



Англійська мова та культура. Для вчителів та всіх, хто вивчає мову

ENGLISH

language & culture • fortnightly

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N 17 (593), September 2012

Discover
a **WONDERFUL WORLD**
of travelling!

LANGUAGE WORKSHOP

Exciting lessons
and out-of-class activities
dealing with fantastic topic
for you and your students
"Travelling"

METHODOLOGY

Teaching English with music.
Reading in learning
and teaching languages

ВКЛАДКИ

Women's Club
English HIT

Once you have travelled, the voyage never ends, but is played out over and over again in the quietest chambers. The mind can never break off from the journey.

Pat Conroy

ШКІЛЬНИЙ
СВІТ
ЕКСПЕРТ
у галузі освіти



Editor's Letter

Dear readers,
 Congratulations on a new academic year! I do hope that you have had good rest, relaxed a bit and are ready to start a new schooling term.

There are some important changes in a school curricular this year. Our youngest pupils begin learning English from the first steps of their school life. Look up our July issue and find a lot of useful information that will definitely help you to organise your teaching successfully. Follow *Oksana Karpiuk's calendar planning*, use tips and lessons from your colleagues and keep on moving ahead!

Speaking about our long vacation we can't but mention the topic travelling. I know that a lot of our teachers save money during the year so that to visit some countries in summer. Fortunately such travels are becoming less expensive, especially bus tours, and we can afford to buy them.

Travelling is fantastic in many ways. First when you travel, you meet new people, see the places that provoke positive feelings. Second, you widen your general and cultural outlook because travelling is always connected with new information and findings. Third, after such trips you have lived all these memories for some time and then at last you will plan new trips and journeys. In such a way the life seems exciting and active!

You adore travelling! We came to this conclusion while preparing this issue. We have had so many wonderful lessons and out-of-class activities so far! We have devoted our September issue to travelling for many years but you have always found something new, intriguing and thrilling.

So, use these wonderful materials and encourage your student to love travelling, to learn more about different countries and people, use English and in the future they will be grateful to you for this excellent input. For "One's destination is never a place, but a new way of seeing things." as Henry Miller pointed out.

Wishing you wonderful experiences!

With much admiration and consideration,
 Yours Tetiana MYKHAILENKO,
 Editor-in-chief

CONTENTS

What Where When

- ☞ Achieving excellence through life skills education. *Nataliia REUTSKA*p. 4

Competition "Ukraine-Europe: twin-cities"

- ☞ Krakow is the place to celebrate the life! *Luidmyla BILENKO*p. 5

Methodology

- ☞ Teaching English with music. *Natalia HOROKHOVSKA*.....p. 6
- ☞ Reading in learning and teaching languages. *Enike NAD*.....p. 8

Language Workshop

- ☞ Fun homes. *Ruslana SHAMANSKA*p. 11
- ☞ London marathon. *Oksana CHUGAI*.....p. 13
- ☞ Around the world. Weird and wonderful. *Natalia HURSKA*p. 16
- ☞ Do you travel alone or with a tour agency? *Iryna MOROZ*p. 19
- ☞ The seven wonders of the world. *Iryna KRAVCHUK*p. 21
- ☞ Travels and travellers. Tourist problems. *Larysa DUNETS*p. 24
- ☞ English around the world. *Olga ZHOGLIK*p. 27

Supplements

Women's Club

English HIT

- ☞ Some interesting methods to teach grammar
- ☞ How I use alternative assessment
- ☞ Reading for comprehension
- ☞ Boost your English

QUOTE OF THE MONTH



We live in a wonderful world that is full of beauty, charm and adventure.

There is no end to the adventures we can have if only we seek them with our eyes open.

Jawaharlal Nehru

READING IN LEARNING AND TEACHING LANGUAGES

Enike NAD,
an assistant lecturer,
Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute,
Beregovo,
Zakarpattia region

You may have tangible wealth untold;
 Caskets of jewels and coffers of gold.
 Richer than I you can never be –
 I had a Mother who read to me.
S. Gillilan

It is a well-known fact that when there were no television or computers, reading was a primary leisure activity. People would spend hours reading books and travelling to faraway lands – in their minds.

The only trouble is that, with time, people have lost their skill and passion for reading. There are many other exciting and thrilling pastimes apart from reading books.

The main regret is that without reading we lack the effective means to expand our vocabulary and enhance our eloquence.

It is observed that children and teenagers who love reading have comparatively higher intelligence quotients (IQs).

They are more creative and do better at school and college. It is recommended that parents involve their children in reading at an early age.

Reading aloud helps to build a strong emotional bond between parents and children. The children who start reading from an early age are observed to have good language skills, and they grasp the variances in phonics much better.

Reading helps in mental development and is known to stimulate the muscles of the eyes. Reading is an activity that involves greater levels of concentration and adds to the conversational skills of the reader. It is an indulgence that enhances consistently the knowledge acquired.

The habit of reading also helps readers to decipher new words and phrases that they come across in everyday conversations.

The habit can become a healthy addiction and adds to the information available on various topics. It helps us to stay in touch with contemporary writers as well as those from the days of yore and makes us sensitive to global issues.

Teaching reading is an important educational goal. For both children and adults the ability to read opens up new worlds and opportunities.

It enables us to gain new knowledge, enjoy literature, and do everyday things that are part and parcel of modern life, such as, reading the newspapers, job listings, instruction manuals, maps and so on.

But what is reading? Several linguists and scholars have investigated this topic.

According to the linguist, E. S. Pang (2009), reading is about understanding written texts. It is a complex activity that involves both perception and thought. Reading consists of two related processes: word recognition and comprehension.

Word recognition refers to the process of perceiving how written symbols correspond to one's spoken language.

Comprehension is the process of making sense of words, sentences and connected text.

Readers typically make use of background knowledge, vocabulary, grammatical knowledge, experience with text and other strategies to help them understand written text (B. Tomlinson, 1998).

VOCABULARY AND READING

Vocabulary research has tended to focus on reading because reading is an important part of all but the most elementary of vocabulary programmes.

It is obvious that for intermediate and advanced learners with an extended vocabulary reading offers a great exposure to words.

But, even beginning students with a limited vocabulary can benefit from reading, by accessing *graded readers* (books where limited vocabulary and limited range of grammatical structures are used).

According to the linguist, N. Schmitt (2000), many words can be of course learned incidentally through verbal exposure, but considering that spoken discourse is associated with more frequent words and type-token ratios than written discourse, it would be optimistic to expect to learn a wide vocabulary from only spoken discourse.

Written discourse, on the other hand, tends to use a wide variety of vocabulary, making it a better source for acquiring a broader range of words.

Advanced students can benefit from reading a wide variety of authentic texts, but for beginners – graded reading is the best solution.

These readers are typically graded into a number of levels. Below are the vocabulary guidelines for the *Oxford Bookworms* series (P. Nation, 2001).

Level	New words	Cumulative words
1	400	400
2	300	700