

ПРИЕМЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ  
ЧИТАТЕЛЬСКОЙ  
ГРАМОТНОСТИ НА  
УРОКАХ ИНОСТРАННОГО  
ЯЗЫКА



## Reading B1: Digital habits across generations – 2

Put the phrases in the correct group.

6 items remaining

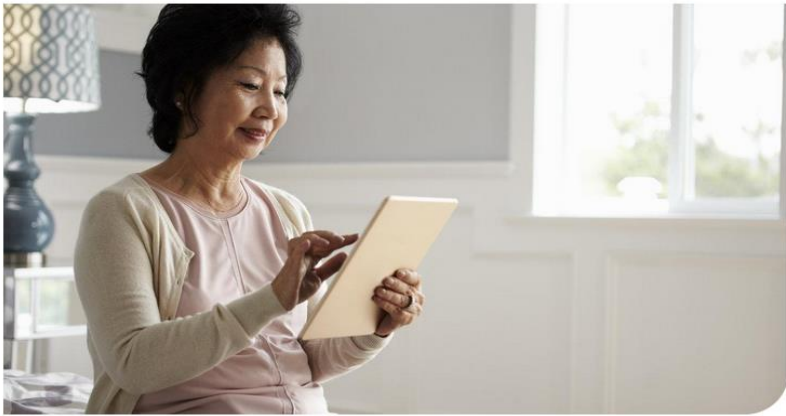
are less keen on Facebook   like to keep their phones near them   were the first generation to get smartphones  
use social media to find old friends   feel lucky to have the internet in their lives   are returning to older technology

Teens

Grandparents

Parents

### Digital habits across generations



### Reading B1: Digital habits across generations – preparation

Match the words with their definitions.

early adopters   social media   to miss out on   ironically   constantly   unlike   addiction   to be cut off from

websites and apps like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram

in a funny or strange way because it's unexpected

different from

to not get the benefits of

needing something too much or in an unhealthy way

people who are the first to buy or use new technology

all the time without a break

проверка понимания

БЛИЦ

5–8

5'–15'

9–11



?!

OK

**Результат:** учащийся выявляет детали, находит и извлекает интересующую информацию, читает и понимает таблицы, учится понимать представленную в них информацию, применяет различные приемы чтения, что повышает уровень общего речевого развития.

Тертица Е. В.

# МНОГОКРАТНОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ

КРУПЕНЯ Н. В.

**Цель:** поиск и извлечение заданной информации;  
выявление деталей для раскрытия основной идеи;  
анализ и оценка содержания, языковых  
особенностей текста.

**Результат:** умение понимать, отбирать,  
организовывать и интерпретировать полученную  
информацию, умение делать эквивалентные замены.

A. Read the text and match the titles below (a—e) with its four paragraphs. There is one title you don't have to use.

- a) Why We Go to the Cinema
- b) How Cinema Began
- c) Where We Watch Films
- d) Cinema Was the Great World of Fantasy
- e) Tastes Differ!

## Let's Go to the Cinema!

1. Today it is possible to buy a DVD and watch a film at home, but millions of people all over the world still prefer to go to their town or city cinema for a "night out". And before television arrived in people's homes, a visit to the cinema was something really special and truly wonderful.

2. The Golden Age of film-making and going to the cinema was between 1930 and 1950. Film stars seemed like kings and queens. Cinemas were "picture palaces" where, for the price of a ticket, you could find yourself in a magical world. In that world anything and everything was possible.

3. Nowadays cinema audiences are much smaller and usually younger than the audiences of the Golden Age. Many of the "picture palaces" are now multiscreen cinemas with four or five small cinemas inside one building. Today's films appear on DVD and then on TV after cinema audiences have seen them. But some films don't look so good on TV. You can only enjoy them on a large screen. Television can't do it. You may agree or disagree with that, but for many people the cinema is still the only place to watch a film. Besides, the cinema is the only place where you can watch a brand-new<sup>2</sup> film before your friends do it and decide if you like it.

4. Of course, everyone has their own favourite kinds of films — action films or thrillers, comedies, psychological dramas, science fiction, adventure and crime films, horror films or musicals. But cinema is always in the focus of our attention; it thrills, entertains and educates us.



Read the text "Let's Go to the Cinema" again and find the words and word combinations which mean:

- 1) an evening when you go out to a cinema, theatre or party;
- 2) a period of time when the best works of cinema industry appeared;
- 3) a well-known actor or actress in cinema pictures;
- 4) money you pay for a ticket;
- 5) a place which is strange, wonderful and enjoyable;
- 6) filmgoers;
- 7) having a few screens;
- 8) the film that has just appeared on the screen;
- 9) films that tell a very exciting story, usually of crime or adventure;
- 10) funny films which end happily;
- 11) films about imaginary future events and characters, often about travelling to other planets;
- 12) films where terrible and dangerous things happen, such as dead people coming to life;
- 13) films with spoken words, songs and often dances.

# ПРИЕМ «ПОСЛЕТЕКСТОВЫЙ (POST-READING) ЭТАП РАБОТЫ С ТЕКСТОМ»

Послетекстовые стратегии необходимы для проверки понимания прочитанного и служат средством контроля формирования умений смыслового чтения и возможным использованием полученной информации в будущем.

На этом этапе учитель может предложить учащимся:

1. выявить новое из прочитанного текста,
2. опровергнуть утверждения или согласиться с ними;
3. составить план текста, выделив его основные мысли;
4. пересказать/кратко изложить содержание текста;
5. рассказать текст от лица главного героя;
6. вставить в текст пропущенные слова или выражения;
7. высказать свое мнение по поводу прочитанного;

Использование на уроках английского языка  
подобного рода заданий способствует

развитию функциональной грамотности учащихся

грамотности чтения и комплексному освоению учащимися основных видов речевой деятельности

развивает творческое мышление

приучает учащихся к внимательному и вдумчивому отношению к тексту.

Ровная Г. В.

# Приём «Подбери иллюстрацию»

Данный приём применяется на послетекстовом этапе работы с текстом.

- a) Last weekend Ron was very happy. He was in a café with his girlfriend. The coffee and cakes were good and the chicken salad was tasty. They were in the café all evening.
- b) On Monday Ron was in the food shop. It was late at night and there was no bread and no milk in the shop. There were only some vegetables. Ron was not happy at all.
- c) Yesterday morning Ron was at home. He was sick. It was a bad day for Ron. He was in bed all morning and all afternoon.
- d) Two days ago Ron and Meggie, his girlfriend, were in the cinema. The film was very interesting. There were a lot of good actors in the film. The music in the film was wonderful too.
- e) Last Friday Ron was in the park. The day was hot and there were no clouds in the sky. There were a lot of flowers in the flowerbeds and a lot of birds in the green grass. It was a wonderful spring day.



Результатом применения данного приёма является развитие умений, направленных на осмысление прочитанного и стимулирование воображения учащихся.