**Приемы смыслового чтения**

**Наглядное пособие «Три приема на примере одного текста»**

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**Предисловие**

Данное наглядное пособие демонстрирует варианты работы с английскими текстами, взятыми из разных УМК для каждой ступени образования – НОО, ООО, СОО. В пособии также можно найти варианты использования разных приемов смыслового чтения (предтекстовых, текстовых, посттекстовых) на примере одного и того же текста.[[1]](#footnote-1)

**Текст для НОО – УМК Spotlight 4 Student's Book, В. Эванс, Д.Дули, Н.Быкова, М.Поспелова, изд-во Просвещение, 2020г, 9-е изд.**

**The day of the city**

Cities and towns have their birthday like people do. They are called 'The Day of the City' in Russia. People want their home town to look especially beautiful on this day. There are a lot of flowers, balloons, flags and other decorations everywhere. You can buy a special city birthday card too.

This is a family celebration. Everybody has a lot of fun. People can watch parades and carnivals or take part in them. They enjoy street performers and concerts.

There are a lot of competitions for sports, dancing and singing. A lot of people join in. The evening is the time for fireworks.

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| **Предтекстовый прием** | **Текстовый прием** | **Посттекстовый прием** |
| **Предваряющие вопросы** | **Кластер** | **Люкентекст** |
| 1. What is the day of the city?  2. Do people decorate their houses and streets?  3. What can people do on this day?  4. What can you see in the streets of the city on this day? | Enjoy street performers and concerts    Buy a special birthday card  watch parades  take part in join or watch  carnivals sport  competitions  dancing singing  ***Day of the city***  flowers  ballons  flags fireworks | **The day of the city**  Cities and towns have their birthday like people do. They are called \_\_\_\_ in Russia. People want their home town to look especially beautiful on this day. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ and other decorations everywhere. You can buy a special \_\_\_\_\_ too.  This is a family celebration. Everybody has a lot of fun. People can \_\_\_\_ or take part in them. They enjoy \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  There are a lot of competitions for \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. A lot of people join in.  The evening is the time for \_\_\_\_. |

**Текст для ООО – УМК «Rainbow English 8», Student’s Book ч.1, О.Афанасьева, И.Михеева, К.Баранова, изд-во Дрофа, 2017г.**

**The history of entertainment**

Nearly everyone enjoys entertainment. The beginnings of popular entertainment go back to prehistoric times, when dance, music and storytelling were very important.

The traditions of entertainment began in ancient Greece about 2.500 years ago with the development of Greek drama. In those days they organized festivals to celebrate Dionysus, the Greek god of wine and new life, with song and dances. Later poets began to write stories for a large group of performers (a chorus and an actor). Then they introduced another actor which made a dialogue between characters possible. There were two forms of classical Greek drama - tragedy and comedy.

The Romans continued the traditions of Greece and developed other kinds of entertainment as well. The beginnings of the circus are connected with gladiators fighting in public arenas.

In the Middle Ages the church considered entertainment and drama wrong, but by and by drama reappeared with religious and moral plays.

In the time of Renaissance the theatre became less religious and there was a new interest in Greek and Roman drama. Common people preferred comedies which were performed by a travelling group of actors. At first, the actors had no text, only an idea of what was going to happen and had to improvise. They usually performed on high platforms in public places. The actors offered entertainment which included plays, songs and dances.

The Golden Age of Theatre began when the first special theatres were built. The first of such theaters was opened in London in 1652. Soon there appeared a few others including the famous Globe Theatre. Among the writers who worked for these theaters was William Shakespeare, one of the greatest dramatists in any language. Shakespeare gave his audience great literature but at the same time he gave them popular entertainment.

Nowadays people entertain themselves by listening to music, watching TV programs, films and videos, going to concerts and circus show but the theatre is still among our favorite entertainment.

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| **Ориентиры предвосхищения** | | **Текстовый прием** |
| **До прочтения** | **После прочтения** | **Круги по воде** |
| 1. The history of entertainment goes back to old times. | **+** | **E –** entertainment was considered wrong by the church  **N –** new life and wine were connected with Dionysus  **T -** theatre  **E –** enjoyed by everyone  **R –** Romans developed new kinds of entertainment  **T –** the famous Globe theatre  **A –** Ancient Greek festivals  **I –** improvisation of actors  **N –**nowadays people entertain themselves by listening to music, watching TV programs, films and videos  **M -** music  **E –** entertainment such as literature was given to people by William Shakespeare  **N –**new interest in Greek and Roman drama appeared in the time of Renaissance  **T -** TV |
| 2. Comedy and tragedy as forms of drama theatre were born in ancient Greece. | **+** |
| 3. William Shakespeare was the greatest English dramatist. | **+** |
| 4. Such forms of entertainment as movies, radio, listening to music, playing video games are more popular nowadays than theatre. | **-**  The theatre is still among our favorite entertainment. |
| 5. The first professional theatre was opened in ancient Greece or Rome. | **-**  The first of such theaters was opened in London in 1652 |
| 6. Circus is the new type of entertainment. | **-**  The beginnings of the circus are connected with gladiators fighting in public arenas. |

**Текст для СОО – УМК «Forward 10», Student’s Book, базовый уровень, М. Вербицкая, С.Маккинли, Б.Хастингс, Д. Коминс Карр, Д. Парсонс, О.Миндрул, изд-во Вентана-Граф, 2019г.**

**Rivalry at 8,000 metres**

The Himalayas have been the scene of many rivalries over the years. Few, however, have been as long or heroic as the battle between Jerzy Kukuczka and Reinhold Messner during the early 1980s. Both men were trying to be the first to reach all 14 peaks in the world which are over 8,000 meters. Messner completed this remarkable achievement a year earlier than Kukuczka. However, it took Messner 16 years to do it, whereas the Polish climber did it in only 8 years.

Kukuczka, who was born in Katowice, Poland, in 1948, was a brilliant mountaineer. While trying to reach the 14 highest summits, he established nine new routes, reached one summit by himself, and did four of them in winter. In fact, many consider his achievement to be greater than Messner's, especially considering that his equipment was often hand-made and his clothes second-hand. Unfortunately, Kukuczka died attempting to reach the top of Lhotse in 1989. He was buried by his friends in a Himalayan glacier.

Messner, on the other hand, is a living legend among climbers. Born in South Tyrol (Italy) in 1944, he is one of the world's most successful and famous mountaineers. He was the first person to climb Mount Everest alone without oxygen, and he has also crossed Antarctica on skis.

But Messner's career has had its tragic moments too. During his first major Himalaya climb in 1970, both he and his brother, Gunther Messner, reached the summit. However, Gunther died two days later on the way down the mountain.

Messner, who is now a wealthy man, has no intention of settling down in his castle in the Italian Alps. He keeps on exploring, climbing, writing and having new adventures in 2004 he walked 2000 kilometers through the Gobi desert. Curiously, Messner is one of the few western people that claim to have seen the Yeti. He says he has met it twice, and has photographic evidence to prove it! However, in his book about the Yeti there is no real proof. Instead he just speculates that the Yeti is a large, long haired bear.

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| **Предтекстовый прием** | **Текстовый прием** | **Посттекстовый прием** |
| **Рассечение вопроса** | **Кластер** | **Кубик Блума** |
|  | **Rivalry at 8,000 metres** | Share your thoughts and feelings about these two outstanding mountaineers.  Imagine if Messner saw Yeti in real. How would this encounter finish?  What would happen if Jerzy Kukuczka didn’t die and continued his career?  Name Messner’s achievements  Explain why these two men were famous among the mountaineers  Why was the rivalry between Messner and Kukuczka heroic? |

**Список использованной литературы**

1. Spotlight 4 Student's Book, В. Эванс, Д.Дули, Н.Быкова, М.Поспелова, изд-во Просвещение, 2020г, 9-е изд.
2. Rainbow English 8», Student’s Book ч.1, О.Афанасьева, И.Михеева, К.Баранова, изд-во Дрофа, 2017г.
3. «Forward 10», Student’s Book, базовый уровень, М. Вербицкая, С.Маккинли, Б.Хастингс, Д. Коминс Карр, Д. Парсонс, О.Миндрул, изд-во Вентана-Граф, 2020г.
4. «Приемы смыслового чтения на уроках английского языка как средство мотивации учащихся к изучению иностранного языка. Методические рекомендации». Лазукова Е. Иркутск, 2020г.

1. В Пособии нет разъяснений по приемам смыслового чтения, только их использования. Для того, чтобы более подробно ознакомиться с приемами, можно обратиться к методическим рекомендациям «Приемы смыслового чтения как средство повышения мотивация к изучению английского языка». Е.Лазукова, Иркутск, 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)