

## Методическая разработка на материале аутентичного текста для урока английского языка в старших классах

Тема: “MASS MEDIA DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR (1941 – 1945)” / «Средства массовой информации во время Великой Отечественной войны (1941 – 1945)».

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*Данная разработка основана на методике работы с аутентичными текстами, разработанной доцентом кафедры английской филологии и методики МГПИ Т.С. Макаровой.*

*Основной задачей методики является коммуникативно-ориентированное обучение опосредованному общению на материале аутентичных текстов.*

*Основные цели методики – усилить мотивацию обучающихся к изучению языка; эмоционально, личностно вовлечь обучающихся в коммуникативный процесс; снять коммуникативные барьеры в устной речи обучающихся; формировать коммуникативные умения в ходе выполнения учебных заданий репродуктивного, репродуктивно-продуктивного и продуктивного характера.*

*Методическая разработка составлена на основе принципа избыточности, который проявляется не только в количестве, но и в наполнении каждого упражнения, что позволяет использовать данный материал в соответствии с возможностями и уровнем подготовленности обучающихся.*

(Предлагаемый для работы текст является отдельной статьёй из работы **Radio as a Tool of the State: Radio Moscow and the Early Cold War** by Mark D. Winek, American University)

### **Great Patriotic War (1941-1945)**

By the end of the 1930s, the Soviet Union faced new challenges on its borders, particularly to the west. Adolf Hitler's territorial expansion into Austria, Czechoslovakia and even farther east was making the Soviet leadership nervous. The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact kept the Germans at bay until the Nazi invasion of June 22, 1941.

As German forces invaded Soviet territory as a part of Operation Barbarossa, they entered a country that had experienced great gains in the radio field. Over 100 broadcast stations were found across the country. However, the June invasion caught the Soviet government by surprise, giving the state's broadcast apparatus little time to join the war footing. Still, Radio Moscow managed to establish broadcasting to German-occupied territories in their own languages early in the war. The increased broadcasting over distances and construction of new, powerful stations would serve Radio Moscow well over the war and post-war years.

Though reaching occupied territories as well as the expanses of Soviet territory with the government's message was important, the Soviet leadership recognized the importance of counteracting German radio. The war of the airwaves was characterized by premature declarations of victory, reports of atrocities on the opposing side, and accounts of conditions on the enemy's home front. Early in the war, the Germans took the upper hand over the feeble attempts by Radio Moscow to counteract their claims. However, by 1942, Moscow had managed to gain listener trust. As James von Geldern notes, the factors included, “relative

reliability, the willingness to trust listeners to reach their own conclusions, and improved fortunes of war”.

Indeed, the Soviets had gained the upper hand. Though the Great Patriotic War left nearly 14% of the Soviet population as casualties, it also left the propaganda apparatus of the Soviet state in a revitalized condition. Wartime broadcasting boosted Radio Moscow’s staff to thirteen native broadcasters capable of producing programming in most European languages. The station included a strong German language department, particularly useful in the coming decades of post-war occupation of Germany.

Finally, technology had been upgraded, providing Radio Moscow with facilities to reach most of the Eurasian continent. By 1945, Radio Moscow was broadcasting in 29 different languages.

### **1. Этап предварительного обсуждения темы текста**

1.1. 1) Do you listen to the radio?

2) Do your parents or friends listen to the radio?

3) How many stations are in your radio?

4) Which of them are your favorites?

5) What types of information do you like to receive from the radio?

6) Do you listen to the news on the radio?

1.2. Listen to Levitan’s announcement of the start of the Great Patriotic War

1.3. Can you predict the content of the text we’re going to read?

### **2. Этап фонетической отработки**

2.1 Now we’ll translate the text from English into Russian to get the exact idea of it. Use the vocabulary sheets.

2.2. Repeat the following words and combinations all together after the teacher.

2.3. Now we’ll read the text aloud. Mind your correct pronunciation and intonation.

### **3. Этап выполнения репродуктивных учебных заданий**

3.1. Translate the following into English looking up the text. Be careful with the prepositions.

- a. столкнулся с новыми проблемами;
- b. еще дальше на восток;
- c. заставляла советское руководство нервничать;
- d. Пакт Молотова-Риббентропа;
- e. держал немцев в страхе;
- f. немецкие войска;
- g. в рамках операции "Барбаросса";
- h. ощутила большие успехи в области радиосвязи;
- i. июньское вторжение;

- j. застало Советское правительство врасплох;
- k. государственный аппарат радиовещания;
- l. вступление в войну;
- m. оккупированные немцами территории;
- n. расширение вещания на большие расстояния;
- o. война радиоволн;
- p. отчет о положении дел в тылу врага;
- q. увеличило штат местных вещателей;
- r. охватить большую часть евразийского континента.

3.2. Now read out the sentences with the above words and word combinations.

3.3. Look through the text to find the examples of the following verb forms:

- a. Past Simple;
- b. Past Progressive;
- c. Past Perfect;
- d. Past Simple Passive;
- e. Past Perfect Passive;
- f. Future-in-the-Past;
- g. Present Simple;
- h. Participle I;
- i. Participle II;
- j. Gerund.

3.4. No more reading, please. Now you only speak. In case you are not sure, look up the text.

There is everything in it. Correct the following using the original text:

- 1) By the end of the 1940s, the Soviet Union faced new challenges on its borders.
- 2) Adolf Hitler's territorial expansion into Austria, Czechoslovakia and even farther west was making the Soviet leadership nervous.
- 3) The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact kept the Soviets at bay.
- 4) Over 100 broadcast stations were found across Germany.
- 5) The Soviet state's broadcast apparatus had much time to join the war footing.
- 6) Radio Moscow established broadcasting to German-occupied territories in their own languages only late in the war.
- 7) Reaching occupied territories as well as the expanses of Soviet territory with the government's message was less important than counteracting German radio.
- 8) Early in the war Moscow had managed to gain listener trust.
- 9) The Great Patriotic War left the propaganda apparatus of the German state in a revitalized condition.

- 10) Wartime broadcasting boosted Radio Moscow's staff to twenty native broadcasters.
- 11) The German language department of Radio Moscow was useless in the coming decades of post-war occupation of Germany.
- 12) By 1945, Radio Moscow was broadcasting in 39 different languages.

3.4. Complete the following sentences by reproducing the original text. Do not forget to repeat the beginning:

- 1) The Soviet Union faced new challenges...
- 2) German forces invaded Soviet territory as a part...
- 3) German forces entered a country that had experienced...
- 4) Over 100 broadcast stations were found ...
- 5) The increased broadcasting over distances would serve Radio Moscow well...
- 6) Reaching occupied territories as well as the expanses of Soviet territory with the government's message...
- 7) Early in the war, the Germans took the upper hand ...
- 8) By 1942, Moscow had managed to gain...
- 9) The Great Patriotic War left nearly 14% of the Soviet population ...
- 10) The Radio Moscow station included a strong...

3.5. Explain the situation by finding the proper arguments in the text. Do not forget to repeat the beginning:

- 1) By the end of the 1930s, the Soviet leadership was made nervous because...
- 2) The June invasion caught the Soviet government by surprise because...
- 3) The increase of broadcasting over distances and construction of new, powerful stations were important because...
- 4) As James von Geldern notes, Moscow had managed to gain listener trust because of...
- 5) We can say that the Great Patriotic War left the propaganda apparatus of the Soviet state in a revitalized condition because...

#### **4. Этап репродуктивно-продуктивных учебных заданий**

4.1. Say Germany or the Soviet Union:

- 1)... faced new challenges on its borders, particularly to the west by the end of the 1930s.
- 2)... invaded Austria, Czechoslovakia and even farther east.
- 3) ...was kept at bay until the Nazi invasion of June 22, 1941.
- 4) ...had experienced great gains in the radio field.
- 5) ... increased broadcasting over distances and constructed new, powerful stations.
- 6)...recognized the importance of counteracting German radio.
- 7) ...took the upper hand over the feeble attempts by Radio Moscow early in the war.

- 8) By 1942 ... had managed to gain listener trust.
- 9) ... left nearly 14% of the population as casualties though the Great Patriotic War.
- 10)... had its propaganda apparatus in a revitalized condition.

4.2. Ask different types of questions to get additional information.

- 1) The Soviet Union faced new challenges on its borders.
- 2) The June invasion caught the Soviet government by surprise.
- 3) Radio Moscow managed to establish broadcasting.
- 4) The Soviets had gained the upper hand.
- 5) Radio Moscow reached most of the Eurasian continent.

4.3. Explain in English what it means:

To face challenges, to keep at bay, to experience great gains, to take the upper hand, to boost, premature declaration of victory, atrocities, a feeble attempt, upgraded technology.

## **5. Этап выполнения продуктивных заданий.**

- 5.1. Interview a veteran about the role of radio through the Great Patriotic War.
- 5.2. Interview a former employee of Radio Moscow about his/her work over the war and post-war years.
- 5.3. Make up a story about the political situation in Europe by the end of the 1930s and in the early 1940s.
- 5.4. Make up a story about the Soviet conditions in the radio field over the war and post-war years.
- 5.5. Suggest a radio report broadcast in the wartime.

## **6. Этап контроля**

6.1. Choose the right alternative.

- 1) Adolf Hitler's territorial expansion      Austria, Czechoslovakia and even farther east was making the Soviet leadership nervous.  
a) to    b) in    c) into
- 2) German forces invaded      Soviet territory as a part of Operation Barbarossa.  
a) on    b) in    c) ---
- 3) Over 100 broadcast stations were found      the country.  
a) in    b) across    c) through
- 4) The June invasion caught the Soviet government      surprise.  
a) by    b) in    c) of
- 5) Radio Moscow managed to establish broadcasting      German-occupied territories.  
a) to    b) in    c) into

- 6) The increased broadcasting      distances and construction of new, powerful stations would serve Radio Moscow well.  
a) at    b) in    c) over
- 7) The Germans took the upper hand      the feeble attempts by Radio Moscow to counteract their claims.  
a) at    b) in    c) over
- 8) The Great Patriotic War left nearly 14% of the Soviet population      casualties.  
a) as    b) in    c) of
- 9) Radio Moscow's staff of thirteen native broadcasters was capable      producing programming in most European languages.  
a) in    b) of    c) at
- 10) Upgraded technology provided Radio Moscow      facilities to reach most of the Eurasian continent.  
a) in    b) with    c) of

6.2. Find and correct mistakes in the text.

### **Great Patriotic War (1941-1945)**

By the end of the 1930s, the Soviet Union faced new difficulties on its borders, particularly to the west. Adolf Hitler's territorial extension into Austria, Czechoslovakia and even farther east was making the Soviet leadership nervous. The Molotov Pact kept the Germans at bay until the Nazi invasion of June 22, 1941.

As German forces invaded Soviet territory like a part of Operation Barbarossa, they entered a country that had been experienced great gains in the radio field. Over 100 broadcast stations were found across the country. However, the June invasion caught the Soviet government by surprise, giving the local broadcast apparatus little time to join the war footing. Still, Radio Moscow managed to establish broadcasting to German-occupied territories in their own language early in the war. The decreased broadcasting over distances and construction of new, powerful stations would serve Radio Moscow well over the war and post-war years.

Though reaching occupied territories as well as the expanse of Soviet territory with the government's message was important, the Soviet leadership recognized the importance of acting German radio. The war of the airwaves were characterized by premature declarations of victory, reports of cruelty on the opposing side, and accounts of conditions on the enemy's home front. Early in the war, the Germans took the upper hand over the great attempts by Radio Moscow to counteract their claims. However, by 1942, Moscow managed to gain listener trust. As James von Geldern notes, the factors included, "relative ability, the willingness to trust listeners to reach their own conclusions, and improved fortunes of war".

Indeed, the Soviets had gained the upper hand. Though the Great Patriotic War left nearly 14% of the Soviet popularity as casualties, it also left the propaganda apparatus of the Soviet

state in a revitalized condition. Wartime broadcasting boosted Radio Moscow's staff to thirteen native broadcasters incapable of producing programming in most European languages. The station included a strong German language department, particularly useful in the coming years of post-war occupation of Germany.

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## **7. Этап креативного контроля**

7.1. Write a passage about "the war of the airwaves".

7.2. Assess Radio Moscow's gains from the end of 1930s to 1945.

## **8. Варианты домашнего задания**

8.1. Подготовить рассказ о роли радио в годы Великой Отечественной войны с использованием активного словаря.

8.2. Составить тему о радио как средстве массовой информации с использованием активного словаря.

8.3. Придумать предложения с использованием лексики активного словаря.

## **Приложение**

### **1. Vocabulary sheet**

- 1) challenge [ˈtʃælɪndʒ] - сложная задача, трудная задача, сложная проблема, вызов
- 2) territorial expansion [terɪˈtɔːriəl ɪksˈpænsɪn] территориальная экспансия, территориальное расширение
- 3) to keep at bay [æt beɪ] – держать в страхе, на расстоянии
- 4) invade [ɪnˈveɪd] - вторгаться, оккупировать, захватывать, завоевать
- 5) war footing [wɔːˈfʊtɪŋ] - военное положение, боевая готовность
- 6) counteract [kaʊntəˈrækt] - противодействовать, препятствовать, противостоять, парировать, нейтрализовать, уравновешивать
- 7) airwave [ˈeəweɪv] - эфир, радиоволна
- 8) premature [ˈpremətʃə] - преждевременный, ранний, досрочный, поспешный
- 9) atrocity [əˈtrɒsɪti] - зверство, бесчинства, злодеяние, жестокость
- 10) take the upper hand - взять верх
- 11) feeble attempt [fiːbl əˈtempt] - слабая попытка
- 12) claim [kleɪm] - претензия, заявление, утверждение, рекламация, требование, притязание
- 13) to gain listener trust - чтобы завоевать доверие слушателя
- 14) relative reliability - относительная надежность
- 15) to reach their own conclusions - чтобы прийти к собственным выводам

- 16) improved fortunes of war - улучшение состояния войны
- 17) casualties ['kæʒuəltɪz] - людские потери
- 18) revitalized condition - восстановленное состояние
- 19) boost [buːst] - повышать, увеличивать, усилить
- 20) upgrade ['ʌpgreɪd] - модернизировать, совершенствовать, повысить, улучшить, обновить

## 2. Verb forms:

*Past Simple:* faced, kept, invaded, entered, caught, managed, was, recognized, took, included, left, boosted

*Past Progressive:* was making, was broadcasting

*Past Perfect:* had experienced, had managed, had gained

*Past Simple: Passive:* were found, was characterized

*Past Perfect Passive:* had been upgraded

*Future-in-the-Past:* would serve

*Present Simple:* notes

*Participle I:* giving, coming, providing

*Participle II:* increased, occupied, improved, revitalized

*Gerund:* reaching, counteracting, producing

Использованные ресурсы:

1. Levitan announces the start of the Great Patriotic War  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UaY5egiHYWY>
2. Winek, Mark D. (2009) "Radio as a Tool of the State: Radio Moscow and the Early Cold War", *Comparative Humanities Review*: Vol. 3, Article 9. Available at:  
<http://digitalcommons.bucknell.edu/chr/vol3/iss1/9>
3. Теория и практика обучения иностранным языкам: традиции и инновации: Сборник статей международной научно-практической конференции памяти академика РАО Инессы Львовны Бим.-М.: ТЕЗАУРУС, 2013.
4. Белокрылова Т. Аутентичный текст как основной ресурс для обучения общению// Издательский дом «Первое сентября». Английский язык. – 2011. - №9. – С.5-7.
5. Степанова Ю. В. Цели и задачи обучения чтению аутентичных текстов в современном контексте // Молодой ученый. — 2015. — №15.2. — С. 69-71. — URL <https://moluch.ru/archive/95/20773/>