

READING STRATEGIES 2

34.1. Vocabulary

Ex. 1. Match the words with their Russian equivalents.

1. role	a. the group of people who watch or listen to a performance or presentation.
2. drama	b. a character or part played by an actor in a play, movie, or other performance.
3. prompt	c. a genre of literature, film, or theater that involves conflict and emotion.
4. present	d. to perform a role or behavior in an exaggerated or theatrical manner.
5. materials	e. the person who tells a story or provides commentary in a literary work or performance.
6. next	f. a cue or reminder given to help someone remember what to say or do.
7. narrator	g. an object used on stage or in a performance to enhance the setting or action.
8. build	h. following in order or sequence; coming after the current one.
9. draw	i. a person who trains and guides individuals or teams in sports or other activities.
10. coach	j. to construct or assemble something by putting parts together.
11. pass out	k. substances or items used to make or create something.
12. prop	l. to reproduce or reenact a past event or experience.
13. recreate	m. to show or introduce something formally to an audience.
14. audience	n. to lose consciousness or faint due to lack of oxygen or another cause.
15. act out	o. to create a picture or image using pencils, pens, or other art tools.

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences with the given words.

role, materials, act out, recreating, next, build, drama, draw, prompt, crucial,

coach, prop, narrator

After reading the script, students will _____(1) the scenes in class.

The audience attentively listened to the _____(2)'s storytelling at the library.

To understand the story better, it is important to _____(3) vocabulary and background knowledge.

The English teacher will _____(4) the students on how to summarize a passage.

Susan enjoys _____(5) class where they get to perform different skits.

During the lesson, the teacher will _____(6) images related to the story on the board.

Students need various _____(7) like books and notebooks for effective reading strategies.

Let's move on to the _____(8) section of the book before the bell rings.

It is _____(9) to present your thoughts clearly during a class discussion.

The teacher gave them a _____(10) to start thinking about the reading assignment.

In the play, the characters used a _____(11) to create a more realistic scene.

Some students enjoy _____(12) their favorite stories with their own twist.

Each student was assigned a _____(13) to read aloud during the literacy circle activity.

34.2. Reading

Ex. 1. Read the text.

When you read a book, have you ever wanted to become part of the story? Some people like to act out the scenes from their favorite novels. This can be a fun way

to understand the story better and feel like you are in the drama yourself. A narrator reads the lines, while friends or family members play different roles.

To start, you can draw simple pictures to help you remember each scene. These pictures can serve as prompts for what happens next in the story. You will also need some simple props. These can be everyday items you find around the house. For instance, a broom can become a sword, and a blanket can turn into a cape.

Don't forget to have someone who can coach you. This person helps the audience understand the story by giving cues and making sure everyone knows their lines. You can also use written materials like scripts. Writing these down helps everyone remember what to say and do.

When you are ready, pass out your scripts and start practicing your roles. It's important to build a good story so that your friends or family enjoy watching your performance. The key is to have fun and present the story in an exciting way.

By recreating the scenes, you get to know the characters and events much better. It's a great way to make reading more interactive and lively. Try it with your favorite story and see how much fun you can have by becoming a part of the tale!

***Ex. 2.** Answer the questions.*

1. How can acting out scenes from a book help you understand the story better?
2. What are some examples of simple props that can be used when acting out a story?
3. Why is it important to have someone coach you when performing a story?
4. How can written materials like scripts help in acting out a story?
5. What is the key to presenting a good performance when acting out a story?
6. Why is recreating scenes from a book considered a great way to make reading more interactive?
7. What is the main benefit of becoming part of the tale while acting out scenes from a book?

34.3. Communication

***Ex. 1.** Make sentences using the following words:*

Reading/little/every

Try/summarize/remember

Helpful/make/notes

Setting/specific/time

Use/dictionary/encounter

Practice/reading/improve

Tried/skimming/through

Understand/main/idea

Read/English/pleasure

Analyzing/structure/text