

## Progetto di lettura in inglese

### SM Balerna, anno scolastico 2009-2010

Insegnante: prof.ssa Daniela Scacchi, inglese

Classi: IV A (15 allievi) e IV B (11 allievi)

Tempistica: quindicinale, da metà settembre a metà maggio.

Materiale: rivista "Crown" (*Mary Glasgow Magazines*) brevi articoli e esercitazioni da Internet.

Valutazione: formativa, una prima volta, scritta a matita; sommativa, dopo che l'allievo ha avuto la possibilità, dietro precise indicazioni della docente, di rivedere e correggere l'esercizio.

Dopo aver seguito ad Edimburgo la conferenza del professor David Hill (responsabile di *Eper-Edinburgh Project on Extensive Reading*) nel luglio 2009 durante un corso di aggiornamento, e dopo avere sperimentato la validità della lettura come pratica didattica negli anni precedenti, ho deciso di proporre agli allievi, a cicli quindicinali, la lettura di brevi testi seguiti da esercitazioni basate sui testi stessi.

Innanzitutto ho deciso di abbonarmi, con 5 copie, alla rivista bimestrale "Crown" pubblicata da *Mary Glasgow Magazines*, così da avere del materiale piacevole ed attuale che potesse venire incontro agli interessi degli allievi e fosse concepito non solo tenendo conto della loro età ma anche del loro livello linguistico.

In seguito, all'inizio dell'anno scolastico, ho regalato a ciascun allievo lo stesso quaderno blu da dedicare esclusivamente agli esercizi di lettura, con la richiesta specifica che venisse chiamato "Reading Notebook" e che fosse utilizzato unicamente a quello scopo affinché, per la correzione da parte mia e l'uso da parte loro, il riconoscimento fosse immediato.

In genere, i testi assegnati non erano lunghi e anche gli esercizi si potevano redigere in poco tempo. Spesso il contenuto richiedeva di esprimere opinioni personali, con il duplice scopo di rendere originale ed interessante lo scritto ed evitare, per quanto possibile, il ricorso alle idee dei compagni.

Le consegne dovevano essere precise ed ogni quindici giorni il compito era ritirato, letto, commentato e, contemporaneamente, veniva consegnata la nuova proposta per l'esercitazione successiva.

Due settimane più tardi, al momento della riconsegna dei quaderni corretti, si lasciavano alcuni minuti per la riflessione sui commenti da me espressi e su eventuali segnalazioni di imprecisioni nei testi su cui i ragazzi erano esortati ad intervenire in prima istanza da soli e in seguito, in caso di incertezza o per necessità di una conferma, lasciati liberi di consultare l'insegnante. Solo dopo la redazione definitiva esprimevo un voto sull'esercizio, scrivendolo nella tabella apposita incollata su ciascun quaderno: si trattava quindi di un lavoro di rifinitura che poteva durare, in qualche caso, diverse settimane.

Quando la proposta di lettura era tratta da materiale della rivista "Crown", gli allievi potevano scegliere tra tre diverse esercitazioni di livello differenziato.

Aspetti positivi: la routine aiuta l'allievo all'abitudine al lavoro; è sicura la personalizzazione del compito; si avverte un miglioramento del profitto; la riflessione sulla lingua è utilissima e potente strumento; si tratta di un'attività personale che non genera ansia; la certezza di una seconda correzione potenzia l'autostima dello studente che può, lavorando, migliorare la nota ottenuta. L'esame di alcuni quaderni offre l'impressione, anche all'autore stesso, della consistenza del lavoro svolto e di una progressione linguistica tangibile.

Aspetti meno positivi: non si può essere certi che lo studente abbia letto il materiale assegnato; non tutti sono precisi, ordinati e allenati al ritmo richiesto; alcuni faticano a comprendere la funzione del quaderno; si deve mettere in conto la sparizione di qualche rivista; la correzione va eseguita con grande metodicità.

Preciso, per completare la descrizione di questo progetto, che gli allievi erano altresì tenuti a leggere anche dei libri semplificati in inglese durante l'anno scolastico, ma non mi dilungo oltre su questo aspetto in quanto meriterebbe ben diverso e non meno esauriente esame.

In conclusione ritengo che si sia trattato di un'esperienza estremamente interessante e proficua che senz'altro proporrò anche alle mie classi nei prossimi anni.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Commento sui materiali allegati.**

Pagina 3 - Esempio di scheda incollata nel quaderno per i commenti e i voti.

Pagine 4/5 - The Big Story - Personality Quiz.

Pagina 6 - Diario di Anna Frank (modello per la stesura di un diario).

Pagina 7 - La mia giornata (Diary).

Pagina 8 - Biografia di G. Washington (modello per la stesura di una biografia).

Pagina 9 - Biografia di De André.

Pagine 10/11/12 - Idea tratta da un articolo della rivista "Crown". L'allieva ha scelto di riprendere e personalizzare un testo con sondaggio, sul rapporto che lei ha con il cibo (*Tax on Chocolate e Quiz: are you a chocoholic?*).

## Reading Project 2009/2010

Name:

Class: 4B

PROJECT	MARK	COMMENTS
A Message for...		
Laura Dekker		
Crown 1		
Anne Frank		
Crown 2		
George Washington		
Swine Flu		
Alice Mondia		

## Reading Project 2009/2010

Name:

Class: 4B

PROJECT	MARK	COMMENTS
Scooter		
Crown 1		
Limericks		
Being British		
American Football		
Salwen Family		

# CROWN

The big story: personality Quiz:

Are you a lark or an owl?

are you a morning person?

Or you like the night? one answer:

1. What time do you go to bed?

- A Before 10 pm.
- B ✓ Between 10 pm and midnight?
- C After midnight?



2. What time do you get up?

- A Before 7 am.
- B Between 7 am and 9 am.
- C ✓ After 9 am.



3. Do you use an alarm clock?

- A No, I don't need one.
- B ✓ Yes, I sometimes use an alarm clock.
- C Yes, I have many alarm clocks!



4. What's your favourite meal?

- A ✓ Breakfast.
- B Lunch



c. Dinner.

5. In the morning, do you drink tea or coffee?

A ✓ No, never.

B Yes, sometimes.

C Yes, always.



OR



I like go to bed late but get up after 9 am.

I sometimes use an alarm clock. My favourite meal is breakfast and in the morning I never drink coffee.



# Anne Frank & Her Diary

Anne Frank was a young Jewish girl who lived and died during the Holocaust. The Frank family hid from the Nazis for two long years in a Secret Annex at the back of a warehouse. During that time, Anne kept a diary in which she not only wrote about the horrors of war but the everyday problems of being a teenager.

Fifty years after Anne's father published *The Diary of Anne Frank*, it has become the world's best-known memoir of the Holocaust.

If you want to know more about Anne Frank or the Holocaust, be sure to check out our [Holocaust and World War II resources](#).

## Anne Frank Time Line

**June 12, 1929:**

Anneliese Marie, or Anne, is born in Frankfurt, [Germany](#).

**Summer 1933:**

Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany. The first anti-Jewish laws are established. The Franks decide that the family must move to the [Netherlands](#).

**May 10, 1940:**

The German army invades the Netherlands.

**June 12, 1942:**

Anne receives a [diary](#) for her 13<sup>th</sup> birthday.

**July 5, 1942:**

Anne's older sister, Margot, receives a call-up notice to report for [deportation](#) to a [forced-labor camp](#). The family goes into [hiding](#) the next day.

**July 13, 1942:**

The van Pels, another Jewish family originally from Germany, join the Franks in hiding.

**November 16, 1942:**

Fritz Pfeffer, the eighth and final resident of the Secret Annex, joins the Frank and van Pels families.

**August 4, 1944:**

The residents of the Secret Annex are betrayed and [arrested](#). They are taken to a police station in Amsterdam and eventually to [Westerbork transit camp](#).

**September 3, 1944:**

The eight prisoners are transported in a sealed cattle car to [Auschwitz](#), on the last transport ever to leave Westerbork. At Auschwitz, the men are separated from the women.

**October 1944:**

Anne, Margot, and Mrs. van Pels are transported to the [Bergen-Belsen](#) concentration camp. Edith Frank remains in the women's subcamp at Auschwitz-Birkenau.

**January 6, 1945:**

Edith Frank dies at [Auschwitz-Birkenau](#).

**January 27, 1945:**

Otto Frank is liberated from Auschwitz by the Russian army. He is taken first to Odessa and then to France before he is

allowed to make his way back to Amsterdam.

**March 1945:**

Anne and Margot Frank die at the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp within days of each other.

**June 3, 1945:**

Otto Frank arrives in Amsterdam, where he is reunited with Miep and Jan Gies. He knows his wife has died, but he does not know that his daughters have died too. He still has hope.

**October 24, 1945:**

Otto Frank receives a letter informing him that his daughters died at Bergen-Belsen. Miep gives Anne's diary to Otto. She found and hid the diary after the Franks' arrest and had been hoping to return it to Anne.

**Summer 1947:**

The first 1,500 copies of Anne's diary are published in Amsterdam.

## Diary

Friday, 2 October 2009

I go to school. I'm very tired because I didn't sleep well. I study Italian, Latin, Math and German. After that I'm more tired. At 16:15 I go out with Ines and Mawela to do a promenade. In the evening, I use my computer and read a book.

Saturday, 3 October 2009

Weekend! I get up at 13:00. My parents are out, I have lunch: <sup>eggs</sup> eggs with tomatoes. After I have a shower.

I turn on my computer but my mother said that I must turn it off. I don't know why, only she knows it! I read and I study.

At 17:00 family friends come (to me) we have dinner, we talk and watch a film.

Sunday, 4 October 2009

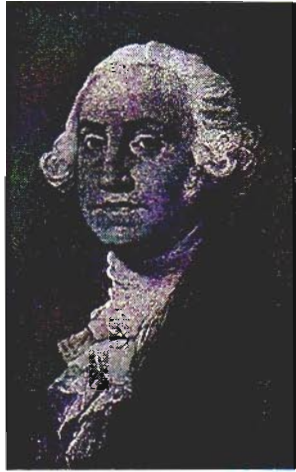
I wake up at 11:30, I don't have breakfast, I wait <sup>until</sup> to 12:00 have lunch. After lunch I study and do my homework. I help my mother with the housework.

I use my computer, I chat with my friends from Italy and Slovakia. I read and I watch TV.

At 19:30 I have lunch with my family.

Good

## GEORGE WASHINGTON



George Washington was born on February 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1732, in Virginia. His parents were Augustine and Mary Washington. George grew up on a plantation in Virginia. He had seven brothers and sisters.

Young George's father taught him at home. He was a good student. When he was sixteen, he started to work as a *land surveyor*, a person who measures land. When he was in his twenties, he joined the army. He was a commander during the American Revolution.

After the Revolution, he was elected as the first President of the United States. As the first president, he was responsible for a lot of decisions about how presidents should act and what they should do.

George Washington is sometimes called the "Father of His Country." His birthday is celebrated in February. The Washington Monument was built to honor him, and his face is carved in Mount Rushmore. Washington, D.C. and Washington state are named after him. His picture is on the dollar bill and the quarter.



## Biography !!!

He was Michael Jackson, known as the King of Pop

He was born (the) 29<sup>th</sup> August 1958 and he died the 25<sup>th</sup> June 2009.

He was an American singer very famous ←

He was the 8<sup>th</sup> of 10 children

60 on

## Fabrizio de André's biography

60 on

He was born on 18<sup>th</sup> February 1940 in Genoa, welcomed into the world by Gillo Marizze's "Country waltz" on the home gramophone.

When he was 25, Fabrizio De André would set his "waltz for a love" to Marizze's waltz tune.

When the war broke out, De André's family had to seek refuge in a country farm near Revinamo, in (the)

Piedmont. Fabrizio's father joined the partisans.

In the 1945 his family moved back to Genoa.

Fabrizio went to primary school, after he went to Liceo Classico "Cristoforo Colombo"; after his final examination, he enrolled in the Law School of University of Genoa. But he did not graduate. De André played the violin first, then the guitar and joined a number of local jazz bands (jazz was his "first love").

November / December 2009

# CROWN

## A TAX ON CHOCOLATE?



**CHOC FACT?**  
Do you know...?  
The average British person spends €65 a year on chocolate and eats 154 bars a year.

**CHOC FACT?**  
Do you know...?  
Joseph Fry made the first eating chocolate in 1848

**CHOC FACT?**  
Do you know...?  
One piece of chocolate has got:  
- 26 calories  
- 1.3 grams of fat  
- 2.4 gram of sugar

**CHOC FACT?**  
Do you know...?  
One in seven 15-24 years-olds say they "can't live without chocolate"!

**CHOC FACT?**  
Who eats the most chocolate?  
Americans   
The Swiss   
The British

# Quiz: ARE YOU A CHOCOHOLIC?

1. When do you like to eat chocolate?

A. ✓ After a meal

B. Between meals

C. Instead of meals



2. How much chocolate do you eat in a week?

A. ✓ 1-2 bars

B. 3-5 bars

C. 6 bars or more



3. What do you have on your toast/bread?

A. Jam

B. Honey

C. ✓ Chocolate spread



4. you feel cold. What do you drink?

A. Tea

B. Coffee

C. ✓ Hot chocolate



5. Do you share your chocolate?

✓ Yes, I always share it Good!

Sometimes - with my best friend

I NEVER share it

