Most, but not all, have wings, too (e.g. bees).
- Fish**
are creatures that live in the water and have fins and a tail (e.g. salmon, sharks).
- Birds**
are creatures that have feathers and wings and



dragonfly owl

In Danger

match the

s and feed

id in the

No one really knows how many millions of **species** of wildlife exist on Earth, but one thing is for sure, plants and animals are all around us! Some live in the woodlands, rivers, **hedgerows** and ponds in and around our neighbourhoods. Others live in our school playgrounds, private gardens or even in the **tiny** spaces between grains of sand!

THE BIG PROBLEM

Unfortunately, as towns and cities get bigger, humans are destroying these habitats. To build more houses and roads they are cutting down trees in woodlands and forests, which are home to animals such as foxes, otters, red squirrels and hedgehogs and beautiful plants such as bluebells and daffodils. Litter in the streets harms wildlife and poisonous chemicals from farms and factories are getting into rivers, ponds and lakes. When

Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 9

Art & Design

Across the Curriculum

- 1 Listen and repeat. What are these words in Russian?



rectangle



triangle



square



cube



cylinder

- 2 Look at paintings A & B. Which uses bright colours? dark/dull colours?

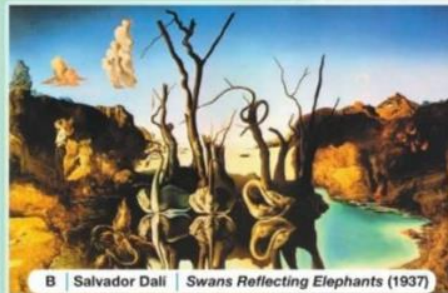
- 3 What style of painting is each picture? How do these styles differ? Read the texts to find out.



Pair

Cubism

Cubism was a popular style in the 1900s. Pablo Picasso was one of the artists who used Cubism to show the world. The person and broke it down into shapes and put these shapes back together to create a new picture which represented the world though it may not look like the real world. They used shapes such as squares and cubes. Most of the time they used dull colours like brown and grey. The painting seems to be seen from many different viewpoints.



B | Salvador Dali | Swans Reflecting Elephants (1937)

Surrealism

Surrealism is a style of art such as Salvador Dali and René Magritte painted in the Surrealist style that was at its most popular from the 1920s to the 1960s. Surrealist paintings always have an element of surprise in them. They put strange images and ideas together to create strange pictures of things. The Surrealists painted images and ideas from their dreams and their imagination. They often used bright colours to create an even bigger impact and always showed people and objects in new and unusual ways.

Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 9



Reading & Listening

- 1 Look at the graph about e-waste. Which of these devices do you own? Which have you replaced recently? What did you do with the old ones?



E-WASTE

Why So Much Junk?


A There's no doubt that electronic and electric goods 1) **form/do/help/make** our lives much easier, but unfortunately there's a(n) 2) **money/price/expense/cost** to pay for this! As technology advances at a faster **pace** each year, appliances and gadgets quickly become **outdated**. No one wants to be left behind in the technology race, so they go out and buy the latest models. The old devices just get thrown 3) **away/over/off/down**.

B Electronic equipment has now become more available and less costly. That means that people often replace their old computers and TVs instead of getting them repaired. Very often it is more expensive to repair an item than to buy a new one. But this practice 4) **designs/creates/develops/brings** tons of electronic waste, or 'e-waste'. In the USA alone, people get rid of about 250 million computers a year and only 10% are recycled.

C E-waste 5) **holds/carries/contains/includes** over a thousand chemicals, many of which are very toxic. Most e-waste **currently** 6) **backs up/concludes/finishes/ends up** in landfills where chemicals and heavy metals such as

Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 9

○



1 a Look at the picture showing a scene from a famous play by William Shakespeare. Which type of play do you think it is, a comedy or a tragedy? What do you think the play is about?



William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

Who exactly was he?
William Shakespeare was an English poet and **playwright** during Elizabethan times (the time of the **reign** of Queen Elizabeth I). He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, a town in the centre of England. He is the greatest writer in the English language.

What did Shakespeare write?
Shakespeare wrote thirty-eight plays, all of which are still studied, performed and even made into films all over the world! Shakespeare also wrote many love sonnets*.

What were his plays about?
Shakespeare wrote three kinds of plays: comedies (*A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Much Ado About Nothing*), tragedies (*Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, *Othello*) and histories (*Henry V*). Common themes in his comedies were mix-ups, **mistaking one person for another** or women who **disguise themselves** as men – although the actors were all men anyway! In *The Merchant of Venice*, a well-known comedy, a **moneylender** asks for a **pound of flesh** from a **merchant** who can't pay him back.

Where were his plays performed and who went to see them?
Most of Shakespeare's plays were performed at the Globe Theatre in London, which could **hold** about 3,000 people, some seated but most standing. Elizabethans of all social classes enjoyed going to the Globe, even though it was noisy and smelly and the common people had to watch the play standing up in front of the stage. As there was no roof, people got very wet when it rained! There was hardly any scenery, but there were fantastic costumes and even special effects such as fireworks, smoke and actors 'flying'. The original theatre burnt down in 1613, but a modern **replica** opened in 1997.



* poems with a fixed pattern of lines, syllables and rhymes

Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 9



BEWARE THE USA'S DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS

CULTURE CORNER 7

akes live mostly in the southwestern states, California and Arizona and are the most type of **poisonous** snake in the country. 29 to 30 different species, but they all have in common – a rattle on their tail that is **warn** other creatures (and people!) to stay away. A rattlesnake's bite is very **painful** and the can be **fatal**. So, when you are walking in an are there could be snakes, watch where you ou know there are rattlesnakes around, wear other boots!

Interesting fact: Rattlesnakes are able to attack their prey minutes y are born!

s might look cute and cuddly, but they ally carry many **diseases**, including rabies, virus. They are often found in attics or or searching for food in rubbish bins which



PSHE Across the Curriculum

Personal Safety & Risk

1 Read the situations (1-4). What do you think self-defence is? Read the definition to check.

1 You are waiting for a lift, but when it arrives and the doors open, you see that it is empty apart from a man standing in the corner. He makes you feel uneasy. What would you do?

A trust your bad feeling and not get in
B get in anyway
C something else



2 The school bullies start shouting insulting comments at you on your way home from school. What would you do?

A shout insulting comments back
B say nothing and walk away
C something else



PROTECT YOURSELF



Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 9

GET ON YOUR BIKE!

If you go to Paris, don't be surprised if you see a lot of people riding grey bikes with metal baskets on the front up the Champs Elysées! Since summer 2007 there have been thousands of bikes **available to rent** on the streets of Paris. The idea is simple – you buy a cheap **pass** for a day or a week, pick up a bike from one of 750 'docking stations', ride it to your **destination** and then put it back at another docking station. Now traffic is down, noise is down, pollution is down, parking is much easier and everyone from tourists to businessmen in **suits** gets around the city on two wheels!



Going Green

- 6 Take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer six questions. Give full answers to the questions. Remember that you have 60 seconds to answer each question.

EA: Hello! It's the electronic assistant of The Ministry of Transport. We need to find out how young people feel about transport in their region. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous – you don't have to give your name. So, let's get started.

EA: How old are you?

S:

EA: What kinds of traffic problems does your town or city have?

S:

EA: What forms of public transport are there in your

- 3 Does your town/city have any programmes such as the ones below to reduce traffic? Have they been successful? Discuss with a partner.

* increasing public transport e.g. trams



Green Transport

Everybody's worried about the high levels of pollution in cities at the moment ... and a lot of it is because of exhaust emissions* from cars, motorbikes, lorries, buses and taxis. Luckily, some cities are coming up with some creative solutions!


* pollution from vehicles

TUK-TUKS

A new type of public transport has been appearing in the UK in recent decades. The 3-wheeled environmentally-friendly rickshaws from Asia first appeared in British cities in 1999. They run on natural gas and are called tuk-tuks because of the sound

Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 9






Helen Keller
(1880-1968)

Imagine a person who couldn't see or hear but despite this, they could still write, read and make friends. They also went to university, wrote many books, travelled all over the world and met 12 US presidents. What an amazing person that would be! Incredibly, a person like this really **existed**! Her name was Helen Keller. She was from Alabama in the USA and she was both **blind** and **deaf**.

When Helen was only 1 year old, she had a terrible illness which left her unable to see or hear. Over the next few years, Helen would often scream and be very badly behaved. When she was 7, Helen's family admitted that they needed help and they found a **tutor** for her, Anne Sullivan.

Anne, who had very poor eyesight herself, was very **strict** with Helen. She started to teach her to spell out words with her hands, such as 'doll' and 'cake' but Helen didn't really understand what the words meant. Then, one morning, Anne tried something new. She held Helen's hand under some water and spelled 'W-A-T-E-R' into her other hand. That day, Helen learned 30 words!



CULTURE CORNER

1 Which part(s) of the body do we need for the five senses below?

- hearing • touch • sight • taste • smell

► *We need our ears to hear.*


THINK! Imagine you don't have one of these senses. How would your life be different to how it is now? Tell the class.

2 What do you know about Helen Keller? Why was her life "an inspiration"?

🔊 Listen, read and check.

3 What do the following numbers/dates refer to?

- 30 • 1904 • 20 • 1 • 7 • 12

4  Read and answer the questions (1-6).

Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 9

1 What do you know about Antarctica? Read the fact file. Which piece(s) of information do you find most impressive?

All About Antarctica

- It is the coldest, windiest, highest & driest place in the world.
- It is approximately 48 times the size of the UK and twice as big as Australia.
- It has over 90% of the world's ice & 70% of its fresh water.
- In some places, its ice is over 3 km thick.
- It has not rained in the 'dry valleys' region

The Challenge of ANTARCTICA
The Earth's Last Great Wilderness

A hundred years ago, the great explorers Scott, Shackleton and Amundsen were racing to be the first to reach the South Pole. Today, the beautiful frozen continent of Antarctica is facing some very different challenges ...

Global Warming
Global warming is nothing new. We all know that burning fossil fuels, greenhouse gases and **deforestation** are 1) **meaning/causing/putting/effecting** world temperatures to rise. But 2) **to/from/about/over** the past 50 years, Antarctica's temperatures have increased by about 3°C, around 10 times more than the rest of the world! As a result, glaciers and sea ice are melting and ice shelves are breaking off into the sea, which is very bad news! If Antarctica's thick, **polar** ice sheet 3) **eventually/lastly/late/early/truly** melts, not only will the world heat up generally, but global sea levels could rise by about 6 metres, **flooding** many coastal areas. This is extremely worrying, as almost every city with over 10 million people is 4) **at/on/about/around** the coast!

Another problem is that melting ice forms clouds, which 5) **directs/leads/follows/results** to more snowfall. This can make life very difficult for some of the wildlife in Antarctica, such as penguins, whose eggs rot in the snow. Scientists are

Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 9

Robot Technology

Do you know Russia is one of the world leaders in developing

Spotlight
look at
achievement

Russia has always been a world leader in developing new technology.

Recently, the country has also distinguished itself in developing robot technology. The famous robot, the R.BOT 100, was the brainchild of a Moscow company, 3Detection Labs, which was set up in 2005.

Since then, the R.BOT 100 has revolutionised the classroom. How? By replacing the teacher, as you might expect, by 'standing in' for sick pupils.

In 2011, a Twelve-year-old Moscow

Russians take great pride in their art and there are many treasure houses of Russian fine art all over the country.

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at the Tretyakov Gallery.

The **Tretyakov Gallery** is in Moscow not far from the Kremlin and it is the national treasury of Russian fine art. The Moscow merchant and industrialist Pavel Mikhailovich Tretyakov (1832-1898) founded the museum in 1856 by starting a collection of works of art by artists of his day. He presented his collection to the city in 1892.

Today, all the art inside the gallery which includes more than 180,000 works is by Russian artists who have made a contribution to the history of Russian art. Artworks from the 11th to the early 20th century are displayed in one building on Lavrushinskiy Pereulok and the more modern works including many by post-war avant-garde artists are in a new building on Krymskiy Val.

The Lavrushinskiy Pereulok site has 62 rooms filled with art. It has an amazing collection of Russian art including

Great Works of Art



Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 8




Project AWARE

ve our favourite sports or free-time activities, but how many of us think about the hey have on the environment? Trekking in the mountains, fishing in a lake, or scuba- a coral reef are all examples of ways in which we **interact** with the environment s and outdoor activities. This means that we should take measures not to **harm** the and to leave it exactly as we found it.

WARE was founded in 1989 by the 1) (**Profession**) Association of Diving ADI is a non-profit 2) (**organise**) whose main **aim** is the training and education of ding how to respect and conserve the underwater environment. PADI believes that we ct the aquatic world and 3) (**endanger**) species from pollution. In this way, future ill be able to enjoy the beauty of our seas and oceans.

ARE provides 4) (**educate**) for adults and children on aquatic life such as coral sharks and whales. It also organises underwater photography competitions. But it there! Project volunteers take practical 5) (**act**) to preserve the underwater Every year in April, divers and volunteers take part in Earth Day, giving out special o divers can collect rubbish on their dives. Furthermore, every September, thousands icipate in International Coastal Clean-Up Day by picking up rubbish from **shorelines** d. Their work is really making a 6) (**differ**). Thanks to them, our coastlines, beaches water world will keep their natural beauty.



6  **Project:** Work in groups. Your school wants to participate in Project AWARE International Clean-up Day. Decide on the activities you would do and prepare a leaflet. In the leaflet mention: *Name of the event, Date, Activities, Time, Contact information.* Tell

Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 8

ICT Across the Curriculum

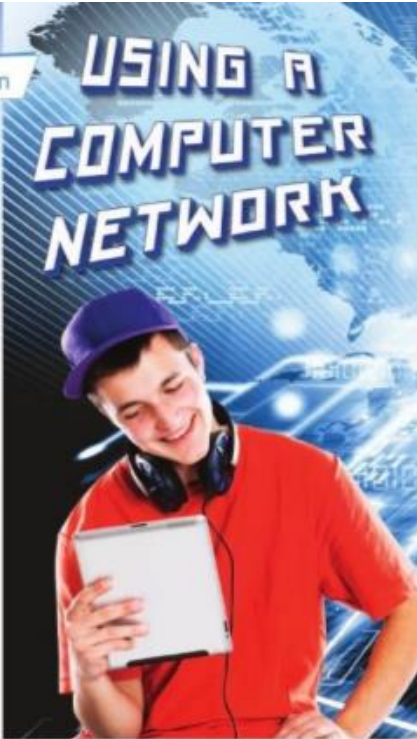
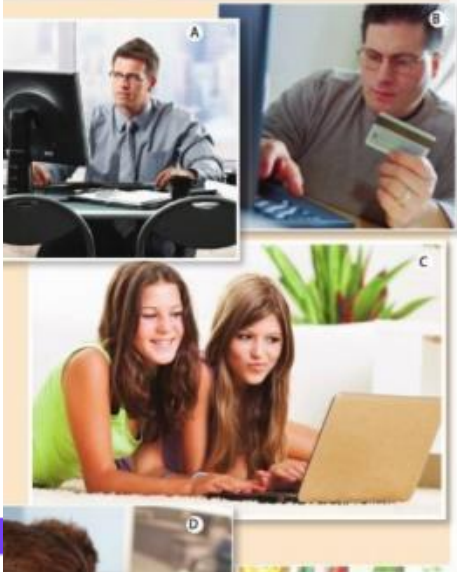
1 a Describe the pictures. Where has each been taken? What do you think each person is using their computer for?

b Compare any two pictures from A-E. What similarities/differences can you see?

USING A COMPUTER NETWORK

3 a Match the words to their meanings below.

① software ② hardware
③ cabling systems ④ data



Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 8

World monuments in DANGER

1 What do you know about the monuments in the pictures? Why do you think they are in danger? Read to find out.

2 Read the text and complete the missing words. Listen and check.


Acid rain is rain that contains **particles** of acid. It is mainly caused **1)** **burning fossil fuels**. Acid rain is bad for the environment and many of the world's historic monuments are **2)** damaged by it.

- The **Statue of Liberty** in New York was a gift **3)** the French people to the American people and is a universal symbol of freedom and democracy. Millions of people visit this great monument every year. For many years now, acid rain has **4)** damaging the statue and has even changed its colour.
- The **Leshan Giant Buddha** is located **5)** the eastern side of the Min River in the Sichuan Province of China. It is 70.7 metres high. Begun in 713 AD and finished in 803 AD, the statue took people around 90 years to carve from stone. It is the world's largest stone Buddha. It **6)** nearly destroyed by wind **erosion** and acid rain before **1963** when the Chinese government began to repair it. Nowadays, the maintenance work is still **7)** progress in an effort to restore this beautiful monument.

The Great Sphinx in Giza is one of the **8)** fascinating historical monuments of all and a national symbol of **9)** ancient and modern Egypt. It was built about 4,500 years **10)** and is the biggest stone **sculpture** ever made. Every year, millions of tourists come to see the Sphinx. Unfortunately, wind, **smog** and acid rain are putting this wonderful monument in danger. If we want to reduce acid rain, we must burn less fossil fuels. **Burning** coal, oil and gas releases huge amounts of **sulphur*** into the atmosphere. This is what creates acid rain. The best way **11)** solve the problem is to use alternative energy sources to produce electricity. Factories which use solar and wind power instead of the traditional fossil fuels can really help the environment. Another thing we can do is make cars and other vehicles more environmentally friendly. We need to stop using petrol. Instead, we can use cars **12)** are electrically powered or run on some other fuel. In this way, the atmosphere will be cleaner and our monuments will stay beautiful.

* Sulphur is a yellow chemical with a strong smell.

3 **Read the text. Decide which of the statements (1-8) are T (True) or F (False) or NE (Not Enough).**



Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 8

SCIENCE Across the Curriculum

Reading

1 a Look at the pictures. Have you ever seen/experienced either of these extreme weather phenomena?

b How does each extreme weather phenomenon occur? Read through and check.

1 Tornadoes

A)

Tornadoes are one of nature's most violent storms, and they happen in various parts of the world. They can form at any time of the year, although many occur in the spring.

B)

A tornado is a spinning, whirling wind. When it meets with cold air it takes the shape of a long funnel or tube, reaching down from a large cloud. It is formed when warm air near the earth's surface rises and meets with cold air. When the weather conditions are right, this warm air starts to twist as it rises, getting faster and stronger. It is a bit like watching water disappear down the plughole in your bathtub. If this huge, twisting rope of air hits the ground, it may cause great damage. Tornadoes can reach speeds of more than 250 mph, ripping roofs from houses, uprooting trees, and tossing heavy objects like cars in the air.

C)

In 1971, a meteorologist named Theodore Fujita developed a scale to show how strong tornadoes are. His scale goes from F0 to F5. It doesn't calculate strength based on wind speeds but the damage a tornado causes to homes and other buildings.

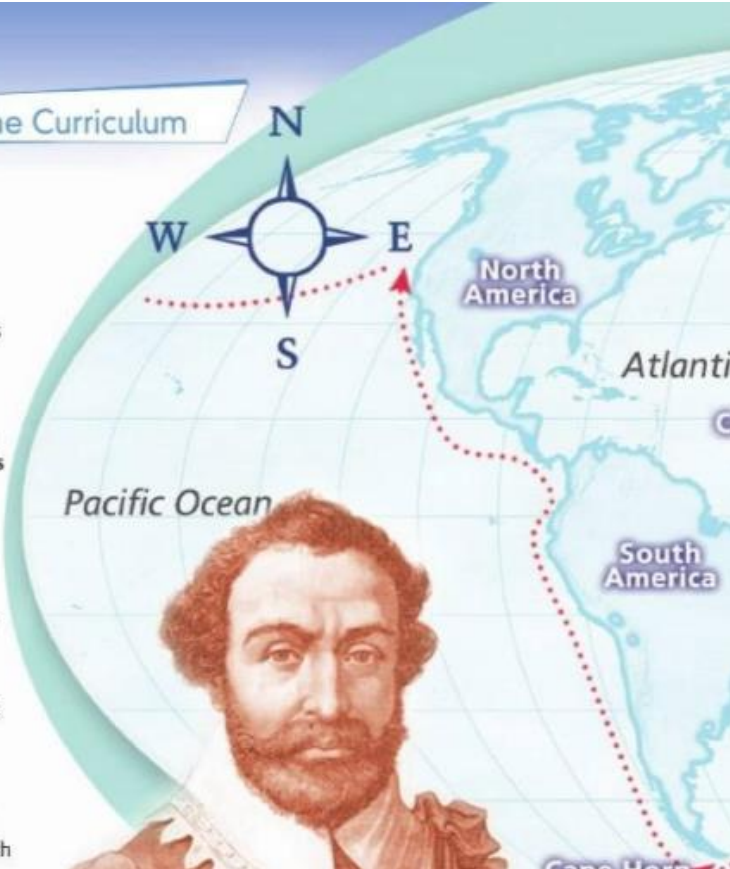


Метапредметные связи в Spotlight 8





History

Across the Curriculum



1 Look at the map. Which continents can you see?

2  Think of three questions you would like to ask about Sir Francis Drake. Listen and see if you can answer them.

3  Read the text and put the sentences about Drake's journey in the correct order.

- 1 Drake left two ships on the east coast of South America.
- 2 Drake sailed around the southern tip of Africa.
- 3 Drake sailed to North America.
- 4 Drake left Plymouth in 1577 with

Paper bag



Plastic bag



- 1 What type of bag do you usually carry your shopping in?



study skills

KWLH

Before you read the text, make a KWLH (Know-Want to know-Learn-How) chart. This will help you activate prior knowledge, understand the text better and enrich your knowledge.


Where does it come from?

Paper: As you know, paper comes from trees. But you may not know that it takes about three tonnes of wood chips to get one tonne of paper pulp. Can you imagine the number of trees needed every year just to make paper? You might also be surprised to know that we wash, bleach and colour this paper pulp using chemicals that harm the environment.

Plastic: Plastic comes from oil. Now, we all know that the oil industry causes pollution. Furthermore, the manufacturing of plastic bags uses a lot of electricity which is not good for the environment.

Where does it end its life?

Paper: Your paper bag can end up in a landfill site where it will take years to break down. If you take it to a recycling centre, it means more energy and chemicals are used. Either way, there's waste.

- 1  Listen to and read the poem. How is it related to the title of the text?

ARGUMENT

Good morning.	Pro.	Over.
<i>Hmm.</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Under.</i>
Nice day.	Off.	Cloudless.
<i>Dim.</i>	<i>On.</i>	<i>Thunder.</i>
Sorry.	Front.	Detour.
<i>Glad.</i>	<i>Back.</i>	<i>Highway.</i>
Hadn't.	Taut.	New way.
<i>Had.</i>	<i>Slack.</i>	<i>Thruway.</i>
Go.	Open.	Byway...?



Грамматические задания и развитие языковой компетенции



Преобразование словоформ по контексту способствует пониманию языковых конструкций и закреплению навыков правильного употребления в письменной речи.



Анализ структуры предложений помогает выявлять грамматические связи и способствует формированию эффективных стратегий языкового выражения.



Задачи приводят к углубленному усвоению лексико-грамматических норм, что повышает общую языковую грамотность учащихся.

Динамика освоения метапредметных результатов в образовательных учреждениях



Данные свидетельствуют о непрерывном прогрессе в развитии навыков анализа, планирования и коммуникации у школьников за последние восемь лет.

Исследование Минобрнауки РФ, 2023



Повышение уровня универсальных учебных действий отражает успешное внедрение новых методик и междисциплинарных подходов в образовательной практике.

Проблемы и перспективы развития функциональной грамотности

01



Недостаточная интеграция междисциплинарных методов обучения снижает эффективность формирования комплексных компетенций учащихся.

02

Ограниченное количество жизненно значимых практических заданий уменьшает мотивацию и затрудняет применение знаний в реальной жизни.

03

Развитие проектной деятельности и использование реальных кейсов способны повысить интерес и самостоятельность учащихся в обучении.



заключение и рекомендации по развитию МПР и функционально й грамотности



Синергия метапредметных результатов и функциональной грамотности способствует формированию ключевых компетенций, необходимых для успешной адаптации и развития в современном обществе.





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