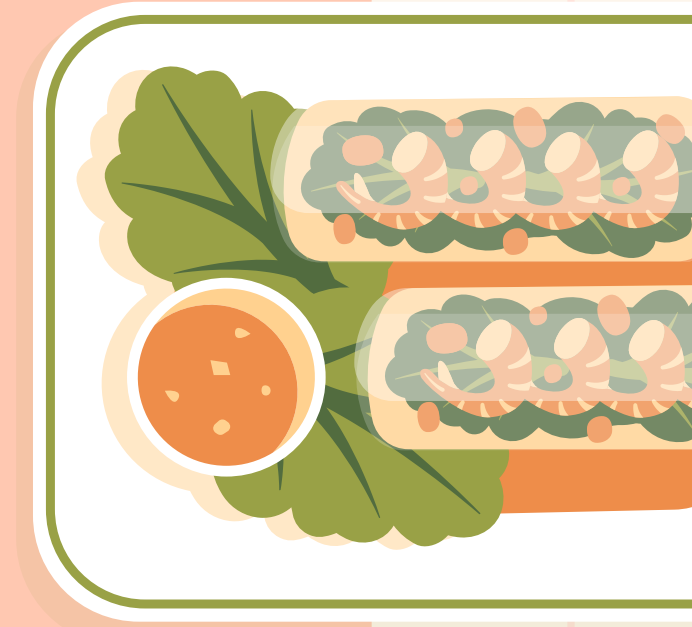


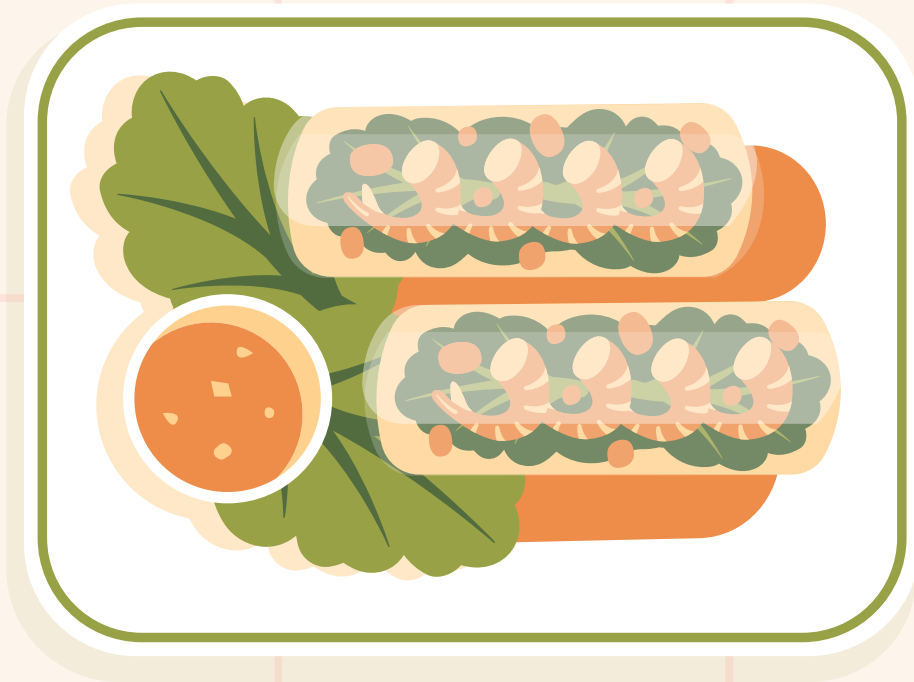
Academic Reading & Writing

# World Exotic Foods

Unit 2



# Learning Outcomes



- ✿ ✿ ✿ ✿
- Be able to make educated guesses about the meanings of unfamiliar words.
- Be able to effectively identify the title of a text.
- Be able to write good titles for both non-fiction and fiction texts.
- Be able to create an informal outline to organize your thoughts and ideas in a clear and logical manner before writing a paragraph.





# Vocabulary Review

“Palate Challenges: Exotic Foods in Asia”



<b>culinary</b>	<b>genuinely</b>	<b>intricate</b>
<b>gastronomic</b>	<b>indulgence</b>	<b>intriguing</b>
<b>fertilized</b>	<b>reinvented</b>	<b>preconceived</b>
	<b>significance</b>	

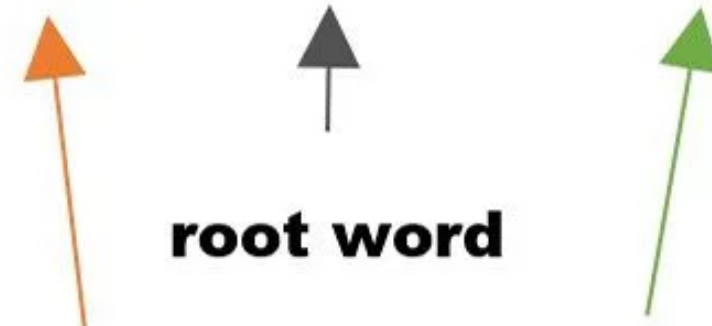


# Grammar

## Word Formation

Word formation is important because it helps you **expand your vocabulary**. You can create new words by using different parts of existing ones, like prefixes, suffixes, and root words.

**un** **accept** **able**



**prefix**

**suffix**

Source:

<https://www.englishlc.com/tag/prefixes-and-suffixes/>





## Prefix

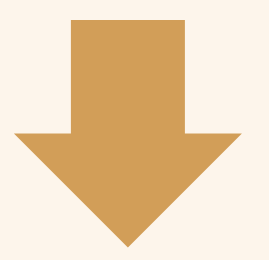
- Prefixes are added to the beginning of a word's root to modify its meaning.
- By attaching a prefix, we can create a new word that conveys a different idea or concept.

*Examples:*

*dis-, en-, inter-, pre-, super-, un-*



# Suffix



- A suffix is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a word, transforming it into a new word with a different meaning or function.
- This process often results in a change of word class; for example, a noun may become an adjective, or a verb may become a noun.

*Examples:*

*Suffixes that form nouns -acy, -ation, -ment, -ness*

*Suffixes that form adjectives -al, -ful, -ish, -y*

*Suffixes that form adverbs -ly*

*Suffixes that form verbs -ize*





# Reading

## Context Clues



• A context clue is a hint or piece of information within a sentence, paragraph, or passage that helps a reader determine the meaning of an unfamiliar word.



- 
- 
- 
- 
- There are **several types of context clues** that can help readers figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- 

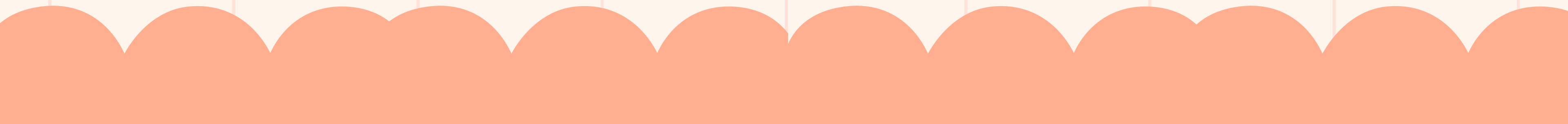
**Definition**

**Punctuation**

**Example**

**Synonym**

**Antonym**





# ✦ Writing

## Writing a Title

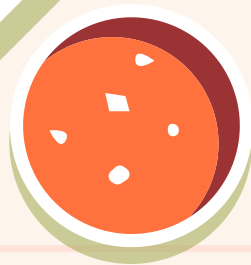


There are two main approaches to crafting titles: one for non-fiction works and one for fiction (Scoggins, 2024).

The table summarizes these approaches and key considerations for writing titles for both non-fiction and fiction (ibid.).



Aspect	Non-fiction	Fiction
Brainstorming	Identify themes, arguments, and main points.	Write down keywords about the topic, characters, and phrases. Combine them to form potential titles.



Aspect	Non-fiction	Fiction
Audience Consideration	Tailor title to the audience. Use formal language for academic audiences; casual language for general/public.	Understand your genre and audience; create a title that fits the genre
Title Structure	Use a combination of a quote and theme, or a theme and audience. Colons often separate elements.	Choose words or phrases that reflect the essence of the story and make it intriguing.

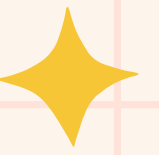




Aspect	Non-fiction	Fiction
Function of Title	Title should predict content, reflect tone, and include keywords. Avoid misleading readers.	The title should evoke excitement, intrigue, or curiosity about the story.
Title Type	Decide between declarative, descriptive, or interrogative titles based on the information you want to convey.	Make it exciting, memorable, and reflective of the story's core theme or character.



Aspect	Non-fiction	Fiction
Length	Keep it concise, ideally 10 words or fewer.	Ensure it is easy to remember, catchy, and rolls off the tongue. Avoid overly long titles.
Inspiration	Use phrases or quotes from the essay's body, references, or sources.	Seek inspiration from literary works, memorable phrases, or lines from the story itself.



Aspect	Non-fiction	Fiction
Revisions	Revise the title after completing the essay to ensure it reflects the final content.	Test your title with others and revise to make sure it aligns with the story's theme or message.
Keywords and Clarity	Make sure the title is clear, includes relevant keywords, and is easy to understand.	Use vivid language, strong verbs, and descriptive words to make the title stand out.



# Vocabulary Review

"The second text on pp. 49-51"



**authentic**

**cure**

**fermentation**

**gourmet**

**infest**

**pungent**

**rutabaga**

**singe**

**tangy**

**tantalizing**





# Reading



## Reading for the Title Identification



Title refers to the name given to a text, article, book, or passage. It is usually a short phrase or sentence that provides an idea of the subject matter or the central theme of the content. The title is typically what you see at the beginning of the text.





The goal of reading for a title is to choose one that reflects the overall aim of the passage.

The most common questions asked are

“What is the best title for this reading passage?” and

“What is the most suitable title for the passage?”



Here are some approaches to tackle this question (Liz, 2024):

- **Understand** the entire passage before selecting the title; tackle this question last.
- **Review** the possible titles and compare their similarities and differences.
- **Focus** on specific words that stand out.
- **Consider** how each paragraph contributes to the passage as a whole.
- **Pay attention** to the introduction and conclusion sentences of paragraphs for key ideas or changes in focus.



# ✦ Writing

## Outlining



✦

Outlining is the process of organizing ideas and information in a structured format to guide the writing process.

It involves arranging main points and supporting details in a logical order to ensure clarity and coherence in the final piece.

An outline acts as a framework or plan for the writing, helping to develop a clear argument or narrative.



# ✦ Writing



Order

Purpose

Chronological  
Order

- To explain the history of an event or a topic
- To tell a story or relate an experience
- To explain how to do or make something
- To explain the steps in a process



# ✦ Writing



## Order

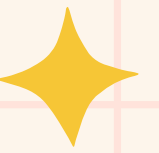
## Purpose

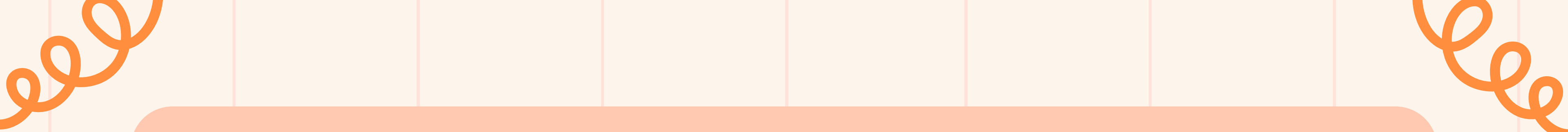
### Spatial Order

- To help readers visualize something as you want them to see it
- To create a main impression using the senses (sight, touch, taste, smell, and sound)

### Order of Importance

- To persuade or convince
- To rank items by their importance, benefit, or significance





# Q&A

