**Приемы смыслового чтения**

**на уроках английского языка как средство мотивации учащихся к изучению иностранного языка**

**Методические рекомендации**

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Смысловое чтение имеет уровневую систему стратегий, предполагающих работу с информацией:

1) предтекстовые;

2) текстовые;

3) посттекстовые.

Цель ***предтекстовых*** стратегий заключается в постановке целей задач чтения, заключающихся в знакомстве с терминами, важными понятиями, ключевыми словами, актуализации уже имеющихся знаний учащихся, формировании установки на чтение с применением вопросов и различных заданий, активации прогнозирования содержания и темы текста, восприятии эмоциональной составляющей текста, формировании умения думать над текстом до чтения. Предтекстовые стратегии ориентированы на включение активного восприятия информации, заключенной в тексте. Примеры предтекстовых стратегий:

- **Ориентиры предвосхищения содержания** - выбор предложений: верно-не верно, согласен-не согласен, до-после;

- **Мозговой штурм** - ассоциации по представленной теме;

- **Глоссарий** - составление словаря по теме текста;

- **Предваряющие вопросы** - вопросы, ответы на которые следует найти в тексте;

- **Рассечение вопроса** - смысловая догадка о возможном содержании текста на основе его названия.

- **Прогноз и впечатления** - прогноз содержания книги после просмотра ее иллюстраций.

- **«Толстые» и «тонкие» вопросы**

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| **№** | **Прием** | **Класс** | **Описание приема** | **Пример текста** | **Пример работы с текстом с помощью приема** |
| 1 | Ориентиры предвосхищения  (Цель – актуализация имеющихся знаний и опыта, относящихся к теме текста) | 3-9 | Учащимся предлагается заполнить таблицу суждений до прочтения текста и после, затем отметить, почему ответы поменялись после прочтения текста | The London Underground is the oldest one in the world. The first line was opened in 1870. It was like a tube, that's why it was called the Tube. English people the call the old lines the Tube, the new lines Underground.  One can see the word Undergroundacross a large circle. It shows you when the stations are. When you want to find the metro stations in Moscow you look the letter "M".  The old Tube runs across the centres. It has got many stations. The London underground is long. It is about 300 kilometres long and it has got almost 300 Underground stations. Some of them are closed on Sundays. The other stations are closed on Saturdays and Sundays. Many stations of the London Underground have got "Car Park". The price of tickets is not low. It depends on the distance. There are comfortable seats in the carriages at the Underground. The walls are white or grey. There are a lot of advertisements even where in the Underground in London. You can see escalators and also lifts at son stations. Only half of the Underground trains in London go under ground, new lines that connect London with the country over ground. | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | До чтения | Суждения | После чтения | | + | 1. The London Underground is the oldest one in the world. |  | | + | 2. Underground may be called both Tube and Underground | The old lines are called the Tube, the new ones- the Underground. | | - | 3. Some stations may be closed on some days. | Some stations are closed on Sundays, some on Saturdays and Sundays. | | - | 4. The price depends on the distance. | The price isn’t low but depends on a daistance. | |

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| 2 | Мозговой штурм | 5-11 | Перед началом чтения учащимся называется тема урока (обсуждения), а затем вопросы, (утверждения), которые им необходимо обсудить.  После прочтения текста происходит оценка адекватности и правдивости высказанных суждений. | Our country. Our environment. There are many big and small rivers, green forests, high mountains, lakes and seas in Russia.  Our Earth is our home. I think people must take care of our Motherland.  There are some laws and decisions on this important subject. We have state organizations which pay attention to this problem.  The international conventions pay much attention to the control of pollution too.  There are a lot of industrial enterprises in our country, that's why we can't ignore the problem of the protection of our environment. Our main aim is the protection. Our environment must be clean. What must we do for it? We have to control atmospheric and water pollution, to study the man's influence on the climate. The pollution of the environment influences the life of animals, plants and our human life. If we don't use chemicals in a proper way we'll pollute our environment.  Our plants and factories put their waste materials into water and atmosphere and pollute the environment.  There are many kinds of transport in our big cities, that's why we must pay attention to the protection of our nature and the health of the people.  Radiation. Now it has become one of the main problems. It is not good for J health of people. Many people died from radiation some years ago in Chernobyl. It ' was a tragedy. Another problem is earthquake. We know some terrible earthquakes in the world. Our scientists try to forecast earthquakes, and then we can protect ourselves from them.  The people all over the world do everything to protect their nature, to make their country richer, to make their life happier. |  |

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| 3 | Предваряющие вопросы | 3-11 | Учащиеся бегло просматривают текст, а затем пробуют отвечать на поставленные вопросы.  После полного прочтения текста учащиеся отвечают на вопросы согласно тексту. | London is the capital of Great Britain. It is a very old city. It is two thousand years old. London is not only the capital of the country, it is also a huge port.  London is situated upon both banks of the Thames. There are 17 bridges across the river.  The population of London is about 9 million people.  London has got three parts: the City of London, the West End, the East End.  The City of London is the oldest part of London. You can see narrow streets and pavements there. There are many offices, firms and banks in this part of London. The City of London is the financial centre of the United Kingdom.  The West End is the centre of London. There are many sights in the West End. They are, for example, the Houses of Parliament with Big Ben. It is interesting that the clock "Big Ben" came into service in 1859. Big Ben is the biggest clock bell in Britain. It weighs 13.5 tons.  The other interesting place is Westminster Abbey, which was founded in 1050. It is situated in the centre of London. Man great Englishmen were buried in the Abbey: Newton, Darvin and others.  The official London residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace. It was built in the 18th century.  There are many nice squares in London. Trafalgar Square is one of them and it is in the centre of the West End. One can see a statue of Lord Nelson in the middle of this square.  There are many museums, libraries and galleries in London. The Tate Gallery is one of the well-known galleries in London. The British Museum is a very interesting place in London. It was founded in 1753. The East End of London is the district for the working people. There are many factories, workshops, docks there One can say that the City is the money of London, the West End is the goods of London, the East End is the hands of London. | 1. What’sthe capital of Great Britain?  2. Name three main parts of London.  3. What kind of interesting places are there in London?  4. WhereisTrafalgarSquare?  5. What museums in London do you know?  6. Where is the official London residence of the Queen?  7. NamefamousLondongalleries.  8. What dates connected to London and its sights can you name? |

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| 4 | Рассечение вопроса | 5-11 | Смысловая догадка о возможном содержании текста на основе его заглавия. Учащимся необходимо прочитать текст и разделить его на смысловые группы, а затем догадаться, о чем пойдет речь в тексте. | **Travelling**  **…** |  |

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| 5 | «Тонкие» и «толстые» вопросы | 5-11 | Учащимся предлагается сформулировать вопросы к теме в форме «тонких» и «толстых» вопросов. Далее учитель записывает на доске ряд вопросов и просит учащихся (индивидуально или в группах) попробовать на них ответить. По ходу работы с таблицей в левую колонку записываются вопросы, требующие простого односложного ответа. В правой колонке записываются вопросы, требующие подробного, развернутого ответа; либо вопросы, на которые они сами пока не могут ответить, но хотели бы найти на них ответы. После того как прозвучат ответы на данные вопросы, учащимся предлагается прочитать или прослушать текст, найти подтверждения своим предположениям и ответы на «тонкие» и «толстые» вопросы. | Yuri Gagarin was the first cosmonaut in the world. Yuri Alexeyevich Gagarin was born on the 9th of March? 1934. He was born in the village of Klushino in Smolensk region.  Yura was an active, brave and curious boy. Hus father was jack of all trades and he helped his son when Yura made toy planes by hand. But the war began. Yuri Gagarin and his mother, father, brother and sister left their house and had to live in a dug-out.  After the war Gagarin’s family moved to Gzhatsk. It was named after the first cosmonaut.  In 1951 Gagarin graduated from a vocational school in Lyubertsy near Moscow.  Yuri Gagarin attended an aero club and began to fly when he was a student of a technical secondary school in Saratov.  In 1955 he entered a school for pilots. Then he became a pilot and joined the first group of cosmonauts.  In 1960 Gagarin began to prepare for the flight to space.  On April 12, 1961 Yuri Gagarin flew into space and spent 108 minutes there. It was the first time in history that the Russian spaceship “Vostok” with the man on board was in space. After his flight he visited many countries and saw millions of people. Gagarin became a Hero of our country.  He died in 1968 but people always remember the first Russian cosmonaut. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Thin questions** | **Thick questions** | | 1. Who was Yuri Gagarin?  2. Yura was an active, clever and brave boy, wasn’t he?  3. He entered school for pilots, didn’t he?  4. What is the date of the first flight of man into space?  5. Gagarin is a hero of our country, isn’t he? | 1. When was Gagarin born?  2. What education did Gagarin receive?  3. When did Gagarin begin to fly?  4. How much time did Gagarin spend in space?  5. Where was Gagarin born? | | 1. He was Russian cosmonaut, the first man who flew to space.  2. Yes, he was.  3. Yes, he did.  4. April 12, 1961  5 Yes, he is. | 1. He was born on the 9th of March, 1934.  2. He graduated a vocational school in Lyubertsy, technical secondary school in Saratov.  3. He began to fly in 1955.  4. He spent 108 minutes in space.  5. He was born in the village of Klushino in Smolensk region | |

***Текстовые*** стратегии подразумевают понимание текста и формирование его интерпретации у читающего, размышление во время чтения о том, что читает учащийся, насколько умеет понимать прочитанное. Чтение текста, как правило, ограничивается беглым просмотром, ознакомлением, изучением. Текстовыми стратегиями могут быть:

**- Кластер;**

**- Инсерт;**

**-Круги по воде;**

**- Чтение с остановками;**

**- Ромашка Блума**

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| 1 | Кластер  **Кластер («гроздь»)** – выделение смысловых единиц текста и графическое их оформление в определенном порядке в виде грозди. | 5-11 | Последовательность действий при составлении кластера:  1. В начале, посередине чистого листа дано ключевое слово или предложение, которое является главной идеей, темой.  2. Вокруг написать слова или предложения, выражающие идеи, факты, образы, подходящие для данной темы.  3. По мере записи, появившиеся слова соединяются прямыми линиями с ключевым понятием. У каждого из «спутников» в свою очередь тоже появляются «спутники», устанавливаются новые логические связи.  В итоге получается структура, графически отображающая наши размышления, определяющая информационное поле данной темы. | Mikhael Lomonosov is the father of the Russian science, an outstanding poet, the founder of Russian literature.  Mikhael Lomonosov was born in 1711 in Arkhangelsk province. He liked to spend his time fishing with his father. He began to read himself when he was a little boy. He wanted to study and when he was19 he went on foot to Moscow. He decided to enter the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy. He entered it and six years later in 1736 he was sent abroad to complete his studies in chemistry and mining. Lomonosov worked hard and he became a great scientist. Lomonosov was a physicist, a painter, an astronomer, a geographer, a historian and a statesman.  Mikhael Lomonosov made a telescope. He observed a lot of stars and planets with his telescope. Lomonosov wrote the first scientific grammar of the Russian language. He wrote many poems.  Lomonosov built a factory near Petersburg. It was the factory, where glass was produced. He made a portrait of Peter the First of pieces of glass. Lomonosov was the founder of the first Russian University. This University is named after Lomonosov and it is situated in Moscow.  Mikhael Lomonosov died in 1765. But people know and remember him. | fishing with his father  Interests  Reading himself studying  **Mikhael Lomonosov**  Deeds  Made a telescope founded first University in Russia  Built a glass factory wrote many poems  Wrote the first Russian scientific grammar  Made the portrait of Peter the First of glass pieces  geographer  Achievements  Poet the father of the Russian science  Historian and statesman  great scientist painter astronomer physicist |

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| 2 | Инсерт  **Инсерт (insert):**  **I – interactive**: самоактивизирующая «У» – уже знал;  **N – noting**: системная разметка «+» – новое;  **S – system**: для эффективного «–» – думал иначе;  **E – effective**: чтение и размышление «?» – думал иначе.  **R – reading**  **T – thinking** | 3-11 | При чтении текста на полях расставляются следующие пометки:  **v** если то, что вы читаете, соответствует тому, что вы знаете;  **–** если то, что вы читаете, противоречит тому, что вы уже знали, или думали, что знали;  **+** если то, что вы читаете, является для вас новым;  **?** если то, что вы читаете, непонятно, или же вы хотели бы получить более подробные сведения по данному вопросу.  После чтения текста с маркировкой учащиеся заполняют маркировочную таблицу «Инсерт», состоящую из 4-х колонок, где значки станут заголовками граф таблицы. Причём, заполняется сначала 1-я колонка по всему тексту, затем 2-я и т.д. В таблицу кратко заносятся сведения из текста. | Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers.  The country is washed by seas and oceans.  There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. In is very cold in North even in summer. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, and summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round even in winter. Summer is really hot, the climate is very favourable. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.  Some parts of our country are covered with mountains and hills.  There are many rivers in Russia. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob in Asia. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and the Ladoga.  The Russia is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.  Russia borders on many countries. Among them are Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, Mongolia, Korea.  The population of Russian is about 150 million people. 83 percent of the populations are Russians. 70 percent of the populations live in cities. | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Таблица Инсерт** | | | | | **v** | **–** | **+** | **?** | | 1)It is situated in Europe and Asia.  2)Russia is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.  3)The population of Russian is about 150 million people  4) area is over 17 million square kilometers | 1) The climate of Siberia is continental | 1) 83 percent of the populations are Russians. 70 percent of the populations live in cities.  2) The longest rivers the Yenisei and the Ob in Asia.  3) It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. | 1) Among them are Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, Mongolia, Korea … | |

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| 3 | Круги по воде | 3-9 | Опорным словом к этому приему может стать изучаемое понятие, явление. Оно записывается в столбик и на каждую букву подбираются существительные (глаголы, прилагательные, устойчивые словосочетания) к изучаемой теме. | One of the main cities of the United States of America is Philadelphia. It is situated in the east of the USA.  Now Washington is the capital of the USA but Philadelphia was the first capital of the United States from 1790 till 1800. Many people consider that Philadelphia is an important political centre of the USA because the USA constitution was the first written constitution in the world adopted in 1787.  Philadelphia is a sea pert and a shipping centre of the country, too. It is an important manufacturing centre. Some branches of industry are developed in the city.  There are many sights in Philadelphia, for example, the Independence National Historical Park. You can see many monuments in it. If you want to learn the history of America you have to learn something about the Liberty Bell. Now the Liberty Bell is a symbol of freedom. The sound of this Bell told people about the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence. It was in July, 1776.  Philadelphia is one of the cultural centres of the country. The Parkway is the cultural centre of Philadelphia. You can see the Philadelphia Museum of Art (one of the greatest art museums in the world), College of Art, Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Fine Arts there.  There is the Pennsylvania University in Philadelphia which has got an interesting and big library. | **P** - Parkway  **H** – Historical Park  **I** – industrial centre  **L** – Liberty Bell  **A** - Academy of Fine Arts  **D** - Declaration of Independence  **E**–enjoy many sights  **L**–learn the history of America  **P** – political centre  **H** – historical centre  **I** - Independence National Historical Park  **A** - Academy of Sciences |

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| 4 | Ромашка Блума  - Это систематика вопросов, основанная на созданной известным американским психологом и педагогом Бенджамином Блумом. «Блум» можно перевести с немецкого языка как «цветок» - отсюда появились шесть лепестков, а затем и шесть вопросов на каждом лепестке. | 5-11 | 1. Простые вопросы — вопросы, отвечая на которые, нужно назвать какие-то факты, вспомнить и воспроизвести определенную информацию: "Что?", "Когда?", "Где?", "Как?".  2. Уточняющие вопросы. Такие вопросы обычно начинаются со слов: "То есть ты говоришь, что…?", "Если я правильно понял, то …?", "Я могу ошибаться, но, по-моему, вы сказали о …?". Целью этих вопросов является предоставление обучающемуся возможностей для обратной связи относительно того, что он только что сказал.  3. . Интерпретационные (объясняющие) вопросы. Обычно начинаются со слова "Почему?" и направлены на установление причинно-следственных связей.  4. 4. Творческие вопросы. Данный тип вопроса чаще всего содержит частицу "бы", элементы условности, предположения, прогноза: "Что изменилось бы ...", "Что будет, если ...?", "Как вы думаете, как будет развиваться сюжет в рассказе после...?".  5. Оценочные вопросы. Эти вопросы направлены на выяснение критериев оценки тех или иных событий, явлений, фактов. "Почему что-то хорошо, а что-то плохо?", "Чем один урок отличается от другого?", "Как вы относитесь к поступку главного героя?" и т.д.  6. Практические вопросы. Данный тип вопроса направлен на установление взаимосвязи между теорией и практикой: "Как можно применить ...?", Что можно сделать из ...?", "Где вы в обычной жизни можете наблюдать ...?", "Как бы вы поступили на месте героя рассказа?". | People speak about the weather every day. They like to speak about the weather in England. English people say we have no climate in England, only weather.  England is not a large country. There is no town in England which is very far from the sea. There are no high mountains in England, no long rivers and no large forests. There are many fields and meadows in England.  Spring is a very nice season. It is the first warm season. Trees and grass are green. The sun is warm, the sky is blue.  Spring is the warmest season. There are some hot days in summer. But cool winds often blow from the sea, so the English summer is not always hot. There are many sunny days in summer. Spring and summer are nice seasons because the sun shines brightly.  Autumn is a nice season too. It is the season of the harvest, the season of apples. But autumn is cool. The sky is grey, the cold wind blows. In autumn the leaves on the trees change the color from green to yellow, brown and red.  Winter is not very cold. There is little snow and much rain in England. But there are many fine days in winter when the sun shines. |  |

***Посттекстовые*** стратегии необходимы для проверки понимания прочитанного и служат средством контроля за сформированностью умений смыслового чтения и возможным использованием полученной информации в будущем. Возможны следующие стратегии:

**- Люкентекст -** текст с пропусками;

**- Изменение перспективы -** пересказ текста обучающимся с позиции действующих лиц.

**- Синквейн;**

**- Проверочный лист**(Необходимо внимательно прочитать текст и мысленно выделить в нем основные мысли. Затем нужно пересказать текст. Учитываются следующие критерии:

* - Названа основная мысль текста
* - Названы главные мысли текста и основные детали
* - Присутствует логико-смысловая структура текста
* - Имеются необходимые средства связи, объединяющие главные мысли текста

- **Вопросы после текста**;

**- Тайм-аут** (После прочтения текста учащиеся задают друг другу уточняющие вопросы и отвечают на них. Если нет уверенности в их правильности, то вопрос выносится на всеобщее обсуждение. Такая работа проводится с каждым абзацем. Учащиеся переводят новые слова. Затем суммируется вся информация, представленная в тексте).

- Отношение между вопросом и ответом (Суть стратегии: ответ на вопрос может быть в тексте или в голове читателя. Если ответ в тексте, он может находиться в одном предложении или в нескольких его частях. Если читатель знает ответ, то в первом случае читатель составляет его, соединяя то, что автор говорит между строк. В другом случае ответ находится за пределами текста, и читатель берет его из своих знаний).

**- Кубик Блума;**

**- Фишбоун**

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| **№** | **Прием** | **Класс** | **Описание приема** | **Пример текста** | **Пример работы с текстом с помощью приема** |
| 1 | Люкентекст | 3-11 | Учащиеся заполняют пропуски в тексте различной сложности, не смотря в текст. | William Shakespeare is one of the greatest and most famous writers in the world. He was born in 1564 in Stratford on-Avon. It was a small English town His father wanted his be an educatedperson and William was the sent to local grammar school. When, as a boy, he studied at school, he had no free time. When he had a break William liked to go to the forest and to the river Avon.  At that time actors and actresses visited Stratford-on-Avon. William liked to watch them. He was fond of their profession and he decided to become an actor.  He went to London. There he became an actor. He began to write plays too. Shakespeare was both an actor and a playwright. In his works Shakespeare described the most important and dramatic events in life. His plays were staged in many theatres, translated into many languages and they made Shakespeare a very popular man.  The writer's most famous plays are “Othello”,“King Lear”, “Hamlet" and “Romeo and Juliet".  He produced thirty seven plays. He was connected with the best theatres in England for twenty five years.  William Shakespeare wrote a lot of poetry. His sonnets have been published in many languages. They are well-known. We don't know a lot of facts about Shakespeare's life. We can only guess what kind of man he was, that's why there are many legends about his life.  William Shakespeare died in 1616. His plays are still popular and millions of people admire them. | William Shakespeare is one of the greatest and most famous writers in the world. He was born in \_\_\_\_\_\_. It was a small English town His father wanted his be an educatedperson and William was the sent to \_\_\_\_\_. When, as a boy, he studied at school, he had no free time. When he had a break William liked to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  At that time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ visited Stratford-on-Avon. William liked to watch them. He was fond of their profession and he decided to become \_\_\_\_\_.  He went to \_\_\_\_ There he became \_\_\_\_\_. He began to write plays too. Shakespeare was both \_\_\_\_\_\_. In his works Shakespeare described the most important and dramatic events in life. His plays were staged in many theatres, translated into many languages and they made Shakespeare a very popular man.  The writer's most famous plays are “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  He produced \_\_\_\_plays. He was connected with the best theatres in England for \_\_\_\_\_\_.  William Shakespeare wrote a lot of poetry. His sonnets have been published in many languages. They are well-known. We don't know a lot of facts about Shakespeare's life. We can only guess what kind of man he was, that's why there are many legends about his life.  William Shakespeare died in \_\_\_\_. His plays are still popular and millions of people admire them. |

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| **№** | **Прием** | **Класс** | **Описание приема** | **Пример текста** | **Пример работы с текстом с помощью приема** |
| 2 | Синквейн  **Синквейн** – это стихотворение, которое требует синтеза информации и материала в кратких выражениях. Слово синквейн происходит от французского, которое означает «пять». Таким образом, синквейн – это стихотворение, состоящее из пяти строк. | 5-11 | Правила написания синквейна:  **В первой строчке** тема называется одним словом (обычно существительным).  **Вторая строчка** – это описание темы в двух словах (двумя прилагательными).  **Третья строчка** – это описание действия в рамках этой темы тремя словами (глаголы).  **Четвёртая строка** – это фраза из четырёх слов, показывающая отношение к теме (чувства одной фразой).  **Последняя строка** – это синоним из одного слова, который повторяет суть темы. | There are many sights in London. They are Westminster Abbey, Tower Bridge, Albert Hall (one of the biggest concert halls in London), Trafalgar Square and others.  If you are fond of paintings you’ll go to Tate Gallery.  The founder of this gallery was Henry Tate, a sugar manufacturer. He was a very rich man and collected paintings.  This gallery was founded in 1897. Most of the National Gallery collections of British paintings were taken to the Tate Gallery.  There are about 300 oils and 19.000 water colours and drawings.  There are a lot of paintings by the 16th century English artists there. You can also see many works by the English painter William Turner. Most of his paintings are connected with the sea theme.  You can see many paintings by foreign artists of the 19-20th centuries in the Tate Gallery. There are some paintings by impressionists and post- impressionists there.  In the Tate Gallery one can see works by modern paintings, Pablo Picasso among them.  There are many interesting sculptures there. The collection is rather big. Henry Moore’s works can be seen in this gallery. He was a famous British sculptor  The paintings of this gallery impress everyone who visits it. | 1. Gallery 2. Interesting, big 3. Paint, impress, collect 4. The Paintings impress everyone. 5. Collections |
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| 3 | Кубик Блума | 3-11 | На гранях кубика написаны начала вопросов: «Почему», «Объясни»,  «Назови», «Предложи», «Придумай», «Поделись».  Учитель (или ученик) бросает кубик. Необходимо сформулировать  вопрос к учебному материалу по той грани, на которую выпадет кубик. | Wolfgang Mozart was a well-known Austrian composer. He was a genius.  Mozart was born in Austria in 1756. His father was a musician. When he was a child he began to show his wonderful talent for music. He tried to play the clavier, when he was three years old.  He took a great interest in his sister’s music lesson. He heard music and tried to play it himself by ear. His father decided to teach him to play.  When he was four years old he started composing his own tunes. He played them on the clavier well too. When he was six years old his father decided to take him and his sister to the big cities in Europe.  Two children gave concerts there. The audience was delighted when the small boy was playing. Mozart visited many countries with his father, playing clavier. When he was fourteen he was invited to Italy. He could not imaging his life without music. He composed many sonatas and symphonies in Italy. He composed tunes all the time.  At the age of twenty six he moved from his native town Salzburg to Vienna. He worked a lot. But only Italian composers were popular at theatres of Vienna at that time,  Wolfgang Mozart died in 1791. Many people know and like his music and he is popular and famous today. | Share your thoughts and opinions about this person  Imagine Mozart’s life in XXI century  What would happen to his life if he didn’t die at the age of 36?  Name most popular Mozart’s compositions  Why was Mozart an outstanding composer?  Explain why he was loved by the audience? |
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| 4 | **Фишбоун**  «**Фишбоун**» – универсальный приём, которым можно пользоваться на любых уроках. Наиболее эффективно «рыбья кость» применяется на занятиях обобщения и систематизации полученных знаний, для того, чтобы помочь учащимся систематизировать полученную информацию с чёткими взаимосвязями между элементами. | 5-11 | «Рыбий скелет» состоит из 4 блоков информации:  1-головы, в которой обозначается вопрос или проблема;  2-косточек вверху (или справа), где фиксируются причины и основные понятия того или иного явления, проблемы;  3-косточек внизу (слева), подтверждающих наличие тех или иных причин;  4-хвоста, содержащего выводы и обобщения по вопросу. | My name is Rimma. I live with my mother and father. I like to help them. Every Sunday I clean my room. I take the vacuum-cleaner and vacuum the carpets. I sweep the floor, dust the sofa and the chairs. I try to dust the furniture properly.  We have a lot of flowers at home. Twice a week I water them. I like flowers very much.I help my mother to lay the table. I bring plates, spoons and forks and put them on the table. Every day I wash the dishes after lunch and supper.  My mother cooks well. Sometimes I help her when she makes cakes. She usually makes them before holidays and on my birthday.  If I have time, my mother asks me to go shopping. I go there and buy bread, eggs and sugar. Very often I go to the market with my mother. We buy fruit and vegetables and I help my mother to carry them.  We have a country house. There we have a big garden with many trees, bushes and flowers in it. There is a lot of work in our garden and I help my parents to do it.  Every day in the morning I water the flowers and plants. I usually take care of the strawberries.  I am sure it is necessary to help my parents. | How do you help your parents>?  How I help my parents  Help in the garden, water plants  How I help both parents  Lay the table, wash the dishes, go to the shop, help to make cakes  How I help my mother  Clean my room, clean carpets, sweep the floor, dust the sofa, water flowers  My duties |

**Список использованных источников**

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