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USING INTERACTIVE TEACHING STRATEGIES IN THE ENGLISH LESSONS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

Introduction. To meet the challenges of the New Ukrainian School, English teachers need to improve the methods and techniques of teaching, make their learners the main actors in the lesson, so that they will master the foreign language as a means of communication together with their classmates.

Today English is the most popular language in the world. English is the language of television, computers, the internet, scientific novelties, it is an opportunity to expand your horizons. English is the key to a successful future. The main goal is to get children interested in learning in the English lessons, to transform lessons into travelling, role-plays, games and small shows. A learner should already be able to learn independently in school, to work in a competitive environment, to communicate, to solve a problem together etc. Interactive technologies are being used more and more in school. Using interactive techniques increases the level of cognitive activity, develops critical thinking and develops the ability to make solutions in primary-school learners. Therefore, we believe that modern education should focus on interactive teaching methods and educational technologies in primary-school in English lessons.

This problem is very urgent nowadays. Therefore, the topic of our article is «Using interactive teaching strategies in the English lessons in primary school». In this article, we will give an overview of interactive teaching methods in English lessons in primary school.

The word "interactive" means "acting together". Interactive learning is a special form of organising cognitive activity that has a specific purpose –to create a comfortable learning environment, in which each learner feels their success. Interactive learning is a hands-on approach to help learners become more engaged and retain more material. Using interactive methods encourages children to learn, making the learning process interesting in English lessons. Almost all children want to know a foreign language. But they have difficulty reaching that goal. It lowers motivation, activity disappears, and success worsens. It is necessary to constantly apply different types of educational activity, to be in the role of teacher, to be the organizer of communication that to make the lesson fascinating. The basis of interactive learning is a direct dialogue student – teacher, student – student, students – guest. Teachers should support their students when they want to resolve everyday problems that refers to learning languages.

Teachers need to apply such methods of teaching that help to maintain the interest of students in a foreign language and help to involve all students in speech activities. These techniques and methods include: work in pairs; work in groups; games,

including role-playing; creating a communication situation, doing projects, creating conference lessons, brainstorming, case studies, behavioul modelling, the peer feedback.

The main forms of interactive work are the educational interaction of learners in pairs and small groups in English lessons. The work of learners in groups and pairs produces amazing results. Pair work and small group work give learners more speaking time, allow them to mix with everyone, give them a sense of achievement when reaching a team goal. Below are some effective sample tasks to be done in pairs and groups.

1. Identify the hero by description (children are divided into teams, and each team makes up with a story about a well-known hero, the other team must identify the hero by description);

2. Mathematic games "Shop Inventory" (learners are divided into pairs, one is the seller, another is the buyer. The buyer should ask questions "how many" etc.);

3. Misconception check (learners can identify what is the correct answer when given a false fact);

4. Think-pair-share (learners pair up to discuss and compare their ideas);

5. Debate (let learners debate in the group. They defend the opposite side of their personal opinion);

6. Paper rotation (choose one topic. Divide the class into groups of learners and give each group a slip of paper. After each group writes an answer, they rotate to the next paper. Here, they write their answer below the first answer of the previous group. Let them go around the classroom until all the groups write answers);

7. The best answer (divide the class into groups, and let them work on the same problem. Let them record an answer. Ask the groups to switch with a nearby group. Learners check the answer and let them evaluate their answers. After a few minutes, allow each set of groups to merge and ask them to select the best answer from the two choices. Answers will be presented in the class);

8. Interviews (students interview each other and determine their partner's attitude to the text);

9. Bingo (is a game that can be used for all sorts of exercises. Can be played with numbers, letters, pictures).

It is very important to use innovative activities with all learners in English lessons. Below are some effective sample tasks to be done with all class.

1. A shot at the trash can (learners write on the piece of papers the foods, which they know (dairy products, salty products, sweets, vegetables and fruits). Then they choose not useful products, go to the trash can, roll and throw away paper, explain why these products affect health negatively);

2. Brainstorming (define the problem that you want to solve, and lay out any criteria that you must meet. Choose individual and creative ideas);

3. Piece of papers in a box (learners write down a question on a slip of paper. Then they put all the slips of paper in a box, shake it up, and pass it around the classroom. Learners take out the question in the box, and they answer the questions).

4. Crossword puzzle (choose a list of words and their description. You can use BookWidgets. It is program creates an interactive crossword);

5. Art gallery (draw squares on the board for each learner to be able to draw in. Learners write their names above their squares. Teacher calls a word and learners draw it inside own squares);

6. Guess when your eyes are closed (learner are closed own eyes, and teacher give them an object to feel. The pupil must guess what the object is);

7. Ball Pass (all pupils sit in a circle. Use a small ball and toss it to one leaner. But you must say one English word as you pass. The learner then throws to another learner and says a different English word (can use categories words, such animals). When the learner doesn't say a word, then he/she is out);

8. Spin the bottle (learners are in a circle with a bottle in the middle. Teacher spins the bottle. When it stops spinning the learner it is pointing to has to answer a question);

9. Touch (learner can go around the classroom touching things or that color that teacher order (e.g. touch a chair, touch something blue);

10. Attentive learner (the teacher places a number of objects in front of the pupils. Give them a few seconds to memorize the objects and then they close their eyes. Take away one of the objects and then tell the learners to open their eyes again. Pupils must guess the missing object).

Conclusion. On researching the problem of interactive technologies in English lessons in primary school, we came to the conclusion that the most effective techniques and methods are interactive games, work in pairs, work in groups, brainstorming, creating projects and case studies. It encourages learners' cooperation and self-development in primary-school learners. Using interactive techniques is a means of creating necessary conditions for communicatively effective learning in English lessons.

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