

Воспитание гражданина Российской Федерации на уроках английского языка

ГРУППА КОМПАНИЙ «ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ»

СОДЕРЖАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОСНОВА ВОСПИТАНИЯ

Базовые ценности,
выработанные обществом -
ориентир для примерных рабочих
программ по учебным предметам

Важнейшие ценности:

- человек
- семья
- отечество
- культура
- труд
- здоровье



СОДЕРЖАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОСНОВА ВОСПИТАНИЯ

Нельзя сводить воспитание к морализаторству, когда значимые для общества ценности начинают навязывать детям так, что это вызывает отторжение.



Условия результативности урока

- ✓ Что необходимо делать учителю, чтобы реализовать содержание воспитания на уроке?
- ✓ Какие условия должны быть созданы на уроке?
- ✓ Какие приемы, формы, средства использовать?



Условия результативности урока

- постараться установить уважительные и доверительные отношения со своими учениками.
- постараться увлечь ребят совместной деятельностью на уроке.
- постараться наполнить коммуникацию на уроке ценностно-ориентированным содержанием.

Увлеченность деятельностью

- желание, внутренняя мотивация к участию в деятельности, когда она направляется не внешними стимулами, а внутренним побуждением, имеющим для ребенка личностный смысл



Увлеченность деятельностью

- использование разнообразных форм деятельности на уроках поможет вовлечь в деятельность обучающихся с разными интересами и потребностями
- привлечение школьников к организации тех или иных форм деятельности на уроке повышает заинтересованность
- обращение педагога к личному опыту, увлечениям повышает интерес обучающихся к взаимодействию
- использование на уроке знакомых обучающимся примеров, образов, метафор сократит дистанцию в общении и сделает урок более эффективным

Ценностно-ориентированная коммуникация

- коммуникация, насыщенная социально значимым содержанием, т.е. информацией, которая позволяла бы осмысливать окружающий их социальный мир и приобретать важные для гармоничного существования в этом мире знания, отношения, опыт.

Ценностно-ориентированная коммуникация

ВОСПИТАНИЕ



МОРАЛЬНО-ЭТИЧЕСКОЕ
ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ

- **Нельзя**, чтобы ученик превратился в пассивного потребителя «ценностно-ориентированного контента».
- **Следует**, чтобы ученик занимал активную позицию: обозначал ее, аргументировал, спорил, сомневался, доказывал, отстаивал свою точку зрения во взаимодействии с другими

Эффективная коммуникация

**Информация на
уроке**



**Материал для
заучивания**

- повод поговорить о ценностях, о волнующих обучающихся проблемах, о важных для общества вопросах
- это могут быть социальные, нравственные, этические вопросы, особенности межличностных или межнациональных отношений, проблемы политической, экономической, культурной жизни людей

Обновленный ФГОС ООО 2021: детализированы и конкретизированы результаты

Группы личностных результатов (по направлениям воспитательной работы):

- Патриотическое воспитание
- Гражданское воспитание
- Духовно-нравственное воспитание
- Эстетическое воспитание
- Воспитание ценности научного познания
- Физическое воспитание. Формирование культуры здоровья и эмоционального благополучия
- Трудовое воспитание
- Экологическое воспитание



Гражданское воспитание (Примерная программа)

- готовность к выполнению обязанностей гражданина и реализации его прав, уважение прав, свобод и законных интересов других людей;
- активное участие в жизни семьи, Организации, местного сообщества, родного края, страны;
- неприятие любых форм экстремизма, дискриминации;
- понимание роли различных социальных институтов в жизни человека;
- представление об основных правах, свободах и обязанностях гражданина, социальных нормах и правилах межличностных отношений в поликультурном и многоконфессиональном обществе;
- представление о способах противодействия коррупции;
- готовность к разнообразной совместной деятельности, стремление к взаимопониманию и взаимопомощи, **активное участие в школьном самоуправлении;**
- готовность к участию в гуманитарной деятельности (волонтерство, помощь людям, нуждающимся в ней).

Достижение образовательных результатов ФГОС 2021 через организацию деятельности обучающихся

Ключевой инструмент
достижения образовательных
результатов



✓ Pdf версия (на уровень) -

https://edsoo.ru/Primernie_rabochie_progra.htm

№	Программная тема, число часов на её изучение (Тематика общения)	Языковой (лексико-грамматический) материал	Характеристика деятельности (учебной, познавательной, речевой) <i>Курсивом выделены универсальные учебные действия</i>
6	Школа. Школьная жизнь, школьная форма, изучаемые предметы, любимый предмет, правила поведения в школе, посещение школьной библиотеки/ресурсного центра. Переписка с зарубежными сверстниками (10 часов)	(fast, high; early). Местоимения other/another, both, all, one. Количественные числительные для обозначения больших чисел (до 1 000 000).	<i>Прогнозировать содержание текста по заголовку/ началу текста. Определять главные факты/события, опуская второстепенные. Определять последовательность главных фактов и событий. Читать про себя адаптированные аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные незнакомые слова, находить и полно и точно понимать запрашиваемую информацию, представленную в явном виде. Использование внешних формальных элементов текста (подзаголовки, иллюстрации, сноски) для понимания основного содержания прочитанного текста. Догадываться о значении незнакомых слов по сходству с русским языком, по словообразовательным элементам, по контексту. Понимать интернациональные слова в контексте. Игнорировать незнакомые слова, не мешающие понимать основное содержание текста. Пользоваться сносками и лингвострановедческим справочником. Находить значение незнакомых слов в двуязычном словаре.</i>



8.5

LISTENING and VOCABULARY An unusual school

I can identify specific detail in a conversation and talk about education.



The playground at lunchtime

1 In pairs, look at the photo. What do you think is strange about the school?

2 3.51 In pairs, check you understand the words below. Then listen and check your ideas from Exercise 1.

gymnasium library pupil science lab secondary school sports field

3 3.51 Listen again and choose the correct answers.

- 1 Skerries School
 - a has only one classroom. b has a gymnasium.
 - c is near a Sports Hall.
- 2 Pupils at Skerries School
 - a start school at half past nine.
 - b do the same things as other British pupils.
 - c don't have exams.
- 3 The Island
 - a is in the North Sea. b has a large town on it.
 - c doesn't have an airport.
- 4 This school year Skerries School
 - a doesn't have a teacher. b has only one student.
 - c only teaches children from the same family.

4 Work in pairs. Would you like to be the only pupil in your school? Why?/Why not?

5 3.52 Add the words from Exercise 2 to the correct category. Listen and check.

Vocabulary School and education

Places of learning

college primary school ¹secondary school university

People in schools

classmates form tutor head teacher

Maths/English teacher ²...

Places/rooms at school

classroom doakroom ³... ⁴...playground ⁵... ⁶...

staff room

6 Complete the sentences with words from the Vocabulary box.

- 1 Luke was late for school so he had to see the **head teacher**.
- 2 The ... is busy on wet days because everyone wants to leave their coats.
- 3 I changed class last year. My new ... are a lot nicer.
- 4 We play football on the school ... but when it's wet we play in the ...
- 5 The teachers relax in the ... between lessons.

7 3.53 **WORD FRIENDS** In pairs, choose the correct option. Listen and say.

- 1 The best way to revise is to get **/make** notes.
- 2 We **do / make** a lot of grammar exercises in English lessons!
- 3 I'm quite shy so I feel nervous before I **give / show** presentations.
- 4 I **always do / make my** homework after I get home from school.
- 5 It's hard to **draw / write** essays in class.

8 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- 1 How often do you
 - talk to your head teacher/form tutor?
 - use the school library/computer room?
- 2 What are your favourite subjects at school?
- 3 Speak about your school.

Unit 8

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- a doesn't have a teacher. b has only one student.
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1 CLASS VOTE Do you think it's better to go on holiday abroad or to stay in your own country?

2 **4.07** Read the text. How many countries does Todd Morden still have to visit? Which were his favourite places?

Todd Morden is hoping to become the youngest person to visit every country in the world. The twenty-four-year-old Canadian has visited 290 of them and he hasn't finished (there are 321 countries in total)! Planet Discovery talked to Todd.

PD: Tell us about your most exciting experience.

Todd: Where to start? I've swum with dolphins off the coast of Ireland, I've played with bears in Romania and climbed Mount Kilimanjaro.

PD: Have you ever had any bad experiences?

Todd: No, I haven't. Well, I've had some problems with visas. But I've never had any really bad experiences.

PD: Which countries have you enjoyed most?

4 Complete the sentences with the correct Present Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- I **have met** (meet) people from all over the world.
- My friend, Gill, ... (write) a blog about his travels.
- My parents ... (not visit) the USA but they ... (be) to Canada.
- My gran ... (never leave) her hometown.
- Brett ... (not eat) Indian food before.
- I ... (spend) a lot of time in London but I ... (not see) Buckingham Palace.

5 Complete the questions with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Then ask and answer in pairs. Write down your partner's answers.

- Have you ever **been** (be) to New York?
- How many countries have you ... (visit)?
- How many times have you ... (fly) in a plane?
- Have you ever ... (eat) anything really unusual?



5 Read the magazine text. What is a charity walk?

Get ready to walk for charity!

Do you want to collect money for sick children? Take part in the charity walk next term! It's ten kilometres. It isn't easy so you have to get fit!

You should walk for thirty minutes three days a week. Walk a bit longer every week, but you don't have to walk every day. Why don't you go swimming and cycling to help your muscles get strong. Eat healthy food for energy and don't forget: you have to take water with you when you go for long walks. You should sleep for eight hours a day. Sleep is important for your body and your mind.

Do you want to feel better? Exercise!

Exercise is good for you, but what exactly does it do to your body? Let's find out!

The heart does more work than any other muscle in your body. It beats about 100,000 times a day! When you exercise, it beats faster because it has to send more blood to your muscles. This makes your heart stronger and you get fitter – you don't get tired quickly and you have energy. Your muscles get bigger and stronger. You can move, run and carry heavy things more easily.

What about the rest of your body? When you exercise, your heart sends more blood to your brain too. You think more quickly, you feel happier, and you sleep better.

Exercise is also important for your bones. Young people have strong bones, but when you get older, your bones become weaker. There are 206 bones in your body (52 are in your feet and 54 in your hands), and you have to exercise to keep them strong.

REMEMBER: People who exercise don't get ill as often as people who don't exercise. And you don't have to go to a gym to exercise. Just stay active!

Here's what you should do:

- Do a sport – it's fun!
- Dance – with your friends or on your own!

I can understand a text about a good neighbourhood. **Reading 7.5**

What does it mean to live in a good neighbourhood? What does it mean to live in a bad neighbourhood? Discuss in pairs. Why do you think it's important to live in a good neighbourhood? What does it mean to live in a good neighbourhood? Discuss in pairs. Why do you think it's important to live in a good neighbourhood?

What can you do to make your neighbourhood a better place? LET'S FIND OUT!

1 Is your neighbourhood clean? Everyone loves a clean neighbourhood, so please don't drop litter in the street. Don't expect someone else to pick it up for you. Look for a bin and put it in there. You can also take it with you and put it in the bin at home. Are you taking your dog for his usual walk this afternoon? You mustn't leave the house without a little bag. Clean up after your dog and be a good example for your neighbours.

2 Is your neighbourhood green? Flowers and trees make your neighbourhood pretty and a healthy place to live. Do you have a garden? Why don't you plant flowers in front of your house? No garden? No problem! You can easily plant flowers in flower pots on your balcony. You mustn't forget to water them, though!

3 Is your neighbourhood friendly to wildlife? When we wake up and hear birds singing, we feel happy and relaxed. They are also useful because they eat insects. So how can you make your neighbourhood friendly to birds? A good start is to leave some food for them, especially in winter, and put clean water in a bird bath every day. They need it for drinking and washing.

For lots of other ideas check out our website: www.teens4abetterneighbourhood.org

Готовность к выполнению обязанностей гражданина.

Активное участие в жизни семьи

- Обязанность родителей заботиться о детях, их воспитании и обязанность совершеннолетних трудоспособных детей заботиться о своих нетрудоспособных родителях (Конституция РФ)



1.4 Communication I can ask for help and offer help.

Do you need any help?

Gran: Emma, I need some help, please.
Emma: No problem, Gran. Just coming!
Gran: Can you help me with the sofa, please? I'd like to move it.
Emma: Yes, of course but ... why?
Gran: This room's boring. Let's change things a little.

Fifteen minutes later ...
Emma: Do you need any help with the lamp?
Gran: No, that's fine, thank you ...
Emma: OK, then. I'm going to Poppy's.
Gran: ... but can you move the coffee table, please? I don't think it looks good here.
Emma: OK.

Twenty minutes later ...
Gran: I think the living room looks perfect now.
Emma: Gran, it looks the same as it was before!
Gran: What?

1 1.25 Watch or listen and read. Then answer the questions.

1 Does Gran like the room after the changes?
2 Is the living room different in the end?

2 1.26 Listen and repeat.

3 1.27 Complete the dialogues with one word in each gap. Then listen and check.

1 **Mum:** Max! Can you ¹help me with the housework?
Max: No ² ... , Mum.
Mum: Can you load the dishwasher, ³ ... ?
Max: Yes, of ⁴ ... !

2 **Max:** Do you need any help ⁵ ... the cooking?
Mum: Yes, please. ⁶ ... you wash the tomatoes?

3 **Dad:** Max, can you download this song for me?
Max: I'm ⁷ ... , Dad, I ⁸ I'm cooking right now!

4 Work in pairs. Take turns to ask for and offer help with:

1 the housework (load the washing machine, set the table).
A: Can you help me with the housework?
B: No problem.
A: Can you ... ?

2 the shopping (go to the supermarket, put the shopping away).
A: Do you need any help with the shopping?
B: Yes, please. Can you ... ?

3 the cooking (bring the ingredients to the table, wash the potatoes).

Communication Asking for and offering help

Asking for help
Can you help me with the sofa, please?
Can you move the coffee table, please?

Reacting
No problem. / Yes, of course.
I'm sorry, I can't. I'm busy right now.

Offering help
Can I help you with the lamp?
Do you need any help with the lamp?

Reacting
Yes, please. / No, that's fine, thank you.

18

I can ask for help and offer help

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- внутренняя мотивация к участию в деятельности

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Готовность к выполнению обязанностей гражданина. Активное участие в жизни семьи

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Yes, please. / No, that's fine, thank you.

6 **STUDENT'S BOOK**

18

5.2 GRAMMAR Adverbs of manner
I can describe how people do things.

- 1 What was the first job you did to help in the house when you were a child?
- 5 Complete the sentences with adverbs from the adjectives in brackets. In pairs, say if the sentences are true for you.
 - 1 I make my bed really *badly*. (bad)
 - 2 My dad doesn't cook very (good)
 - 3 I load the dishwasher very (careful)
 - 4 I tidy my room so (fast)
 - 5 I never arrive (late)

Kids and housework — your letters

Toby (4) tries very hard. He sets it carefully with a smile on his face. But that he usually gets it wrong. 🍷 But perfectly. He takes the rubbish out so Suzy (13) tidies her room regularly. She If she needs to or not! 😊 She makes it but she does it so badly. She loads it night but she does it noisily and offer Jenny, York

2.41 WORD FRIENDS Read Then complete the Word Friends.

¹make your bed ²... the rubbish ³... your room ⁴... /clear the ⁵... the dishwasher/washing do the shopping/cooking/iron wash/dry the dishes vacuum

- 3 In pairs, say what housework from Exercise 2 you don't do.
I take the rubbish out but I don't ...
- 4 Read the text again. Say how the two housework.
Suzy makes her bed quickly.

Grammar	Adverbs of manner
adjective	adv
He is <i>slow</i> .	He does
She is <i>noisy</i> .	She does
• We use very, really and so before adjectives and adverbs.	
He is very/really/so careful.	
He does things very/really/so carefully.	
• Some adverbs are the same as the adjectives.	
• The adverb for good is well .	

7 **2.42** Complete the text with one word in each gap. Listen and check.

My mum works ¹*hard* and she's always ²... tired when she gets home. So we all help ³... the housework. My brother Tom usually ⁴... the shopping. He can drive so he does it very ⁵... — in under an hour. My sister Bea is the cook because she cooks really ⁶... I eat and ⁷ the...

8 Write a paragraph about who does the housework in your family and how well they do it. Use the text in Exercise 7 to help you.

My parents usually do the cooking. My dad cooks really ...

And YOU!



Before you read

- Answer the questions.
 - What words come to your mind when you hear *Lake Baikal*?
 - Describe in your own words what a *geyser* is.
- Look at the numbers. Read the text and say what these numbers stand for

• 1,620	• 200
• 20	• 40
• 30	• 60
• 1996	• 1941

Lake Baikal is the world's largest freshwater lake in terms of volume. It is about 640 km long, and 80 km wide. It is also the deepest lake in the world, at 1,620 meters.

It contains 20% of the world's total unfrozen freshwater reserve.

There are more than thirty rocky islands in Lake Baikal. One of them is the world's third largest lake island, Olkhon.

The water of Lake Baikal is the most transparent of all freshwater lakes. In some areas of the lake you can see the bottom of it at a depth of 40 metres. Lake Baikal has endless beauty and natural magic.



Lake Baikal is home to more than 2,000 species of plants and animals, two-thirds of which can be found nowhere else in the world, including the Baikal omul fish and Baikal oil fish, and also the nerpa, one of the world's only freshwater species of seal.

The area of Lake Baikal is about equal to the area of the whole of Belgium.

The water level in Lake Baikal is at 456 metres above sea level.

Lake Baikal experiences some real storms, the wave height of which reaches up to 4-5 meters!

The lake was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1996.

Amazing world of Kamchatka

The Kamchatka Peninsula is famous for its wild nature and active volcanoes, with one of them being the highest active volcano on the continent. Moreover, one of the three well-known valleys of geysers is located in this region.

The Valley of Geysers located in the Kamchatka Peninsula of Russia is the only geyser field in Eurasia and the second largest concentration of geysers in the world. Approximately 200 geysers exist in the area along with many hot-water springs. In Kamchatka more than 20 large jets and 200 smaller thermal springs punch through the Earth's crust in a 7-square-kilometre area.

Over thirty geysers have been named; among these the Giant geyser (Velikan) was capable of producing a jet of water reaching up to 40 metres. The largest of these geysers erupts with 60 tons of water once or twice a year.

The geysers of Kamchatka were discovered by a local scientist, Tatyana Ustinova, in 1941. In 2008 the Valley of Geysers was elected as one of the seven wonders of Russia. Because of its remote location and its status as a reserve only a few thousand people visit the Valley every year.

GLOSSARY
volume (n) – объем
total (adj) – всего
transparent (adj) – прозрачный
equal (adj) – равный
punch through Earth's crust (phrase) – пробивать земную кору
erupt (v) – извергаться

- Read the text again. Find information in the text to prove the following statements.

- Lake Baikal is the world's largest freshwater lake.
- The water of Lake Baikal is the most transparent of all lakes.
- Lake Baikal is home for unique animals.
- The territory of Lake Baikal is big enough to compare it to the territory of a country.
- The Valley of Geysers is the second largest concentration of geysers in the world.
- The Giant geyser (Velikan) matches its name.
- The Valley of Geysers is rarely visited by tourists.



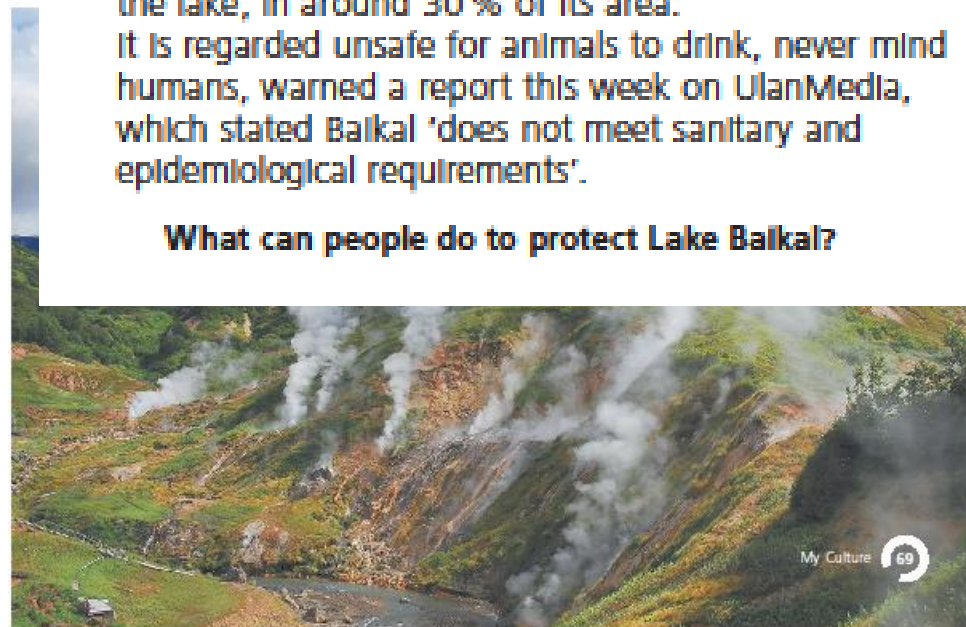
4 Discuss in groups. Read the extract from the article.

One of the wonders of the world, Baikal is now facing severe pollution, according to the new warnings.

Worryingly, its famously drinkable water is drinkable no more, say scientists, at least in the southern part of the lake, in around 30% of its area.

It is regarded unsafe for animals to drink, never mind humans, warned a report this week on UlanMedia, which stated Baikal 'does not meet sanitary and epidemiological requirements'.

What can people do to protect Lake Baikal?



Личностные результаты. Патриотическое воспитание

- ✓ осознание российской гражданской идентичности;
- ✓ ценностное отношение к достижениям своей Родины – России;
- ✓ уважение к символам России, государственным праздникам, историческому и природному наследию и памятникам, традициям разных народов, проживающих в родной стране.

MY CULTURE Native population of Siberia and the Far East **3**

"If you take a fancy to the North, be sure, it's forever."

Before you read

- 1 Explain the expressions.
 - people with ancient roots
 - live at a leisurely pace
 - be self-sufficient
- 2 Read the text and check your answers.
- 3 Read the text again. Decide whether the sentences are T (True), F (False) or NS (Not stated).

Some facts

More than 100 nationalities live in Russia today, so we can still find people who have saved their traditions and we can learn about their interesting culture. Most of the population of present-day Siberia consists of a mixture of different immigrant ethnicities and people of various indigenous backgrounds.


In the basin of the Amur River in the Khabarovsk region, live an ancient people – the Nanais. The main occupation of the Nanais is fishing. This is reflected in the national clothing. The Nanais learned to manipulate fish skin and make clothing from

It. Nanais can read in their native language. Their children study using the textbooks written in their native language.

The main population of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug in Russia are the Nenets **people with ancient roots**. For a long period the Nenets managed to preserve their traditions. The Nenets are nomadic deer herders. The deer gives them food, clothing, housing, and even medicine. The deer is the most reliable transportation in the North. But the white deer is considered sacred. It is relieved from work. The horns and ears of the white deer are decorated with red ribbons.

Several centuries ago, the glory of the warriors and masters of hunting – the Mansi – spread from the Urals to Moscow. "Mansi" means 'people' in their language. Some areas of Siberia are particularly far from civilisation. There the Mansi people are still engaged in reindeer herding and hunting, preserving traditional crafts. The Mansi **live at a leisurely pace**. In some places the Mansi still use household items made in the last century and inherited. Today the Mansi are increasing their population and carefully preserving traditional culture.

The Khanty and the Mansi – these two peoples are difficult to separate from each other. They speak



186 MY CULTURE

RUSSIAN FILES CRITICAL THINKING AND VALUES IN RUSSIA

RUSSIAN MUSIC

- 1 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

Do you think the music young people listen to in your country is becoming more globalised? Why/Why not?

Do you think that some local singers or musicians aren't as successful as some from other countries?
- 2 Read the text and explain the words and collocations in bold.

Russian music is extremely versatile. Through music Russians express their attitude towards the world, convey their thoughts and feelings, and talk about their life.

Some **Russian composers**, even while living abroad, continued to create compositions full of **Russian culture and traditions**.

Many Russian composers and **performers**, are widely known throughout the world. They make a significant contribution to universal cultural heritage.


Some **foreigners** are unaware that tunes they heard came from Russia!

Russian musical culture gets inspiration from all around the world. Many composers draw their attention not only to the history and culture of Russia but to the culture of other nations as well. This combination lets Russian composers create truly unique pieces of art.

Some of the world's most **popular musical styles** have found their reflection in Russian music. Russian pop-singers tend to bring in their own specific features, which allow us to distinguish Russian music from all other popular music.

Do you know that

The **Five**, also called The Russian Five or The Mighty Five, Russian Moguchaya Kuchka, a group of five Russian composers—César Cui, Aleksandr Borodin, Mily Balakirev, Modest Mussorgsky, and Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov—in the 1860s banded together in an attempt to create a truly national school of Russian music, free of the influence of Italian opera and other western European forms.



28 UNIT 6

- *«Не обижайте детей готовыми формулами, формулы – пустота; обогатите их образами и картинами, на которых видны связующие нити. Не отягощайте детей мертвым грузом фактов; обучите их приемам и способам, которые помогут их постигать. Не учите их, что польза главное. Главное – воспитание в человеке человеческого».*

Антуан де Сент-Экзюпери

- *«Быть человеком — значит не только обладать знаниями, но и делать для будущих поколений то, что предшествовавшие делали для нас»*

Георг Лихтенберг



Компоненты УМК Английский язык. «Team Up!» (Вместе) (2-11)

	2 класс	3 класс	4 класс	5 класс	6 класс	7 класс	8 класс	9 класс	10 класс	11 класс	
Учебник	 ФП: 1.1.1.2.19.1	 ФП: 1.1.1.2.19.2	 ФП: 1.1.1.2.19.3	 ФП: 1.1.2.2.1.11.1	 ФП: 1.1.2.2.1.11.2	 ФП: 1.1.2.2.1.11.3	 ФП: 1.1.2.2.1.11.4	 ФП: 1.1.2.2.1.11.5	 ФП: 1.1.3.2.1.11.1	 ФП: 1.1.3.2.1.11.2	 
Рабочая тетрадь											
Контрольные работы											
Книга для учителя (в эл. виде)	teamup.prosv.ru	teamup.prosv.ru	teamup.prosv.ru	teamup.prosv.ru	teamup.prosv.ru	teamup.prosv.ru	teamup.prosv.ru	teamup.prosv.ru	teamup.prosv.ru	teamup.prosv.ru	
ЭФУ	shop.prosv.ru	shop.prosv.ru	shop.prosv.ru	shop.prosv.ru	shop.prosv.ru	shop.prosv.ru	shop.prosv.ru	shop.prosv.ru	shop.prosv.ru	shop.prosv.ru	



Познакомиться с учебником:
<https://prosv.ru/umk/page/english-vmeste.6817.html>

Сайт учебника: <https://teamup.prosv.ru/>

Методическая поддержка: Сидоренко
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Группа в VK ВКОНТАКТЕ:
<https://vk.com/club189784455>

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