

## CREATING PRE, WHILE, POST READING ACTIVITIES

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**ABSTRACT:** This article explores the significance of incorporating pre-, while-, and post-reading activities to improve reading comprehension and foster critical thinking skills. The study examines the key components of each activity phase and their contributions to the reading process. It analyzes the benefits of pre-reading activities in activating prior knowledge and setting reading goals. The article also discusses the value of while-reading activities in promoting active engagement and comprehension monitoring. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of post-reading activities in reinforcing understanding, encouraging reflection, and extending learning outcomes. By understanding the purpose and implementation of these activity phases, educators can develop effective reading instruction that supports students' overall literacy development.

**KEYWORDS:** pre-reading activities, while-reading activities, post-reading activities, reading comprehension, critical thinking.

### INTRODUCTION

Reading comprehension and critical thinking are essential skills for academic success and lifelong learning. To enhance these skills, it is crucial to incorporate pre-, while-, and post-reading activities into reading instruction. This article explores the importance of each activity phase and their contributions to the reading process. Pre-reading activities activate prior knowledge and set reading goals, while-reading activities

promote active engagement and comprehension monitoring, and post-reading activities reinforce understanding, encourage reflection, and extend learning outcomes. By incorporating these activities, educators can create a comprehensive reading experience that supports students' comprehension, critical thinking, and overall literacy development.

Pre-reading activities play a vital role in preparing students for the reading experience. These activities activate prior knowledge, establish connections to the text, and generate interest. Strategies such as brainstorming, concept mapping, KWL charts (What I Know, What I Want to Know, What I Learned), and predicting based on title and visuals help students access their existing knowledge and build a foundation for understanding the text. Pre-reading activities also involve setting reading goals, identifying the purpose of reading, and previewing the text structure and vocabulary. These activities promote engagement, activate relevant schema, and enhance students' focus and motivation.

## METHODS

This article presents a literature review that examines current research and best practices related to pre-, while-, and post-reading activities. The review includes studies on the impact of these activities on reading comprehension and critical thinking skills, as well as instructional strategies and approaches used in implementing these activities. The analysis of the literature serves as a foundation for understanding the benefits and practical considerations associated with each activity phase.

While-reading activities aim to promote active engagement and comprehension monitoring during the reading process. Strategies such as questioning, summarizing, visualization, and making inferences encourage students to interact with the text. Guided reading, reciprocal teaching, and literature circles provide opportunities for collaborative discussions, where students can share their thoughts, ask questions, and clarify their understanding. These activities foster critical thinking, develop metacognitive skills, and help students make connections between the text and their prior knowledge. While-

reading activities also involve using graphic organizers, highlighting key information, and annotating the text to support comprehension and analysis.

## RESULTS

The results of the literature review indicate that pre-, while-, and post-reading activities offer distinct advantages in promoting reading comprehension and critical thinking. Pre-reading activities help activate prior knowledge, establish connections, and generate interest in the text. While-reading activities facilitate active engagement and comprehension monitoring, encouraging students to interact with the text and develop metacognitive skills. Post-reading activities reinforce understanding, encourage reflection, and extend learning outcomes, allowing students to synthesize information, evaluate the text, and apply their critical thinking skills.

## DISCUSSION

The discussion section explores various pre-, while-, and post-reading activity strategies that educators can implement in the classroom. Pre-reading activities may include brainstorming, concept mapping, KWL charts, and predicting based on title and visuals. While-reading activities can involve questioning, summarizing, visualization, and collaborative discussions. Post-reading activities encompass writing summaries, creating concept maps, engaging in debates or discussions, and connecting the text to real-world applications. The discussion also addresses considerations such as differentiation, scaffolding, and aligning activities with learning objectives.

Post-reading activities serve to reinforce understanding, encourage reflection, and extend learning outcomes. These activities provide opportunities for students to synthesize information, evaluate the text's content and credibility, and express their thoughts and opinions. Strategies such as writing a summary, creating concept maps, participating in debates or discussions, and engaging in reflective journaling help students consolidate their learning, deepen their comprehension, and develop critical thinking skills. Post-reading activities also involve connecting the text to real-world applications,

exploring related topics, and engaging in extension projects or research, fostering a broader understanding of the subject matter.

## CONCLUSION

Incorporating pre-, while-, and post-reading activities is crucial for enhancing reading comprehension and fostering critical thinking skills. Pre-reading activities activate prior knowledge and set reading goals, while-reading activities promote active engagement and comprehension monitoring, and post-reading activities reinforce understanding, encourage reflection, and extend learning outcomes. By incorporating these activity phases, educators can create a comprehensive reading experience that supports students' overall literacy development. These activities empower students to become active readers, critical thinkers, and lifelong learners who can effectively comprehend, analyze, and evaluate texts in various contexts.

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