Развитие читательской грамотности на уроках английского языка: из опыта работы.

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Что же такое читательская грамотность? Это «способность человека понимать и использовать письменные тексты, размышлять о них и заниматься чтением для того, чтобы достигать своих целей, расширять свои знания и возможности, участвовать в социальной жизни».

Чтение - это процесс восприятия и смысловой переработки (понимания) письменной речи. Чтение - это и процесс коммуникации с помощью речи. Цель читателя - преобразование содержания прочитанного в смысл «для себя», то есть понимание

Функциональное чтение - это чтение с целью поиска информации для решения конкретной задачи или выполнения определенного задания.

Основными этапами работы с текстом при формировании читательской компетенции учащихся являются:

Предтекстовый (Pre-reading). Текстовый (While-reading). Послетекстовый (Post-reading).

Предтекстовый (Pre-reading)

ЗАДАЧАМИ ДАННОГО ЭТАПА ЯВЛЯЮТСЯ

- создание мотива чтения;
- развитие умения прогнозирования;
- активизацияфоновых знаний и снятие языковых трудностей

ГРУППЫ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ:

- Упражнения на соотнесение слова с темой
- Упражнения на понимание лексикотематической основы текста
- Упражнения в работе с заглавием текста
- Упражнение в опознавании интернационализмов

Упражнения на соотнесение слова с темой.

Каждой группе найдите слова, принадлежащее по значению к этой группе.

LOST DOG



Sherry

3 years old, male

Help us find our dog. Lost in Central Park near Blue Lake Café on Monday 10th June at 4 p.m.

€500 Reward for safe return

cat dog tiger lion rabbit elephant

Pets	Wild animals

Упражнения на понимание лексико-тематической основы текста.

Прочитайте опорные слова и словосочетания текста найдите их значения и назовите его тему.



What an Olympics!

SUPPORT

ABOUT

09.09.12

08.09.12

September

May April

Posted by Helen Nolan on 10 September, 2012 at 21:25

It's all over! I've been writing my blog from London every day during the Olympics and the Paralympics and this is my final post to look back on a wonderful couple of months. Here are some of the things that were the most memorable for me:

The Opening Ceremony — this set the scene for the Games with an amazing show featuring music, dancing, historical figures, fireworks and British humour. A huge number of volunteers practised for months to make everything perfect. The best moment was when the old lady in Buckingham Palace turned round and showed that she was neither a lookalike nor an actor but Her Majesty the Queen. The next best bit was when she jumped out of a helicopter with James Bond (although I think that actually was an actor!).

Team 6B – I was very proud of our team as we kept on winning medals and finished in third position in the medal table, which is truly a great result for Great Britain. There were so many incredible sportsmen and women. The ones that stand out for me are Mo Farah, the Somalian-born Londoner who won the 10,000 and 5,000 metres with the whole stadium going crazy, Jessica Ennis, the popular super-athlete from Sheffield who won the heptathlon, and Nicola Adams who won the first female boxing medal in Olympic history for Britain.



Athletes in the starting blocks for the 100 m sprint

The Olympic Stadium crowd — although the crowd cheered on the British, there was lots of support for athletes of other nationalities too like the wonderful Usain Bolt, from Jamaica, who won the 100 and 200 metres sprint to become the fastest man alive. There was also Oscar Pistorius of South Africa who was the first disabled person to compete in the Olympics. He went on to win two gold medals and a silver in the Paralympics.

New sports – I have really enjoyed being able to watch sports which are not normally shown on television. Before the Olympics I didn't expect to love watching judo or find myself screaming at the television during a game of wheelchair tennis, but I really got into them. I didn't know anything about goalball before the Paralympics but it became one of my favourite sports.

The organisation and the atmosphere – it took seven years of planning and 70,000 volunteers to make everything go well. Many people have said that the organisation was not as perfect as that of the Beijing Games, but there was a much better atmosphere which spread out through the whole city. The volunteers were always friendly and helpful and Londoners even began talking to each other, and visitors, on the underground trains!

слова	значения
The Olympic Games	an international sports competition which is held every four years
The Paralympic Games	an international sports competition for athletes with physical disabilities
a ceremony	a person who does work without being paid for it
a volunteer	a piece of gold, silver or bronze which is given to a competition winner
a medal	a formal and public event

Упражнения в работе с заглавием текста.



Переведите заглавие и ответьте на вопросы:

What is fake news?
Why is it so hard to
disprove? Who
creates it, and why?



What is FOMO?
Have you ever heard such letters?
Are you suffering from FOMO – that is, Fear Of Missing Out?

Упражнение в опознавании интернационализмов.



Подчеркните интернациональные слова, определите их значение в родном языке и иностранном языках.

mushroom fruit cake ice cream cheese burger coffee salad seafood pizza curry macaroni cheese tea chicken

Текстовые (While-reading)

ЗАДАЧАМИ ДАННОГО ЭТАПА ЯВЛЯЮТСЯ

• Направлены на понимание текста и формирование его интерпретации у читающего, размышление во время чтения о том, что и как читает обучающийся и насколько хорошо понимает прочитанное.

ГРУППЫ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ:

- 🔻 найти ответы на предложенные вопросы;
- подтвердить правильность или ложность утверждений, либо выявить, что в тексте не упомянуто;
- о составить предложения по порядку;
- найти соответствия;
- выполнить задание на множественный выбор;
- подобрать подходящий заголовок к каждому из абзацев;
- восполнить недостающую информацию
- во время чтения текста заполните таблицу

Подтвердить правильность или ложность утверждений, либо выявить, что в тексте не упомянуто

Circle True or False for these sentences.

LOST DOG



Sherry

3 years old, male

Help us find our dog. Lost in Central Park near Blue Lake Café on Monday 10th June at 4 p.m.

€500 Reward for safe return

The dog is lost.	
The dog's name is Sherry.	True False
The dog is a female.	True False
The dog was lost on Monday morning.	True False
The dog was lost in Central Park.	True False
There is a reward for finding the dog.	True False

восполнить недостающую информацию

Complete the lost dog report.

LOST DOG



Sherry

3 years old, male

Help us find our dog. Lost in Central Park near Blue Lake Café on Monday 10th June at 4 p.m.

€500 Reward for safe return

LOST DOG REPORT
Dog's name:
π
Age:
Date dog was lost:
Time dog was lost:
Place dog was lost:
Money offered for finding dog (Euros):

Заполнить таблицу

Write the foods in the correct group.



Main courses	Desserts	Drinks

water
Macaroni cheese
custard
fruit cake
fish pie
coffee
ice cream
cheese burger
tea
apple juice
banana cake
seafood salad

подобрать подходящий заголовок к каждому из абзацев

Match the headings with the correct paragraph and write a–f next to the numbers 1–6.



In December 2016 Edgar M. Welch drove six hours from his home to Washington DC, where he opened fire in a pizzeria with an assault rifle. He had previously read an online news story about the restaurant being the headquarters of a group of child abusers run by Hillary Clinton. He decided to investigate for himself; fortunately, no one was hurt.

The story about Hillary Clinton is one of the most famous examples of the growing phenomenon dubbed 'fake news'. The conspiracy theory about the pizzeria began to appear on websites and social networks in late October, before the US election. This was quickly denounced by publications such as *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*. However, many people thought that these papers were themselves lying for political ends and instead of disappearing, the fake story snowballed. Tweets from 'Representative Steven Smith of the 15th District of Georgia' claimed that the mainstream media were telling falsehoods. Even though both this name and district were invented, the message was re-tweeted many times. A YouTube refutation of the *New York Times* article got 250,000 hits.

Fake news stories can be hard to control for several reasons. Many people mistrust established news sources and others just don't read them, so the debunking of a fake story by a serious newspaper or TV channel has limited effect. In addition, the internet is very hard to police. When users are caught misusing one media platform, they simply go to another one or start up a website themselves.

There are also various reasons why people create fake news. Some have political motives, to belittle or incriminate their opponents. Other websites, like The Onion, deliberately publish fake news as satire – humorous comment on society and current affairs. Another group is in it for the profit: many people clicking on entertaining fake news stories can bring in a lot of advertising revenue. One man running fake news sites from Los Angeles said he was making up to US\$ 30,000 a month in this way. There are also those, like the small-town teenagers in Macedonia who wrote fake news stories about Donald Trump, who seem to be motivated partly by money and partly by boredom.

So, what can we do to stop fake news spreading? First, make sure that the websites you read are legitimate, for example by looking carefully at the domain name and the About Us section. Check the sources of any quotes or figures given in the story. Remember that amazing stories about famous people will be covered by the mainstream media if they are true. Only share stories you know are true and let your friends know, tactfully, when they unknowingly share fake news. Together we can turn around the post-truth world!

1 Paragraph 1	a. Why fake news is hard to stop
2 Paragraph 2	b. How we can try and control fake news
3 Paragraph 3	c. Motives for creating fake news
4 Paragraph 4	d. The financial rewards of fake news
5 Paragraph 5	e. An example of a fake news story
6 Not used	f. How a fake news story can grow

Послетекстовые (Post-reading)

ЗАДАЧАМИ ДАННОГО ЭТАПА ЯВЛЯЮТСЯ

- проверка понимания прочитанного
- Контроль формирования умений смыслового чтения и возможного использования полученной информации в будущем.

ГРУППЫ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ:

- выявить новое из прочитанного текста
- высказать свое мнение по поводу прочитанного;
- опровергнуть утверждения или согласиться с ними;
- доказать или охарактеризовать чтото;
- составить план текста, выделив его основные мысли;
- пересказать/кратко изложить содержание текста;
- вставить в текст пропущенные слова или выражения;
- составить синквейн.

вставить в текст пропущенные слова или выражения

Write the correct word to fill the gaps.

•	FOMO means fear of 1	out. A recent study in a
	teachers' 2	_ observed a large group of students in
	Wales. The 3	of the survey were worrying.
	Although students go to be	ed and get up at a reasonable time, they
	are not getting enough 4	Many students wake up
	in the middle of the night to	o 5 their social media.
	They are afraid of missing	a comment or taking part in a
	6These st	rudents are more likely to suffer from
	depression or 7	It is a good idea to
	8 off your	mobile at night because, of course, the
	world won't end!	

высказать свое мнение по поводу прочитанного



Where do you get your news from?
Do you follow mainstream news media?
Do you think fake news is a problem?



Do you think FOMO is common where you are?

СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ ЧИТАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ

- 1. Гомова, В. И. Формирование читательской грамотности с помощью предметов гуманитарного, естественно-научного и математического цикла/ В. И. Гомова//Вестник Саратовского областного института развития образования. 2017 №4. С. 109–115.
- 2. Лытаева, М., Трешина И. Возможности использования подходов к оценке читательской грамотности в исследовании PISA для разработки КИМ по иностранным языкам/ М. Лытаева, И. Трешина//Педагогические измерения. 2020 №2. С. 29–38.
- 3. Читательская грамотность: пособие по развитию функциональной грамотности старшеклассников / Н.П. Забродина, И.Е. Барсуков, А.А. Бурдакова [и др.]; под общ. ред. Р.Ш. Мошниной. Москва: Академия Минпросвещения России, 2021. 79, [1] с.: ил., табл. Текст: непосредственный.

Электронные ресурсы:

ДЕМОНСТРАЦИОННЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ	http://skiv.instrao.ru/support/demonstr atsionnye-materialya/chitatelskaya- gramotnost.php
БАНК ЗАДАНИЙ	http://skiv.instrao.ru/bank- zadaniy/chitatelskaya-gramotnost/
Государственная образовательная платформа «Российская электронная школа»	https://fg.resh.edu.ru/
ФГБНУ «Институт стратегии развития образования Российской Академии наук»	http://skiv.instrao.ru/support/demonstratsi onnye-materialya/chitatelskaya- gramotnost.php
СИПКРО	http://old.sipkro.ru/index.php/86- подразделения/1381-fgo
Издательство «Просвещение»	https://media.prosv.ru/fg/
Банк тестов	https://banktestov.ru/test/3674