ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ОСНОВАНО В 1930

THE TEXT IS DEAD, LONG LIVE THE TEXT!

ЮЛИЯ МУКОСЕЕВА
учитель английского языка ГБОУ Школы имени Маршала В.И. Чуйкова,
эксперт Академии Минпросвещения России, г. Москва

ГРУППА КОМПАНИЙ «ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ»

Все права защищены. Никакая часть презентации не может быть воспроизведена в какой бы то ни было форме и какими бы то ни было средствами, включая размещение в сети Интернет и в корпоративных сетях, а также запись в память ЭВМ, для частного или публичного использования, без письменного разрешения владельца авторских прав. © АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2020 г.

3 вопроса образования

- Зачем?
- Чему?
- Как?

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

3 вопроса образования

- Зачем? → Цель
- Чему? → Содержание
- Как? → Средства

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Зачем?

Функциональная грамотность

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Определяем понятия

Функциональная грамотность

Способность применять приобретённые знания, умения и навыки для решения жизненных задач в различных сферах

Functional Literacy

Understanding, evaluating, using and engaging with texts to participate in society, to achieve one's goals and to develop one's knowledge and potential

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Функциональная грамотность

- Что есть текст?

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Определяем понятия

Текст

Особая форма представления знаний о внешней действительности

Text

Is not just words on a page, but also visual displays, graphics, as well as materials that are presented through a digital medium. It can be:

- print and digital
- continuous and non-continuous
- interactive

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Определяем понятия

Несплошной текст

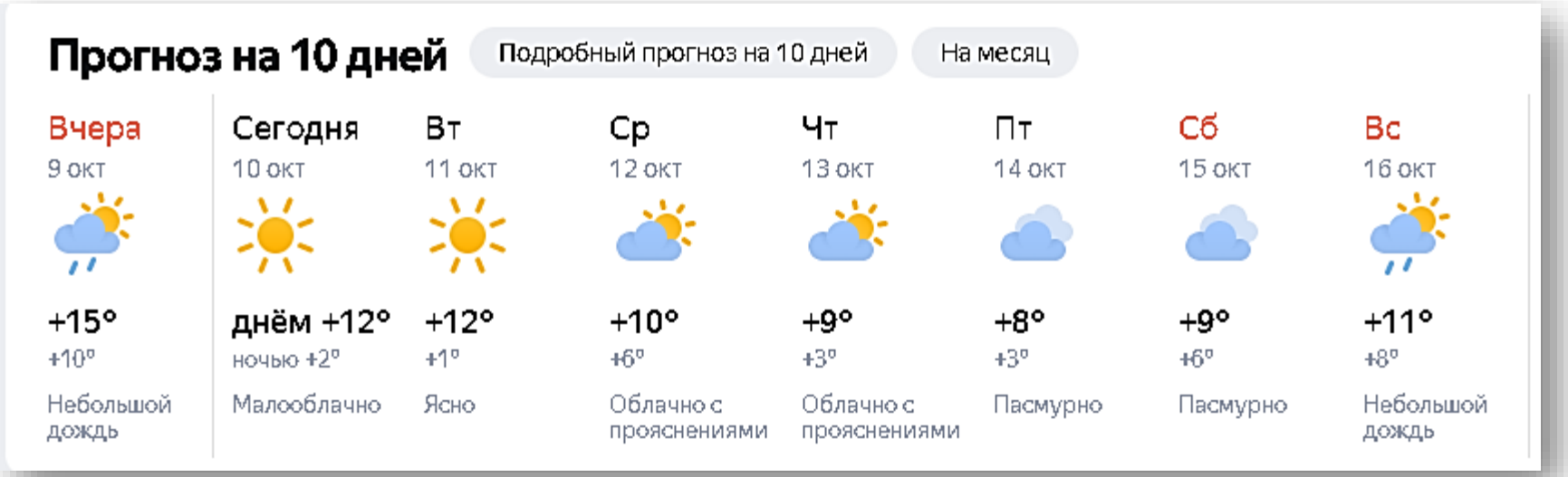
Текст, в котором информация представлена не только вербально, но и графически

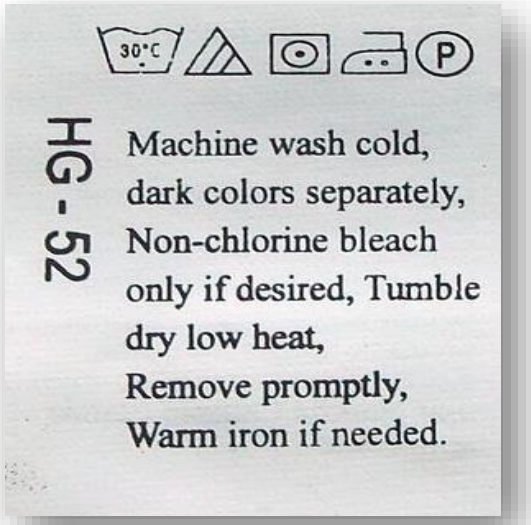
Виды несплошных текстов

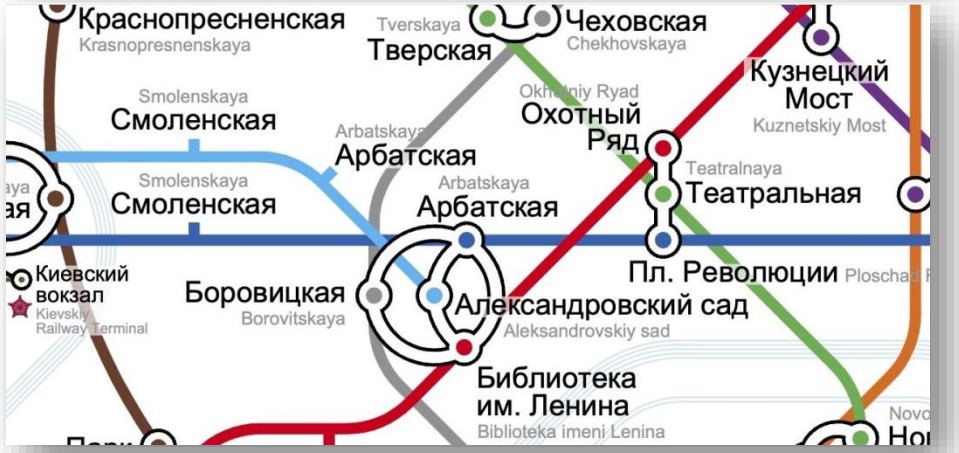
- графики, диаграммы, схемы
- таблицы
- карты/ планы (здания, местности)
- списки
- билеты, афиши, объявления
- расписание, меню
- инфографика

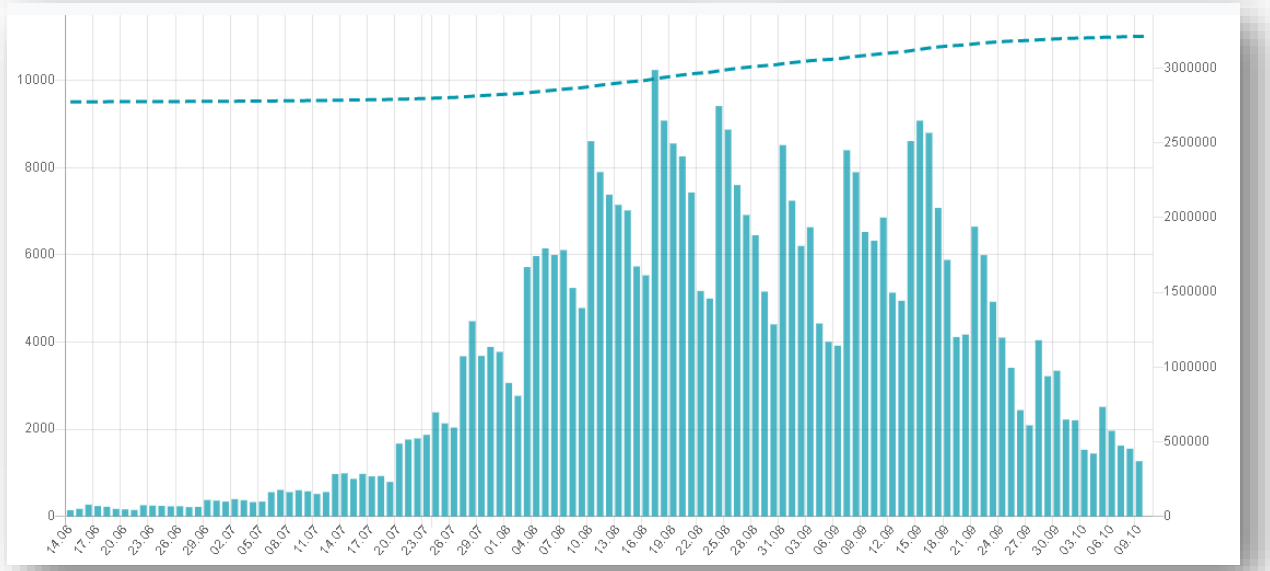
© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Несплошной текст



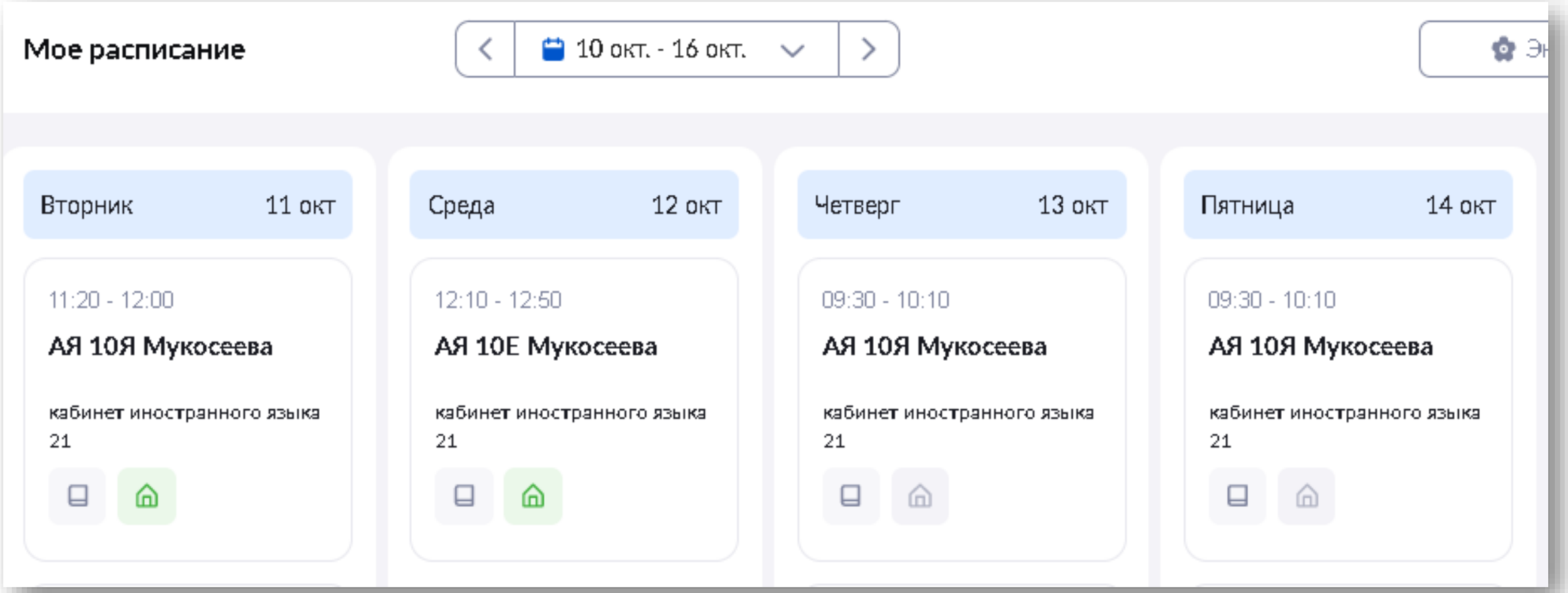






© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Несплошной текст

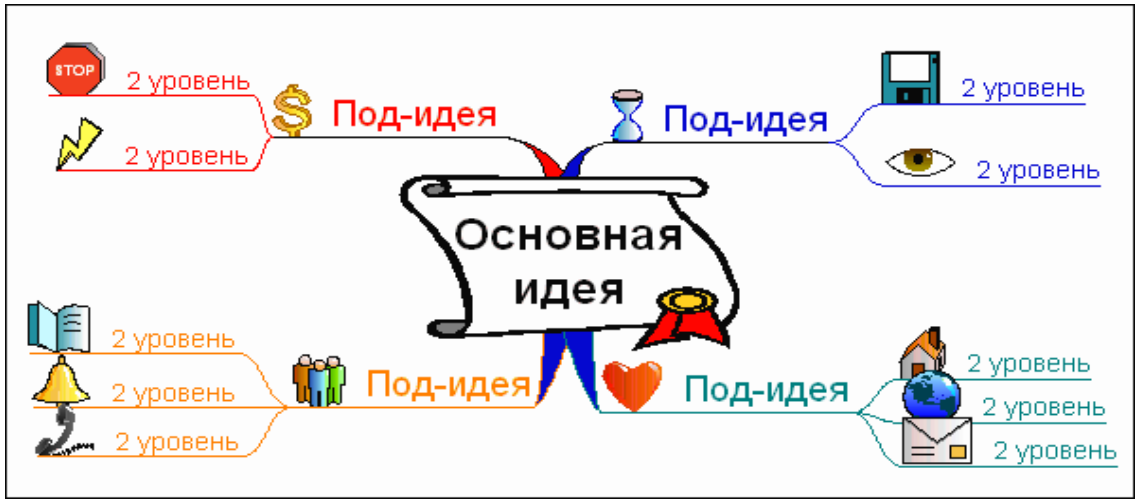


© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Несплошной текст

Карта понятий, известная также как диаграмма связей, интеллект-карта, карта мыслей (англ. *Mind map*) или ассоциативная карта — метод структуризации концепций с использованием графической записи в виде диаграммы.

Диаграмма связей реализуется в виде древовидной схемы, на которой изображены слова, идеи, задачи или другие понятия, связанные ветвями, отходящими от центрального понятия или идеи. Является одним из инструментов управления личными знаниями, для которого достаточно карандаша и бумаги. Методика разработана психологом Тони Бьюзеном в конце 1960-х годов. На схеме отображают: идеи и мысли, задачи, любую другую информацию.



В mind map фиксируются не фразы, а слова, которые с ней ассоциируются. Информация размещается на ветках, расходящихся от центральной темы. И при этом связи должны быть активными. Но иногда для лучшего запоминания применяются рисунки.

При создании необходимо действовать по следующей схеме:

Возьмите лист формата минимум А4 и разместите его горизонтально. Под рукой нужно иметь цветные карандаши или фломастеры. В центре размещаются главные изображения или слова. Используйте яркие цвета. Потому что действие стимулирует мышление. Нарисуйте несколько ветвей, исходящих от основания. Лучше, чтобы они были кривыми и извивающимися. Поэтому рекомендуется выделить ветки отдельным цветом. Подберите слова для каждой линии.

Рассмотрите ветви и начните создавать ассоциации. Не ограничивайте себя. Пусть ум работает свободно. От вспомогательных линий могут идти отдельные ветки. И они так же снабжаются ключевыми словами. Используйте дополнительные изображения. Потому что они сделают карту интересной и запоминающейся. И, к тому же, картинки генерируют больше ассоциаций. Когда первоначальный этап работы закончен, начните задавать себе дополнительные вопросы. И продолжайте совершенствовать mindmap. Ключевые слова вносите печатными буквами. Лучше использовать чёрный цвет. Потому что информация должна быть ясной и четкой. И размещайте ее прямо на линиях, отображающих взаимосвязь. Не заключайте ключевые слова в рамки. Линия должна быть идентична длине слова, а не превосходить её. И не стоит размещать информацию слишком плотно. На одной линии может присутствовать только одно слово. Не бойтесь, что дополнительная информация забудется. Сведения удастся запомнить, если в качестве ключевых слов будут выбраны яркие, характерные, цепляющие данные.

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Гипотеза

Несплошной текст

Элемент содержания	Способ представления

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Гипотеза

Несплошной текст

Элемент содержания

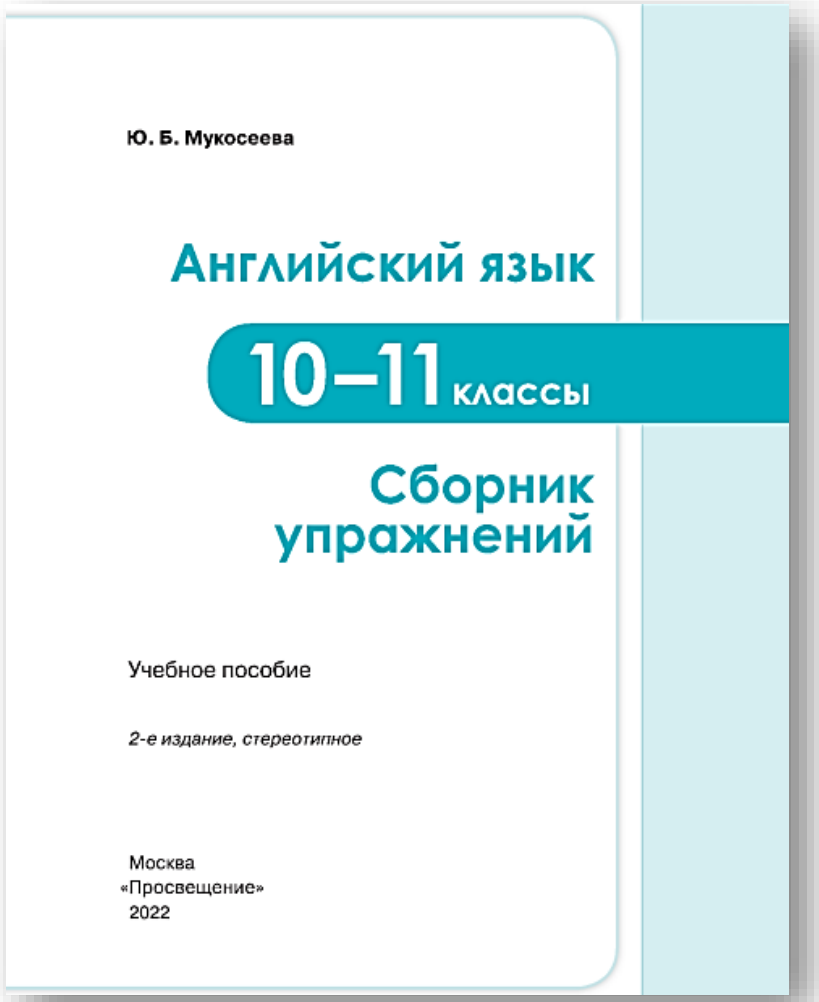
Чему?

Способ представления

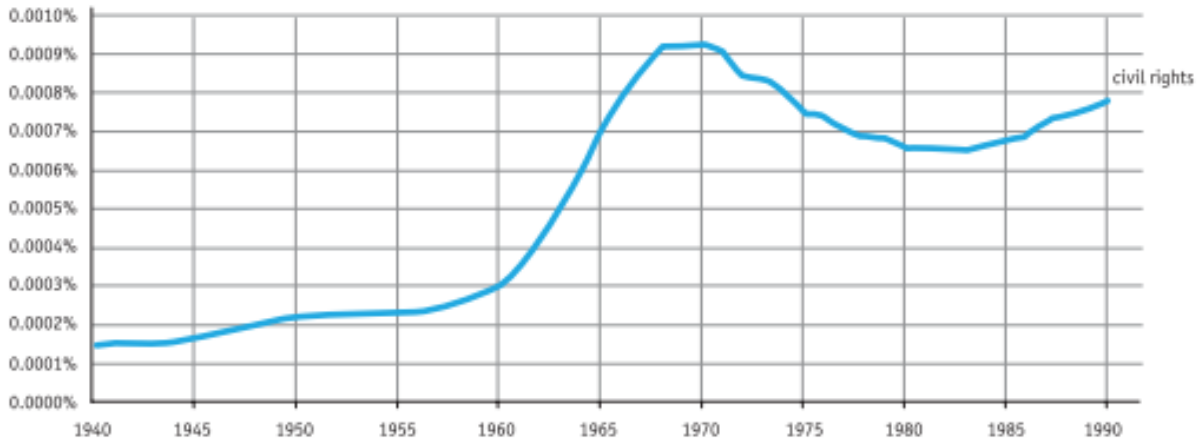
Как?

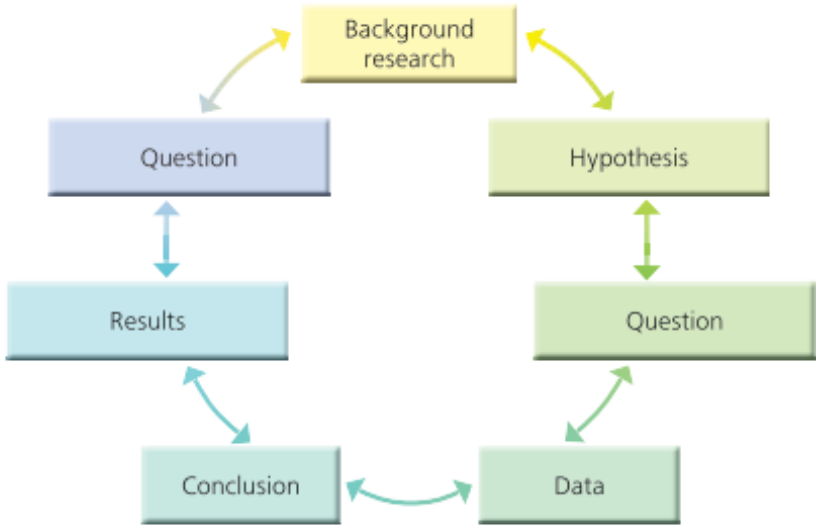
© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

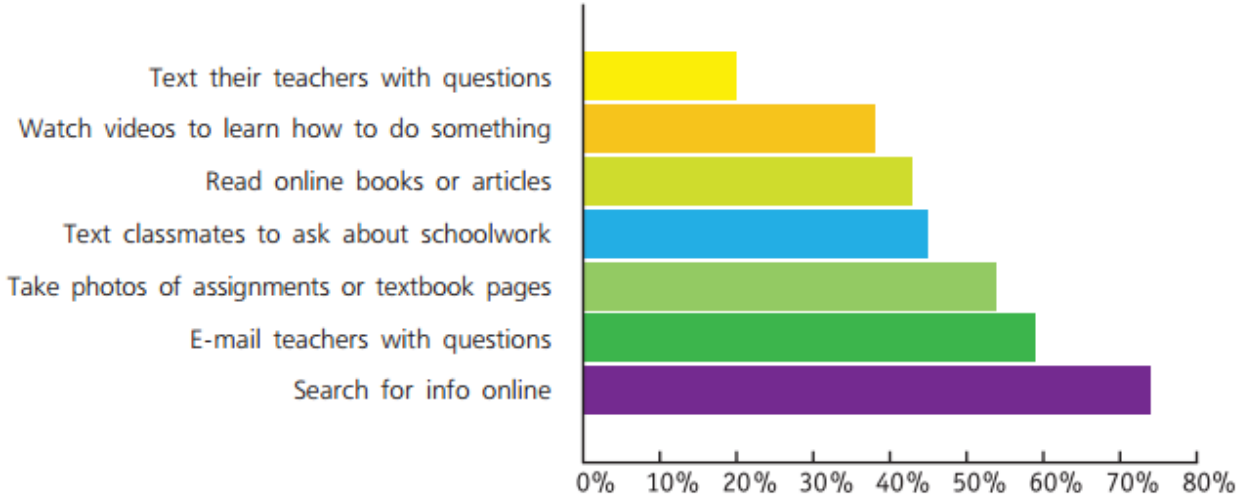
Результат



© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022







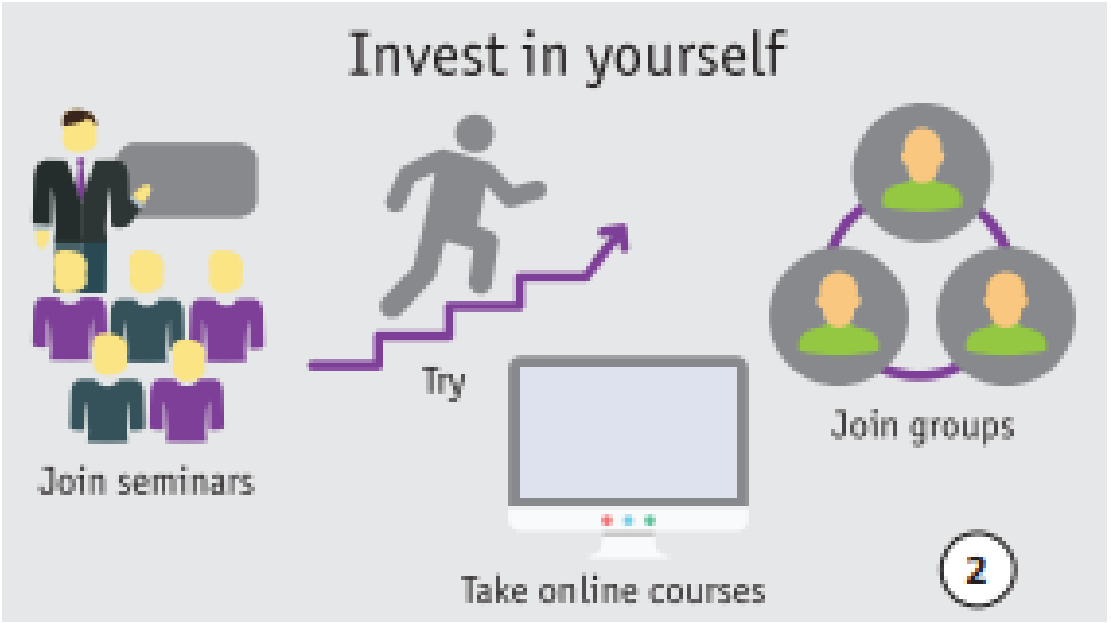
© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Earnings

Initial education level	No lifelong learning	With upgrading
0	7.98	9.99
1	9.84	10.65
2	10.01	13.12

* National Institute of Economic and Social Research

1



© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Типы заданий (работа с информацией)

- Истинные и ложные утверждения
- Утверждения, являющиеся истинными сразу для нескольких источников информации
- Выбор нескольких верных ответов
- Множественный выбор
- Соотнесение
- Перекодирование информации
- Дополнение легенды графа

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Типы заданий (устная речь)

- Опрос одноклассников → заполнение таблиц/ диаграммы Венна/ построение графика (диаграммы)
- Описание графиков/ диаграмм
- Представление результатов мини-исследования
- Интервью
- Дебаты

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Типы заданий (письменная речь)

- Аргументация
- Лексическая и грамматическая вариативность
- Выводы
- Резюме

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Модули

1. School: Modern Technologies in Education
2. Rights and Duties
3. Science and Technology
4. Jobs of the Future – Skills of the Future
5. Environmentally Friendly
6. Vita Brevis

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Структура модуля

- ✓ Lead-in
- ✓ Unit 1: Information presented in non-continuous texts
- ✓ Unit 2: Functional reading (critical thinking)
- ✓ Unit 3: Writing
- ✓ Unit 4: Speaking

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Структура модуля

School: Modern Technologies in Education

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Структура модуля

SCHOOL: MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

Module 1

Live as if you were to die tomorrow.
Learn as if you were to live forever.
Mahatma Gandhi

Working on the module you will answer the following questions:
1. Is it really impossible to teach and to learn effectively without ICT today?
2. How can teachers and students deal with negative consequences of ICT in education if there are any?
3. Is it important to become a lifelong learner?

LEAD-IN

Time Travel

Imagine that time travel is possible. You are going to make a trip to a 19th-century school. You can take one modern technology or application used in education today and it will work there.

1. Study the infographic. Underline the apps and technologies presented in the infographic.

Search engine, calculator, e-mail, chat, video editor, music player, news app, note taking app, voice translator

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

2. Match the apps and technologies to their benefits. One technology may have more than one benefit.

A. Search engine	1. Information becomes visible, perception is better
B. Note taking app	2. Instant search for any type of information is possible
C. Chat	3. Communication between students and teachers is easy and fast
D. E-mail	4. Taking and editing notes is easier
E. Electronic register	5. Getting results and feedback is faster
F. Online testing	6. Collaboration between students is possible at any time
G. Media player	7. A lot of sources of information are available

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

3. Range the apps and technologies presented, putting on top of the list the most effective ones.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

4. Complete the "cause-and-effect" chart. Use the ideas from task 2 or your own ideas.

	The schoolbag is not as heavy as it used to be.
	You can learn from anywhere at any time.
	You can correct your work faster.
	Using different methods of presenting information makes it easier to understand.

5. Choose one app or technology which, in your opinion, is able to make dramatic changes in the traditional education system and thus lead to faster science and techno-logy development. Explain your choice.

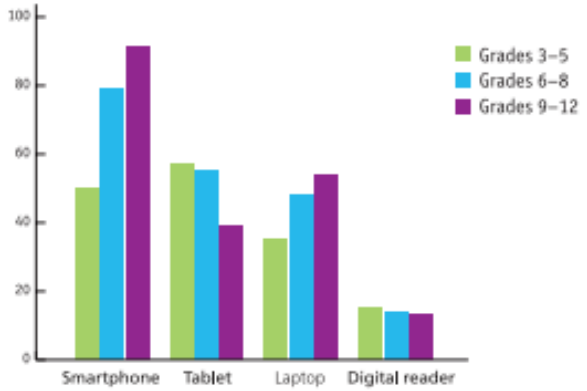
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

UNIT 1

Technology Transforming Learning (information presented in charts)

Study the charts presenting the findings of *Speak Up Research Project for Digital Learning, 2017–2018* based on the views of 406,779 students, parents, and educators from around the world.

1. What is the first chart about?



© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

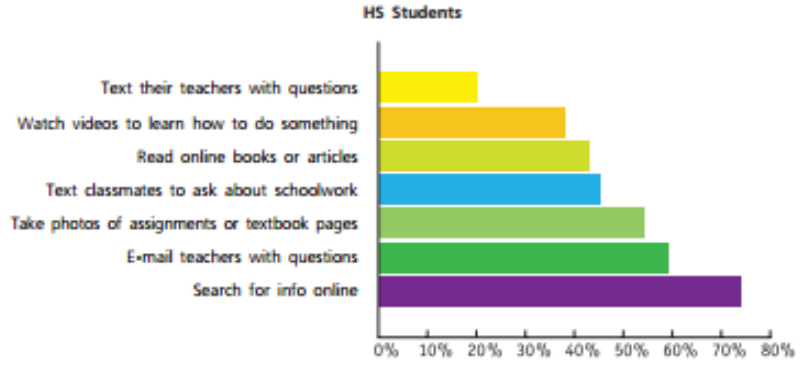
Choose the best heading:

A. Bring Your Own Device (BYOD)
B. Devices Used at School
C. The Role of Technology in the Classroom
D. Learning Behaviour is Changing

2. Mark the statements true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

Statement	T	F	NG
1. Tablets are the most popular devices among schoolers.			
2. Primary school pupils use tablets more often than laptops.			
3. The older the students are the more they use smartphones.			
4. Digital readers are used as often as laptops.			
5. Students use digital readers mostly for homework.			
6. More than a half of 6–8 graders use tablets at school.			

3. The following chart presents the data related to the use of students' own devices at school.



Which of the statements about the chart are NOT true?

A. Students contact their teachers using both e-mail and text messages.
B. Videos can be helpful in learning how to do something.

C. Students always use traditional methods to put down assignments.
D. About three quarters of students search for information on the internet.
E. Students are usually not allowed to write e-mails to their teachers.
F. More than two fifths of all students read books or articles online.
G. Only one in every five students texts classmates to ask about schoolwork.

4. Look at the following statements and choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

Top 5 Ways Mobile Learning is Having a Strong Impact on Student Learning

1. Schoolchildren have the chance to explore topics in more ___ when they have a mobile device to use.
   a) strength c) width
   b) depth d) length

2. Students have better ___ to online resources and content.
   a) access c) accessibility
   b) assess d) assessment

3. Students are more ___ in the learning process.
   a) included c) enrolled
   b) related d) engaged

4. Learning is becoming more ___ for every schooler.
   a) personalised c) personality
   b) personal d) impersonated

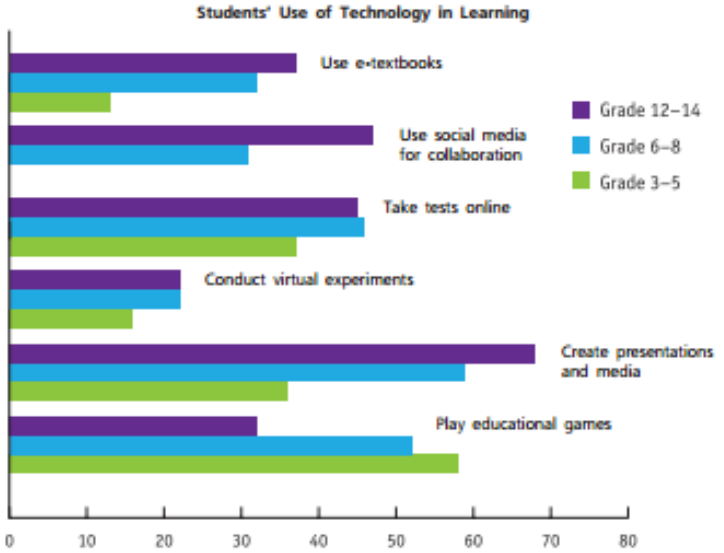
5. Teenagers are developing stronger functional ___ skills.
   a) literal c) literacy
   b) literature d) literary

5. Which of the statements are true about you? Choose one and explain your choice.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

6. Study the bar chart and decide if the statements are true (T), false (F) or the information is not given (NG).

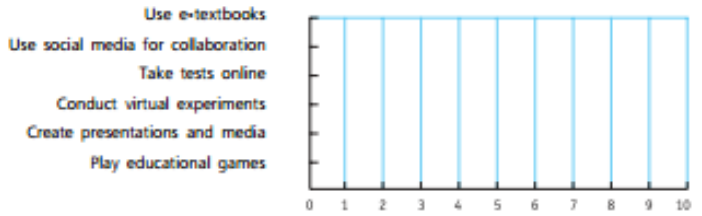


Statement	T	F	NG
1. Primary school pupils usually do not use social media for collaboration.			
2. Fewer older students make presentations than primary school pupils.			
3. Equal number of primary and secondary schoolers take tests online.			
4. More than a half of 6–8 graders play educational games.			
5. About 40% of 9–12 graders use e-textbooks in science classes.			
6. About one third of 9–12 graders play educational games.			
7. Only teenagers conduct virtual experiments.			

7. Interview 10 classmates (schoolmates) about their experiences in using technologies in learning.

Do you...	St 1	St 2	St 3	St 4	St 5	St 6	St 7	St 8	St 9	St 10	Total
use e-textbooks?											
use social media for collaboration?											
play educational games?											
create presentations and media?											
conduct virtual experiments?											
take tests online?											

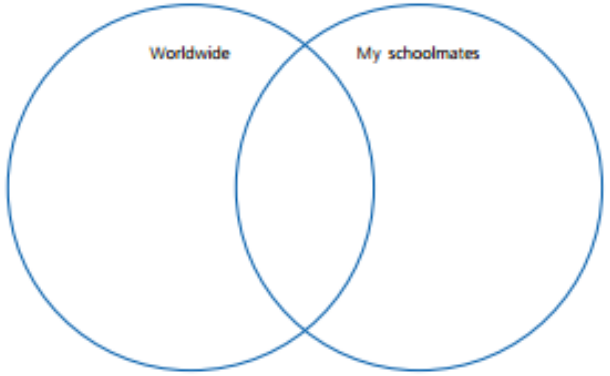
8. Make a similar bar chart.



9. Compare the results provided by *Speak Up Research Project* and your own findings. List the differences and the similarities and complete the Venn diagram (p. 12). Then, write a paragraph (80–90 words) using the following linkers in your exercise book.

Similarities	Differences
Both … and …	On the other hand
Neither … nor …	While/Whereas
Similarly/Likewise	In contrast to
Equally	Unlike
There is a striking resemblance/similarity between	There is a sharp contrast between
In the same way	This differs from

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022



10. Complete the table using the words and the phrases from Lead-in tasks and Unit 1.

Devices	Applications and technologies	Activities
Smartphone		
Personal computer		

UNIT 2

Fewer Restrictions on Education (functional literacy)

1. Do you know what "word clouds" are? They are the instruments of data visualization working in the following way: the more a word appears in a text, the bigger and bolder it appears in the word cloud. You are going to read a text about education. Before reading, study the following word cloud.

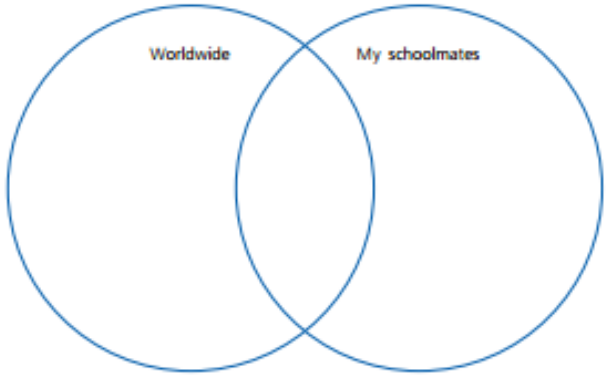
What is the text about? Think of 2 ideas about the contents of the text and complete the left column of the chart.

Prediction (before reading)	Yes/No (after reading)
1.	
2.	

2. Which of the following could be the headings to the text paragraphs? Explain your choice using the information from the word cloud.

Heading	Before reading			After reading	
	Yes	No	Why?	Yes	No
A. Traditional vs. online					
B. New skills required					
C. More opportunities					
D. Parents disagree					
E. The earlier the better					

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022



10. Complete the table using the words and the phrases from Lead-in tasks and Unit 1.

Devices	Applications and technologies	Activities
Smartphone		
Personal computer		

UNIT 2

Fewer Restrictions on Education (functional literacy)

1. Do you know what "word clouds" are? They are the instruments of data visualization working in the following way: the more a word appears in a text, the bigger and bolder it appears in the word cloud. You are going to read a text about education. Before reading, study the following word cloud.

What is the text about? Think of 2 ideas about the contents of the text and complete the left column of the chart.

Prediction (before reading)	Yes/No (after reading)
1.	
2.	

2. Which of the following could be the headings to the text paragraphs? Explain your choice using the information from the word cloud.

Heading	Before reading			After reading	
	Yes	No	Why?	Yes	No
A. Traditional vs. online					
B. New skills required					
C. More opportunities					
D. Parents disagree					
E. The earlier the better					

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

3. Using only the words from the word cloud make 6 meaningful word combinations. How can they be used in the text? Make a sentence with each word combination.

Word combination	Sentence

4. Choose the ideas which could be true about the text.

Statement	Before reading		After reading	
	True	False	True	False
A. The text deals with the problems related to generation gap.				
B. The text presents the difference in learning styles today and in the past.				
C. The author proves that today there are more opportunities to learn than at any point in human history.				
D. The text does not give the details of how digital technology is used in learning today.				
E. The attitude of the author to digital technology in education is quite negative.				

5. Read the text ignoring the gaps and check your predictions. Complete the charts in tasks 2, 3 and 4.

Digital technology is transforming the modern education sector. In the last ten years, students in universities and colleges have gone from **1**___ paper essays to uploading them to e-learning platforms.

Pupils in primary schools are using tablets for classwork and homework. Students in secondary schools **2**___ and printing them with 3D printers. Parents don't have to wait for their children to come home with notes from the teacher; they use e-record books that connect parents, teachers and students. **3**___ are just a few examples of how technology has changed education.

The positive role of technology in education is great. Research that was 20 years ago done in libraries, searching for books, is now conducted online. PDF journals and e-books **4**___ to laptops, tablets, e-readers and smartphones. Class notes can be recorded, downloaded or noted on a laptop.

E-learning technology, apps and social media **5**___ the way students learn, interact with teachers and other students, and how teachers set, receive and mark work.

Learning new skills, or learning for fun is now possible outside of traditional learning environments. Thanks to the Internet, massive open online courses (MOOCs), such as Coursera, Khan Academy, edX, and many others, provide the chance to anyone to study almost anything. Many of these courses are online versions of popular ones from universities and colleges. Others **6**___ for an online audience. Some charge (but the fee is much smaller than the cost of traditional education). Many are free.

Today, there are far **7**___ restrictions on education than at any point in human history. People can learn anything they want anywhere they want. From coding and computer engineering to maths, accountancy, history and languages — there are dozens of apps and platforms that teach new skills in new and creative ways.

6. How are the three "biggest and boldest" words in the word cloud used in the text? Write out the word combinations or simple sentences with these words from the text. Are they similar to the ones you made in task 3?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. Read the text again. Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the word given.

Digital technology is transforming the modern education sector. In the last ten years, students in universities and colleges have gone from **1**___ paper essays to uploading them to e-learning platforms. HAND IN

Pupils in primary schools are using tablets for classwork and homework. Students in secondary schools **2**___ objects and printing them with 3D printers. DESIGN

Parents don't have to wait for their children to come home with notes from the teacher; they use e-record books that connect parents, teachers and students. **3**___ are just a few examples of how technology has changed education. THIS

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

6. Imagine that you are writing an essay about online learning. Do the following ideas support the traditional or online learning? Divide the statements into two groups.

A. Online courses undermine live communication with professors and other students.
B. Financial model of online courses is unsustainable.
C. Online courses encourage sharing of academic information.
D. A traditional university is a passage to independent life.
E. Online courses are a way to higher academic excellence.

Way of learning	Online learning	Traditional learning
Arguments		

7. In an essay you have to prove your viewpoint using arguments. Read the text about arguments and fill in each gap with a suitable word.

Arguments are the basis of persuasive communication. They are combinations of statements intended to change other people's 1___. All arguments have a specified structure. At its simplest, an argument has a premise, an inference and a conclusion.

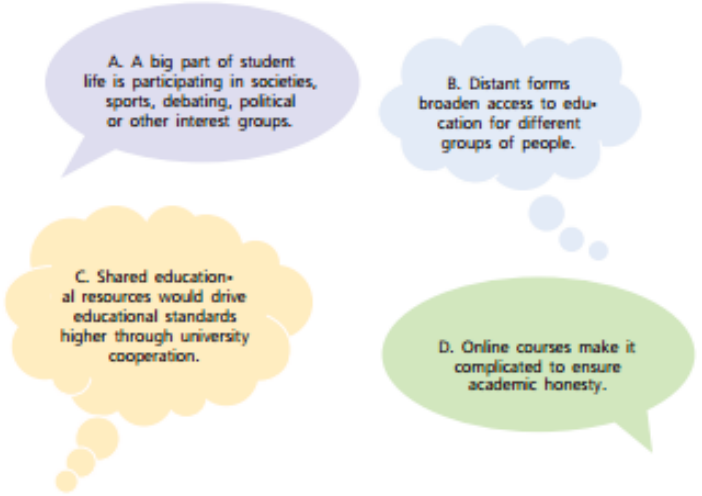
A premise of an argument is something that is put 2___ as a truth, but which is not yet proven.

Inferences are further statements which translate the premises into the conclusion. This is the reasoning process that uses explanations and examples 3___ may be a useful component of persuasion.

A conclusion is the statement with which you want the other person to agree. It is 4___ from explanations and examples given in inferences. A good way of making a conclusion is to say that something is necessary, must or should happen, possible or impossible. It may be framed to persuade the other person to do something or 5___ some decision.

	A	B	C	D
1	thinking	minds	sense	awareness
2	down	on	through	forward
3	which	when	who	what
4	pulled	drawn	withdrawn	done
5	get	do	make	fulfil

8. Study the statements and complete the chart.



Premise	Inference	Conclusion
	There is no assurance that essays, papers and tests are written by people who are getting degrees.	University degrees should ensure that a person is a professional. With online courses, that is not guaranteed.
University is not just learning.		Students with online courses are deprived of the opportunities to explore their talents and build useful connections.
	Lectures can be watched and tests taken at any time.	People have more flexibility to manage their other commitments, such as work or childcare.
The content of online courses can easily be shared between universities and learners.	Less prestigious universities can benefit by learning how to design courses better, so they can offer better services.	

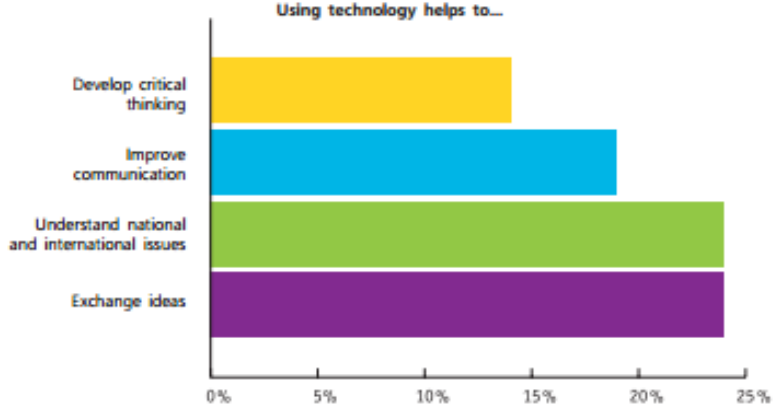
© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

9. You have seen the following article in an international IT magazine.

New Media Technology in Education

The digital world of learning is allowing young people to explore their interests and find information that goes beyond what they get in classroom. They turn to specialized knowledge from around the world, present their work and share their views. Technology helps to develop peer learning and motivate students to improve their personality.

A survey on the benefits of new media technology in class proves that young people see all the advantages of using modern approaches in education.



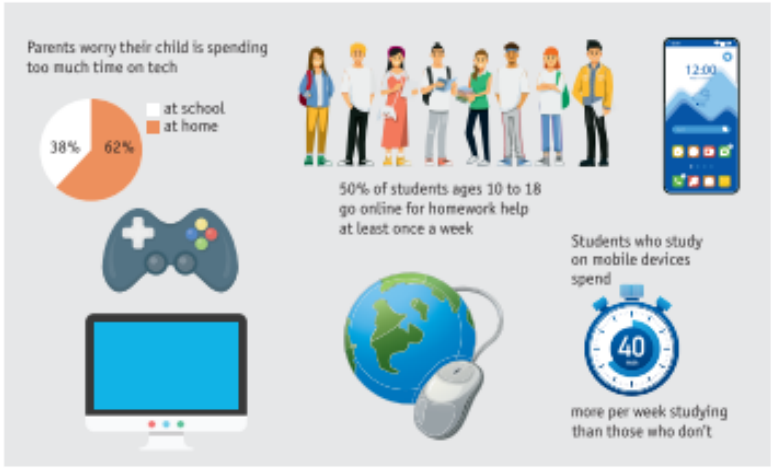
However, some parents still believe that technology makes students lazier and less skilled.

Is it really impossible to teach and to learn effectively without ICT today?

Send us an essay expressing your opinion on the problem.

Study the article, the charts and the infographic presented in the unit and think of two arguments in favour of using technology in class and two arguments against it. Make notes.

For	Against



10. Choose 2 ideas from task 9 and write the premise, the inference and the conclusion for each argument.

Premise	Inference	Conclusion

11. Combine the statements using the appropriate linkers and write the second, the third and the fourth paragraphs of an opinion essay.

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

12. Check your paragraphs using the following checklist:

- ✓ I have expressed MY OPINION and given 2 (3) reasons supporting my viewpoint.
- ✓ I have presented THE OPPOSITE OPINION and given 1 (2) reason supporting the opposite viewpoint.
- ✓ I have explained why I DISAGREE with the opposite opinion.
- ✓ Each of my arguments has a premise, an inference and a conclusion.
- ✓ I have used at least 5 linkers.
- ✓ My style is neutral (I do not use contractions or informal words).

UNIT 4

Never Too Young, Never Too Old (presentation skills: introduction)

1. In the age of rapidly changing market conditions the ability to learn throughout life is not just a useful skill but a vital competence which can enable personal fulfilment and development.

With your partner, discuss the following questions:

- What is lifelong learning?
- Is it important to become a lifelong learner? Why?
- Where can people get knowledge and develop skills?
- Can you become a lifelong learner? Why?

Share your ideas with the rest of the class.

2. Look at some of the definitions of lifelong learning. Choose the one you like best and explain why.

a) Lifelong learning is how you improve as a person, step by step, day by day.
b) Lifelong learning is a form of self-initiated education that is focused on personal development.
c) Lifelong learning is education that is conducted beyond school.
d) Lifelong learning is voluntary and self-motivated learning the main goal of which is to improve personal or professional development.

3. Imagine that you are going to give a talk on lifelong learning at a school conference. Look at the topics listed below:

A. How to become a lifelong learner
B. The benefits of lifelong learning
C. Who is a lifelong learner

Study some extracts from the articles and the infographics related to the topics. Match the sources of information (1–5) to the topics (A–C). There may be more than one match for each topic.

Topics	A.	B.	C.
Sources			

Earnings

Initial education level	No lifelong learning	With upgrading
0	7.98	9.99
1	9.84	10.65
2	10.01	13.12

* National Institute of Economic and Social Research

1

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

4
- ✓ Confidence and self-respect
- ✓ Adaptability to change
- ✓ More satisfying personal life
- ✓ Fun
- ✓ Practical life skills
- ✓ Sharp mind and healthy brain

5 Most people associate learning with formal education at school, college or university. We all know, from an early age, that we should 'get a good education'. It is true that formal education and the resulting qualifications are important. However, it is only one type of learning. There are many other ways to develop the skills you need as knowledge can be acquired and competencies developed anywhere.

Lifelong learning is about maintaining a positive attitude to learning both for personal and professional development.

4. Choose one of the topics from task 3. Using the data provided in tasks 2 and 3 and your own ideas make a plan of your speech.

5. ***The beginning is the most important part of the work.***
Plato

When you make a presentation or give a talk on some topic, you have to follow specific rules to capture the audience's attention and make your speech clear and more structured. The first part of your presentation is introduction. When you speak, you have 1–2 minutes to establish credibility, orient people to your topic, and motivate them to listen. It is important to do the following things:

- ✓ welcome the audience;
- ✓ introduce yourself;
- ✓ tell the audience what you are going to speak about;
- ✓ tell them why you are speaking about it;
- ✓ tell them why it is important;
- ✓ list the aspects of the topic you are going to cover;
- ✓ tell the audience how long your presentation will last;
- ✓ explain when the audience will be able to ask questions.

By the time you have done the introduction you will have created the required atmosphere and overcome the worst of your nerves. If you are just giving a short presentation, by this time you will probably have completed a quarter of it.

Complete the chart using your ideas and some of the phrases from the box.

- ✓ I'll start with...
- ✓ I am delighted to be here today to tell you about...
- ✓ First, let me introduce myself. My name is...
- ✓ My objective today is...
- ✓ Today I am here to talk to you about...
- ✓ First, I will talk about...
- ✓ I'd like to give you a brief breakdown of...
- ✓ I would like to take this opportunity to talk...
- ✓ The purpose of this presentation is...
- ✓ Let me begin by explaining why...
- ✓ My talk/presentation is divided into "x" parts.
- ✓ I'll begin with... Then I will look at... next... and finally...

Who I am	
What I am going to speak about	
Why I am speaking about it	
Why it is important	
The aspects I am going to cover	
Time of the presentation	
When to ask questions	

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

The text is dead, long live the text!

The only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven’t found it yet, keep looking

Steve Jobs

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

Английский язык. Сборник упражнений. 10-11 классы

Автор(ы): Мукосеева Ю. Б.

ISBN: 978-5-09-077043-9

© АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2022

СПАСИБО ЗА ВНИМАНИЕ!

Группа компаний «Просвещение»

Адрес: 127473, Москва, ул. Краснопролетарская, д. 16, стр. 3, подъезд 8, бизнес-центр «Новослободский»
Телефон: +7 (495) 789-30-40
Факс: +7 (495) 789-30-41
Сайт: prosv.ru
Горячая линия: vopros@prosv.ru

Вконтакте

ОК

ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ОСНОВАНО В 1930

THE TEXT IS DEAD, LONG LIVE THE TEXT!

ЮЛИЯ МУКОСЕЕВА
учитель английского языка ГБОУ Школы имени Маршала В.И. Чуйкова,
эксперт Академии Минпросвещения России, г. Москва

ГРУППА КОМПАНИЙ «ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ»

Все права защищены. Никакая часть презентации не может быть воспроизведена в какой бы то ни было форме и какими бы то ни было средствами, включая размещение в сети Интернет и в корпоративных сетях, а также запись в память ЭВМ, для частного или публичного использования, без письменного разрешения владельца авторских прав. © АО «Издательство "Просвещение"», 2020 г.