



Формирование читательской грамотности на уроках английского языка

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Читательская грамотность является одним из важных направлений формирования функциональной грамотности.

Читательская грамотность:

- ✓ способность понимать и использовать тексты,
- ✓ размышлять о них, читать, чтобы достигать своих целей,
- ✓ расширять знания и возможности, участвовать в жизни общества.

**Формирование читательской грамотности
на уроках английского языка
предполагает работу над развитием
следующих умений у учащихся:**

- ✓ **Умение находить и извлекать** необходимую информацию из текста;
- ✓ **Умение интегрировать и интерпретировать** информацию;
- ✓ **Умение, направленное на осмысление и оценку** прочитанного в тексте.

Типы заданий на формирование читательской грамотности

- **Найди ошибки, сходства/различия.**

К тексту в учебнике выдаётся на первый взгляд точно такой же текст, но с ошибками (грамматическими, если текст является основой для введения или повторения грамматического материала или лексическими – несоответствие используемой лексики содержанию текста), их нужно найти и исправить.

- **Найди эквивалент в тексте.**

К тексту в учебнике выдаются предложения на русском языке, нужно найти соответствующее предложение.

Your name _____

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1. Find the mistakes.

1) Many families also have TV-set and watch channels like Sky Movies, MTV and Eurosport.

2) The money for the programmes comes from the TV channels, which costs £ 145.50 per year. _____

3) TV is that there is no advertising on the private channels. _____

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2. Find English sentences.

1) Я отправила ответ с извинениями, что не ответила раньше. _____

2) После обеда, я сидела смотрела телик и закончила мою домашнюю работу по английскому. _____

3) Я встала в одиннадцать, съела на завтрак хлопья. _____

4) Я проверила мой телефон во время обеда. _____

Your name _____

Alexander Ovechkin

Alexander Ovechkin is a Russian professional ice hockey player. At the time he plays as a left winger for the Washington Capitals of the NHL.

Alexander was born in Moscow in 1985. Ovechkin's parents are famous athletes. Alexander's father, Mikhail, is a professional soccer player, and Alex's mother, Tatyana, has won two 'Olympic' gold medals as part of the Russian women's basketball team.

Ovechkin cultivated an interest in hockey at a very tender age. Alexander was two years old when he first picked up a hockey stick. The boy very loved watching hockey games, and always protesting whenever his parents tried to switch the channel. When Alex was 8, he began to go to the hockey section. His parents were against hobbies of their son, considering this sport very traumatic. So Alexander had to leave the section.

But later Ovechkin returned to the sport. He became hard train and soon Alex was invited to Dynamo Moscow's sports school. He made a name for himself in the Dynamo Moscow system when at 11 he scored 56 goals, breaking Pavel Bure's record of 53. At the age of 16 Alexander began his professional career. He played for 'Dynamo Moscow' during the 2001–2005 season.

Ovechkin always dreamed of playing in the NHL and he joined the 'Washington Capitals in 2005. Alex has still been playing in this team. In April 2018, he became the first 'Washington Capitals' player to reach the thousand-game mark. Nowadays Alexander Ovechkin is a captain of the NHL club Washington Capitals, winner of Stanley Cup and three-time world champion (2008, 2012, 2014) as a member of the Russian national team.

Fact File

Father's name	
Father's profession	
Mother's name	
Mother's profession	
Playing for Dynamo Moscow (years)	
Achievements (nowadays)	

Find sentences in the text

- 1) Александру было два года, когда он первый раз взял в руки хоккейную клюшку. _____
- 2) Сейчас Александр Овечкин – капитан клуба Вашингтон Кэпиталз в НХЛ, обладатель кубка Стэнли и трижды чемпион мира, как участник национальной сборной России. _____
- 3) Так Александр вынужден был покинуть секцию. _____
- 4) Его _____ родители – _____ знаменитые спортсмены. _____
- 5) Его родители были против увлечений сына, считая этот спорт очень травмоопасным. _____

Your name _____

Anna Akhmatova

Akhmatova was born near Odessa. Her childhood does not appear to have been happy; her parents separated in 1905. She was educated in Kiev, Tsarskoe Selo, and the Smolny Institute of St Petersburg. Anna started writing poetry at the age of 11.

In 1910, she married the boyish poet Nikolay Gumilyov, who very soon left her for hunting lions in Africa, the battlefields of the World War I. Her husband didn't take her poems seriously and was shocked when Alexander Blok declared to him that he preferred her poems to his. Their son, Lev, born in 1912, was to become a famous historian.

In 1912, she published her first collection, entitled Evening. By the time her second collection, the Rosary, appeared in 1914, there were thousands of women composing their poems "after Akhmatova". Her early poems usually picture a man and a woman involved in the most poignant, ambiguous moment of their relationship.

During the whole period from 1925 to 1952, Akhmatova was effectively silenced, unable to publish poetry. All of her friends either emigrated or were repressed. Her son spent his youth in Stalinist gulags, and she even resorted to publishing several poems in praise of Stalin to secure his release.

During the Great Patriotic War, when she witnessed the nightmare of the 900-Day Siege, her patriotic poems found their way to the front pages of the Pravda.

Akhmatova's reputation continued to grow after her death, and it was in the year of her centenary that one of the greatest poetic monuments of the 20th century, Akhmatova's Requiem, was finally published in her homeland.

Fact File

Education	
First collection (year)	
Second collection (year)	
Son's name	
Start writing poetry (age)	
Period of silence (years)	

Find sentences in the text

- 1) Ее ранние стихи обычно изображают мужчину и женщину, вовлеченных в самый острый, неоднозначный момент их отношений. _____
- 2) Ее муж не воспринимал ее стихи всерьез и был шокирован, когда Александр Блок заявил ему, что предпочитает ее стихи своим. _____
- 3) Все ее друзья либо эмигрировали, либо были репрессированы. _____
- 4) Анна начала писать стихи в 11 лет. _____
- 5) Ее сын провел свою молодость в сталинских ГУЛАГах. _____



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