

Приемы интерактивного чтения на уроках иностранного языка в старшей школе

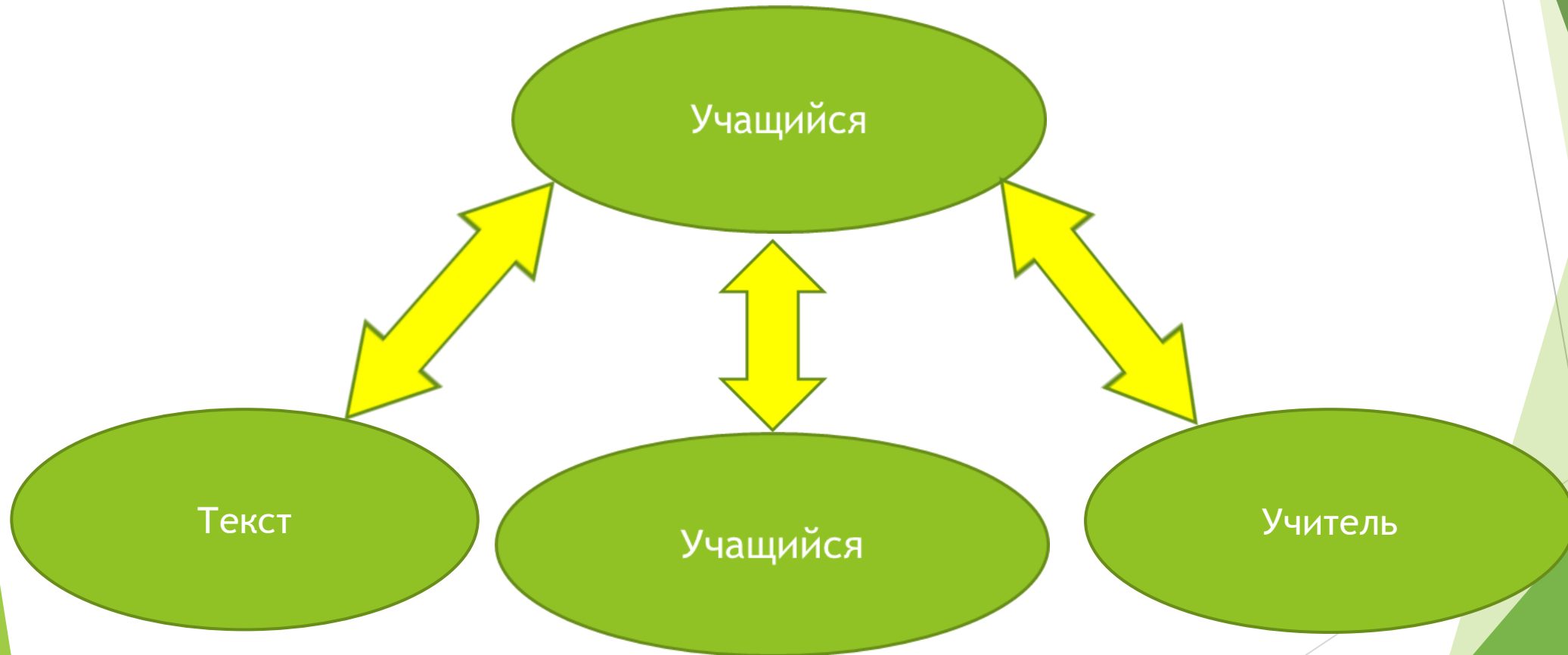
Ладыгина Ольга Владимировна, Смирнова Ксения Михайловна,
учителя английского языка ГБОУ Гимназии № 540
Приморского района Санкт-Петербурга

Актуальность

- Повышение мотивации к познавательной деятельности;
- Изменение запросов общества к образованию;
- Поиск новых эффективных методов и технологий обучения.



Определение



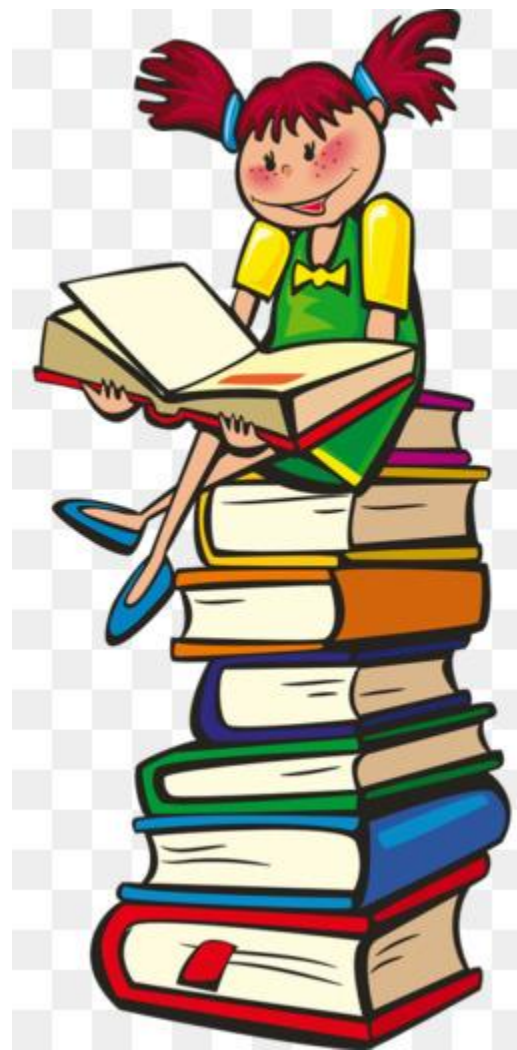
Задачи обучения интерактивному чтению

- Основная задача обучения интерактивному чтению-научить «ощущать» текст, чувствовать смысл текста, дискурс текста, реагировать на текст и рефлексировать. Таким образом, сделать процесс обучения чтению более эффективным и увлекательным.



Цели интерактивного чтения

- выделение смысловой информации;
- извлечение ключевых слов;
- собственное интерпретирование текста;
- участие в обсуждении:
 - выделение основной и второстепенной информации;
 - понимание скрытого смысла;
 - формулирование своей точки зрения.



Примеры заданий и приемы интерактивного чтения

Общее понимание текста (skimming=reading for general comprehension=reading for gist)

- Цель : понять общий смысл или найти ответ на краткий вопрос. При этом не нужно читать текст полностью, вчитываться и понимать каждое слово или фразу, а также читать текст от начала и до конца. Нужно «пробежать по тексту глазами» и понять главную идею автора.
- Пример задания: установить соответствие между текстами и заголовками

Раздел 2. Чтение

Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Building materials | 5. Invented by accident |
| 2. The longest on Earth | 6. Comfortable living |
| 3. Safe travel | 7. How did they do it? |
| 4. Designing a building | 8. Why seasons change |
- A. Most of Africa's rural peoples use natural resources that are locally available for their homes. In grasslands, people typically use grass to cover the walls and roofs. In forested areas, they use hardwoods as well as bamboo and raffia palm. Earth and clay are also major resources used in construction. In areas with few natural resources, people often live as nomads, moving from place to place. Instead of making permanent homes, they usually use simple shelters or tents made of animal skins and woven hair.
- B. An architect must consider how a structure will be used and by whom. An apartment building, a palace, a hospital, a museum, an airport, and a sports arena all have different construction requirements. Another factor is the ideas the structure should communicate. For example, some buildings are made to impress people with a display of power and wealth; others – to make everyone feel welcome. Other things to consider are the location and surrounding environment, including weather, and the cost of materials.
- C. Did you know that an eleven-year-old child first created the Popsicle? The boy's name was Frank Epperson. In 1905, Frank left a mixture of water and powdered soda out on his porch by mistake. It also contained a stir stick. That night, fortunately for Frank, the temperatures fell to a record low. As a result, he discovered the substance had frozen to the stick, and a frozen fruit flavoured ice treat was created. He decided to call it the epsicle, which was later patented by him and named as Popsicle.
- D. As Earth goes around the sun, the North Pole points to the same direction in space. For about six months every year, the North Pole is tilted towards the sun. During this time, the Northern Hemisphere gets more direct sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere and more hours of daylight. During the other six months, the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. When the Northern Hemisphere gets the most sunlight, it experiences spring and summer. At the same time, the Southern Hemisphere gets autumn and winter.

- E. In southern Peru, there is an isolated plateau where the wind almost never blows. Here, around the year 400 to 650 AD, the people of the Nazca culture created the famous Nazca lines, by removing the red stones covering the ground so that the white earth beneath was visible. These Nazca lines are actually portraits of animals such as monkeys, birds or fish. It is a mystery how such a primitive civilization could create such artwork with precision when they had no means of viewing their work from the air.
- F. Antarctica, which is the southernmost and fifth largest continent, does not have twenty-four-hour periods divided into days and nights. In the South Pole, the sun rises on about September 21 and moves in a circular path until it sets on about March 22. This "day", or summer, is six months long. During this period, if the weather conditions are good, the sun can be seen twenty-four hours a day. From March 22 until September 21, the South Pole is dark, and Antarctica has its "night", or winter.
- G. Any ship that hits an iceberg can be damaged. The most famous iceberg in history sank the "Titanic", a ship travelling in the northern Atlantic Ocean, on April 15, 1912. The ship's side scraped the iceberg, which tore holes in the hull. Within three hours, the ship was at the bottom of the ocean. After the loss of the "Titanic", several nations worked together to establish the International Ice Patrol. Today the U.S. Coast Guard runs the patrol, which warns ships about icebergs floating in Atlantic shipping routes.

Шаги выполнения задания:

➤ 1. Read these headings and match them to the explanations:

1. Building materials.....
2. The longest on Earth.....
3. Safe travel.....
4. Designing a building.....
5. Invented by accident.....
6. Comfortable living.....
7. How did they do it?
8. Why seasons change.....

➤ A paragraph with this heading probably talks about...

- A. Substances used for construction
- B. The process of creating the description of a new facility, represented by detailed plans
- C. Make something without anyone intending or planning
- D. The reason why one thing exchanges for another one
- E. In what way someone makes happen to it
- F. It is more than usual in the world
- G. It is not dangerous to make a journey
- H. Well-off existence

2. Read each paragraph and choose the best heading from Exercise 1.

Раздел 2. Чтение

Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Building materials | 5. Invented by accident |
| 2. The longest on Earth | 6. Comfortable living |
| 3. Safe travel | 7. How did they do it? |
| 4. Designing a building | 8. Why seasons change |
- A. Most of Africa's rural peoples use natural resources that are locally available for their homes. In grasslands, people typically use grass to cover the walls and roofs. In forested areas, they use hardwoods as well as bamboo and raffia palm. Earth and clay are also major resources used in construction. In areas with few natural resources, people often live as nomads, moving from place to place. Instead of making permanent homes, they usually use simple shelters or tents made of animal skins and woven hair.
- B. An architect must consider how a structure will be used and by whom. An apartment building, a palace, a hospital, a museum, an airport, and a sports arena all have different construction requirements. Another factor is the ideas the structure should communicate. For example, some buildings are made to impress people with a display of power and wealth; others – to make everyone feel welcome. Other things to consider are the location and surrounding environment, including weather, and the cost of materials.
- C. Did you know that an eleven-year-old child first created the Popsicle? The boy's name was Frank Epperson. In 1905, Frank left a mixture of water and powdered soda out on his porch by mistake. It also contained a stir stick. That night, fortunately for Frank, the temperatures fell to a record low. As a result, he discovered the substance had frozen to the stick, and a frozen fruit flavoured ice treat was created. He decided to call it the epsicle, which was later patented by him and named as Popsicle.
- D. As Earth goes around the sun, the North Pole points to the same direction in space. For about six months every year, the North Pole is tilted towards the sun. During this time, the Northern Hemisphere gets more direct sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere and more hours of daylight. During the other six months, the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. When the Northern Hemisphere gets the most sunlight, it experiences spring and summer. At the same time, the Southern Hemisphere gets autumn and winter.

- E. In southern Peru, there is an isolated plateau where the wind almost never blows. Here, around the year 400 to 650 AD, the people of the Nazca culture created the famous Nazca lines, by removing the red stones covering the ground so that the white earth beneath was visible. These Nazca lines are actually portraits of animals such as monkeys, birds or fish. It is a mystery how such a primitive civilization could create such artwork with precision when they had no means of viewing their work from the air.
- F. Antarctica, which is the southernmost and fifth largest continent, does not have twenty-four-hour periods divided into days and nights. In the South Pole, the sun rises on about September 21 and moves in a circular path until it sets on about March 22. This "day", or summer, is six months long. During this period, if the weather conditions are good, the sun can be seen twenty-four hours a day. From March 22 until September 21, the South Pole is dark, and Antarctica has its "night", or winter.
- G. Any ship that hits an iceberg can be damaged. The most famous iceberg in history sank the "Titanic", a ship travelling in the northern Atlantic Ocean, on April 15, 1912. The ship's side scraped the iceberg, which tore holes in the hull. Within three hours, the ship was at the bottom of the ocean. After the loss of the "Titanic", several nations worked together to establish the International Ice Patrol. Today the U.S. Coast Guard runs the patrol, which warns ships about icebergs floating in Atlantic shipping routes.

▶ 3. Choose the correct heading for this paragraph. Explain why the other choice is not suitable.

▶ Building materials/ Designing a building

A. Most of Africa's rural peoples use natural resources that are locally available for their homes. In grasslands, people typically use grass to cover the walls and roofs. In forested areas, they use hardwoods as well as bamboo and raffia palm. Earth and clay are also major resources used in construction. In areas with few natural resources, people often live as nomads, moving from place to place. Instead of making permanent homes, they usually use simple shelters or tents made of animal skins and woven hair.

The other heading is not suitable because..... .

Приемы

Say whether it is important or not

Choose a topic(E.g. Safe Travel)

Divide your sheet of paper into four parts

Use separate words or phrases to write down your thoughts

Write an obligatory characteristic of safe travel(e.g. have the copies of all your documents) and non-obligatory one(e.g. an excursion with a guide)

Write an example of safe travel(e.g. have travel insurance) and its opposite example& that doesn't refer to the topic at all(e.g. drama class)

Students share their ideas within the group or class and that helps to get a better grip of the text with its lexis and analyse it quicker

<u>Obligatory characteristic</u>	<u>Non-obligatory characteristic</u>
<i>have the copies of all your documents</i>	<i>an excursion with a guide</i>
<u>Example</u>	<u>Doesn't refer to the subject</u>
<i>have travel insurance</i>	<i>drama class</i>

Понимание синонимов (*Understanding synonyms*)

- Цель: понимать синонимичные ряды лексических единиц. Заголовки часто содержат слова и фразы, которые не содержатся в самих текстах, поэтому важно уметь работать с синонимами, чтобы понять основную мысль текста и автора.
- Пример задания: установить соответствие между текстами и заголовками

Шаги выполнения задания:

1. Find and underline words and phrases in each paragraph that express the same idea as the words and phrases given. Then choose the most suitable heading.

1. Substances 2. Accessible 3. Country 4. Refuge 5. Regular
6. Chance 7. Project 8. Created 9. Pilgrims 10. Development

A. Most of Africa's rural peoples use natural resources that are locally available for their homes. In grasslands, people typically use grass to cover the walls and roofs. In forested areas, they use hardwoods as well as bamboo and raffia palm. Earth and clay are also major resources used in construction. In areas with few natural resources, people often live as nomads, moving from place to place. Instead of making permanent homes, they usually use simple shelters or tents made of animal skins and woven hair.

1. Building materials.....
2. The longest on Earth.....
3. Safe travel.....

Приемы

Write down your ideas

What images spring to mind when you hear “Building materials”?

Take pieces of papers

Think time: Think about words or phrases that are associated with this heading

Anyone can start

Say an idea, write it down, and place it in the middle of the table

Continue until all pieces of paper are gone



Лексическое соотнесение (Lexical references)

- Цель: установление структурно-смысловых связей в тексте, используя метод группировки лексических единиц в определенные тематические группы на предтекстовом этапе с целью снятия лексических трудностей. При дальнейшей работе с текстом эти группы помогают понять основной смысл текста/абзаца и лучше понять его структуру.
- Пример задания: заполнить текст недостающими фрагментами текста

Russian souvenirs

Russia is famous for its diversity, as well as its hospitality. The best way to show Russia to someone is to bring home something special. Matryoshka and balalaika are quite stereotypical presents. There are many other goods **A**_____.

Woolen shawls have always been popular in Russia because of cold winters. The shawls made in Pavlovsky Posad, **B**_____, are considered to be a traditional Russian gift. Woolen shawls and scarves have been made there since 1795. A wide shawl with a beautiful original pattern on it may be used like a blanket. It is nice to cover oneself up with it sitting in the armchair, watching a movie, **C**_____. The Pavlovsky Posad manufacture produces scarves for men as well. They can be bought through the Internet, or in brand stores, **D**_____.

Belyovskaya pastila is a souvenir **E**_____. It has been made since the 19th century in the town of Belyov near Tula. This is a very special kind of Russian confection. Though it is called “pastila”, it is not a marshmallow style delicacy. Belyovskaya pastila is made of dried apples. After they have been dried, they are mixed with egg whites and sugar and whipped. Belyovskaya pastila is similar to a cake, **F**_____ of apples. It is considered to be a natural product, and it is not of average price. Tourists can buy this kind of sweet at some confectioner’s shops throughout Moscow.

1. that one may buy in Moscow as a souvenir
2. which are situated in the centre of Moscow
3. that pleases the people with a sweet tooth
4. although it has a slightly sour taste
5. which is a town not very far from Moscow
6. riding a bike around the villages in Russia
7. reading a book, or drinking coffee or tea

Приемы

- ▶ Continue a train of words
- ▶ Use different sheets of paper with written themes(headlines)on them
- ▶ Give them to different students. Each of them should write his or her word or phrase to the topic on the paper and hand it over
- ▶ Time is limited
- ▶ When everyone has written at least once on each of the sheets of paper, all of them are placed on the board
- ▶ Later, while working with the texts, find out if there are any of the written words in the texts and whether you were right about the ideas of the texts



Шаги выполнения задания:

1) Write each word in the correct category.

Pavlovsky Pasad shawls watching a movie balalaika
Matryoshka Tula Belyov scarves pastila
reading books Marshmallow a cake

Goods	
Towns	
Leisure activities	
Confection	

Russian souvenirs

Russia is famous for its diversity, as well as its hospitality. The best way to show Russia to someone is to bring home something special. Matryoshka and balalaika are quite stereotypical presents. There are many other goods **A**_____.

Woolen shawls have always been popular in Russia because of cold winters. The shawls made in Pavlovsky Posad, **B**_____, are considered to be a traditional Russian gift. Woolen shawls and scarves have been made there since 1795. A wide shawl with a beautiful original pattern on it may be used like a blanket. It is nice to cover oneself up with it sitting in the armchair, watching a movie, **C**_____. The Pavlovsky Posad manufacture produces scarves for men as well. They can be bought through the Internet, or in brand stores, **D**_____.

Belyovskaya pastila is a souvenir **E**_____. It has been made since the 19th century in the town of Belyov near Tula. This is a very special kind of Russian confection. Though it is called “pastila”, it is not a marshmallow style delicacy. Belyovskaya pastila is made of dried apples. After they have been dried, they are mixed with egg whites and sugar and whipped. Belyovskaya pastila is similar to a cake, **F**_____ of apples. It is considered to be a natural product, and it is not of average price. Tourists can buy this kind of sweet at some confectioner’s shops throughout Moscow.

1. that one may buy in Moscow as a souvenir
2. which are situated in the centre of Moscow
3. that pleases the people with a sweet tooth
4. although it has a slightly sour taste
5. which is a town not very far from Moscow
6. riding a bike around the villages in Russia
7. reading a book, or drinking coffee or tea

Goods	shawls balalaika Matryoshka scarves
Towns	Pavlovsky Pasad Tula Belyov
Leisure activities	watching a movie reading books
Confection	Marshmallow a cake pastila

1. that one may buy in Moscow as a souvenir
2. which are situated in the centre of Moscow
3. that pleases the people with a sweet tooth
4. although it has a slightly sour taste
5. which is a town not very far from Moscow
6. riding a bike around the villages in Russia
7. reading a book, or drinking coffee or tea

Russian souvenirs

Russia is famous for its diversity, as well as its hospitality. The best way to show Russia to someone is to bring home something special. Matryoshka and balalaika are quite stereotypical presents. There are many other goods **A**_____.

Woolen shawls have always been popular in Russia because of cold winters. The shawls made in Pavlovsky Posad, **B**_____, are considered to be a traditional Russian gift. Woolen shawls and scarves have been made there since 1795. A wide shawl with a beautiful original pattern on it may be used like a blanket. It is nice to cover oneself up with it sitting in the armchair, watching a movie, **C**_____. The Pavlovsky Posad manufacture produces scarves for men as well. They can be bought through the Internet, or in brand stores, **D**_____.

Belyovskaya pastila is a souvenir **E**_____. It has been made since the 19th century in the town of Belyov near Tula. This is a very special kind of Russian confection. Though it is called “pastila”, it is not a marshmallow style delicacy. Belyovskaya pastila is made of dried apples. After they have been dried, they are mixed with egg whites and sugar and whipped. Belyovskaya pastila is similar to a cake, **F**_____ of apples. It is considered to be a natural product, and it is not of average price. Tourists can buy this kind of sweet at some confectioner’s shops throughout Moscow.

1. that one may buy in Moscow as a souvenir
2. which are situated in the centre of Moscow
3. that pleases the people with a sweet tooth
4. although it has a slightly sour taste
5. which is a town not very far from Moscow
6. riding a bike around the villages in Russia
7. reading a book, or drinking coffee or tea

Понимание антонимов (*Understanding antonyms*)

- Цель: понимать антонимичные пары лексических единиц. Задания и вопросы часто содержат слова и фразы, которые не содержатся в самих текстах, поэтому важно уметь работать с антонимами, чтобы понять основную мысль текста и автора.
- Пример задания: задания с множественным выбором (Multiple choice matching)

iGeneration: teenagers affected by phones

One day last summer, around noon, I called Athena, a 13-year-old who lives in Houston, Texas. She answered her phone – she has had an iPhone since she was 11 – sounding as if she'd just woken up. We chatted about her favorite songs and TV shows, and I asked her what she likes to do with her friends. “We go to the mall,” she said. “Do your parents drop you off?” I asked, recalling my own middle-school days, in the 1980s, when I'd enjoy a few parent-free hours shopping with my friends. “No – I go with my family,” she replied. “We'll go with my mom and brothers and walk a little behind them. I just have to tell my mom where we are going. I have to check in every hour or every 30 minutes.”

Those mall trips are infrequent – about once a month. More often, Athena and her friends spend time together on their phones, unchaperoned. Unlike the teens of my generation, who might have spent an evening tying up the family landline with gossip, they talk on Snapchat, a smartphone app that allows users to send pictures and videos that quickly disappear. They make sure to keep up their Snapstreaks, which show how many days in a row they have Snapchatted with each other. She told me she had spent most of the summer hanging out alone in her room with her phone. That is just the way her generation is, she said. “We didn't know any life other than with iPads or iPhones. I think we like our phones more than we like actual people.”

Some generational changes are positive, some are negative, and many are both. More comfortable in their bedrooms than in a car or at a party, today's teens are physically safer than teens have ever been. They are markedly less likely to get into a car accident and, having less of a taste for alcohol than their predecessors, are less susceptible to drinking's attendant ills.

Psychologically, however, they are more vulnerable than Millennials were: rates of teen depression and suicide have skyrocketed since 2011. It is not an exaggeration to describe iGen as being on the brink of the worst mental-health crisis in decades. Much of this deterioration can be traced to their phones.

However, in my conversations with teens, I saw hopeful signs that kids themselves are beginning to link some of their troubles to their ever-present phone. Athena told me that when she does spend time with her friends in person, they are often looking at their device instead of at her. “I'm trying to talk to them about something, and they don't actually look at my face,” she said. “They're looking at their phone, or they're looking at their Apple Watch.” “What does that feel like, when you're trying to talk to somebody face-to-face and they're not looking at you?” I asked. “It kind of hurts,” she said. “It hurts. I know my parents' generation didn't do **that**. I could be talking about something super important to me, and they wouldn't even be listening.”

Once, she told me, she was hanging out with a friend who was texting her boyfriend. “I was trying to talk to her about my family, and what was going on, and she was like, ‘Uh-huh, yeah, whatever.’ So I took her phone out of her hands and I threw it at the wall.”

Though it is aggressive behavior that I don't support, on the other hand – it is a step towards a life with limited phone use. So, if I were going to give advice for a happy adolescence, it would be straightforward: put down the phone, turn off the laptop, and do something – anything – that does not involve a screen.

12 According to the author, in her childhood she used to ...

- 1) watch TV a lot.
- 2) call her mother every half an hour.
- 3) go to the mall with her family.
- 4) do the shopping with her friends.

OTBET:

13 Which of the following does Athena do monthly?

- 1) Goes to the mall with her family.
- 2) Uses the Snapchat.
- 3) Invites friends to her place.
- 4) Changes her iPhone.

OTBET:

14 For Athena's peers spending time alone in their rooms seems ...

- 1) natural.
- 2) soothing.
- 3) awkward.
- 4) difficult.

OTBET:

15 Which of the following is NOT true about iGen teenagers, according to the author?

- 1) Most of them feel extremely unhappy.
- 2) It is easy to hurt them psychologically.
- 3) They prefer loneliness to company.
- 4) They have more physical health problems.

OTBET:

16 That in “I know my parents' generation didn't do that” (paragraph 5) refers to ...

- 1) being glued to their phones.
- 2) behaving in a mean way.
- 3) listening attentively to friends.
- 4) discussing their problems.

OTBET:

17 The fact that Athena threw away her friend's phone proves that ...

- 1) smartphones can cause mental health problems.
- 2) teenagers know the problems caused by phones.
- 3) smartphones make teenagers more aggressive.
- 4) her friend thought she was doing the right thing.

OTBET:

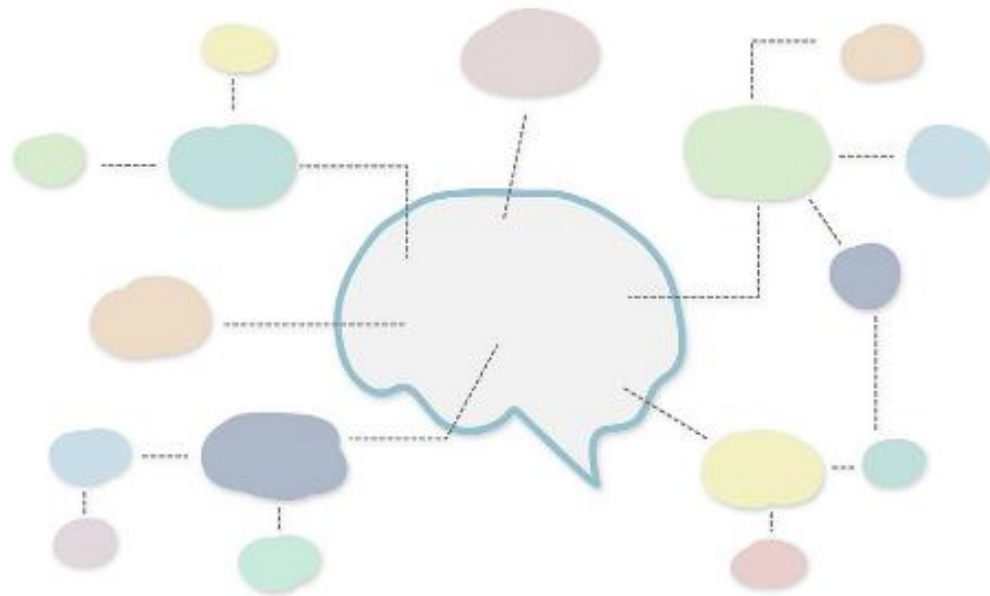
18 What does the author suggest in her article?

- 1) Phone use by young people should be limited.
- 2) Smartphones cause violent behavior.
- 3) Smartphones are not safe.
- 4) There are good and bad sides in using smartphones.

OTBET:

Приемы

- *Talk-in*
- Look at the title of the text (E.g. iGeneration: teenagers affected by phones)
- What thoughts come to your mind? What is this text about?
- Draw a scheme on board with all the thoughts and associations on the topic (if necessary - add any categories you like)
- It will give the students some kind of insight before reading the text in detail



Шаги выполнения задания:

1. Read this extract from a text and find words and phrases that mean the opposite of these words and phrases

Midnight.....

Travel on your own.....

Not remembering.....

Kept silent.....

Had fallen asleep.....

Choose the correct answers, based on the text in exercise 1

iGeneration: teenagers affected by phones

One day last summer, around noon, I called Athena, a 13-year-old who lives in Houston, Texas. She answered her phone – she has had an iPhone since she was 11 – sounding as if she'd just woken up. We chatted about her favorite songs and TV shows, and I asked her what she likes to do with her friends. "We go to the mall," she said. "Do your parents drop you off?" I asked, recalling my own middle-school days, in the 1980s, when I'd enjoy a few parent-free hours shopping with my friends. "No – I go with my family," she replied. "We'll go with my mom and brothers and walk a little behind them. I just have to tell my mom where we are going. I have to check in every hour or every 30 minutes."

iGeneration: teenagers affected by phones

One day last summer, around noon, I called Athena, a 13-year-old who lives in Houston, Texas. She answered her phone – she has had an iPhone since she was 11 – sounding as if she'd just woken up. We chatted about her favorite songs and TV shows, and I asked her what she likes to do with her friends. “We go to the mall,” she said. “Do your parents drop you off?” I asked, recalling my own middle-school days, in the 1980s, when I'd enjoy a few parent-free hours shopping with my friends. “No – I go with my family,” she replied. “We'll go with my mom and brothers and walk a little behind them. I just have to tell my mom where we are going. I have to check in every hour or every 30 minutes.”

2. Choose the correct answers, based on the text in exercise 1

12 According to the author, in her childhood she used to ...

- 1) watch TV a lot.
- 2) call her mother every half an hour.
- 3) go to the mall with her family.
- 4) do the shopping with her friends.

ОТВЕТ:

Понимание деталей (*Understanding detail*)

- ▶ Цель: поиск полной и точной информации и дальнейшая ее интерпретация.
- ▶ Пример задания: задания с множественным выбором (Multiple choice matching)

Шаги выполнения задания:

➤ 1. For each sentence, choose the other sentence that means the same.

1) She and her friends spend time together on their phones, unchaperoned.

→ They spend time together unsupervised by their parents.

- They spend time together with their family.

2) Unlike the teens of my generation, who might have spent an evening tying up the family landline with gossip, they talk on Snapchat.

→ Both generations like Snapchat App.

- Modern generation prefer communication using Snapchat.

Приемы

- **Make a sentence**
- Write the most difficult new words/phrases/grammar constructions on 9 pieces of paper
- Mix them and put them in 3 lines with 3 cards in each
- Write down sentences that you make out of these words, combining them horizontally, vertically and diagonally, in order to practise them and try to bear them in mind

unlike	teenager	recall
chat	unchaperoned	noon
drop off	generation	wake up

Выводы

Интерактивные приемы на уроках ИЯ:

- способ стимулирования мотивации учебно-познавательной деятельности;
- источник для формирования продиктованных временем умений и навыков современной личности;
- делают обучение чтению физически, социально, познавательно активным, при этом не отступая от принципов построения обучающего процесса.





Спасибо за внимание!

Thank You!
😊