

# **ES DALU TEKSTU MAZĀKĀS DAĻĀS, LAI VIEGLĀK TO UZTVERTU**

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# Meistarklases mērķi

- Šī meistarklase ir valodu skolotājiem, kas darba gaitā sastopas grāmatā ar lieliem tekstiem, kurus vajag lasīt ar skolēniem. Bieži vien šī vecuma skolēni nav gatavi uztvert tik lielus teksta gabalus un viņiem ir ļoti grūti ilgi koncentrēties, lai iegaumētu liela teksta saturu. Tad seko problēma ar teksta analīzi, tulkojumu un uzdevumiem pēc teksta.
- Meistarklases mērķis ir pastāstīt un izmēģināt paņēmieni - dalīt tekstu mazākās daļās, lai vieglāk to uztvertu. Šis paņemiens tika izmēģināts ar 4.klases skolēniem un parādīja savu efektivitāti.



# Ievads

Tiklīdz bērns ir apguvis visus burtus, viņš ir spējīgs lasīt arī īsus tekstus. Ar laiku to garums un sarežģītība pieaug. Kā pilnveidot bērna lasītprasmi, kad sākotnējā prasme – lasīt vārdus un teikumus – jau apgūta?

Lasītprasmes apgūvē svarīgākie uzdevumi ir šādi:

- turpināt pilnveidot lasītprasmi,
- apgūt prasmi strādāt ar dažādu žanru tekstiem,
- apgūt prasmi pašam veidot savus tekstus,
- radīt interesi par lasīšanu kā procesu un vēlēšanos kļūt par pieredzējušu, patstāvīgu lasītāju

# Problēma

- Mazie mūsdienu skolēni, kas ir pieraduši pie īsiem tekstiem, īsiem video, īsiem ,klienājošiem virsrakstiem negrib lasīt un analizēt garus teksta gabalus. Ko darīt skolotājiem?





# Pamēģiniet iejūsties 4.klases skolēna lomā un dalīties ar savām jūtām, kad jūs redzat tāda izmēra tekstu savā grāmatā

1 Listen and read. 056 Why did Pascal swim to his mother?

## Shark in the water!

Pascal is running on the beach in the morning sun. The sea is blue and quiet. Pascal and his parents are staying on a beautiful island that has many sandy beaches. Every morning, Pascal's dad plays tennis. Pascal runs on the beach. And Pascal's mum usually swims in the swimming pool at the hotel. However, today she is swimming in the sea.

Pascal stops and watches his mum swim. "I'm 13," he thinks, "but Mum swims better than me." An old man walks up to Pascal. "Is that your mum?" he asks. "Yes," says Pascal.

"Sharks sometimes swim in this area," says the man. "Are they dangerous?" asks Pascal. "Some sharks are more dangerous than others," says the man. "Your mother has to be careful."

Pascal looks around. It is early in the morning. There is no lifeguard to watch the swimmers. But there are five other people in the water. One of them is snorkelling.

Suddenly, the man who is snorkelling shouts, "Shark!"

People run quickly out of the water. But Pascal's mum doesn't hear the man. She is swimming too far away.

"Mum!" shouts Pascal. He dives into the water. He swims more quickly than he ever swam before. He swims closer and closer to his mum.

"Pascal, what's wrong?" she asks.

"There's a shark near here!"

Pascal shouts.

Together, they swim towards the beach. "Hurry!" the old man shouts.

Finally, they get to the beach and sit on the sand.

"Thank you, Pascal," says his mum.

"That was very frightening."

The old man walks up to Pascal.

"You are a brave boy and a good son," he says. "And today you swam faster than a shark."



1 Listen and read. 107 What did Millie see at the fair?

## The first Ferris wheel

Millie's eyes opened wide. She and her father were walking into the great World's Fair of 1893! It was a sunny July morning in the city of Chicago.

Millie saw old ships, beautiful statues and other interesting things from around the world. She even saw a mammoth and a giant octopus! For lunch, Millie's father bought her a hot dog.

"Millie, would you like to ride on the Ferris wheel?" her father asked.

"What's a Ferris wheel?" asked Millie.

"My friend George Ferris made it," said her father.

"The wheel is 80 metres high. It has 36 cars. Each car carries 60 people up and around in a big circle." As they walked towards the Ferris wheel, Millie saw that it was huge.

"Did Mr Ferris really make this?" Millie asked.

"Yes, he did," said her father.

They stood in a queue to go on the Ferris wheel.

Then, a giant car with large glass windows stopped in front of them. The doors opened. The people in the car walked out, and Millie and her father walked in. The enormous wheel started to turn, and then it stopped.

"The wheel will stop six times so that people can get into the cars," Millie's father said. "Then we will go around without stopping."

"How long does it take to go around?" asked Millie.

"Nine minutes."

As their car went higher and higher, Millie saw the whole World's Fair below her. She saw thousands of people walking through the fair and looking at all the beautiful things to see. Lake Michigan sparkled in the sun. Millie felt like a bird in the sky. It was the most exciting nine minutes of her life.



# Mūsu piedāvājums

Mēs piedāvājam dalīt lielu tekstu mazākās daļās, lai skolēni to vieglāk uztvertu, un galvenais, lai viņi gribētu strādāt ar to. Skolēni strādā grupās, kas viņiem arī ļoti patīk.

Šis apjomīgais teksts bija grāmatā. Mēs to sadalījām un sagriezām 4. daļās. Uzdevumi lasīšanas laikā un pēc teksta lasīšanas arī bija pārveidoti.



RĪGAS VALSTS  
KLASISKĀ ĢIMNĀZIJA

#### Kangaroo

Kangaroos eat plants. They love to eat grass, leaves, and flowers. Baby kangaroos are called "joeys." When they are born, they are very tiny and hairless. They stay in their mother's pouch to grow and stay safe. The mother kangaroo carries her joey in her pouch for several months. The joey drinks milk from its mother and learns to hop around when it gets bigger. Kangaroos are known for their strong legs and big feet. They can jump really high and travel long distances by hopping

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#### Koala

Koalas eat eucalyptus leaves. These leaves are tough and not very tasty to most animals, but koalas love them! Like kangaroos, baby koalas are also called "joeys." They are born very small and fuzzy. After birth, the joey climbs into its mother's pouch, where it stays for about six months. The mother koala feeds her joey with her milk and teaches it how to eat eucalyptus leaves. Koalas sleep a lot! They can sleep up to 18 hours a day because eucalyptus leaves don't give them much energy.

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#### Platypus

Platypuses are unique because they eat small animals like insects and worms. They also hunt for food underwater! Baby platypuses are called "puggles." They are born from eggs, which is very unusual for mammals. They have small eyes and short fur. The mother platypus lays eggs and keeps them warm. After the eggs hatch, she feeds her puggles with milk. Platypuses are one of the only mammals that lay eggs!

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#### Spiny Anteater (Echidna)

Spiny anteaters, also known as echidnas, eat ants and termites. They use their long tongues to catch their food. Baby echidnas are called "puggles" too! They are born from eggs and have soft spines. After laying eggs, the mother echidna keeps them in a special pouch on her belly. When the puggles hatch, they stay in the pouch for a while and drink their mother's milk. Echidnas are covered in spines, which help protect them from enemies. They are also one of the few mammals that lay eggs!



1. Skolotājs iepazīstina skolēnus ar jauno materiālu – dzīvnieku attēliem.  
Skolēni savieno attēlu ar dzīvnieku nosaukumu.



platypus

anteater

koala

kangaroo



2. Skolotājs sadala skolēnus grupās pa 4.

3. Skolotājs izdod tekstus un darba lapu ar jautājumiem par tekstiem.

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**Task 1. Work in groups. Take turns to read about each animal. Answer 1 question about each text.**

**Text 1: animal** \_\_\_\_\_

What does this animal eat?

**Text 2: animal** \_\_\_\_\_

What does this animal's baby look like?

**Text 3: animal** \_\_\_\_\_

How does the mother take care of the baby?

**Text 4: animal** \_\_\_\_\_

What is unique about this animal?

4. Skolēni klusi lasa īso tekstu un atbild uz pirmo jautājumu. Pēc tam padod tekstu skolēnam pa kreisi. Izlasa otro tekstu un atbild uz otro jautājumu utt.

5. Skolotājs prasa skolēnus pārskatīt tekstus un aizpildīt trūkstošo informāciju dotos teikumos

**Task 2. Work in groups. Look through the texts again. Complete the sentences.**

1. After laying eggs, the mother echidna keeps them in a special \_\_\_\_\_ on her belly.
2. Baby \_\_\_\_\_ are called "puggles."
3. The mother koala feeds her babies with her \_\_\_\_\_ and teaches it how to eat eucalyptus leaves.
4. The mother kangaroo carries her joey in her pouch for several \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Skolotājs rosina skolēnus diskutēt pār Austrālijas dzīvniekiem. Skolēni rakstiski pamato savu viedokli par Austrālijas dzīvniekiem un dalās ar savu viedokli grupās.

**Task 3. Discuss in groups.**

1. What animals in Australia would you like to see? Why?

I would like to see \_\_\_\_\_,  
because \_\_\_\_\_.

2. What is the most unusual animal: the kangaroo, koala, platypus, and spiny anteater?

I think \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Do you know any unusual animals in Latvia?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Skolotājs uzdod refleksijas jautājumu: “Kādu interesantu faktu jūs iegaumējāt šodien?”

Skolēni dalās ar faktiem klases priekšā.



## 8. Mūsu secinājumi no novadītām stundām.

- Skolēni bija aizrauti ar jaunu lasīšanas darbu ar maziem tekstiem grupā.
- Kad teksts ir sadalīts mazos gabaliņos, tas vairs nelikās liels un sarežģīts lasīšanai.
- Atrast atbildi uz jautājumu ir vieglāk, lasot mazu tekstu, nevis izlasot lielu un ilgi meklējot vajadzīgu fragmentu.
- Grupas darbs ir vairāk motivējošs, ja katrs skolēns saprot, ka viņš ir aktīvi iesaistīts kopīgā darbā.



## 9. Izaicinājumi skolotājam un priekšlikumi

Šo aktivitāti ir grūti organizēt, kad grupā ir skolēni, kam ir **ļoti vājas** lasīšanas prasmes. Viņiem tad jādod cita loma grupā vai jādod teksts atsevišķi. Piemēram, iedot lasīt tikai vienu tekstu(vienkāršotu un īsu), iztulkot jaunus vārdus ar vārdnīcas palīdzību un atbildēt uz vienu vai diviem jautājumiem.

## Diskusija un atgriezeniskā saite

Lūdzam dalīties ar jūsu secinājumiem un komentāriem par šo meistraklasi.

- Cik Jums tas bija noderīgs?
- Vai Jūs izmantosiet šo paņēmieniņu savās stundās, strādājot ar garu tekstu?



Paldies par uzmanību!

