Воспитание толерантности в процессе освоения коммуникативных компетенций на уроках английского языка

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24 марта *2009*г.

Самостоятельное творческое развитие. Способность решать проблемы коммуникативного, нравственного, этического,

Ребенок развивается, воспитываясь и обучаясь

жить и творить в условиях постоянно меняющегося мира, быть конкурентоспособным , интегрироваться в мировое сообщество

Толерантность

желание и способность жить в мире, гармонии и согласии с другими людьми, которые могут отличаться по

10 **a) Say what you usually (often, sometimes) do.**

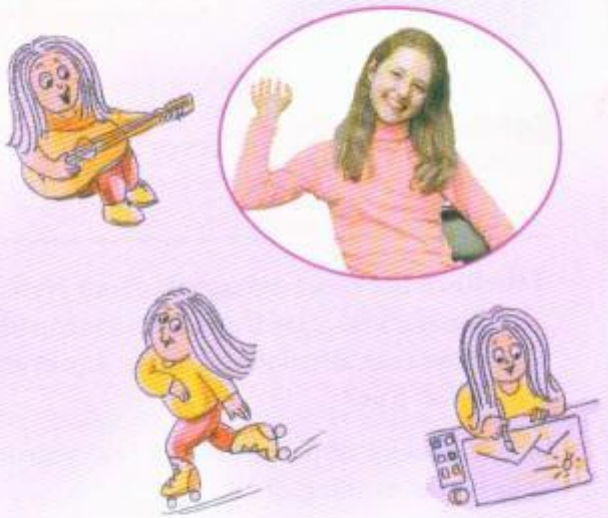
Example: When I am sad, I usually listen to music.

when you are happy
when you are nervous
when you are angry
when you are sad
when you are tired

Use:
stay at home, like to be alone, draw funny pictures, have a cup of tea, eat tasty things, cry, shout, go to bed, read books / magazines / newspapers, listen to a walkman (to music / to rock / to pop-music), play jokes, arrange a party, have a picnic, play the piano (the guitar), dance, go to disco, play football (tennis), watch TV / videos, play with my pet, talk with my friends, etc.

b) Find out what your friend does in the same situation. Report the answer.

Example: When my friend is nervous, he usually thinks up puzzles.



11 **Think of 3 nouns, 3 verbs, 3 adjectives to describe yourself.**

Timothy: a student, a son, a brother; to run, to laugh, to watch videos; funny, lazy, naughty.

Clare: a student, a friend, a swimmer; to travel, to change, to dance; independent, nice, sociable.

12 **Are you sure that you know yourself? Give "Yes" or "No" answers to the questions. Score your points. Read about yourself.**

12 **Are you sure that you know yourself? Give "Yes" or "No" answers to the questions. Score your points. Read about yourself.**

	Yes	No
1. Do you value friendship?	1	0
2. Do new things attract you?	1	0
3. Do you prefer old clothes to new ones?	1	0
4. Do you often pretend to be happy?	0	1
5. Have you dreamed of more than three different jobs when you were a child?	0	1
6. Do you lose self-confidence *(уверенность в себе)* when you have to solve a difficult problem?	0	1
7. Do you collect anything?	1	0
8. Do you often change your plans at the last moment?	0	1

Total:

If your score is more than 6, you are a person of good character. Your parents, teachers, friends love you.

If your score is 6, your mood *(настроение)* changes quickly. So it's quite difficult to communicate with you. If you want to be lucky always take a chance.

If your score is less than 3, believe in yourself and your abilities. You should trust *(доверять)* people and try to find a true friend.

irresponsible)

7 Read Tim's letter to a youth magazine. Help him understand what tolerance means. Share your ideas with your classmates.

Tolerance is a very trendy word in the vocabulary of today's politicians. You can hear it on TV, in different talk shows and news programmes. However, lots of people do not understand what it means.

What does it mean to be tolerant? Is it an ability to listen to other people without interrupting them now and again? Or is it a wish to understand why they think the way they do? Or the ability to accept ideas which are different from yours? Does it mean to respect and protect other people's rights if they want to practise their religion, or listen to the music they like, or behave the way they like?

But should we be tolerant of people who behave violently, rude and immoral?

To be tolerant means

– to respect other people's culture

– _____

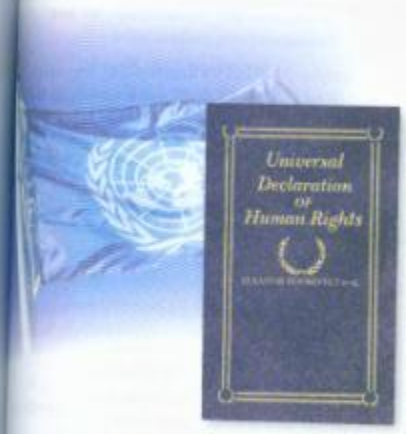
– _____

– _____

– _____

– _____

– _____



93 Look at the picture and answer the questions. Consult the Linguistic and Cultural Guide in Appendix 4, page 198.

1 What does the emblem mean?
2 When was the organisation the United Nations formed?
3 What is the other name for this organisation?
4 Why was it founded?
5 What is the Russian translation for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
6 Have you read this document?
7 Do you think it's important for you to know about the document? Why?

WORD FOCUS

94 Listen, repeat and translate into Russian. Mind the word stress.

private — privacy
suffer — suffering
racial — racism
tolerant — tolerance
cruel — cruelty
equal — equality
ethnic — ethnicity
protect — protection
declare — declaration
discriminate — discrimination
prohibit — prohibition

95 Listen to the text. Tick the human rights you hear about. Then say which ones were not mentioned in the text.

- ☐ to speak freely
- ☐ to get educated
- ☐ to choose the work you like
- ☐ to choose the climate you want to live in
- ☐ to be equal with other people
- ☐ to get a driving license at the age of 14
- ☐ to know what your rights are
- ☐ to be protected against religious discrimination
- ☐ to be protected against strict teachers

96 Read the text. The following words are missing: *protection, discriminate, discrimination, human.* Fill in each space with one of these words. Listen to the text and check your choices.

In 1948, the United Nations wrote the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It listed 29 different … (1) rights. According to the declaration, every person has the right to speak freely, to marry whomever he / she wants, to choose the work he / she likes and to get an education. The list of human rights includes protection against cruel punishment and … (2) against racial, ethnic, sexual, and religious … (3). These rights are important for people throughout the world. But in some countries, people live without these rights. People still practise racism and … (4) against others.

Section 2 Keeping Fit

16 **Read the information and find out how people keep fit.**

To keep fit most people do sports. Some of them join a sports club. The most popular individual sports are walking, swimming, cycling and aerobics.

People work hard. They come home late and are busy at weekends. They have no time to go to a sports club or a sports centre which isn't quite near their homes. They can hardly do sport seriously. They just want to relax.

People of all ages and types do exercises at home to improve their health and to keep fit. In the morning they switch on the TV and follow fitness classes *(оздоровительные занятия)* at home or go jogging in the park in the evening.

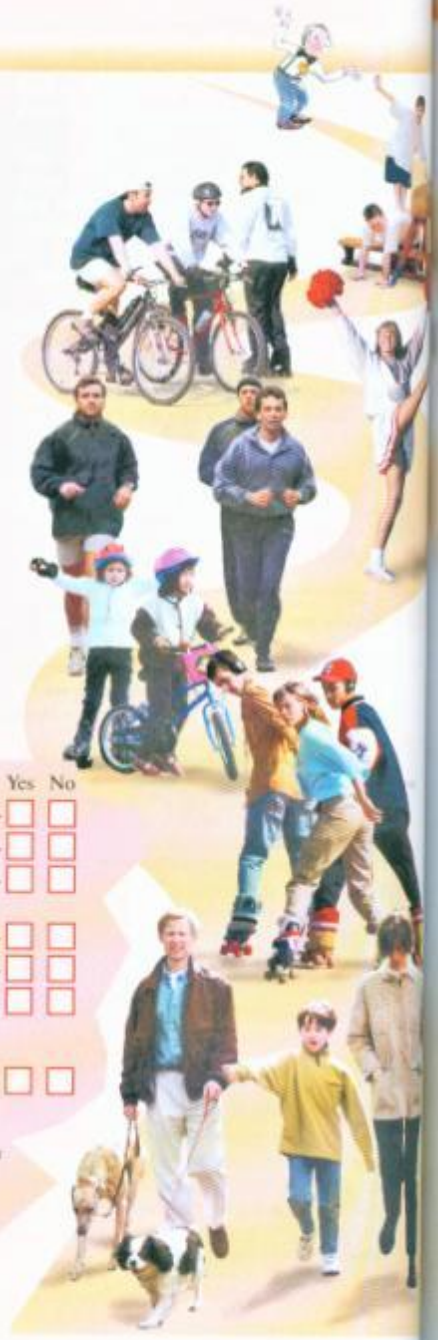
17 **Work in pairs. Discuss and name:**
a) at least three purposes to keep fit;
b) at least five ways to keep fit.
Compare your opinion with your classmates' ones.

18 **Do you keep fit? Answer the following questions and read the advice.**

	Yes	No
1. Do you often eat vegetables and fruit?	☐	☐
2. Do you do sports regularly?	☐	☐
3. Do you watch TV for more than an hour?.....	☐	☐
4. Do you eat chocolate, sweets, chips and biscuits every day?.....	☐	☐
5. Do you sleep 8–10 hours at night?.....	☐	☐
6. Do you sometimes think about how fit you are?	☐	☐

Put "One" for each "Yes".
What is your total score? ..... ☐ ☐

Now read about yourself:
0–3: *Oh, dear! Forget about sweets and chips. You need fruit and vegetables and lots more exercises.*
3–4: *Do more exercises and eat more carefully.*
5–6: *You keep fit! Well done!*



53 Read the texts again. Say what all the participants want from school? Use the information and the language of the texts.

54 Write down 2 nouns, 2 verbs, 2 adjectives to describe the participants' perfect school.

Marina	Alfred	George
...	...	...

WORD FOCUS

55 Read and remember.

quite [kwaɪt] — вполне, совершенно, в достаточной степени
quiet [kwaɪət] — спокойный, уравновешенный, тихий, безмятежный

56 Fill in the blanks with *quite* or *quiet*:

1. Our house is ... new.
2. Alice is a nice and ... person.
3. James has ... a big family.
4. Are you ... sure of what you're saying?
5. Their family is ... and friendly.
6. Our head teacher always speaks with a ... voice.
7. Your school project is ... good but not perfect.

57 Look at the photos. Do they reflect your ideas of an ideal school?

58 Some students' ideas about a perfect school are listed below. Read the list and tick the ideas you agree with:

- ☐ Be a brightly decorated building.
- ☐ Be a modern building.
- ☐ Offer any subjects students are interested in.
- ☐ Have no boring and useless subjects.
- ☐ Prepare for real life.
- ☐ Talk freely to teachers.
- ☐ Discuss any problems openly.
- ☐ Listen to students' opinion.
- ☐ Understand students' problems.
- ☐ Treat each other with respect.
- ☐ Have no tests.
- ☐ Have no special uniform.
- ☐ Allow students have their own newspaper and radio.
- ☐ Be compulsory.
- ☐ Be strict and have discipline.

59 Work in groups. Think of a perfect school. Write your own proposals. Draw a poster. Share your ideas with other students. Don't forget about:

A. building
B. timetable
C. teacher — student relations

41 **Work in groups. Discuss and write down the reasons for learning English. Make use of the pictures.**

42 **Look at the information map. Find out if you have written all the possible reasons.**

English

▼ About 20% of the world's population speak English.

▼ Doctors and scientists try to answer the same questions all over the world. They find it easy to exchange their ideas in English.

▼ English has become a means of communication within some countries where different groups of people speak different languages. For example, in India there are 15 official languages and thousands of dialects. People from different parts of the country often do not speak each other's language. English is the only solution to their communication problems.

▼ English is called the language of the sky and the sea. Every pilot and ship's captain must speak English to communicate with each other.

▼ Most vocabulary in the modern computing is in English. 80% of all information in the world's computers is in English.

▼ English is the language of politicians. English along with French and German is spoken at their summit meetings. Most international journalists have to know English, too.

▼ 75% of all international business letters are written in English. Nearly 50% of the companies communicate with each other in English.

▼ English is the language of rock and pop music. Most of world known singers sing their songs in English.

▼ US and British companies produce thousands of films, videos and TV programmes every year. They are shown all over the world with subtitles and dubbing.

43 **Look ba**
pictures

44 **Look t**
more. C
import

45 **Here i**
Englis
neede

a) Say why
b) Make pr
class. Ch

Example: A
want to stu

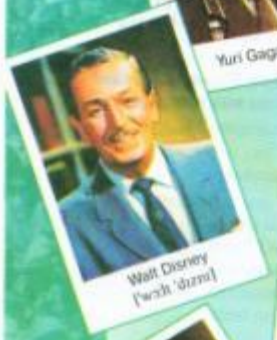
- want to
as a to
- have to
- would
- enjoy
- like re
- would

UNIT 4 *Trying to Become a Successful Person*

Section 1 Who Is a Successful Person?

Yuri Gagarin

Alla Pugacheva


Walt Disney ['wɔlt 'dɪzni]

Charlie Chaplin ['tʃɑːli 'tʃæplɪn]

Mother Teresa ['mʌðə tə'riːzə]

Irina Rodnina

Jack London ['dʒæk 'lʌndn]

Galina Ulanova

The Beatles [biːtlz]

Garri Kasparov

1 **Discuss with your classmates and decide what makes a successful person?**

A successful person is a person:

- who lives separately (*отдельно*) from his family
- who is independent in his relations with other people
- who doesn't have friends and doesn't rely on other people
- who shares everything he / she has with other people
- who works hard every day to become better and cleverer
- who succeeds by his / her own efforts alone
- who thinks of himself more than about other people

2 **Name any successful person you know. Look at the photos of successful people. What is she / he famous for? Use the Linguistic and Cultural Guide if necessary.**

Section 2 Family and Friends? No Problem!

20 **Tick the points that can cause misunderstanding (недопонимание) between parents and children. Then tick the points that can join generations. Are there double ticks anywhere? Speak on each point with a double tick. Follow the example.**

- ☐ Fashion
- ☐ Friends
- ☐ School problems
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Housework
- ☐ Films
- ☐ Parties
- ☐ Pocket money
- ☐ Future education
- ☐ Drinks
- ☐ Smoking
- ☐ Computer games
- ☐ Sports / keeping fit
- ☐ Dieting

Example: It happens that people of the elder generation don't like the music we listen to. Teenagers often think that their parents' or grandparents' music is out of fashion and sounds a little bit strange. On the other hand, I don't mind some of my parents' likings. We enjoy listening to jazz or famous pop-groups of the past like ABBA. I explain the musical styles of modern groups to them. Sometimes they even like them.

WORD FOCUS

21 **Read, translate and remember.**

to like doing something
to look like somebody
to feel like doing something
somebody's likings
to be alike
homelike

22 **Fill in the gaps. Use the words and phrases from Ex. 21.**

1 I'm sure that you'll recognise James at once. He… his father when he was thirty years younger.
2 I …eating something. Do you have sandwiches, fruit or anything else?
3 Cathy and her elder sister …very much…, but Cathy is nicer.
4 Martha spends a lot of time shopping for clothes but seldom buys anything. It's not easy to find clothes to…
5 The restaurant they had dinner at was very… It was quiet and the food was delicious.

What Is an Ideal Welfare State?

1. ROLE-PLAY 'Tourists and Guides'

1) Divide yourselves into two halves: Tourists and Guides.

Tourists: Imagine that you know little or nothing about the way social service system is organised in your country. Work in pairs and discuss what you want to find out, take down a number of questions to ask the Guides.

Guides: You have the job of giving information about the way social service system is organised in your country. Work in pairs, prepare the information you are going to give the Tourists about the social service system in your country.

2) Together make a list of all the necessary aspects that could be discussed (benefits, employment, health care, etc.).

3) Form groups of four – Tourists and Guides.

Guides: Start talking about the topic.
Tourists: Put your questions as appropriate during the role-play.

4) Follow up in the whole class by summarising important details of information the tourists found out about the social service system.

2. Do a project 'An Ideal Welfare State'.

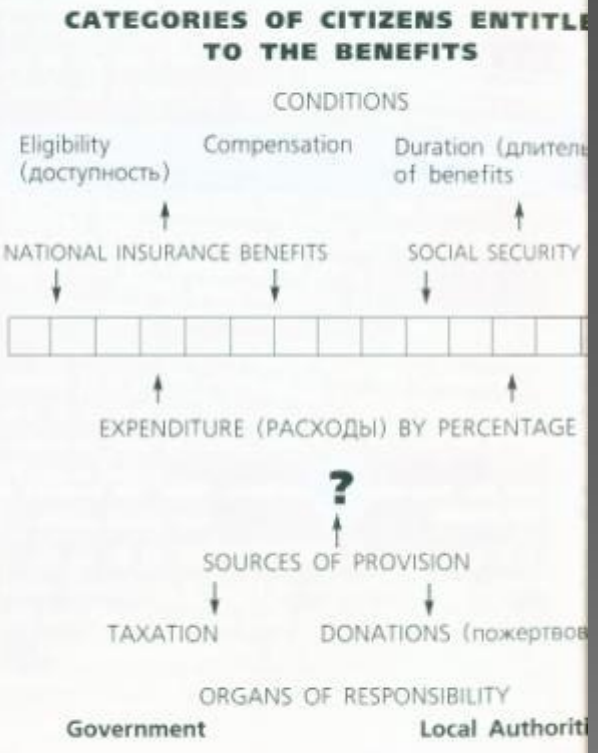
1) Divide yourselves into groups (committees). Define the aims of each group's activity (e.g. to develop a social security programme for better functioning of the social security system). Give a name to each group, in accordance with its major aim. Appoint any member of your group/committee as chairperson.

2) Think of all the necessary aspects of your programme, including:

- basic principles
- major spheres the welfare state operates in (social security/insurance/health care)
- sources of income/provision
- taxation

- categories of citizens entitled to various benefits
- different types of benefits (major and supplementary)
- conditions upon which these benefits can be received
- organs of responsibility: government and local authorities

3) On the basis of the scheme below make your own scheme and give necessary comments.



Wars have been happening between nations long before people started writing down their history. In the 20th century Europeans suffered from two world wars, which involved many countries even in the other parts of the world. Hundreds of towns and cities were destroyed. A large number of people including children were killed or wounded during those wars. In the Soviet Union only, the number of victims of the Second World War exceeded twenty million people. That is about 40 per cent of all people killed during the War.

Young Europeans should be positive in their decision to prevent wars in future.

115 **Listen and repeat the names of the following countries.**

Albania, Bosnia, China, India, Indonesia, Israel, Angola, Spain, France, Yugoslavia, Croatia, Russia, Georgia, Serbia, Laos, Burma, Afghanistan, Iraq, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Moldova, Tajikistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, the Philippines, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Algeria, Egypt, Turkey

116 **Study the map of the world. Answer the following questions.**

1 Name the countries that suffered in World War II.
2 Which of the countries mentioned in Ex. 115 were occupied during the war?
3 How many people were killed in the war?
4 Which countries suffered from wars after 1945? Indicate them on the map.
5 Which of these countries had wars at the end of the 20th century?

117 **You and your classmates are now going to do a project. The project title is "War and Conflict in Modern History". Each student is supposed to write a page about war in one of the countries listed in Ex. 115. Read through the list and decide which country you would like to write about.**

118 **Ask any three students in your class these questions and then write down their answers. Use the chart in your Workbook.**

- What country would you like to write about?
- Where is this country situated? (Europe, Africa, North America, South America)
- Where are you going to find information about the conflict? (the library, the Internet, a teacher of history and social studies, etc.)

119 **Report on what you have learnt to the class.**

Example: Sveta would like to write about Spain. This country is situated in Europe. (But she isn't exactly sure of where this country is in Europe.) She is going to find some information on the Internet (in the library) or ask her history teacher. (She isn't sure of where to find the information.)

120 **Decide which country each student in the class is going to write about.**

121 **Write**
chose

- In what co
- Where is
- When did
- Was the c
- If settled,
- Was / Is th
- What kin
  political?
- In your op
  the conflic

122 **a) Loo**
which

the televis

the teachers yo

the music you

b) Wa

Environmentalists

Do not miss
I am
with you!