

Муниципальное общеобразовательное бюджетное учреждение средняя общеобразовательная школа № 67 г. Сочи  
имени дважды Героя Советского Союза  
Савицкого Евгения Яковлевича

**Сборник заданий по английскому языку, направленных на формирование и развитие функциональной грамотности учащихся  
8-9 классов в рамках подготовки к ОГЭ**

**Составитель:**

*Асланян Рузанна Врежовна,  
учитель английского языка СОШ №67*

Город - курорт Сочи

2022г.

**Пояснительная записка**

Функциональная грамотность проявляется в решении проблемных задач. Наличие контекста является важным условием задания на формирование и оценку функциональной грамотности. Контекст задания – это особенности и элементы окружающей обстановки, представленные в задании в рамках предлагаемой ситуации. Эти ситуации связаны с разнообразными аспектами окружающей жизни.

Повышение уровня функциональной грамотности школьников может быть обеспечена успешной реализацией ФГОС, т.е. за счет достижения планируемых предметных, метапредметных и личностных результатов, если в учебном процессе реализован комплексный системно-деятельностный подход, если процесс обучения идет как процесс решения обучающимися различных классов учебно-познавательных и учебно-практических задач, задач на применение или перенос тех знаний и тех умений, которые учитель формирует.

При обучении иностранному языку ключевым навыком является способность человека понимать, использовать, оценивать тексты, размышлять о них и заниматься чтением для того, чтобы достигать своих целей, расширять свои знания и возможности, участвовать в социальной жизни.

На понимание прочитанных текстов ориентирован и ряд задания ОГЭ по английскому языку: раздел 2 (задания по чтению) содержит 8 заданий на понимание прочитанных текстов. Правильный подбор дидактических упражнений и приёмов для занятий по английскому языку в 8-9 классах позволяет обучающимся качественно выполнять задания №2 ОГЭ по чтению.

**Цель:** выявить проблемы и затруднения учащихся при работе с иноязычным текстом и заинтересовать ученика содержанием сложных текстов с помощью дидактических упражнений.

### **Задачи:**

- помочь учащимся 8-9 классов интегрировать знания из разных предметных областей в чтении текстов;
- отработать лексико-грамматический материал в письменной речи;
- развитие различных мыслительных навыков, навыков применения информации, ее анализа, оценивания.

### **Требования к подбору текста и заданий в формировании функциональной грамотности**

Уровень трудности текста должен соответствовать возрасту ученика.

1. Текст должен быть ученику интересен.
2. Текст должен содержать неизвестную ученику информацию.
3. Текст должен развивать кругозор.
4. Текст не должен быть перегружен цифрами, датами, терминами.
5. Объем текста не должен превышать норму.

6. Шрифт должен помогать ученику легко читать текст.

7. В тексте не должно быть ошибок.

Одним из самых типовых заданий, направленных на поиск в тексте конкретной информации, являются задания на выбор альтернатив верно(1-T) /неверно(2-F), и на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3-Not stated) . Я обрабатываю важные (или трудные для понимания) места в тексте с помощью инструмента «Т», «F», «Not stated» и затем предлагаю ответить на эти вопросы ученикам. Ученик несколько раз внимательно просматривает текст с определенной целью - найти нужную информацию или убедиться, что она отсутствует в тексте.

Как уже отмечалось, для того, чтобы текст стал реальной и продуктивной основой обучения всем видам речевой деятельности, важно научить учащихся различным операциям с материалами текста с учетом его жанровых и стилистических особенностей. Этой цели служат различные задания, создаваемые на базе изучаемых текстов.

Подобные задания направлены на лучшее понимание содержания текста, на отработку и усвоение лексико-грамматического материала, на развитие навыков письма, а также на развитие различных мыслительных навыков, навыков применения информации, ее анализа, оценивания.

Послетекстовые задания предназначены для проверки понимания прочитанного, для контроля над степенью сформированности умений чтения и использования полученной информации:

- ответь на вопросы по содержанию текста;
- составь разделительные вопросы к тексту;
- выбери правильную глагольную форму (тест по грамматике);
- заполни предложения словами из текста (словообразование);

Таким образом, мы видим, что основными упражнениями для развития функциональной грамотности являются различные виды работы с текстом.

## Задания

### Текст №1.

**Упражнение №1.** Прочитайте текст. Определите какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (1-True),какие не соответствуют (2-False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа(3-Not stated).

### **Sleep is the best medicine.**

It's late at night and you have an important exam in the morning. You are sitting with your notes and books and you are beginning to feel tired. Should you listen to your mother's advice and go to bed? Or should you stay up all night and try to learn?

Well, scientists say that our mothers are probably right — its best to go to bed early before a big exam. Last year in Germany, scientists looked into the effects of sleep on university students. They found out that students who had at least four hours of sleep did better in exams. It also turned out that the students who had a lot of sleep had better scores in IQ tests. So why is sleep good for our brains?

First of all, scientists believe that after a hard day of thinking, our memories are very messy. Sleep helps to tidy up our thoughts and memories and to put everything in the right place again. Because of this, it's easier to remember facts clearly, which, of course, is important in exams.

When we sleep, our brains also continue thinking about our problems from the day before. We can sometimes come up with the answers to difficult problems after sleeping. There are many examples of this in history.

In the nineteenth century, the chemical structure of benzene was still a big mystery to scientists. The German chemist Friedrich August Kekule worked on this problem for many years. One afternoon, while he was travelling on a London bus, Kekule fell asleep. He had a strange dream - snakes were coming towards him with their tails in their mouths! When he woke up, Kekule knew that he had the answer to his problem — the atoms were arranged in a circle like his funny snakes!

But sleep does not only improve our memories and help us to find the answer to problems. Scientists believe that we are more creative after sleep too. Keith Richards, the guitarist of The Rolling Stones, came up with the melody for Satisfaction, their biggest hit, as he was taking a nap in a London hotel room. The Irish writer Bram Stoker also got the

idea for his masterpiece Dracula, the classic horror story while he was sleeping. He ate crabs late at night before going to bed, had some strange nightmares and kept on waking up!

So, take my advice - do you want to remember more in your exam tomorrow? The answer is simple - go to bed early!

1) While sleeping, our brains stop thinking about our problems.

1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

2) The chemical structure of benzene was known to scientists in the nineteenth century.

1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

3) Children need less sleep than adults.

1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

4) When German chemist Kekule woke up after his strange dream, he could solve his problem with the atoms.

1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

5) Sleep can be good for imagination.

1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

6) When you sleep for 5 hours you use about 25 calories –the same amount your body needs to walk for 10 minutes.

1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

## **Упражнение №2**

**2) Answer the following questions according to the article.**

1) What did Bram Stoker eat before going to bed?

2) Who had a strange dream about snakes while he was travelling on a London bus?

3) Does sleep help us to tidy up our thoughts and memories?

4) What did Keith Richards compose while he was taking a nap in a hotel room?

### Упражнение №3.

#### 3) Make up tag-questions.

- 1) It is best to go to bed early before a big exam, .....?
- 2) Our memories are very messy after a hard day of thinking ,.....?
- 3) In the nineteenth century, the chemical structure of benzene was still a big mystery to scientists,.....?
- 4) Snakes were coming towards him with their tails in their mouths,.....?
- 5) Bram Stoker ate crabs late at night before going to bed,.....?

### Упражнение №4.

#### 4) Match the phrasal verbs from the article with their definitions a-g.

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| a) to investigate                      | 1) to turn out  |
| b) to happen                           | 2) to stay up   |
| c) not sleep                           | 3) to look into |
| d) to continue doing something         | 4) to tidy up   |
| e) to get some information             | 5) to keep on   |
| f) to put something where it should be | 6) to find out  |
| g) to think of                         | 7) come up with |

### Упражнение №5.

#### 5) Complete the sentences with the verbs below.

Turn out, tidy up, come up with, look into, keep on, stay up, find out

- 1) It ..... that she could not live on 15.000 rubles a month.
- 2) Perhaps we should ..... some slogan.
- 3) I think sleep helps ..... my thoughts.
- 4) I will stay here and ..... trying.

5) Did you .....all night in preparation for your studies?

6) I promise we will .....this matter.

7) I need ..... where he is now.

### **Упражнение №6.**

#### **6) Answer the questions according to the topic of the article.**

1) Why do we need sleep?

2) How many hours do you sleep at night?

3) How often do you have dreams?

4) Do your dreams influence your mood?

5) Do you remember your dreams after waking up?

6) What would you recommend to a person who suffers from insomnia?

### **Упражнение №7.**

#### **Word building.**

#### **Make up new words from the given ones in brackets.**

1) My father always wanted to become a .....(to compose)

2) He lives in the .....(luxury) hotel.

3) Changes in the Constitution are called .....(to amend)

4) His uncle was an aristocrat and a fashionable man, but he loved .....(free)

5) He became .....(fame) after the .....(to publish) of his fairy tales for children.

6) She has a very pleasant .....(person)

7) People say that he is a very .....(to create) person.

8) Numerous .....(to compete) are held there every year.

9) Travelling .....(broad) the mind.

10) We will .....(real) all your dreams.

- 11) Some people think that in the next decade there may be new medicines that will stop \_\_\_\_\_(violence) and antisocial \_\_\_\_\_.(to behave)
- 12) There were \_\_\_\_\_(end) queues in the shops yesterday.
- 13) This salad contains \_\_\_\_\_(differ) ingredients.
- 14) The visitors of this restaurant are always polite and \_\_\_\_\_.(help)
- 15) Let`s \_\_\_\_\_(summary) and make a conclusion.
- 16) One of only two \_\_\_\_\_(to survive) ships from Peter The Great`s original fleet can be seen here in the Botik Museum.
- 17) In the \_\_\_\_\_(nineteen) century the chemical structure of benzene was still a mystery to scientists.
- 18) Sleep helps us to tidy up our \_\_\_\_\_.(to think)
- 19) Today \_\_\_\_\_(vegetarian) is more and more popular in Europe.
- 20) Some people think that big family cars might \_\_\_\_\_(appear) in the next thirty years.



## Текст №2.

Nothing is impossible!

1. Irina Skvortsova is a professional Russian bobsledder, whose career ended suddenly and tragically on November 23, 2009. During a European Cup training session an error by the judge led to the collision of two bobs. A German judge wrongfully okayed the descent of the male crew bob, and it crashed at full speed into a female crew with 21-year-old Irina. The girl was on the verge of death.

2. Her injuries were considered incompatible with life. She spent six weeks in a coma and went through numerous surgeries (over 50!), nearly lost her leg — the doctors did not believe she would survive. There was one chance in a hundred, they said, but to get out of the wheelchair — no chance at all ... She spent over 11 months in hospital and survived ...

3. Later in an interview Skvortsova said, ‘The main problem for me is coping with the psychological side of the trauma. Sport is my world, and being knocked out feels really bad. The physical suffering, too, was quite an ordeal. The pain was terrible, and painkillers did not help much. But my friends cheered me up, and their support was more powerful than any medication.’

4. She believed she would return to the sport in 2014 and catch up with the rest of the team. But after six months of rehab she realised: a career in sport was no longer an option. That terrible accident forced Irina to retire from professional sport, but she didn't lose heart and set a new goal — to get out of the wheel chair. What she did was a shock for physicians. Though on crutches, she started to walk. After a rehab course she set out on a 10-day trip to Prague with a friend, enjoying the change of environment and the beautiful views of the city. Every morning she left the hotel and spent the whole day strolling round the streets ... On her return to Moscow she learnt to drive a car, but her next goal is to walk without crutches ... ‘Nothing is impossible!’ is her favourite slogan.

5. In 2012 she graduated from Moscow Pedagogical Institute of Physical Education with a degree in sports psychology — determination and strong will prevented her from falling behind with her academic work. After graduation she took up journalism. Today she works as a TV journalist, interviewing famous people. She also plans to work as a news anchor.

6. Irina's dream was to take part in the 2014 Olympics. The accident changed her life, but she didn't give up hope. Though Irina was unable to compete at the Sochi 2014 Olympics, she did participate. She was among the first 10 torchbearers at the Sochi 2014 Olympic Torch Relay.

7. Irina Skvortsova's story of incredible courage and strength so impressed Russian President Vladimir Putin that he invited her to Sochi to attend the opening ceremony of the Olympics. During the Sochi Winter Olympics opening ceremony at the Fisht stadium former sportswoman Irina Skvortsova was on the podium next to the President of Russia.

### Упражнение №1.

**1) Make up new words from the given ones according to the text.**

1) She is a .....(profession) bobsledder.

2) Their support was more .....(power) than any medication.

3) Irina's story of incredible courage and .....(strong) impressed Russian President Vladimir Putin.

4) Her injuries were .....(compatible) with life.

5) The girl was on the verge of.....(die).

6) The main problem for her was coping with the .....(psychology) side of the trauma.

7) After .....(graduate) she took up sport.

### Упражнение №2.

**1) Choose the correct answer.**

1) Irina's stay in hospital lasted for

a) six months.

b) nearly a year.

c) a hundred days.

2)The biggest suffering for Irina was

- a)accepting that she would have to give up sport.
- b)physical pain and inefficiency of drugs.
- c)the cheerfulness of friends visiting her.

3)Irina`s doctors were amazed she

- a)was able to stand up and go.
- b)chose Prague for her trip.
- c)retired from professional sport.

4)Irina is planning on

- a)going on with academic studies.
- b)doing TV sports shows.
- c)reading the news.

5)At the Sochi Olympics 2014 Irina had the honour of

- a)lighting the Olympic Cauldron.
- b)carrying the Olympic flame.
- c)opening the Olympic games ceremony.

### Текст №3.

#### **Portable phones-walk and talk!**

Have you ever called up a friend and heard this: ‘Sorry, he’s not in. Can you call back later?’ Have you ever been in a dirty phone box on a cold night and found the phone out of order? Have you ever thought how wonderful it would be if you could talk to your friends any time you wanted to? If so, then read on ... ..

A) Ever since Bell patented the telephone in 1876, we’ve been living in the age of instant communication. But there has always been a restriction — you need to find a phone. And that isn’t always easy. OK, we’ve had car phones since the 1950s. But the first car phones were enormous. The machinery filled the boot of the car! More than a portable phone, it was a mobile phone box! One of the first users was a doctor in Sweden. Unfortunately, the phone needed so much power that he could only make two calls before the battery went dead. The first to his patient, and the second to the garage to get someone to come and fix his flat battery. By the mid-1960s phones were small enough to fit into the front of a car, but unfortunately, they were still too heavy for people to carry around. They were also extremely expensive. So, it was no surprise that they didn’t become popular.

B) And then Mr Cooper made a call. On 3 April, 1973, while walking along a street in New York, Motorola employee Martin Cooper took out his portable phone, dialled a number and made a call to a rival phone company. I don’t know what he said — perhaps, ‘Nobody has ever done this before!’ — but I bet he felt pretty happy when he hung up. He knew that his company was ahead of the competition.

C) Now — just over ten years later — the DynaTAC 8000X portable cellular phone has arrived in the shops, and this week I’ve been testing it. I must say I’m impressed. The first thing you notice is how small and light it is. It weighs a little less than a bag of sugar and is about the same size as a brick — about twenty centimetres long. It looks really smart, too. And you can talk for almost half an hour without recharging the battery! You can also turn down the volume in case the phone goes off when you’re in a meeting. The disadvantage? The price. It costs almost £3,000!

But don’t worry. The price will come down, and soon everyone will have one.

D) And while I have my crystal ball out, here are some more predictions about how we will communicate in the future ... Firstly, I think people will forget how to write because all communications will be oral. And one day before too long we will have phones with 3D video screens which allow you to see your friends and watch TV! More good news: phone calls will be free — they'll be paid for by advertising! And finally, I believe that eventually humans in the future will have phones in their brains! With a speaker in an ear and a microphone in a tooth we will be able to dial numbers just by saying them.

But until then, you could do worse than buy yourself a Motorola DynaTAC. Become mobile and say goodbye to those cold calls in dirty phone boxes.

### Упражнение 1.

#### 1) Match headings 1-4 with paragraphs A-D in the text.

1) The future

2) The first call

3) Testing the product

4) The historical background

#### 2) Complete the sentences with these words and phrases from the text.

out of order    dead    fix    dial    turn down    go off    come down

1) Excuse me, could you send someone to \_\_\_\_\_ my phone. It is not working.

2) First, pick up the receiver. Then, \_\_\_\_\_ the number you want to call.

3) Has your mobile phone ever \_\_\_\_\_ during an exam?

4) It is always the same with new technology. At first, it's really expensive, and then the price \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Do you know how to \_\_\_\_\_ the volume of your mobile phone?

6) Suddenly, the line went \_\_\_\_\_. Lesley felt scared.

7) This phone is \_\_\_\_\_. Have you got a mobile?

## ОТВЕТЫ

### Keys

#### Текст №1

1.

1)F 2)F 3)NS 4)T 5)NS

#### 2. Собственные вопросы.

3. 1)is not it

2)are not they

3)was not it

4)were not they

5)did not he

4) a-3

b-1

c-2

d-5

e-6

f-4

g-7

5)

1)turned out

2)come up with

3)tidy up |to tidy up

4)keep on

5)stay up

6)look into

7)to find out

**6) Собственные ответы.**

**7) Word building**

1)composer

2)luxurious

3)amendments

4)freedom

5)famous, publication

6)personality

7)creative

8)competitions

9)broadens

10)realise

11)violent, behaviour

12)endless

13)different

14)helpful

15)summarise

16)surviving

17)nineteenth

18)thoughts

19)vegetarianism

20)disappear

**Текст №2.**

1.

1.professional

2.powerful

3.strength

4.incompatible

5.death

6.psychological

7.graduation

2.

1.b

2.a

3.a

4.c

5.b

**Текст №3.**

1.

D-1

B-2

C-3

A-4

2.

1-fix

2-dial



3)gone off

4)comes down

5)turn down

6)out of order

7)dead

Таким образом, использование на уроках английского языка различного вида текстовых заданий способствует развитию функциональной грамотности учащихся, грамотности чтения и комплексному освоению учащимися основных видов речевой деятельности, а также развивает творческое мышление, приучает учащихся к внимательному и вдумчивому отношению к тексту.