



Пишем эссе



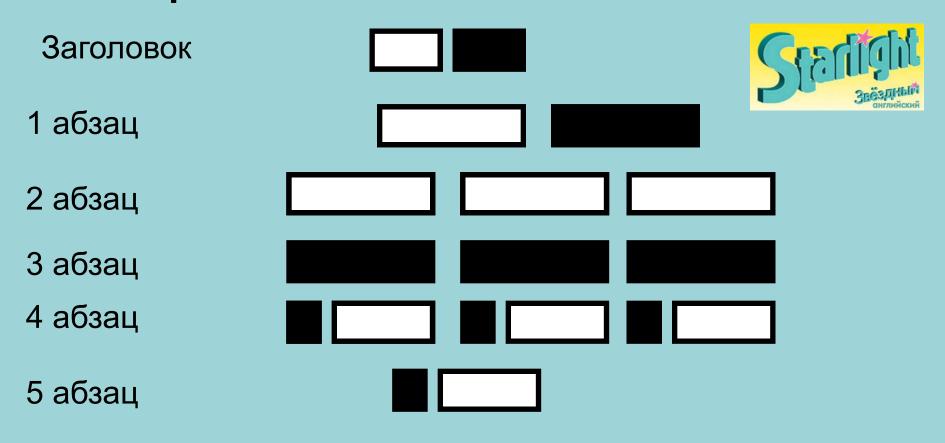
с УМК «Звездный английский» и пособием «Английский язык. ЕГЭ. Пишем эссе» (с электронным тренажером) издательства «Просвещение»

Определение эссе

Эссе – это письменное рассуждение автора, в котором противоречивая проблема получает свое аргументированное решение.



Формат эссе-мнения на ЕГЭ



Что характерно для заголовка и абзацев эссе?

Чем отличается эссе-мнение от эссе «за / против»?

- An essay is a piece of formal writing which discusses a particular topic. There are four main types of essays.
 - For-and-against essays present the points in favour of a topic as well as the points
 against it. Each point is supported by justifications, examples and/or reasons. This essay
 usually ends with a well-balanced consideration of the points discussed and sometimes
 the writer's opinion.



- Opinion essays present the writer's opinion on a specific topic, clearly stated and supported by reasons and/or
 examples. The opposing viewpoint is also included together with arguments showing it is unconvincing. The writer's
 opinion is stated in the introduction and conclusion.
- Essays providing solutions to a problem state a certain problem and mention several possible solutions and their
 expected results or consequences. The writer's opinion is normally stated in the conclusion.
- Expository essays explain a topic in a logical way, answering questions such as why something happens, how
 something works, what something does and so on. They are intended to inform, clarify, evaluate, etc and contain
 facts to back up the points being made rather than opinion and personal experience.
- Points to consider
 - A good essay should consist of well developed paragraphs which clearly illustrate each point we make.
 - Each main body paragraph should start with a topic sentence, i.e. a sentence which summarises the main idea of the paragraph, followed by supporting sentences which justify what has been presented in the topic sentence.
 - Since essays are mainly formal in style you need to use formal expressions, formal linkers, impersonal tone, and passive structures, e.g. Competition has long been the driving force behind improvements in areas such as world trade and sports performance. However, much can be said against the desire to always come first.
- Avoid using short forms (I'm) and everyday colloquial expressions (once in a while, a pain in the neck).
- You can start your essay with a quotation to attract the reader's attention, e.g. "Education is the movement from darkness to light." (Allan Bloom)
- Before writing an essay you need to brainstorm for ideas related to the topic. Then group your ideas, crossing out any irrelevant ones, and put them in a logical order.

Работа над эссе-мнением



Read the model and complete the paragraph plan. Are any of your arguments included in the model?

It is estimated that 25% of UK students took a gap year. However, is it worth taking a year away from studies or is it a waste of time?

To start with, gap years represent a break from study. Supporters believe it provides students with time to think about their future. In other words, it is a chance to make sure you are on the right path with your studies. However, critics argue that one year is not long enough to make these decisions. This is especially true when that year is spent travelling.

Secondly, gap years are spent in the real world. The main advantage of this is that young people gain life skills. As a result, they acquire self-confidence. On the other hand, some people worry that they could lose important academic skills during that time. For example, the discipline needed to study could easily disappear during a year off.

Finally, gap years are often spent working. This is positive in that a student could save money for their university years. After all, they would be working while living cheaply at home. Yet if money is your goal, you should really go straight to university. Since you will earn more money after you gain your degree, the wisest move would be to get it as quickly as possible.

Overall, there are points both for and against taking a gap year. Young people can learn valuable lessons and perhaps even change their whole outlook, but it could equally be a year wasted. The important question is: what are you going to gain from it? Introduction:
Para. I
Introduce the
topic

Main Body: Para. 2 for & against of first point

Para. 3 for & against of second point

Para. 4 for & against of third point

Conclusion:
Para. 5
summary of
topic &
opinion

and confidence

Second argument against: lose important academic skills

Justification: discipline needed to study could easily disappear

Third argument for: opportunity save money for university

Justification: living at home, not

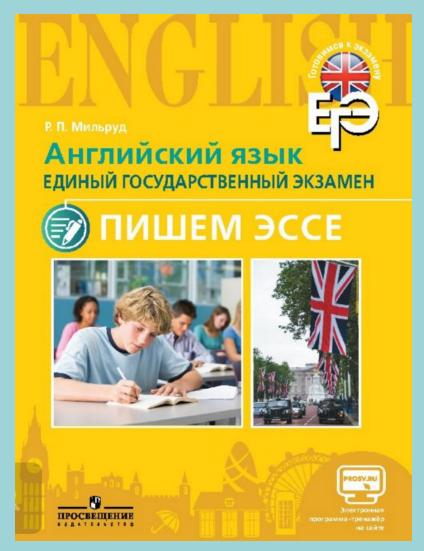
paying rent

Argument against: strange choice if money is your goal Justification: you earn more after a degree, so why delay?

- 4 Find the topic sentences in the main body paragraphs. Suggest other appropriate ones. (See Answer Section)
- 5 Find linkers in the model which:
 - introduce/list points To start with, Secondly, Finally
 - introduce an example For example, especially
 - introduce results/reasons After all, This is because, As a result, since
 - show contrast However, On the other hand, Yet
 - · conclude Overall

Replace them with other appropriate ones.
(See Answer Section)

Обучение эссе с пособием нового поколения (электронный тренажер)

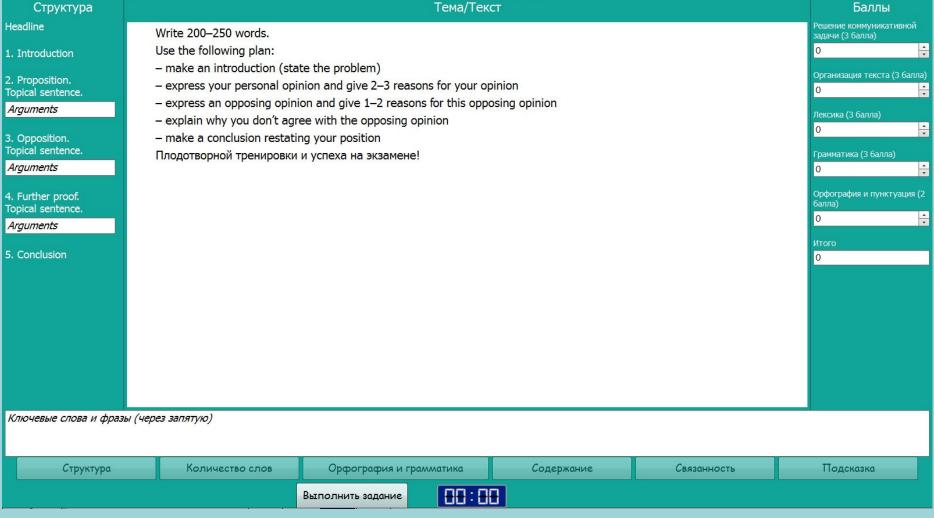


Интерфейс тренажера

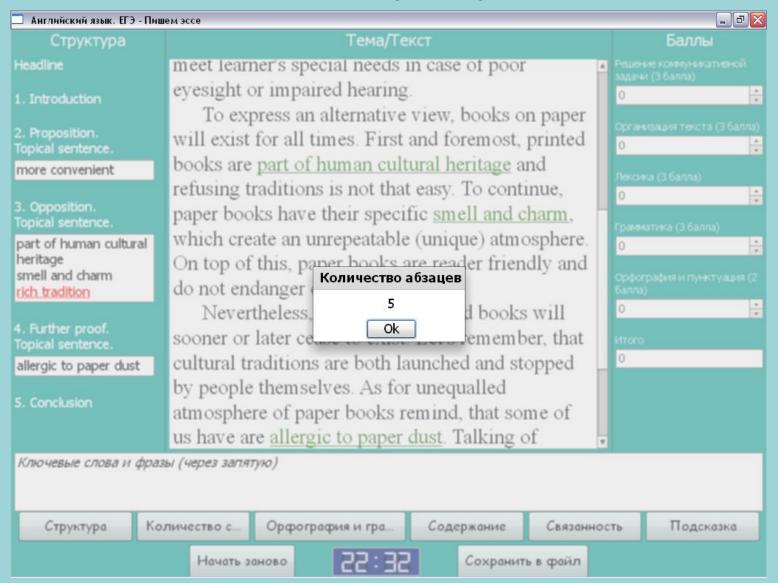
Английский язык. ЕГЭ - Пишем эссе



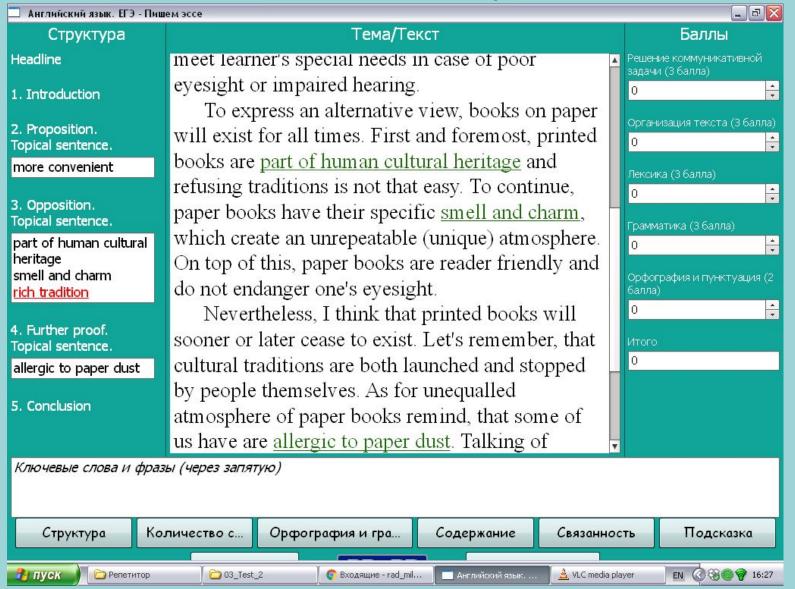
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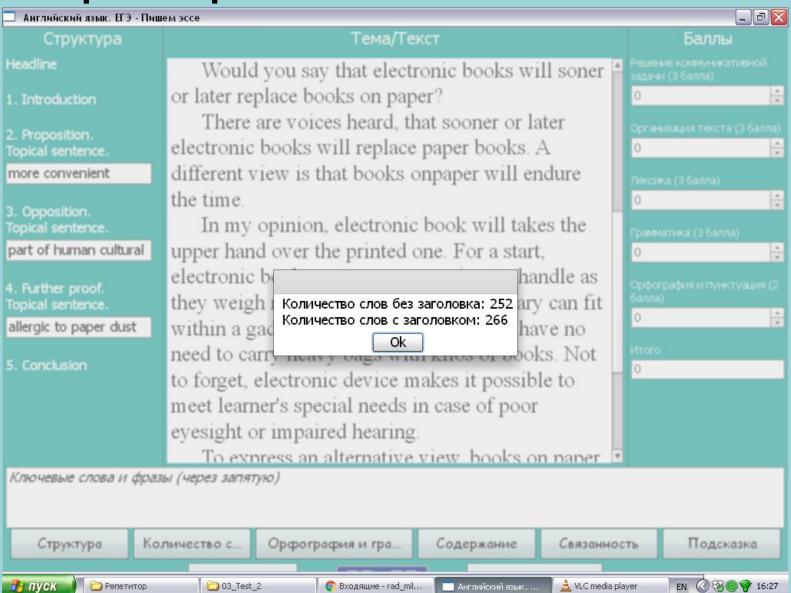
Проверка структуры абзацев



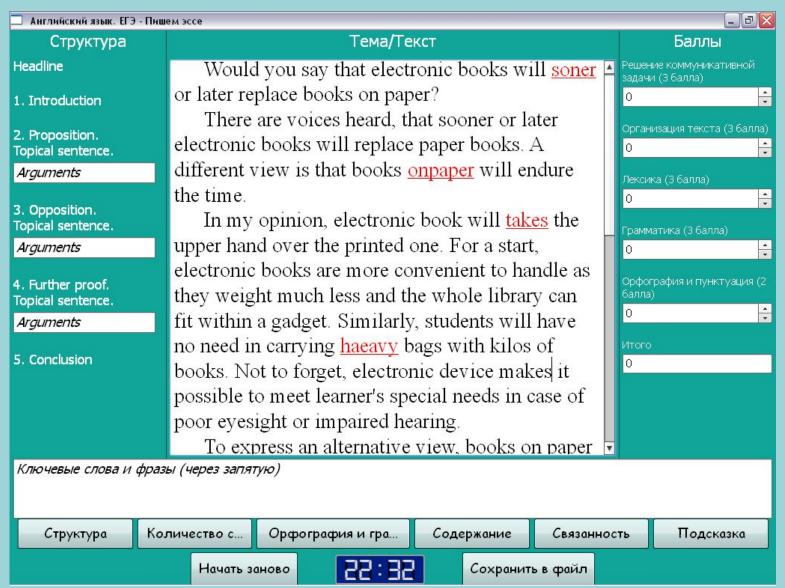
Проверка аргументов



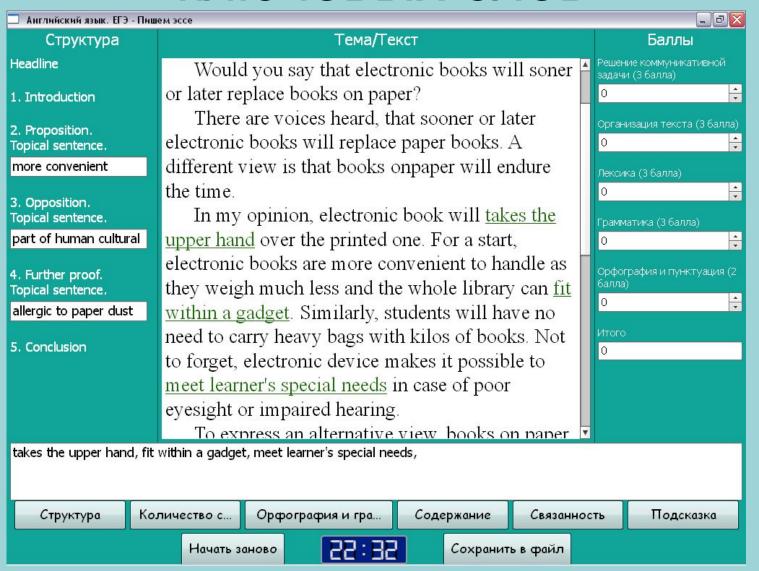
Проверка количества слов



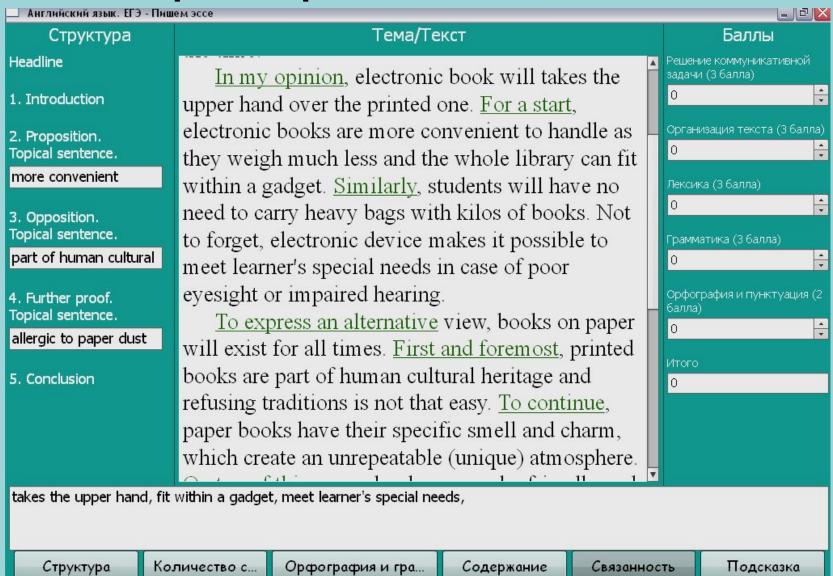
Орфография и грамматика



Проверка содержания и ключевых слов

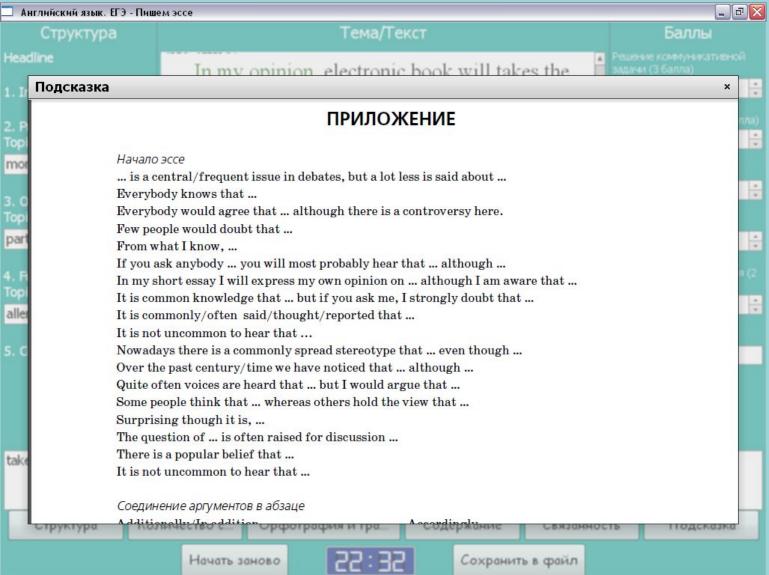


Проверка связанности



13

Подсказка (приложение)



Р. П. Мильруд

Английский язык

ЕДИНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКЗАМЕН

ПИШЕМ ЭССЕ

Учебное пособие для общеобразовательных организаций и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка

> Москва «Просвещение» 2016

РАЗДЕЛ 1

Пишем эссе на основе текста

TEMA 1.1 Should every school-leaver know English?

Познакомьтесь с текстом письменного высказывания и напишите своё рассуждение по образцу. Постарайтесь максимально использовать выделенные в тексте средства *погической связи* и **ключевые слова.**

Структура	Tekct Should Every School-leaver Know English?	
Headline		
Paragraph 1: Introduction	There is a popular opinion that every school-leaver should know English. At the same time, many others believe that English is not necessary for everybody as not all school-leavers will be using it in the future.	
Paragraph 2: Proposition Topical sentence English is global Cross-cultural contacts Language of science	I hold the view that young people in the 21st century can't do well without good knowledge of English. To start with, I am in favour of learning English by everybody because English is a global language. Besides, with the help of English we can communicate with representatives of other cultures. In addition, English is the language of world science and without it getting access to the latest breakthroughs in knowledge is impossible.	
Paragraph 3: Opposition Topical sentence Not English-speaking Choice to stay in Russia Computer-assisted translation	However, there is an opposite point of view that some school graduates may not need English in the future. My opponents insist that Russia is not an English-speaking country. Also, not everybody will go abroad to say nothing of studying or working there. Moreover, modern information and communication technology provides instant computer-assisted translation of any English text into Russian.	
Paragraph 4: Further proof English needed for a career Ability to communicate	I do not fully agree with my counterparts. Russia is part of world culture and the English language is used in many areas, such as tourism, scientific exchange and joint business. Truly enough, many school leavers are going to stay in Russia, but quite a few will need English for a career in their home country. As for modern technology, machine translation is not perfect enough to compete with human ability to communicate.	
Paragraph 5: Conclusion	To sum up my reasoning, English may not be needed by every school- leaver indeed but language learning is never extra considering that life is full of surprises. (273 words)	

РАЗДЕЛ 2

Пишем эссе на основе аргументов и ключевых слов

TEMA 2.1 Should children be made to follow the rules of behaviour?

Напишите своё рассуждение на основе аргументов и ключевых слов. Сравните свой текст и предлагаемый пример эссе. После этого доработайте свой вариант.

Структура	Ключевые слова / Текст
Headline	Should Children Be Made to Follow The Rules of Behaviour?
Paragraph 1: Introduction	to enjoy a lot of freedom, to follow strict rules, to be forced upon, to backfire, to seek independence, to challenge adults, to exercise one's free will, develop one's individuality, to have a positive influence upon, to keep good discipline, to be respectful to, not to get out of hand, not to turn to drug abuse or crime, to need independence, to discover one's own character, to self-determine in life, to behave under control, to go on a rampage, a demonstrated and insincere respect, under the watch of the police, social competence, to own/acquire social rules of
Paragraph 2: Proposition Topical sentence Backfire Seeking freedom Showing one's free will	
Paragraph 3: Opposition Topical sentence The role of discipline Respect to adults Less risk of crime	behaviour, to do something on one's own free will
Paragraph 4: Further proof Topical sentence Need of independence Risk of insincerity Double standards	
Paragraph 5: Conclusion	

РАЗДЕЛ З

Пишем эссе на основе фактической информации

TEMA 3.1 Is the Bermuda Triangle a mystery or a media-hype?

Напишите своё рассуждение на основе фактической информации в соответствии с предлагаемой структурой и ключевыми словами. Познакомьтесь с примером эссе. После этого доработайте свой вариант.

Структура	Фактическая информация / Текст	
Headline	Is the Bermuda Triangle a Mystery or a Media-hype?	
Paragraph 1: Introduction		
Paragraph 2: Proposition Topical sentence Rough weather Human error Normal statistics Paragraph 3: Opposition Topical sentence Role of aliens Ancient Atlantis "Wormholes" Paragraph 4: Further proof Topical sentence No aliens No Atlantis No wormholes	 Disappearances in the area began in 1843. Many ships and aircrafts have disappeared leaving no traces. No SOS signals have ever been sent from the area. Weather conditions are often rough in this region. There is a legend that ancient Atlantis once existed there. A theory of "wormholes" is used to explain the mystery. A magnetic anomaly is said to exist in this area of the ocean. 	

РАЗДЕЛ 4

Пишем эссе на основе начального/конечного тезиса

TEMA 4.1 What do you think about violent sports?

Познакомьтесь с начальным и конечным тезисами эссе. Напишите своё рассуждение на основе начального и конечного тезисов в соответствии с предлагаемой структурой. Доработайте свой вариант после ознакомления с примером эссе.

Структура	Начальный и конечный тезисы / Текст		
eadline What Do You Think About Violent Sports?			
Paragraph 1: Introduction	There are positive and negative opinions about violent sports such as boxing, wrestling and martial arts but I personally do not support violence in sports or in everyday life because it is immoral, dangerous and rude.		
Paragraph 2: Proposition Topical sentence Cruelty Injuries Aggression Paragraph 3: Opposition Topical sentence Asserting oneself Character training Self-defence Paragraph 4: Further proof Topical sentence Humanism in sports Ethics in sports Non-violent defense			
Paragraph 5: Conclusion	To put my ideas in a nutshell, violent sports can perhaps be to somebody's liking but I still insist that sport is called to be an ambassador of peace and humanism.		

РАЗДЕЛ 5

Пишем эссе на основе темы

TEMA 5.1

Why do you think some young people start to live on their own? Познакомьтесь с темой эссе. Напишите своё рассуждение на основе темы, кратко обозначив в структуре эссе собственные аргументы. Познакомьтесь с примером эссе и доработайте свой вариант.

Структура	Текст / Тема	
Headline	Why Do You Think Some Young People Start to Live on Their Own?	
Paragraph 1: Introduction		
Paragraph 2: Proposition Topical sentence		
Paragraph 3: Opposition Topical sentence		
Paragraph 4: Further proof Topical sentence		
Paragraph 5: Conclusion		

ПРОБНЫЙ ЭКЗАМЕН

Выберите тему для письменного рассуждения (эссе) и нажмите кнопку «Старт». На выполнение задания отводится 40 минут. Задание предварительно проверяется программой электронного тренажёра, а затем оценивается педагогом в соответствии с критериями ЕГЭ для оценки письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения.

- Many schools have introduced uniforms for students. How can you comment on this decision?
- 2) In some schools abroad boys and girls attend separate school. What are the pros and cons?
- 3) Is it important for young people to follow the trends of fashion?
- 4) Should school learners be allowed to assess the work of their teachers?
- 5) Many animals are kept in zoos and circuses to entertain people. Should it continue?
- 6) Do we need to learn foreign languages now that the computer can do the translation?
- 7) Should children or their parents accept responsibility for bad behaviour of youngsters?
- 8) Ought rich people to share their wealth with the poor?
- 9) In different cultures young people start dating at a different age. What age is the best for starting dating?
- 10) There is a discussion whether school education should be free or paid. What is your opinion?
- 11) It is not uncommon to hear that teachers had better be stricter to pupils. Do you agree with this?
- 12) Is the money spent on space research worth the result mankind is getting?
- 13) Live to eat or eat to live?
- 14) Science fiction: useful or useless?
- 15) Is work a burden or a blessing?
- 16) Which is the best way of spending money?
- 17) Do you think a profession should be chosen for one's lifetime?
- 18) What do you say to the opinion that senior citizens (old people) should not work?
- 19) A bird in hand is worth two in busnes.
- 20) Look before you leap.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

Определение эссе

Эссе — это письменное рассуждение, в котором противоречивая проблема получает своё аргументированное решение.

Существует несколько видов эссе: эссе-мнение (opinion essay), эссе за и против (for-and-against essay), эссе-описание (descriptive essay), эссе-повествование (narrative essay), эссе-воспоминание (memory essay), эссе-фантазия (phantasy essay), эссе-экспозиция (expository essay — анализ фактов, сведений или случаев).

В сегодняшний формат ЕГЭ по английскому языку включено задание письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения в виде эссе-мнения (opinion essay). Эссе, в котором рассматриваются два разных подхода к решению проблемы и каждому подходу уделяется равное внимание, называется сбалансированным эссе (balanced essay).

Структура эссе

Классическое эссе-мнение нередко состоит из пяти абзацев. В первом абзаце (введении) даётся исходный тезис, содержащий некоторое противоречие, например спорную идею или оспариваемое мнение. Во втором абзаце приводятся аргументы в пользу идеи, поддерживаемой автором эссе. В третьем абзаце автор знакомит читателя с противоположной точкой зрения. В четвёртом абзаце объясняется, почему автор отвергает противоположную точку зрения (почему он не согласен с ней). В пятом абзаце после всех рассуждений лаконично излагается позиция автора. Такое эссе называют эссе-мнением (argumentative essay).

Структуру эссе-мнения можно условно представить в виде рисунка «белое-черное».

Абзац 1 Введение	Первая точка зрения на решение пробле- мы	Вторая точка зрения на решение пробле- мы		
Абзац 2	Вводное предложение, раскрывающее позицию автора (Topical sentence). Первый аргумент в поддержку позиции автора. Второй аргумент в поддержку позиции автора. Третий аргумент в поддержку позиции автора			
Абзац 3	Вводное предложение, раскрывающее иную точку зрения (Topical sentence).			

ПРИМЕРЫ ЭССЕ

TEMA 2.1 Should children be made to follow the rules of behaviour?

Should Children Be Made to Follow the Rules of Behaviour?

There are different views on whether children should be allowed to do whatever they want. In some cultures children enjoy a lot of freedom. In other countries children have to follow strict rules. Which is the best?

On the one hand, if the rules are forced upon children, this practice can backfire. For example, sooner or later children would seek independence and would start challenging the adults. Another argument is that children should exercise their free will and be themselves. I mean, that under strict rules children would never develop their individuality.

On the other hand, following strict rules can have a **positive influence upon** children although others may disagree. Rules help **to keep good discipline** and order among children. They will always be **respectful to** teachers and parents. Such children will **never get out of hand** and **turn to drug abuse or crime**. There will always be law and order in the society.

By looking at the problem from the two points of view, I still think that children need independence to discover their own character and to self-determine in life. If the children are taught to keep good discipline under control they will go on a rampage if not seen. As for respect for teachers and parents, it will only be demonstrated but not sincere. In addition, if children are not taught to behave their own way, they will be good only when police is nearby.

In sum, living by the rules is certainly important and is part of social competence but it is much better when children learn to own social rules on their free will.

(269 words)

TEMA 2.2 Traffic accidents: who is to blame?

Traffic Accidents: Who Is to Blame?

It is reported that the number of **traffic accidents** on the roads is going up in cities and towns in any country of the world. The chief question here is, "Who is **to blame**: **drivers** or **pedestrians**?"

It is widely believed that one of the chief reasons of traffic accidents is the carelessness of drivers who are not attentive enough to what is ahead of their vehicle. Another reason, to my knowledge, is

Эффективные пособия для обучения письменному рассуждению

УМК «Звездный английский» 10-11 — новое поколение учебников ФГОС



«Английский язык. Единый государственный экзамен. Пишем эссе» с электронным тренажером – инновационное учебное пособие, не имеющее аналогов.



Главная страница / Педагогическая гостиная Р. П. Мильруда

Педагогическая гостиная Р. П. Мильруда

Полезные материалы

Вебинары и Видеолекции

Публикации в журнале «Просвещение. Иностранные языки»



Радислав Петрович Мильруд, автор линии УМК «Звездный английский»,д-

Уважаемые коллеги!

В новом учебном году наши встречи в Педагогической гостиной продолжатся, и всех здесь ждет немало интересного.

Прежде всего, желанными посетителями нашей гостиной станут не только учителя, но и родители учащихся.

Появятся новые материалы о развивающем обучении английскому языку детей дошкольного возраста.

Учителя, работающие со своими учащимися над исследовательскими проектами, найдут полезную информацию о новом учебном пособии - "Английский язык для учащихся-исследователей".

Наши школьные метолисты смогут познакомиться с илеями о том, как лучше всего.

Просвещение. Иностранные языки http://iyazyki.ru/letter-%D0%BC/

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Заслуженный работник высшей школы• *Методическая культура*: переключение кодов (№ 3 Весна 2012 п.в.)

- Ценности, нормы и стереотипы (№ 5 Зима 2012/2013 п.в.)
- Между Сократом и Конфуцием (№ 6 Зима 2012/2013 п.в.)
- Обучение языку в специальных целях: сущность, методика, рефлексия (№ 7 Весна 2013)
- Грамматическая компетенция учащихся: программа робота, нейронная сеть или картина мира? (№ 8 Лето 2013)
- Оценивание учащихся с помощью языкового тестирования: вопросы и ответы (№ 9 Осень 2013)
- Английский язык в российской культуре (№ 9 Осень 2013)
- Развивающее обучение учащихся начальной школы в образовательном курсе «Иностранный язык» (№ 9 Осень 2013)
- Обучение английскому языку в дошкольном образовании: эксперимент продолжается (№ 11 Весна 2014)
- Языковая политика и преподавание английского языка (№ 12 Лето 2014)
- Уроки языковой педагогики: между прошлым и будущим (№ 13 Осень 2014)
- Технологии обучения говорению в УМК «Starlight»: когнитивный диссонанс, информационное неравенство и логический тупик (№ 14 Зима 2014/2015)
- Языковая андрагогика педагогика обучения языку взрослых учащихся (№ 15 Весна 2015)
- Культурное самоопределение дошкольников в развивающем курсе английского языка (с пособием «Английский до школы») (осень 2015)
- Формирование универсальных учебных действий учащихся начальной школы (с УМК «Звёздный английский» 2-4)
- В поисках нужного учебника английского языка



№ 8 Лето 2013



№ 7 Весна 2013

