



Istorijos mokomojo dalyko integravimas anglų kalbos pamokose

History Integrated with English Learning

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Perspektyvos / Outlooks

The Integrated Curriculum May Change the Core of Teaching/Learning in the Nearest Future



Integruotas mokymas/is jau artimiausiu metu gali pakeisti mokymo/si esmę

Tikslas

Integruotos pamokos leidžia mokiniams giliau suprasti dėstomą dalyką ir pritaikyti medžiagą, kurią jie išmoko klasėje pamokos metu, realioje situacijoje. Tai galiausiai padeda pasiruošti būsimoms studijoms, karjerai ir apskritai gyvenimui.



Integruotas mokymas/is efektyviai tyrinėja ir naudoja informaciją. Tai leidžia vaikams integruoti idėjas ir patirtį, bei pritaikyti jas kuriant naujas mokymosi situacijas. Kūrybiškumas, gebėjimas prisitaikyti, kritiškas samprotavimas ir bendradarbiavimas yra pagrindiniai integruoto mokymo/si proceso bruožai.



Goal



Integrated classes allows learners to have a deeper understanding of the course unit and to apply the material they have learned in the classroom in a real-world situation. This ultimately helps prepare them for their future studies, career and life in general.

Integrated teaching/learning explores and uses information effectively. It **enables children to integrate ideas and experiences and apply them to formulate new learning situations.** Creativity, adaptability, critical reasoning and collaboration are the key features of integration process.

Integruotas mokymas/is. Kas tai?

Integruotas mokymas/is (integruota mokymo/si programa) sujungia skirtingas studijų sritis, taip paryškindamas vienijančias sąvokas. Integruojant daugiausia dėmesio skiriama mokinių bendradarbiavimui, leidžiančiam besimokantiems užsiimti svarbia, prasminga veikla, siejant teorines žinias, įgytas klasėje, su realiu gyvenimu.

Atlikti išsamūs integruoto mokymo/si tyrimai parodė išskyrė tris integruotos mokymo/si programos paradigmas kurios turi sutampančių ir suderintų elementų.

What is integrated teaching/learning?

Integrated learning/teaching is described as the process connecting different areas of study and emphasizing unifying concepts. Integration focuses on making connections for learners thus allowing them to engage in relevant, meaningful activities connected to real life. Integrated learning/teaching is aimed at connecting the theory learned in the classroom with real-life knowledge and experience.

Extensive research done on the integrated teaching/learning process has identified three integrated curriculum paradigms each of which having overlapped and aligned elements.

Multidisciplinary integration focuses primarily on different course units. For applying this particular approach, teachers use skills, knowledge or even attitudes into the regular school curriculum.

Interdisciplinary integration organizes the curriculum around common learning across course units. They combine common learning embedded in the course units to emphasize interdisciplinary skills and concepts.

Transdisciplinary integration allows teachers to organize the teaching/learning process around learner questions and concerns. Thus, learners develop life skills as they apply interdisciplinary and disciplinary skills in a real-life context.

Daugiadalykinis integravimas daugiausia dėmesio skiria sujungti skirtingas disciplinas/pamokas. Taikydami šį metodą, mokytojai sujungia įgytus įgūdžius, žinias ar net požiūrius į įprastą mokymo programą.

Tarpdalykinis integravimas koncentruojasi į mokymo/si programą, pabrėždamas bendrus aspektus, sutinkamus mokant įvairių disciplinų. Jis sujungia bendrus mokymo/si taškus įterptus į disciplinas, taip pabrėžiant tarpdalykinius įgūdžius ir sąvokas.

Transdalykinis integravimas leidžia mokytojams rengti mokymo/si programą atsižvelgiant į mokiniams rūpimus klausimus. Tokiu būdu mokiniai lavina gyvenimo įgūdžius, taikydami daugiadalykinius ir tarpdalykinius įgūdžius realiame gyvenime.

2C

CULTURE


Remembering the past

I can discuss the significance of important days.

Unit 2C (Remembering
the past), *Solutions*
Intermediate (SB).
(Lesson sample 2 (2))

- 2 **VOCABULARY** Work in pairs. Match the words below with the definitions.

battlefield casualties comrades conflicts officer
poppies war

- 1 a person who tells soldiers what to do
 - 2 people who fight on the same side as you
 - 3 a place where soldiers fight
 - 4 people injured or killed in a battle
 - 5 a situation in which countries or groups of people fight against each other
 - 6 periods of fighting
 - 7 red flowers
- 3  1.15 Listen to the beginning of a radio programme about Remembrance Day. Complete the fact file with the correct numbers.




When is it? On ¹ _____ th November each year.
Why that date? It's the anniversary of the end of World War ² _____ .
What happens at 11.00 a.m.?
A ³ _____ minute silence.
When was the first silence? In ⁴ _____ .

- 4 Read the exam strategy. Then carefully read the questions and options in exercise 5.

EXAM STRATEGY

When you do a multiple-choice listening task, read the questions and options carefully before you listen for the first time.

- 5  1.16 Listen to the complete programme. Choose the correct answers.

3 John McCrae was

- a a Belgian officer who died before the end of World War I.
 - a Canadian doctor and officer who wrote a poem about poppies.
 - a young soldier who survived the war, but never forgot the soldiers who had died.
 - a Canadian doctor who went back to Belgium after the war and planted poppies.
- 4 The tradition of selling poppies to help ex-soldiers and their families began
- in the UK, but soon spread around the world.
 - in the UK, the USA and other countries at the same time.
 - with one woman's actions.
 - soon after World War I, but stopped later.

- 1 On 11th November people remember
 - soldiers who have died since 1919.
 - soldiers who have died in all major conflicts since the start of World War I.
 - soldiers who died in the two world wars.
 - soldiers who died between 1914 and 1918.
- 2 According to one British newspaper, the first two-minute silence in London
 - finished at exactly 11 o'clock.
 - caused vehicles to stop, but not pedestrians.
 - only involved a few people in the centre of the city.
 - took place over the entire city.



Top 10 Battles in History



[Medieval Battles - In chronological order](#)

Battle of Grunwald, 1410 🐰 The Downfall of the Teutonic Order 🐰 DOCUMENTARY



[Medieval Battles - In chronological order](#)

Battle of Hastings, 1066 AD 🗡️ Norman Conquest of England 🗡️ Part 4 🗡️ Medieval DOCUMENTARY

7 PROJECT Work in groups. Write a fact file about an important date. You can use one of the dates from exercise 6, or your own ideas. Include the following information:

- What is it?
- When is it?
- Why that date?
- What happens?
- When did it start?