

Личностно-деятельностный подход в обучении и воспитании школьников при работе над сборником «Символы Победы ГБОУ города Москвы «Школа № 629» на иностранных языках.



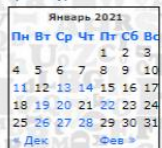
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Spiritual Sources of the Great Victory

75 years ago, the Great Patriotic War thundered around. Our nation had to pay too much for that victory over inhuman fight with fascism. The memory of the Motherland defenders who sacrificed their lives for the sake of her freedom and independence, for the sake of future generations, is sacred. Those who were bringing our Victory closer fighting in battles on the front – line, behind the enemy lines and working for the defense in factories, are abundantly worthy of our honour and respect.



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Unfortunately, the veterans' generation is passing away, and the number of witnesses of those events becomes fewer and fewer with every year. Nevertheless, the feats, labors, and sacrifices offered by the Soviet people on the altar of the Victory of the Great Patriotic War in 1941-1945, are perceived and valued deeper with every year. New and before unknown details and data about feats are revealed, and more heroes' names are added to a heroic chronicle of the Great Patriotic.

Students and teachers of Moscow's school № 629 tell readers of *Prosveshchenie* the real stories of their relatives who lived and fought in that hard time.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ

- ЯЗЫК аудирование
- внеурочная
- деятельность вторая
- иностранный язык говорение
- грамматика драматизация
- игра интерес
- информационные технологии
- китайский язык
- коммуникативная
- компетенция
- коммуникация конкурс
- лексика метапредметные умения
- метод проектов
- МОТИВАЦИЯ
- мотивация учащихся
- начальная
- школа
- немецкий
- ЯЗЫК общение патриотизм
- повышение мотивации
- проект проектная
- деятельность
- рефлексия сотрудничество
- обобщение деятельности
- подход современный урок
- сотрудничество
- содержательный
- коммуникация сравнение
- творчество
- универсальные учебные
- действия учебный процесс
- французский язык чтение



Основной фактор в формировании **учебно-воспитательной компетенции** обучающихся – это приобщение их к творческому поиску, активизация их самостоятельной поисково-исследовательской деятельности, решение нестандартных задач, совместные семейные проектные работы.

Ученики ставят перед собой цель, планируют свою деятельность, анализируют свою работу, проводят самооценку. Они работают с инструкцией и требованиями к выполнению и оформлению своей работы, представляют результаты и графическое оформление статьи. Учебно-познавательная деятельность – это самоуправляемая деятельность обучающегося по решению лично-значимых и социально-актуальных познавательных проблем, которая сопровождается овладением необходимых для их разрешения знаниями и умениями по добыванию, переработке и применению информации.

Symbols of Victory

In 2020 Russian people celebrate 75th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War, but the memory of those events still echoes in our hearts. Carnations in the hands of the veterans look like drops of blood of those who gave their lives for our happy future. The war concerned our family too.

V.L. Vanin — my great-grandfather

V.L. Vanin was born in 1920 in the village of Maloye Nechasovo, Tetyushinsky District of the Tatar ASSR, into a peasant family. In 1939 he moved to Moscow.

On October 15, 1940, Vasily Leontyevich was called up into the ranks of the Red Army. During the war he took part in the liberation of Leningrad. Taking part in the Vyborg operation, V.L. Vanin skillfully transmitted the orders by radio, and as a consequence the battery fire destroyed one permanent fire position and suppressed the fire of one mortar battery. On June 30, 1944, my great-grandfather was seriously wounded at the observation post: a shell fragment hit his left scapula. He did not want to leave the front for a long time, so he refused the surgery.



In September-November 1944 Vasily Leontyevich took part in the Baltic operation. Sergeant V.L. Vanin supported continuous communication between the observation post, tanks and the battery. Thanks to his precise and selfless work, the battery was able to repel the counterattack of German tanks and infantry. My great-grandfather was awarded the Order of the Red Star. Then he liberated Budapest, Vienna and, along with other Soviet soldiers, entered the capital of Germany as a winner.

After the war he continued his military career. He became the platoon leader of the training battery. In September 1947, my great-grandfather married Kudasheva Alexandra Petrovna and lived a long and happy life with his wife and children.

DISCUSS

Do you have any relatives who took part in this war? Tell about them.

ACTIVITY

Learn more about the history of the war. What were the Soviets fighting for? Why did the Soviet soldiers perform so many feats? Why is it important to remember the war?

Kustov Ivan Stepanovich

There are many people in my family who took part in the Great Patriotic war. I would like to tell you a short story about my great grandfather Kustov Ivan Stepanovich. He was born in 1920. He started his military service in 1941 in the city of Odessa. The year he went to Bessarabia. On June, 22 1941 my great grandfather was on duty, guarding one of the military facilities. It was exactly the time when the fascist attack started. My great grandfather says panic, confusion and chaos, were everywhere.

He helped a machine gunner to load a «Maksim» machine gun, placed in the last car of military train. Later my great grandfather served in the Far East region, where the Soviet Union fought against Japan. Unfortunately, we got none information left about that period of his life. My grandmother said the great grandfather hadn't talked much about the war. I think it was quite a rare topic for conversation in every family, because it was a great sorrow for our country. My grandmother said they had a couch, where they kept all important notes, medals and letters. They took those things out of the couch only on great holidays and the family was very happy. We still keep the flowers – two chamomiles picked by our great grandfather in Bessarabia on June, 22 1941.




DISCUSS

1. What can people do to preserve the memory of the Great Patriotic War?
2. What qualities must people have in order to win?

ACTIVITY

1. Where did Ivan Stepanovich Kustov begin his military service?
2. What does the family of Ivan Stepanovich still keep?

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Symbols of Victory

The Great Patriotic War is considered the largest armed conflict in the history of mankind. On May,8th,1945 act of unconditional surrender of Germany has been signed. On May,9th it has been declared by the Victory holiday in commemoration of victorious end of Great Patriotic War. One of my family members took part in The Great Patriotic War and threw himself on a fire for the Motherland.

Aksyonov Vasily Nikolaevich 1925 - 2016

Aksyonov Vasily was Captain of the 1st rank VVMKU named after CM. Kirov.

He is a member of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. He was born on July 12 in 1925 in the city of Volk, Saratov region. After graduating from high school in 1942, he entered the Volk Teachers' Institute. But at the beginning of 1943 he was drafted into the army and sent to Balakovo, Saratov region, to study at the Machine-gun and Mortar School, evacuated from Simferopol. This school trained officers - commanders of machine gun and mortar platoons. Six months later, the school, without making the next graduation of officers, was disbanded. All cadets were sent to the Airborne Forces (Airborne Troops) in the city of Shchelkovo, Moscow Region, where the 13th Guards Airborne Brigade was formed. There, studies continued on the conduct of hostilities behind enemy lines. After training, Sergeant Aksyonov V.N. was sent to the 106th Guards Rifle Division, which in February 1945 became a part of the operating the 9th Guards Army.

The 106th Guards Airborne Division took part in battles on the territory of Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia. For participation in the defeat of a large German group in Hungary near Lake Balaton, Vasily Nikolayevich received a commendation from the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. During the liberation of the capital of Austria, as part of a large landing group Vasily Nikolayevich made a deep raid on the rear of the enemy, by passing the city of Vienna from the west, cutting off the routes of retreat and supply of the German garrison defending the city of Vienna.

The Great Patriotic War for the soldiers of the division ended on the river Vlatva, where a meeting with units of the 5th American Tank Army took place.

He was awarded the Order "Red Star", the Medals "For military services", "For the capture of Vienna", "For victory over Germany."



Discuss

Why is it important to learn about your family history?

Activity

Learn more about history of war. What role did the Airborne Division play in the victory over the German army?

Symbols of Victory

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Turko Vikenty Eduardovich (1923-2007), my great-grandfather, lived in the Arkhangelsk region. When the war began, he was in the tenth grade. Schoolchildren were not drafted into the army, but my grandfather volunteered, and he was sent in the navy.

Throughout the war, he fought on the ships of the Baltic Fleet - the battleship October Revolution and the cruiser Kirov, which defended Leningrad from the Nazis.



Grandfather was awarded medals "For the Defense of Leningrad" and "For Military Merit". After the war, he worked at a shipbuilding plant, received many labor awards.



DISCUSS

Do you have any relatives who took part in this war? Tell about them.

ACTIVITY

Learn more about the history of the war. What were the Soviets fighting for? Why did the Soviet soldiers perform so many feats? Why is it important to remember the war?

Symbols of Victory

Memory forever

Mutovkin Alexander Evseevich

was called for military service in the Red Army before the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. He served in the tank forces.

When the war began, he defended Moscow and there he was wounded burning in his tank, but he survived. He received his first award for the defense of Moscow. My great-grandfather fought as a tank mechanic driver, reached Germany, and participated in the liberation of Königsberg. He received a medal for it, and in April 1945, a month before the end of the war, he received the Order of Glory of the third degree. He finished the war in Berlin.



My great-grandfather!

He served as a signalman on the Central Front, he was twice wounded, shell-shocked, fought from the first day to the last, ended the war in Berlin. He was awarded the Order of the Red Star, for Courage and he had many other awards. He was a sergeant.



I am very proud of my great-grandfather!

Symbols of Victory



The Great Patriotic War is a huge emotional distress for many people.

It's hard to find a family in our country which didn't lose somebody in this awful war. The history of the country, as in a mirror, is reflected in the destinies of its citizens. The more you study the life of your ancestors, the better you learn the nuances of major historical events, the more accurately you understand their impact on the fate of people. The picture of the country's life will be incomplete if only official documents and reports are used to study it.

My great-grandmother Kasilova Raisa Nikolaevna - life and a human destiny.

One day my grandmother and I decided to look at old photo albums. I was glad that we have a lot of albums with photos, postcards, clippings from old Newspapers. Opening the first page of one of the albums, I immediately noticed that some of the people in the photos are not familiar to me at all. I wanted to learn as much as possible about my relatives, about the life and a human destiny of my great-grandmother.

My great-grandmother was born in the city of Tikhoretsk on September 14, 1926. In a family of workers. The family consisted of four people: mother – Kasilova Ulyana Illarionovna - born in 1896, father – Kasilov Nikolay Vasilyevich - born in 1896 and brother – Kasilov Evgeny Nikolaevich - born in 1923.

It was a very difficult time. In 1933, my great-grandmother's mother died of starvation. The great-grandmother remembered with tears in her eyes how her uncle put her mother's body on a wheelbarrow and drove to the hospital. At that time, in the hospital, all those who died of starvation were buried in a common grave. My great-grandmother was left all alone, because there was no news from father and brother from Belgorod. And my grandmother was only 7 years old.

When my grandmother was in the 7th grade, the Great Patriotic War began. The radio announced the German attack on our country. It was 1941. In 1942, the Germans drove all people to work. My grandmother's aunt hid small children from the Germans in the basement, covering the basement with branches, clothes and all sorts of junk. After spending several days in the basement, and making sure that the Germans were not nearby, the adults decided to go to the village of Nezamayevskaya to relatives. My grandmother was awarded various medals.

In 2020, my dear grandmother turned 94 years old and despite the fact that she has lived a very hard life, despite her age, she bakes very delicious pies, breeds very beautiful flowers and knits beautiful shawls.

I love my grandmother very much! She lived a very hard life. I wish her health and longevity!!!

DISCUSS

1. What do you know about The Second World War?
2. Are there any people in your family who went through those terrible years of war?

ACTIVITY

1. Explore the family archives.
2. Learn more about the participation of great-grandparents in The Second World War.
3. Pick up photos and documents to prepare a report about relatives who participated in The Second world war.



«Говорят, что новые войны начинаются тогда, когда заканчиваются старые. С Великой Победы прошло 75 лет. Постепенно уходят все дальше героические страницы отечественной истории XX века. Сегодня почти не осталось живых свидетелей, все меньше их прямых потомков. Только фотографии, документы, кинокадры, памятники архитектуры, художественные произведения, память о знаменательных событиях и городах-героях рассказывают молодому поколению о людях, отстаивших наше право на жизнь. Созданные нами сборники – это не просто набор статей и текстов на иностранных языках, это уникальная возможность познакомить молодое поколение с особенностями жизни советского народа в суровые военные годы, – **отмечает руководитель Центра лингвистического образования ГК «Просвещение» Максим Семичев.**