

Обучение смысловому чтению с помощью технологии критического мышления на примере стратегии KWL

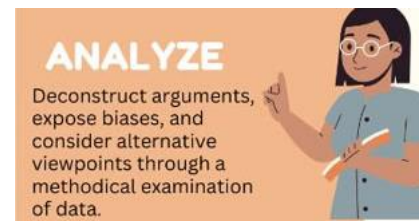
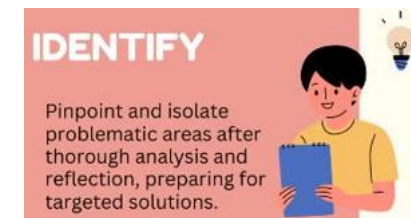
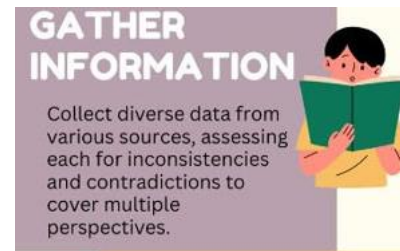
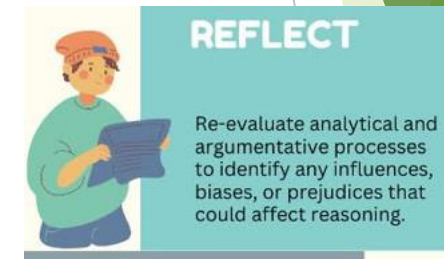
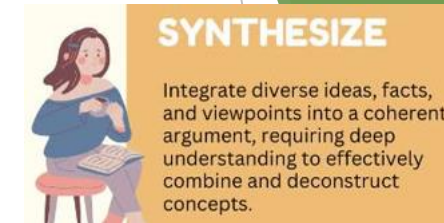
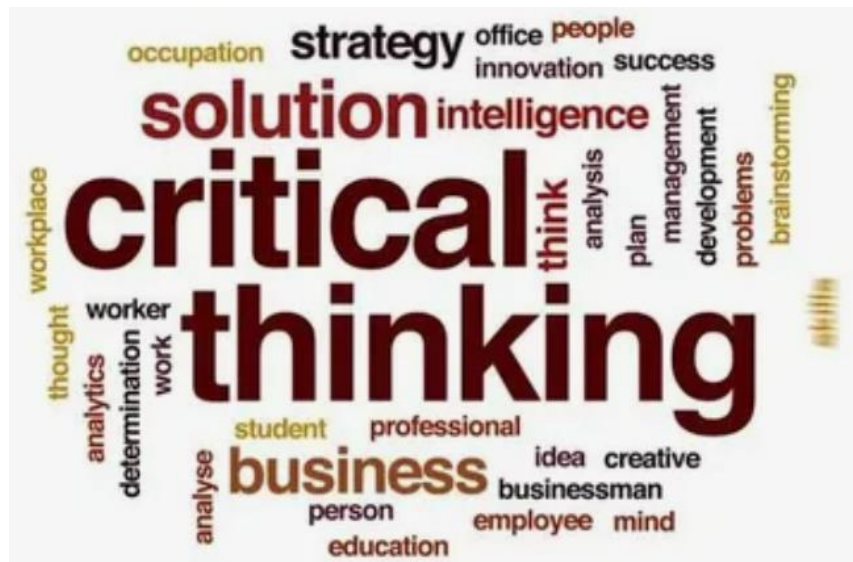
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2025 год



Технология и концепция критического мышления

*Thought and Knowledge:
An Introduction to Critical Thinking*
(Diane F. Halpern)



Механизм развития знаний в режиме технологии развития критического мышления (С.И.Заир-Бек)

- актуализация имеющихся знаний
- выявление затруднений и пробелов в знаниях
- формулировка вопросов.
- постановка целей учебной деятельности

- знакомство с новой информацией
- её соотнесение с имеющимися знаниями
- поиск ответов на поставленные ранее вопросы
- выявление затруднений и противоречий
- корректировка целей

- суммирование и систематизация новой информации, её оценки
- ответы на поставленные ранее вопросы
- формулировка вопросов
- постановка новых целей учебной деятельности

Перечень элементов содержания, проверяемых на ОГЭ

Смысловое чтение - Развитие умения читать про себя и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разных жанров и стилей, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с различной глубиной проникновения в их содержание в зависимости от поставленной коммуникативной задачи: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной (интересующей, запрашиваемой) информации, с полным пониманием содержания текста.

1.4.6. Заполнение таблицы с краткой фиксацией содержания прочитанного (прослушанного) текста.

1.4.7. Преобразование таблицы, схемы в текстовый вариант представления информации.



Смысловое чтение

Цель смыслового чтения — максимально точно и полно понять содержание текста, уловить все детали и практически осмыслить информацию.

Задачи для обучающихся	Задачи для учителя
➤ активно осмысливать слова автора	➤ поддерживать мотивацию обучающихся
➤ перевести язык мыслей автора на язык собственного понимания	➤ создать ситуацию успеха для каждого ученика
➤ пересказать самому себе то, что имел в виду автор	

Стратегия KWL (Донна Огл, Чикаго, 1986 г.)

Цели стратегии:

- 1) активизировать полученные ранее знания;
- 2) сосредоточить внимание на процессе обучения;
- 3) классифицировать информацию;
- 4) обобщить то, что было изучено.

Know (Что я знаю)

Want to know (Хочу знать)

Learnt (Узнал)

What I Know	What I Want to Know	What I Learnt

Теория осмысленного обучения Л. С. Выготского:

«Всякое размышление есть результат внутреннего спора, так, как если бы человек повторял по отношению к себе те формы и способы поведения, которые он применял раньше к другим».

CARD
85

Nightmares of Nature GREEN TREE PYTHON

LOCKJAW: This python's head is triangular, a shape that usually means a snake has venom glands. Like all pythons, this snake isn't venomous; its jaws are bulging with muscles for a strong grip on struggling prey.

TOOTH HOLD: This snake doesn't have fangs, but it does have rows of long, sharp teeth in its jaws. The teeth point backward to impale victims and hold them in place so the python doesn't drop them from its tree-top perch to the forest floor.

Creature Features
SPECIES: *Morelia viridis*
SIZE: Length up to 6.5 ft.
Weight up to 20 lbs.
HABITAT: Rainforest canopies in New Guinea and the northern tip of Australia
PREY: Birds, mammals, reptiles and frogs
LIFESPAN: About 20 years

When the green tree python is draped over a branch, sitting motionless for hours, this snake is among the best in the business at ambush hunting. Brightly-colored, this serpent lives in lush rainforests and looks like nothing more than vegetation. The python can strike so fast it can literally knock bats out of mid-air.

Even in pitch dark, this snake homes in on prey using special heat sensors. The victim doesn't know it's in danger until it's too late.

Inside a python



Alamin Kay Kuya Kim

Kim Atienza

PYTHONS, which can normally grow up to six meters or more, usually eat small animals only, such as chicken. Rare are the times when they would swallow an entire human being.

However, one such incident happened recently in Indonesia as reported by AFP.

The body of 54-year-old Wa Tiba was found when villagers cut open a seven-meter (23-foot) python which was found bloated in the village of

Persiapan Lawela on the island of Muna, offshore of Sulawesi. The woman was tending her corn plants when she was last seen and reported missing. Neighbors then found the giant



serpent lying close by to Tiba's sandals and machete, raising suspicion that she had been eaten alive by the snake. It was believed Tiba was swallowed by the snake head first.

Inside the belly of the giant serpent, neighbors saw that her body was still intact.

Giant pythons are commonly found in Indonesia and the Philippines.

According to Wikipedia, Python reticulatus, a species of python found in Southeast Asia, are the world's largest,

longest, and heaviest snakes. Like all pythons, they are non-venomous constrictors and normally not considered dangerous to humans.

Giant pythons can swim far out at sea. They have the capacity to colonize small islands within its range.

TRIVIA PA MORE
(Various Sources):

– Russia's area is larger than the total surface area of Pluto. The country has the largest area on Earth and measures 17,098,322 sq. km (6,601,699 sq. miles).

– Pluto, by comparison, is just 16,647,940 sq. km (6,430,000 sq. miles).

– A plane passenger once played a pirated movie during a flight, only to discover that the lead actress in the film, Krili Senon, was sitting beside him.

Send your questions on anything and everything to Kuya Kim through my Twitter account @kuyakim_atienza using #AlaminKayKuyaKim.

Pythons

Pythons are a type of reptile. They are cold-blooded and use the temperature of their environment to help them warm up or cool down.

What do they look like?

Pythons are usually yellow, green or brown with patterned scales. They use camouflage to hide.

They use their forked tongue to smell.

What do they eat?

Pythons are carnivores. This means they only eat meat.

Larger pythons eat mammals and birds. Smaller pythons may eat reptiles and amphibians.



Where do they live?

Pythons live in warmer climates like Africa and Asia.

They live in a variety of habitats including rainforests, grasslands and swamps.

Many species live near water. Some live in trees or underground in empty burrows.

How do they attack their prey?

Pythons are slow and do not chase their prey. They will hide and attack animals that pass by.

Pythons will bite their prey first but they are not venomous.

They are constrictors. This means they wrap themselves tightly around their prey and squeeze until it can't breathe.

Pythons swallow their prey whole.

Did you know...?

The reticulated python is the world's longest snake.

HISS STORY

VENOM TYPE

Like all pythons, Indian rock python is non-venomous, but can cause skin ruptures with its sharp teeth. General first-aid treatment is suggested to prevent possible infection

IDENTIFICATION

Most of the times it can be easily identified by checking its large size, dark irregular patches, pinkish head and slow motion



Habitat includes mixed and dry deciduous forests, mangroves, grasslands, rainforests and semi-deserts. Lives in dense vegetation, agricultural land's edge, rocky hills; prefers water body for activity

FAMILY: Pythonidae, close relatives are Burmese python, Reticulated python, Royal python



14-FT PYTHON

In October 2017, a team of six snake catchers caught a 14-foot-long python weighing 65kg from an under-construction house in Derabassi

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PYTHON FACTS

1. PYTHONS COME IN A VAST NUMBER OF COLORS



2. PET PYTHON FACT: BALL PYTHONS ARE THE MOST POPULAR PET SNAKE

3. RETICULATED PYTHONS ARE THE LARGEST SCIENTIFICALLY MEASURED SNAKES ON RECORDS



4. PYTHONS CAN LIVE FOR 40 YEARS OR MORE

5. TWO IRULA TRIBESMEN FROM INDIA CAUGHT 27 PYTHONS IN FLORIDA IN FOUR WEEKS



6. A CONCERNING PYTHON FACT: THEY'RE AN INVASIVE SPECIES IN THE U.S.

7. PYTHONS SWALLOW THEIR PREY WHOLE



8. BABY PYTHONS SURVIVE ON THEIR OWN WHEN THEY HATCH

9. RETICULATED PYTHONS CAN EAT FULLY GROWN HUMANS



10. PYTHONS ARE CONSTRUCTOR SNAKES WITH NO VENOM

K (Know)

- They squeeze things to death with their powerful coils.
- They eat animals whole by swallowing them.
- They can eat cows and humans.
- There are a lot of them in the wild in Florida.
- They live in sewers in large cities.
- People keep them as pets.
- The wild ones were once pets that people released.
- They were originally from Africa.



W (Want to Know)

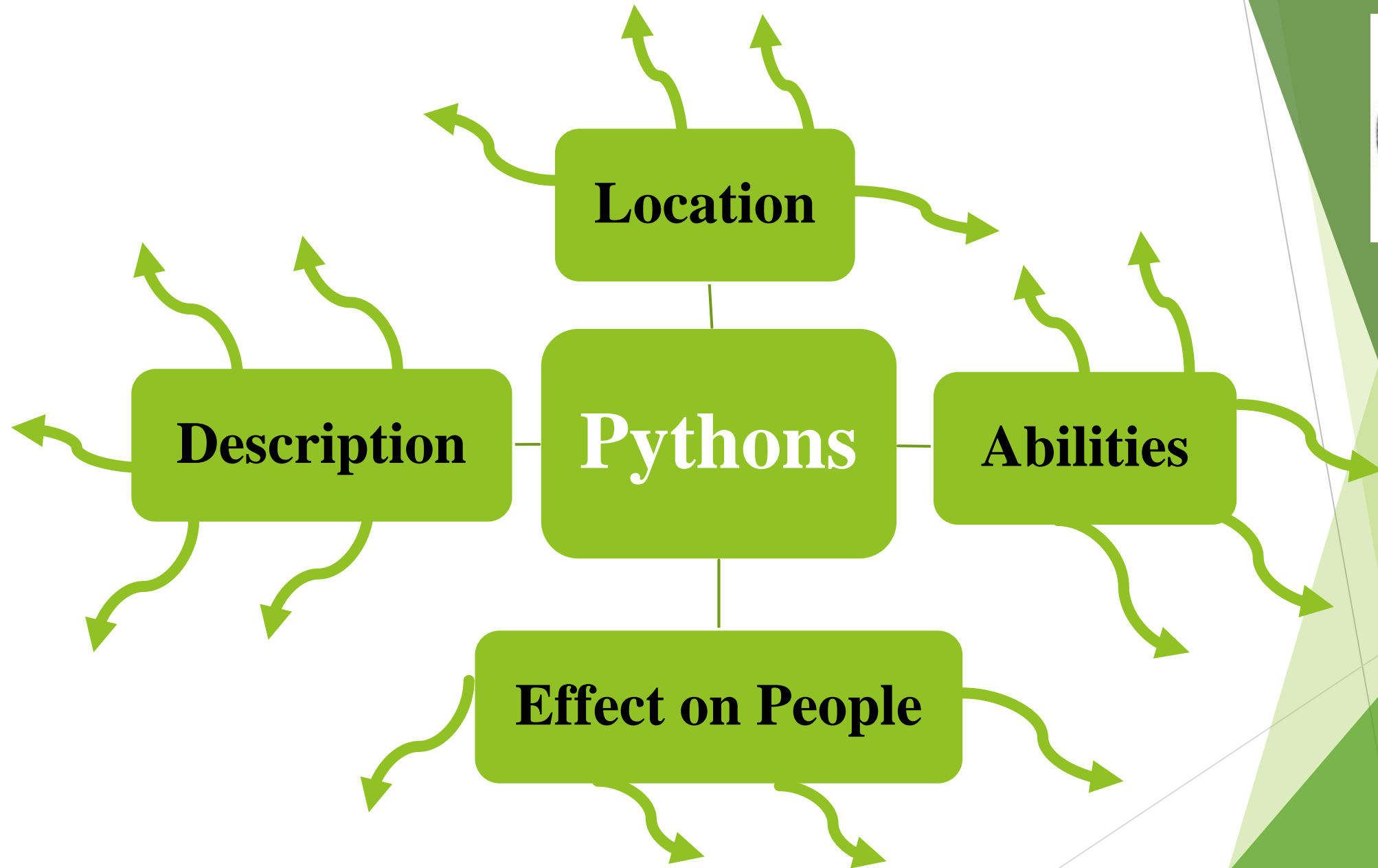
- Do they bite as well as squeeze?
- Are any of them poisonous?
- What do they look like?
- How many of them are there in the United States?
- Do they live in Russia?
- Where are most of them in the United States?
- Do they really live in sewers?
- How dangerous are they?



L (Learnt)

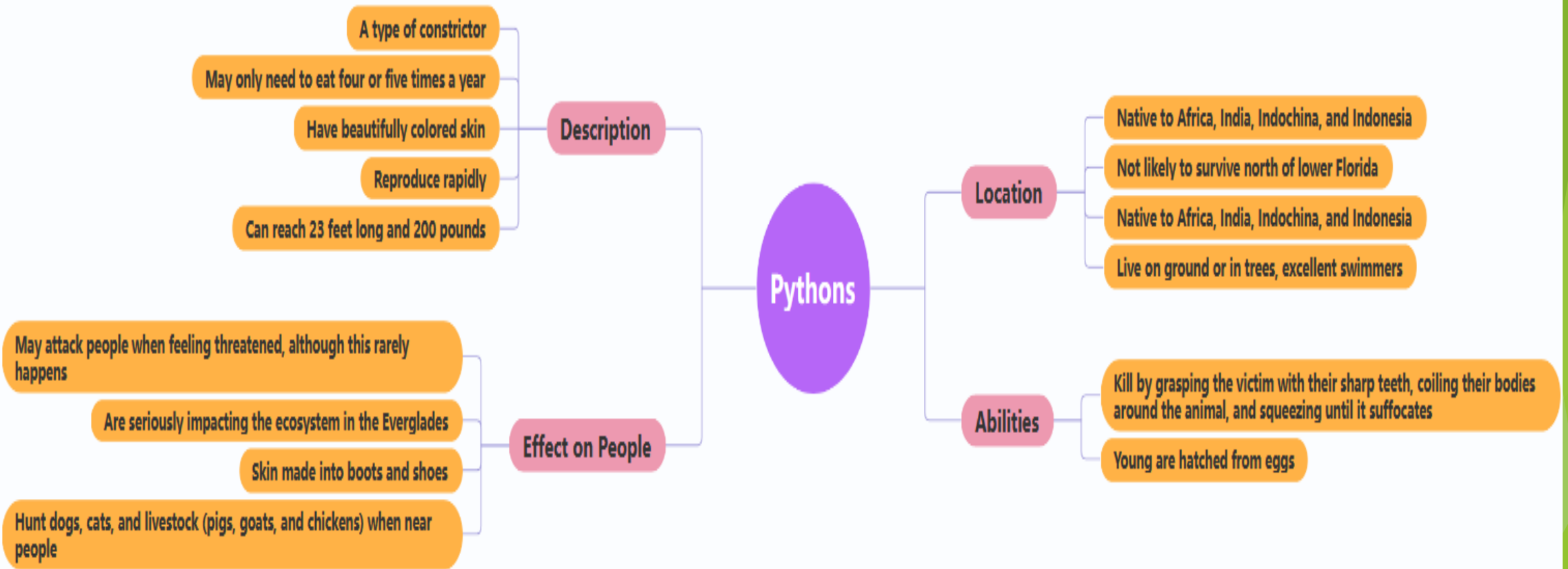
- Kill by grasping the victim with their sharp teeth, coiling their bodies around the animal, and squeezing until it suffocates
- A type of constrictor
- May only need to eat four or five times a year
- Have beautifully colored skin
- Skin made into boots and shoes
- Reproduce rapidly
- Can reach 23 feet long and 200 pounds
- More than 1,800 removed from Everglades Park
- Native to Africa, India, Indochina, and Indonesia
- Not likely to survive north of lower Florida
- Are seriously impacting the ecosystem in the Everglades
- May attack people when feeling threatened, although this rarely happens
- Hunt dogs, cats, and livestock (pigs, goats, and chickens) when near people
- Live on ground or in trees, excellent swimmers
- Young are hatched from eggs





K-W-L-Plus

K (Know)	W (Want to Know)	L (Learnt)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They squeeze things to death with their powerful coils. • They eat animals whole by swallowing them. • They can eat cows and humans. • There are a lot of them in the wild in Florida. • They live in sewers in large cities. • People keep them as pets. • The wild ones were once pets that people released. • They were originally from Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do they bite as well as squeeze? 	<p>Kill by grasping the victim with their sharp teeth, coiling their bodies around the animal, and squeezing until it suffocates (ABILITIES)</p> <p>A type of constrictor (DESCRIPTION)</p> <p>May only need to eat four or five times a year (DESCRIPTION)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are any of them poisonous? 	<p>NA=Not Answered</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do they look like? 	<p>Have beautifully colored skin (DESCRIPTION)</p> <p>Skin made into boots and shoes (DESCRIPTION)</p> <p>Reproduce rapidly (DESCRIPTION)</p> <p>Can reach 23 feet long and 200 pounds (DESCRIPTION)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many of them are there in the United States? 	<p>More than 1,800 removed from Everglades Park (LOCATION)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do they live in Russia? 	<p>NA=Not Answered</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where are most of them in the United States? 	<p>Native to Africa, India, Indochina, and Indonesia (LOCATION)</p> <p>Not likely to survive north of lower Florida (LOCATION)</p> <p>Are seriously impacting the ecosystem in the Everglades (EFFECT)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do they really live in sewers? 	<p>May attack people when feeling threatened, although this rarely happens (EFFECT)</p> <p>Hunt dogs, cats, and livestock (pigs, goats, and chickens) when near people (EFFECT)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How dangerous are they? 	<p>Live on ground or in trees, excellent swimmers (DESCRIPTION)</p> <p>Young are hatched from eggs (ABILITIES)</p>



<https://web.mindonmap.com/view/b0a5e9f3f16add6d>

Cheetahs

K (Know)	W (Want to Know)	Learnt
➤ have spots	➤ Are they born with spots?	➤ the fastest land animals
➤ fast	➤ Are there any animals which can run faster?	➤ live in jungles

What do I know

- "To Kill a Mockingbird" is a book by Harper Lee.

What I want to learn

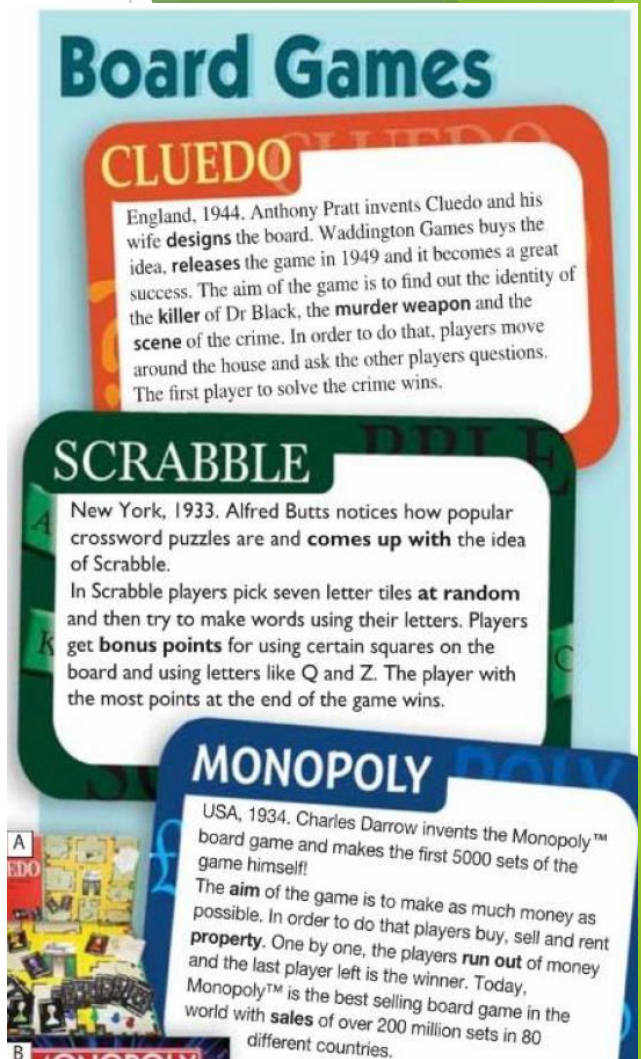
- When was "To Kill a Mockingbird" written?
- What's the protagonist's name?
- What are the main themes of "To Kill a Mockingbird"?

What have I learned

- "To Kill a Mockingbird" was written in the mid-1950s and it was published in 1960.
- The protagonist of the book is named Jean Louise "Scout" Finch and she is 6-9 years old during the book.
- The main themes of "To Kill a Mockingbird" are social justice and racial prejudice.

K (Know)	W (Want to know)	L (Learnt)
Dominoes	About other board games and the way how to play them	Cluedo
Billiards		Scrabble
Marbles		
Backgammon		Monopoly
Chess		
Darts		
Snakes and Ladders		

Spotlight, 6 класс, стр.60-61
Модуль 6с Board Games



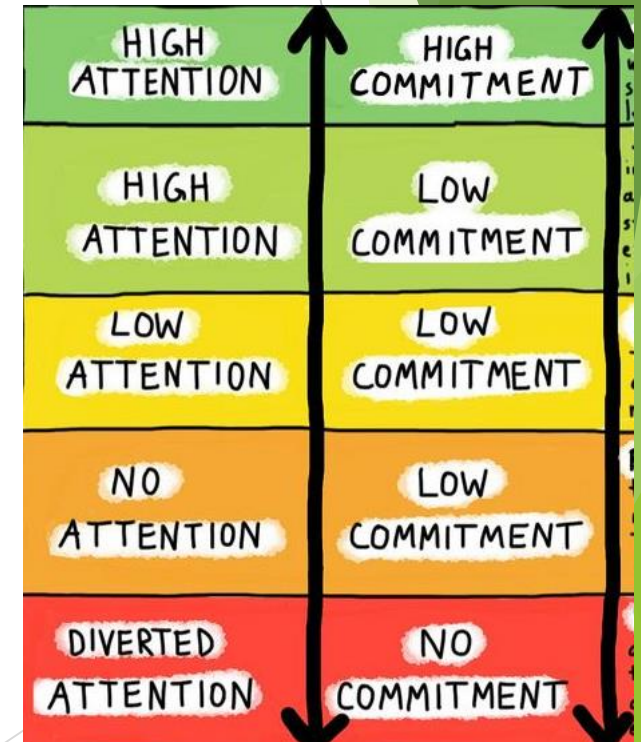
PROS (+)

- Help kids organize information
- Activate schema and background knowledge
- Increase comprehension
- Recall knowledge
- Track learning
- Reveal whether or not there are gaps in understanding
- Get kids interested and engaged in a new topic

CONS (-)

- Time limits
- Limited space
- Different levels of student engagement

K	W	H	L	A	Q
Know	Want	How	Learned	Action	Question
What do I know?	What do I want to know?	How do I find out more?	What have I learned?	What action will I take?	What new questions do I have?



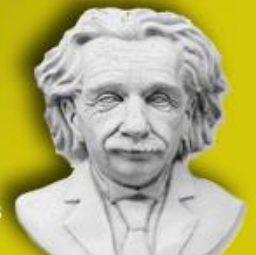
Five Levels of Critical Thinking

5. Exemplary	4. Exceeds Standards	3. Meets Standards	2. Progressing	1. No Evidence
Completes KWL chart with 7+ entries in each column.	Completes KWL chart with 5-6 entries in each column.	Completes KWL chart with 3-4 entries in each column.	Partially Completed KWL Chart.	Does not turn in KWL chart.
Demonstrates mastery in his/her writing skills with little or no grammar and punctuation errors.	Demonstrates above average writing skills in grammar and punctuation. (Errors do not interfere with meaning.)	Demonstrates adequate writing skills in grammar and punctuation. (Some errors interfere with meaning.)	Demonstrates writing skills without cohesiveness. (Writing is hard to interpret.)	No writing demonstrated.
Answers all of the W questions in the L section.	Answers all of the W questions in the L section.	Answers more than half of the W questions in the L section.	Answers less than half of the W questions in the L section.	Does not attempt the project.



"The **important** thing is **not** to **stop** **questioning**. **Curiosity** has its own reason for existing."

Albert Einstein
Nobel Prize winner in Physics
(1879-1955)



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