

«Реализация предметно-языкового интегрированного обучения»



(Из опыта работы)

Подготовила:

Анисимова Елена Борисовна,
учитель английского языка

МБОУ «СШ №11» г. Нижневартовск

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- **CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning: предметно - языковое интегрированное обучение)** – «это образовательный подход, в котором используются различные языковые методологии, которые ведут к двойной форме обучения, где внимание уделяется как языку, так и содержанию. Достижение этой цели требует разработки особого подхода к преподаванию, при котором неязыковая дисциплина преподаётся не на иностранном языке, а через него» (Д. Марш)

- «CLIL — это образовательный подход, при котором дисциплины или их отдельные разделы преподаются на иностранном языке, таким образом преследуя двуединую цель: изучение содержания дисциплины и одновременное изучение иностранного языка» (Д. Койл)

- **Причины использования предметно-языкового интегрированного обучения (CLIL) в образовании:**
 - ✓ Получение практических знаний и навыков;
 - ✓ Развитие навыков межличностного общения;
 - ✓ Осуществление межкультурной коммуникации;
 - ✓ Получение качественного образования в определенной области;
 - ✓ Конкурентоспособность на рынке труда в будущем;
 - ✓ Возможность взглянуть на изучаемую академическую дисциплину с различных точек зрения.



При планировании программы обучения с применением CLIL обычно учитывают 4С:

- content (содержание),
- communication (общение),
- cognition (мыслительные способности),
- culture (культурологические знания).

Интегрированные уроки географии и английского языка в 5-м классе



СТАРТЕКС





Узнай материк по силуэту.

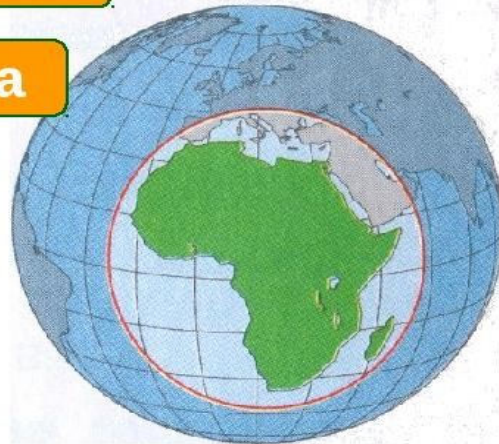
Северная Америка

Южная Америка

Австралия

Африка

Евразия



5. Определите, какой материк поделён на две части света

- А. Евразия
- Б. Африка
- В. Австралия
- Г. Южная Америка



ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ КАРТА МИРА



English-speaking countries



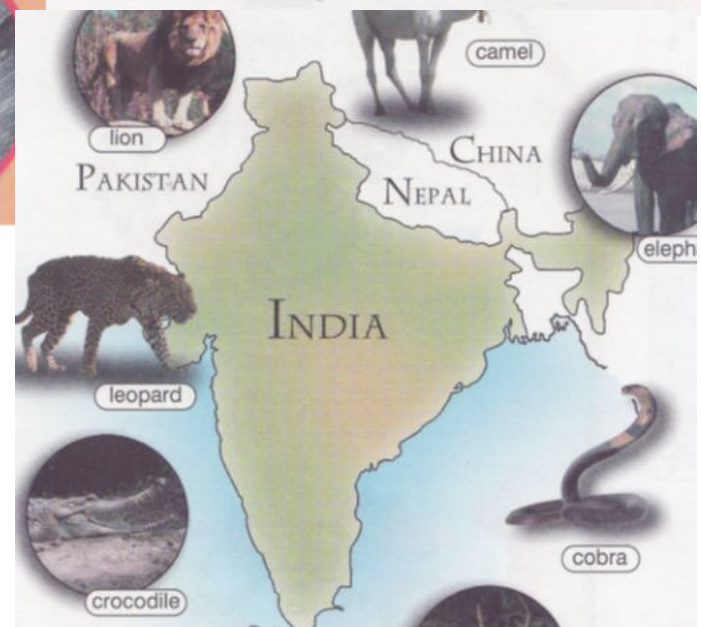
◆ Countries & nationalities

1 a) 🎧 Match the countries to the nationalities. Listen and check. Listen again and repeat.

COUNTRIES	NATIONALITIES
the UK	American
the USA	Australian
Canada	British
Australia	New Zealander
New Zealand	Canadian
France	French
Japan	Japanese

b) Where are you from? What languages can you speak? Tell the class.

▶ Hello! I'm Natasha. I'm from Russia. I can speak Russian and English, but I can't speak French.




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

b) Look at the capital cities on the map. Which continent are they in? Match them with their country:

- the UK
- the USA
- Australia
- New Zealand
- Canada

▶ *London is in Europe.
London is the capital of the UK.*

2 a)  Use the prompts to ask and answer questions.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 Lyn / New Zealand | 4 Bill / the USA |
| 2 Tom / Australia | 5 Sue / Canada |
| 3 Mary / the UK | |

▶ A: *Where's Lyn from?*

B: *She's from New Zealand.*

A: *What's the capital of New Zealand?*

B: *Wellington.*

A: *What nationality is she?*

B: *She's a New Zealander.*

b) What's the capital of your country?

Интегрированные уроки МХК и английского языка в 10-11 классах

в рамках подготовки индивидуального проекта

Art & Design Across the Curriculum

Painting Styles

Cubism

Cubism was a popular painting style from around the 1900s. Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque were two 1) Cubist painters. They used Cubism to show people a new way of 2) the world. They looked at an object or person and broke it down into shapes. Then they put these shapes back together to make a picture which represented the 3) object even though it may not look very much like it anymore. They used shapes such as rectangles, cylinders and cubes. Most of their paintings were dark and used dull colours like grey and brown. This makes the painting seem to have many layers and so it can be seen from a number of 4) viewpoints.

1 Listen and repeat. What are these words in your language?

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

FAME

SEE

ORIGIN

DIFFER



Surrealism

5) ART such as Salvador Dalí 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 6) of things. The Surrealists painted images and ideas from their dreams and their imaginations. They often used bright colours to create an even 7) impact and always showed people and objects in new and 8) ways.

REPRESENT

BIG

USUAL

Основные направления и стили в искусстве начала XX века

экспрессионизм

футуризм

фовизм

абстракционизм

кубизм

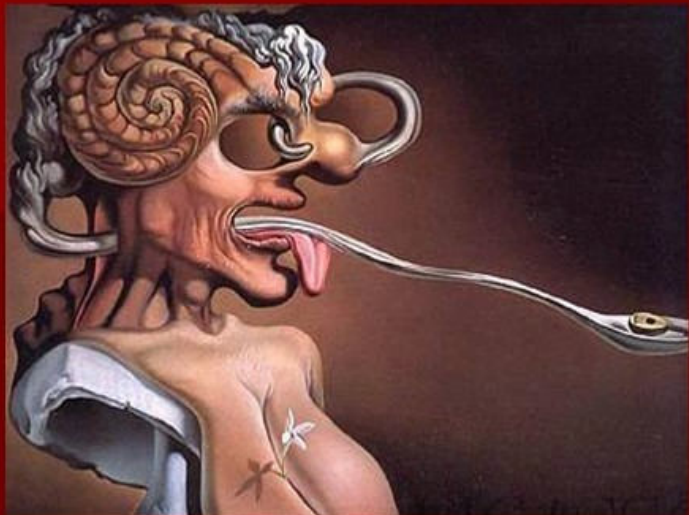
дадаизм

сюрреализм

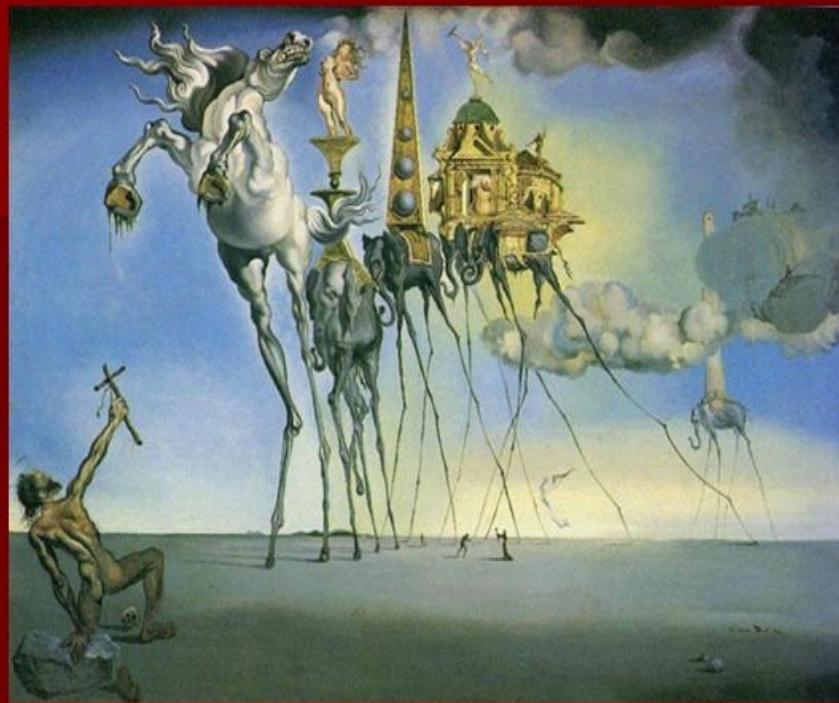


Натюрморт.
Холст, масло.
1918г.

*Для начала научитесь рисовать и писать как старые мастера,
а уж потом действуйте по своему усмотрению - и вас будут уважать.*
С. Дали



Портрет Пикассо. 1947 г.



**"Искушение Святого Антония"
1946 г.**



- **Сюрреализм** — это авангардное направление в мировом изобразительном искусстве. Он возник в 1920-е годы во Франции. С помощью иносказаний сюрреалисты изображали тайные мысли, желания и страхи, бессознательные фантазии, детские и любовные воспоминания, сны. Тем самым художники создавали на холсте некую высшую реальность, которую им подсказывало подсознание. В работах сюрреалистов отразились популярные тогда теории психоанализа Зигмунда Фрейда.

Salvador Dali
(May 11, 1904-January 23, 1989)



Salvador Dali was the 20th century's most famous surrealist artist.

He was born as a son of a prestigious notary in a small town of Figueras in Northern Spain.

Salvador Dali
(May 11, 1904-January 23, 1989)



In 1969 he designed Chupa Chups logo. Also in 1969, he was responsible for designing the publicity material for the Eurovision Song Contest 1969 and created a large metal sculpture that stood on the stage at the Teatro Real in Madrid.

Задания



Surrealism

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 **6)** of things. The Surrealists painted images and ideas from their dreams and their imaginations. They often used bright colours to create an even **7)** **impact** and always showed people and objects in new and **8)** ways.

5) **ART**
such as
Salvador Dalí
and René

REPRESENT

BIG

USUAL

8 Read the description. Which painting does it match? How does the author feel about the painting?

This picture shows many different lines and shapes like squares and triangles. When I look very closely, however, I can also see other things such as parts of bodies and objects. The artist has used many dull colours such as brown, grey and green in the painting, which give it a very gloomy feeling. This painting makes me feel quite sad.

10 Find paintings on the Internet or in reference books which represent the two styles of painting discussed in the text. Present them to the class.

This painting is called painted it in 19..... . It shows The painter uses colours. The painting makes me feel

Музей Сальвадора Дали в г.Фигерас, Испания (Каталония)





Интегрированные уроки литературы и английского языка в 11 классе

- По теме « Марк Твен. Творчество »
 - (Электив по литературе)

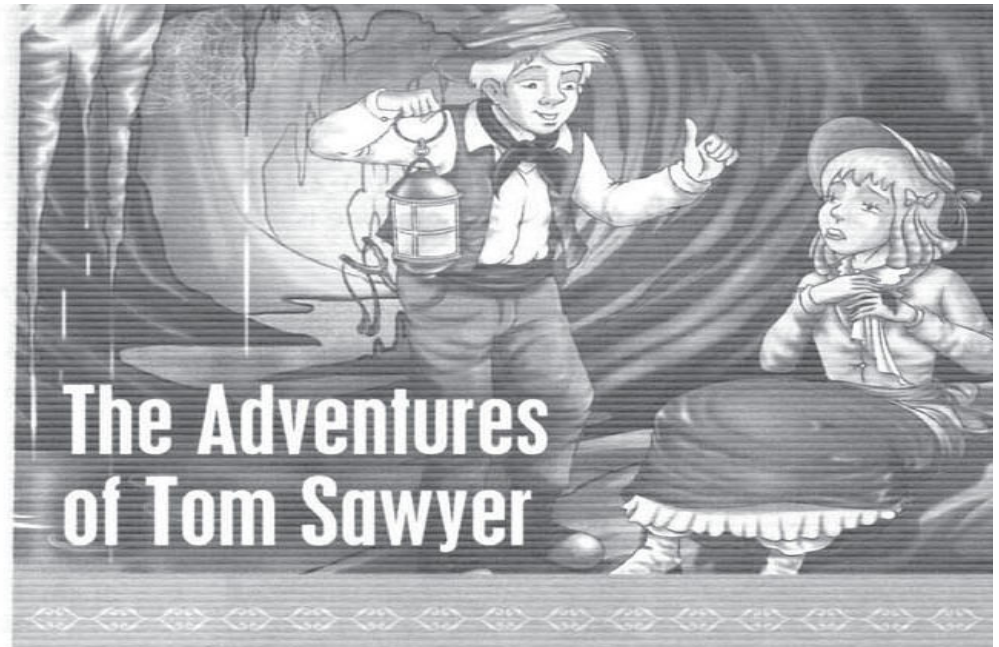
- 1 What do you know about Mark Twain? What else would you like to know about him? Think of two questions. Read the biography to check if your questions are answered.



Mark Twain (1835-1910)

(born Samuel Langhorne Clemens) was born in Missouri, USA. He was the best-known American author of his day. He grew up in a port town on the Mississippi River that became his inspiration for the town of St Petersburg in his most famous works, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884).

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is a tale about an exciting series of events in the life of Tom Sawyer and his friend Huckleberry Finn. They include witnessing a murder, finding treasure and getting lost in a cave.



Tom lay upon a sofa with an eager audience about him and the story of the wonderful adventure, putting in many striking additions; and closed with a description of how he left Becky and went on an exploring expedition; how he followed two avenues far as his kite-line would reach; how he followed a third to the fullest stretch of the kite-line, and was about to turn back when he glimpsed a far-off speck that looked like daylight; dropped the line and fumbled toward it, pushed his head and shoulders through a small hole, saw the Mississippi rolling by! And if it had only happened to be night he would not have seen that speck of daylight and would not have explored that passage any more! He told how he went back for Becky and broke the good news and she told him not to bother her with such stuff, for she was tired, and knew she was going to die, and wanted to rest. He described how he laboured with her and convinced her: and

- [Mark Twain](#)
- **The J1,000,000 Bank-Note**
- When I was twenty-seven years old, I was a mining-broker's clerk in San Francisco, and an expert in all the details of stock traffic. I was alone in the world, and had nothing to depend upon but my wits and a clean reputation; but these were setting my feet in the road to eventual fortune, and I was content with the prospect.
- My time was my own after the afternoon board, Saturdays, and I was accustomed to put it in on a little sail-boat on the bay. One day I ventured too far, and was carried out to sea. Just at nightfall, when hope was about gone, I was picked up by a small brig which was bound for London. It was a long and stormy voyage, and they made me work my passage without pay, as a common sailor. When I stepped ashore in London my clothes were ragged and shabby, and I had only a dollar in my pocket. This money fed and sheltered me twenty-four hours. During the next twenty-four I went without food and shelter.
- About ten o'clock on the following morning,



THE PICTURE IN A MILLION!

THE J. ARTHUR BARK ORGANISATION PRESENTS

GREGORY PECK

in *The Million Pound Note*

BY MARK TWAIN

ROYAL COMMAND FILM

COLOR BY **TECHNICOLOR**

FOR GENERAL EXHIBITION

with **RONALD SQUIRE** · **A. E. MATTHEWS**
WILFRID HYDE WHITE and **JANE GRIFFITHS**

Screenplay by ILLI FRANK · Directed by DONALD CRISP · Produced by JOHN ROYAN



Questions:

- Was M. Twain a British or American writer?
- What was his real name?
- Have you ever seen the film “The million pound note “ ?
- Who played the main role in the film?
- Where did the setting take place?
- What was the main hero`s name?
- What was his profession? What did he do for a living?
- Was he rich or poor? Did he belong to the middle class?
- What happened with his boat while he was sailing in the sea?
- Did he have any money in London?
- Why did 2 gentlemen noticed him?
- What was their bet (пари)?
- How many 1 million pound banknotes were issued in Britain at that period?

- Henry Adams knew about money in the envelope. Did he know how much?
- Where did he go first? To the shop? Restaurant? Bank?
- What was his reaction when he opened the letter?
- What was the waiters and the tailors` reaction?
- Did he go to the luxury hotel recommended by the tailor?
- Did he pay the money in the hotel ? Or it was free for him?
- Who did he share the room with?
- How long did he live on credit?
- Did everybody believe him? Why?
- Who had stolen the banknote?
- Did the British gentlemen like Americans?
- Who did H.Adams meet at the party?
- Did H.Adams change the banknote?
- Who win the bet?
- What is the end of the story?

Виды зубов:

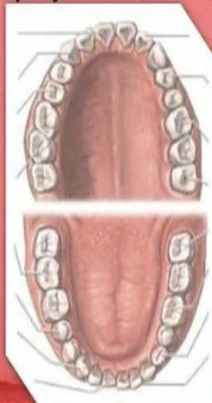
Коренные: 32 (по 16 на каждой челюсти).

❖ **резцы (8).** Имеют долотообразную коронку, располагаются спереди по четыре на верхней и нижней челюстях.

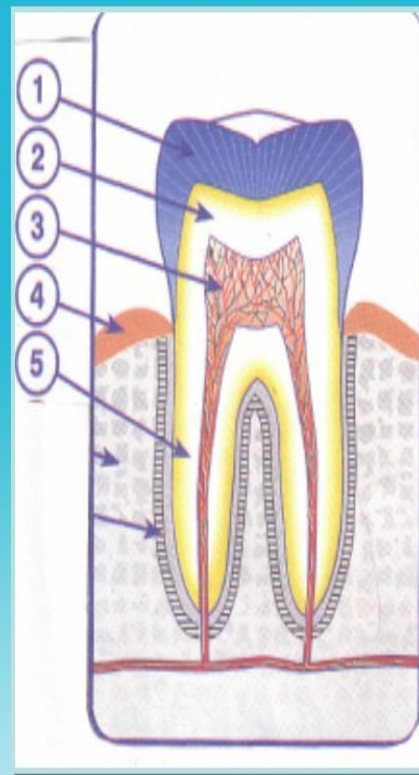
❖ **клыки (4).** Длинные, глубоко сидящие зубы. Резцы и клыки служат для откусывания пищи.

❖ **премоляры (предкоренные или малые коренные) (8).**

❖ **моляры (коренные) (12).** С их помощью пища дробится и размельчается.



Строение зуба



эмаль (1) - самая прочная ткань в организме человека.

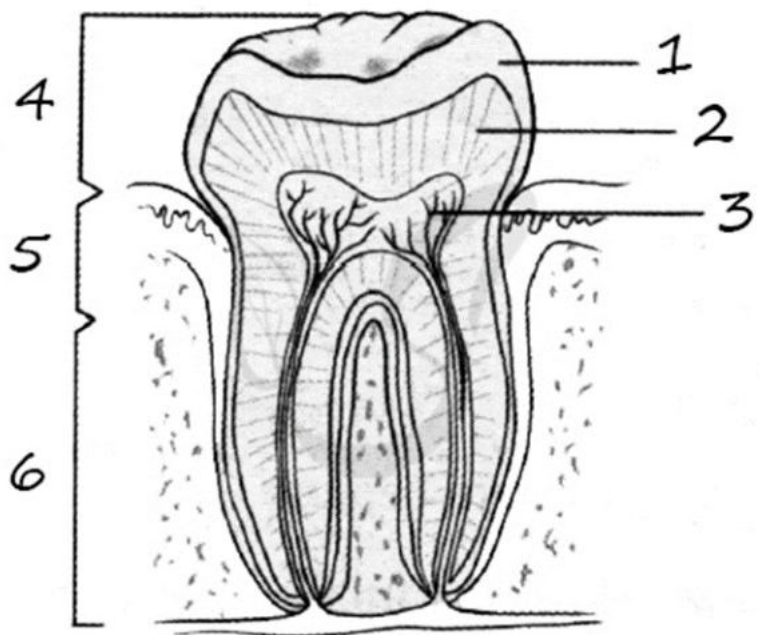
дентин (2), который мягче эмали. Он образует большую часть зуба.

В центре зуба находится **пульпа (3)**, состоящая из сплетения сосудов и нервов.

Каждый зуб окружен **десной (4)**.

У каждого зуба есть **Корень (5)**.

Задания по биологии:



20277. Установите соответствие между характеристиками и объектами, обозначенными на рисунке выше цифрами 1, 2, 3: к каждой позиции, данной в первом столбце, подберите соответствующую позицию из второго столбца.

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ

- А) наличие мягкого вещества
- Б) костное вещество зуба - дентин
- В) структура, которая первая разрушается под влиянием микроорганизмов
- Г) структура, образованная из самого прочного материала в организме человека
- Д) место расположения нервов и кровеносных сосудов

ОБЪЕКТЫ

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3

Teeth. Match the cards.

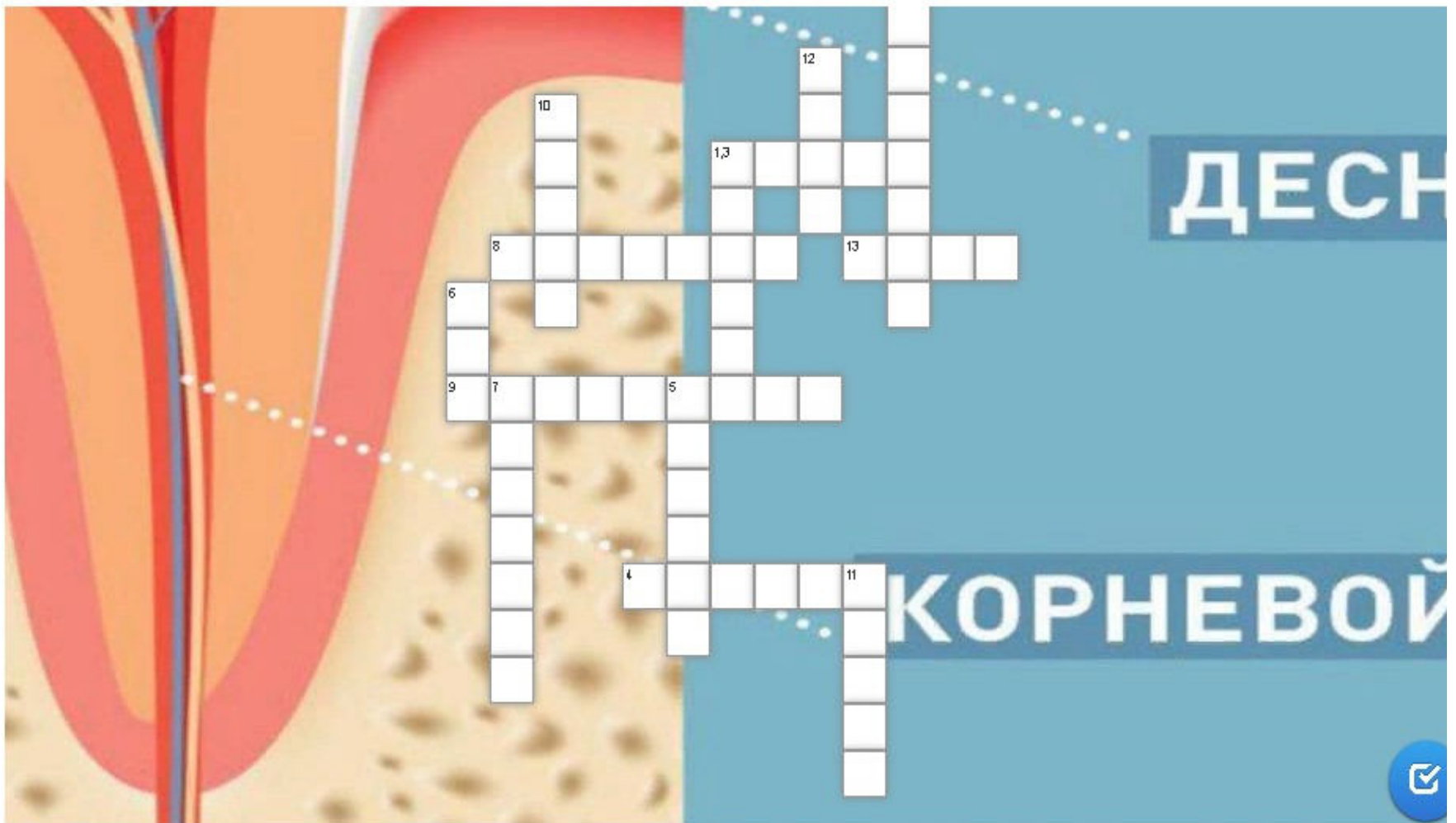
<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p99revxut23>

The interface features a yellow background with a hand cursor pointing at a card. The cards are arranged as follows:

- in good condition** (English)
- bite** (English)
- in the middle** (English)
- невидимый** (Russian)
- toothpaste** (English)
- кусать** (Russian)
- прикрепленный** (Russian)
- calcium** (English)
- unseen** (English)
- Кислота** (Russian) with a molecular model of HCl (English/Russian)
- Бактерия** (Russian) with a microscopic image of bacteria (English/Russian)
- blood vessel** (English)
- Кальций** (Russian) with a calcium supplement capsule (English/Russian)
- acid** (English)
- Зубная паста** (Russian) with a tube of Colgate toothpaste (English/Russian)
- посередине** (Russian)
- Кровь** (Russian) with a cross-section of a blood vessel (English/Russian)
- bacteria** (English)
- в хорошем состоянии** (Russian)
- attached** (English)

Medicine. Tooth structure.

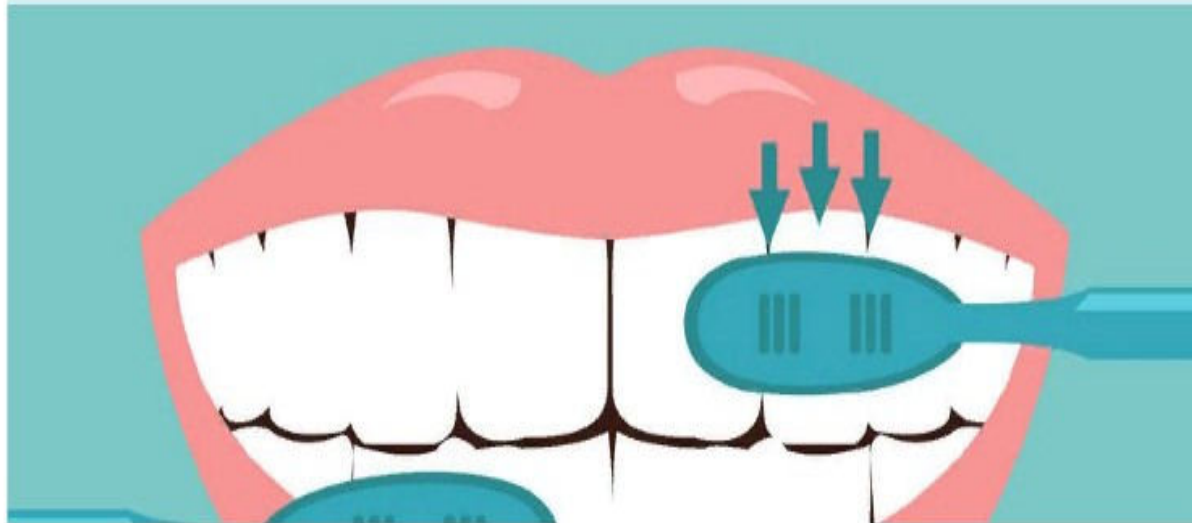
<https://learningapps.org/view30499666>



<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p24isj8za23>

Brushing your teeth properly.

There are some tips that can help you to brush your teeth properly. First of all, you should brush in circles. Motions that you make should be back and forth. You should brush gently along the gum line. The next tip is that brushing your teeth should take you not less than 2 minutes toothbrush time. Another very important tip is that you must change your make every 3 or 4 months.



**Спасибо за
внимание**