

6 САМЫХ ЛЁГКИХ СТРАТЕГИЙ ОБУЧЕНИЮ СЛОВАРЮ ДЛЯ ИЗУЧАЮЩИХ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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Аннотация: В этой статье рассматриваются самые лёгкие стратегии обучению словаря, а также даны 6 практических стратегий, которые каждый преподаватель может употребить в своём классе и превратить в чудесную страну слов.

Ключевые слова: обогатить и расширить словарный запас, стратегии, постеры, основные слова, коммуникация.

6 EASY CLASSROOM STRATEGIES TO TEACH VOCABULARY TO ENGLISH LEARNERS

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Annotation: This article deals with easiest classroom strategies to teach vocabulary to learners. Here are 6 practical strategies any teacher can use to turn a classroom into a word wonderland are given.

Key words: enrich and expand vocabulary, strategies, classroom posters, essential words, communication.

As teachers, we have the opportunity every day to expand our students' vocabulary during the limited time our students are in our classroom. With effective strategies, students can leave our classroom with an enriched vocabulary bank every single day. Let's take full advantage of our position as teachers to broaden our students' vocabulary by being intentional about the strategies we use in our classroom! While English language learners generally have the greatest need to expand their vocabulary, many non-English language learners—especially those from low socioeconomic communities—have a limited vocabulary bank, so many of them can greatly benefit from these strategies as well. Here are 6 practical strategies any teacher can use to turn a classroom into a word wonderland. Pairing words with images is a powerful way to teach vocabulary.

Source 1. Label Everything in Your Classroom * Posters: Choose posters with colorful and clearly labeled images or add labels for the pictures yourself. They don't have to be perfect—you don't need to type, print, and laminate the words before you

tape them onto the posters. Handwriting them in bold on sticky notes and taping the sticky notes onto the poster works equally well. The main thing is for your students to associate each word with its corresponding image to help them learn vocabulary.

***Maps:** Write the title above each map to depict what the land represents. If it's a country, write the name of the country. If it's a world map, specify that. Maps are also great places to label cardinal directions: north, south, east, west, as well as north - east, north-west, south-east, south- west.

*** Supplies:** Label containers for all supplies and materials in your classroom: pencils, colored pencils, erasers, scissors, rulers, glue, lined paper, white paper, and any other materials you use regularly. Label the shelves where binders, folders, writing journals, books, and workbooks are kept with their designated names. Labeling all materials will not only help your students learn vocabulary, it will help you and your students locate supplies easily—thereby maximizing classroom time.

*** Technology and Furniture:** Label computers, computer screen, keyboard, mouse, speakers, classroom screen, cabinet, file cabinet, teacher desk, teacher chair, and tables.

Source 2. Speak to Your Students with Rich Vocabulary. To many of our students, we are heroes. Our students look up to us. Many of them don't have good role models at home to look up to. We may be the best role models they have in their lives at present. Take full advantage of your "hero status" by using rich vocabulary in your everyday instruction and interactions with your students. Believe me, they are listening to every word you say. A way to naturally incorporate rich vocabulary into your daily dialogue is to use different phrases interchangeably to communicate the same message to your students. Different Ways to Communicate the Same Message to Broaden Your Students' Vocabulary: "I'm confused by what the author is saying." "I'm puzzled by what the author is saying." "I'm baffled by what the author is saying." "Think about what makes this text interesting." "Consider what makes this text interesting." "Reflect on what makes this text interesting." "What conflict does the character face?" "What challenge does the character face?" "What problem does the character face?" Use tangible objects to teach the meanings of words. Or, better yet, take your students outside and show them!

Source 3. Pre-Teach Key Vocabulary. Be intentional about teaching vocabulary to your students by pre-selecting key words from the text you're about to read. Don't assume students will know essential words from the text. Give them a quick pretest to assess their current knowledge of key vocabulary. Once you've targeted the words your students don't know, focus on teaching them! Word Study, word maps, word journals, and word walls are all excellent tools for helping students learn and apply new vocabulary. Aside from images, use tangible objects to teach the meanings of words. For example, if introducing the word bank (from a tree), show students a piece of actual bank you found outside. Or, better yet, take them outside and show them!

Source 4. Use Text with Rich Vocabulary and Images Reading to your students is an excellent way to not only teach new words, but to model their correct pronunciation. Choose text with rich vocabulary and images. Attractive images in text are powerful in communicating the meanings of words. However, with older students or to teach meanings of words for which there are no visuals on the page, it is critical to pre-teach key words from the text, accompanied by pictures you've gathered to represent the words' meanings. Keep the visuals handy after pre-teaching vocabulary—such as posting them on a word wall—so when the you come across the words in the text, you can quickly point to the visuals without distracting students from the reading. Try to minimize interruptions as you read. Fewer pauses when reading increases reading fluency which in turn aides comprehension. Playing games is an excellent and fun way to reinforce vocabulary learned.

Source 5. Play Games. Allow students many opportunities to practice new vocabulary through games and classroom activities. Some examples: **Word Bingo:** Each student has a card with grids, with one word written in each grid. Students listen for the meaning of each word and place markers on each word depicting the meaning they hear. The first player to mark a complete row, column or diagonal pattern of words is the winner. For more advanced students, give them each two cards—they now need a marked pattern of words on each card to win!

Source 6. Seize Teachable Moments Important teachable moments are priceless learning opportunities. They come unannounced but are timely opportunities to teach new vocabulary. For example: you come across a word in a text you didn't introduce before reading the text or a student uses a word in an oral sentence and another student asks what the word means. Jump on it! Don't let the opportunity pass. Google the word with images and display them on the classroom screen or write the word on the board along with a quick sketch of its meaning, adding gestures and body language to help explain it. Apply the word to a real-life experience you had. Students love hearing about your life stories! They're much more likely to remember what the word means when you make a personal connection to it.

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