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ПИСЬМЕННЫЕ РАБОТЫ УЧАЩИХСЯ СРЕДНИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

Аннотация. В данной статье в связи с поступающими запросами о видах письменных работ обучающихся, периодичности контрольных работ, их проверке, требованиях к ведению ученических тетрадей, а также в целях предотвращения перегрузки обучающихся поясняется следующее.

Ключевые слова. Контрольная работа, класс, учебник, обучение, урок, оценка, объем, каллиграфия

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WRITTEN WORKS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Annotation. This article is connection with incoming requests about the types of written work of students, the frequency of control work, their verification, requirements for maintaining student notebooks, as well as in order to prevent overload of students, are explained the following.

Key words. Control work, classroom, textbook, training, lesson, grade, volume, calligraphy

Assessment and measurement play a key role in informing educators' practice in classrooms, students' understanding of their own learning, parents' capacity to support their children's success in school, and policy-makers' decision-making.

Types of student written work:

1. The main type of classroom and home written work by students is educational work, which includes:

- exercises in ... foreign languages, the types and volume of which are determined by assignments from textbooks and teaching aids for teachers.

II. Number and purpose of student notebooks

1. To complete all types of training work, as well as short-term written tests, students must have the following number of notebooks:

- in foreign languages - 2 notebooks, including 1 for all educational work, in addition, 1 notebook on calligraphy in grade V and 1 notebook for writing foreign words in grades VI-X... .

III. The procedure for checking students' written work

1. - ... notebooks ... in a foreign language ... in grades IX-X are checked randomly, however, each notebook must be checked at least once per academic quarter;

- notebooks for exercises in foreign languages are checked after 2-3 lessons, a notebook on calligraphy in grade V - after each lesson, and dictionaries - 1-2 times a month.

2. Work on errors, as a rule, is carried out in the same notebooks in which the corresponding written work was carried out....

5. When checking notebooks in ... foreign languages, the teacher emphasizes and does not correct errors. Students are given the task of correcting mistakes or performing work to prevent the repetition of similar mistakes.

6. For all tested tests, including short-term ones, the teacher gives grades and records them in the class journal.... When checking student notebooks... only the most significant of the checked works are evaluated (and graded in the journal).

When assessing students' written work, teachers are guided by the appropriate standards for assessing the knowledge, skills and abilities of schoolchildren. The Ministry of Education proposes to bring the recommendations set out in this letter to all school heads and use them in the work of schools from the beginning of the academic year. Previously issued instructions on the issues set forth in this letter are considered no longer valid.

In connection with the order of the Minister of Education "On the written work of students in secondary schools," is created a brief commentary on the provisions set out in the order regarding the maintenance and checking of notebooks in foreign languages in a secondary school. Writing in a foreign language in a secondary school does not serve as a learning goal, therefore all written work of students is considered exclusively as a learning tool that contributes to the mastery of reading and speaking; Taking into account these basic provisions, the nature of written work, the time and place of its implementation

and the types of notebooks are determined. . Student notebooks used when teaching a foreign language can be divided into three types:

1. Calligraphy notebooks (Grade V).
2. Notebooks for performing written educational work (grades V-X).
3. Notebook-dictionary (grades VI-X).

From this classification it follows that in the fifth grade at the initial stage, when writing as a means of learning is aimed at developing foreign language calligraphy skills, students, complete all written tasks only in notebooks of the first type, i.e., in calligraphy notebooks. For calligraphy work, an ordinary notebook with one line, 12 sheets in volume, is used. It is not recommended to complete calligraphy assignments in thicker or general notebooks: the soft cover may lose its aesthetic appearance over time and require replacement, and the number of pages in a general notebook significantly exceeds the volume of calligraphy assignments offered in educational complexes.

Sum up, in the subject “Russian language”, students write in notebooks with one line and, thus, are accustomed to working in notebooks of this type. Students sign the calligraphy notebook in the prescribed manner, in Russian. In this case, accordingly, a single version of the name of the notebook is used: “Notebook for work in the English (German, French, Spanish) language.”

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