

PARAGRAPH READING STRATEGIES

WICHUDA KUNNU

HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

SUAN SUNANDHA RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY

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Part A: Strategies for expanding your vocabulary

Vocabulary development is a valuable skill that can improve communication and writing. Whether you're a student who wants to do better in school, a professional who wants to improve his or her job prospects, or just a person who wants to talk better every day, learning new words is a rewarding process. In this section, we'll look at a variety of efficient tactics for helping you discover the world of words, from reading widely and maintaining a vocabulary notebook to playing language games and learning about themes. A strong vocabulary will help you to express your ideas more clearly and concisely. It will also help you to better understand what you read and hear.

Here are some additional tips for expanding your vocabulary:

- The context in which new words are employed should be taken into consideration. This can assist you in figuring out the meaning of unfamiliar terms without having to consult a dictionary.
- Try to incorporate new vocabulary into your writing and conversation. This is the greatest method for learning and remembering new words.
- Do not be frightened to make errors. Everyone makes errors when studying a foreign language. It is essential to continue practicing and learning from your errors.

In this section covers two chapters: chapter 1 Analyzing word formation and chapter 2 Using context clues.

UNIT 1

Analyzing Word Formation

1.1 Introduction

Learning the use and meaning of words can be made easier and more enjoyable. If the learners understand how English words are formed, it can increase reading comprehension. Could you please form a root word “comfort” with “prefixes” or “suffixes” that you know.

Comfort

Analyzing word parts is an important reading skill. Word formation is based on analyzing word parts start with prefix, root, and suffix. These word parts have specific meanings and when added together can help the readers understand meaning of words. Moreover, students have a chance to learn about “connecting devices” in this unit.

1.2 Definition of “word formation”

Word formation is the process of building new words by means of existing elements of language according to certain patterns and rules. Word formation is branch of Lexicology which studies the patterns on which the English language builds words. Sometimes word formation is referred to all processes connected with changing the form of word. There are a variety of ways for word formation processing. Let's notice the boxes below:

BOX A

wonder

talk

obvious

BOX B

wonderful

talkative

obviously

Can you guess which box are the words with word formation? Box B definitely formed by putting together smaller elements to form new words with more complex meanings. For example, wonderful can be analyzed as being formed of the verb wonder and the ending -ful. In

contrast to BOX A the words cannot be formed into smaller meaningful units, they consist of only one morpheme. “-ful” that added after “wonder” is called a suffix. Many of Prefixes, Suffixes, and Roots are derived from Greek and Latin. So, in the following part, the writer will discuss about root, prefix, and suffix.

1.3 Common Prefixes

A prefix is a letter or a group of letters that we add to the beginning of a word or root. Prefixes change the meanings of words. For example, the prefix re- can mean "again." Adding re- to the word "write" gives you the word "rewrite," which write again. The following section presents lists of common prefixes.

1.3.1 Negotiation or opposition

Prefix	Meaning	Example
un	not	unable, unfair
dis	not	disagree, dislike
a	not	amoral, atypical
in	not	informal, inexperience
im	(before b, m, p) not	impossible, immoral
il	(before l) not	illegal, illogical
ir	(before r) not	irregular, irrational
non	not	nonsmoker, nonstick
de	do the opposite	decode, devalue

Pookcharoen, S. (2017).

1.3.2 Repetition, making it possible

Prefix	Meaning	Example
re	again	reread, rebuild
en/em	To cause to be	enrich, enlarge

Pookcharoen, S. (2017).

1.3.3 Degree, measure or size

Prefix	Meaning	Example
super	More than, above	supersonic, superhuman
semi	half	semi-final, semidetached
hyper	Having too much	hyperactive, hypersensitive
ultra	extremely	ultrahigh, ultraviolet
over	Too much	overtime, overpopulated
mini	small	Minicomputer, miniskirt
micro	Very small	Microcomputer, microphone
mega	million	Megabyte, megawatt

Pookcharoen, S. (2017).

1.3.4 Time and place, order, relation

Prefix	Meaning	Example
post	after	Postgraduate, post-war
inter	between; from one to another	international, intercontinental
pre	before	pre-war, prehistoric,
ex	former	ex-president, ex-husband
sub	under	Subway, submarine
tele	far	Telephone, telescope

Pookcharoen, S. (2017).

1.3.5 Number and numeral relation:

Prefix	Meaning	Example
bi	two	bilateral, bilabial
uni	one	unisex, unicycle
auto	Forward, self	autobiography, autopump
multi	many	Multinational, multilingual
mono	Alone, singular, one	Monotone, monogamy

Pookcharoen, S. (2017).

1.3.6 Attitude, collaboration, membership

Prefix	Meaning	Example
anti	against	antisocial, antiwar
counter	Against, opposite	counter-offensive, counter-revolution
pro	In favor of, supporting	pro-English

Pookcharoen, S. (2017).

1.3.7 Pejoration

Prefix	Meaning	Example
mis	wrong	mislead, misuse
pseudo-	not genuine; false or pretended	pseudo-scientific, pseudo-intellectual

Pookcharoen, S. (2017).

1.4 Common Suffixes

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters attached to the end of a word to form a new word or to change part of speech of the original word. For example, the verb “help” is made into the adjective by adding the suffix -ful. The following section presents lists of common suffixes.

1.4.1 Noun-forming suffixes

suffix	Meaning	Example
-or	a person or thing that	actor, visitor
-er/er	a person or thing that	speaker, engineer
-ist	a person who believes or practises something	scientist, journalist
-ian	a person or thing that	librarian, historian
-ess	female	hostess, actress
-ty/ity	the quality or state of	cruelty, stupidity
-ure/ture	the action, process or result of	failure, exposure
-dom	the condition or state of	freedom, kingdom,
-ance/ence	the action or state of	appearance, preference
-hood	the state or quality of	likelihood, childhood
-ion/sion/tion/ ition/ation	the action or state of	operation, permission
-ness	the quality, state or character of	kindness, goodness
-ship	the state or quality of	partnership, membership
-ment	the action or result of	government, development

Pookcharoen, S. (2017).

1.4.2 Adjective-forming suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-able/ible	having the quality of	comfortable, fashionable
-ic/atic	connected with	atomic, systematic
-ful	full of; having the qualities of	beautiful, helpful
-less	without	useless, homeless
-al/ial/tial	connected with	personal, influential
-ive/ative/itive	tending to; having the nature of	active, creative
-ant/ent	that is or does something	pleasant, different,
-ous	having the nature or quality of	dangerous, famous
-ly	to make or become	friendly, lovely

Pookcharoen, S. (2017).

1.4.3 Verb-forming suffixes:

suffix	Meaning	Example
-ize/ise	having the nature or quality of	civilize, modernize
-ify/fy/efy	to make or become	simplify, glorify
-en	to make or become	deepen, sharpen

Pookcharoen, S. (2017).

1.4.4 Adverb-forming suffixes:

suffix	Meaning	Example
-ly	in the way mentioned	calmly, easily
-ward/wards	in the direction of	homeward, afterwards
-wise/ways	in the manner or direction of	clockwise, otherwise
-fold	multiplied by	twofold, threefold

Pookcharoen, S. (2017).

1.5 Common Roots

The root word is the basic word and by adding prefixes and suffixes, the meaning of root words can be changed their meaning. Root words are helpful for learning both the meaning and the spelling of a word. For example root word “employ” and you add suffix “-er” that is “employer.” The following section presents lists of common root words

Root	Meaning	Example
anthropo	man; human; humanity	anthropologist, philanthropy
aqua	water	aquarium, aquamarine
aud	to hear	audience, audition
bio	life	biology, biography
cent	one hundred	century, percent
dict	to say	dictation, dictator
graph	writing	graphic, phonograph
homo	same	homonym, homogenous
logy	study of	biology, psychology
phobia	fear	claustrophobia, phobic
psycho	soul; spirit	psychology, psychic
scope	viewing instrument	microscope, telescope
scrib/script	to write	inscription, prescribe
struct	to build	destruction, restructure
techno	art; science; skill	technique, technological
tele	far off	television, telephone
vid/vis	to see	televise, video

Reading Rockets. (2017). Root Words, Roots and Affixes. Retrieved August 14, 2017
from <http://www.readingrockets.org/article/root-words-roots-and-affixes>

1.6 Connecting words

Connecting words help learners to join up descriptions and idea both in reading text and writing text. These are sometimes called cohesive devices, discourse markers, transitions or joining words. The following section presents lists types of connecting words.

Types of Connecting words	Connecting words	Examples
Coordinating	For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so	- Her favorite colors were purple <u>and</u> red. - She doesn't like coffee, <u>nor</u> does she like tea.
Subordinating	After, although, because, before, even if, even though, if, in order that, since, so that, though, unless	- <u>Because</u> it was raining, we had to cancel the class picnic. - The house was a mess <u>after</u> the crazy party we had last night.
Correlative Conjunctions	Either ... or, neither ... nor, and not only ... but also	- You can have <u>either</u> chocolate <u>or</u> vanilla ice cream. - He <u>not only</u> plays the guitar <u>but also</u> the drums.

1.7 Students' Activities

Activity A: Put the words in brackets in the appropriate form of the provided prefixes in the box.

mono-	multi-	anti-	bi-	re-
inter-	over-	mis-	pre-	micro-

- Jack rides his _____ to school. (cycle)
- I decided not to see that movie after reading the _____ on website. (view)
- Did you take the _____ when you were in Seattle? (rail)
- The hotel has a _____ staff. (lingual)

5. During the rush hour, the buses are always _____. (crowded)
6. Because she was so shy, people often thought she was _____. (social)
7. Oh, I must have _____. I thought we were going to meet at 11:00. (understood)
8. He _____ his cup with coffee. (fill)
9. She spoke confidently into the _____. (phone)
10. The restaurant serves _____ cuisine. (national)

Activity B: Put the words in brackets in the appropriate form of the provided negative.

non- un- in- im- dis-

1. The information you gave us was _____. (correct)
2. Fifty per cent of the men in this town are _____. (employed)
3. It is _____ not to eat what you are served at a dinner party. (polite)
4. The two girls _____ while walking home from school. (appeared)
5. She talked _____ stop for over an hour. (stop)

Activity C: Fill in the blank with appropriate suffix.

-ic -able -ship -ness -ful

1. The team that he supported was able to win the champion_____.
2. I couldn't find any weak _____ in his theory.
3. He passed his exam. He was success _____ for the second time.
4. I was so comfort _____ and warm in bed I didn't want to get up.
5. Well the good news is that red wine is not the only alcohol _____ drink that may protect against heart disease.

Activity D: Fill in the blank with appropriate root.

phobia script logy graph scope

1. If do not learn my _____ by tomorrow, I will not be in the play.
2. Owen has a _____ about snakes.
3. I have an auto _____ collection, which includes signatures of some very famous film stars and singers.
4. The study of bio _____ has helped me to learn about living things.
5. I enjoy looking through the tele _____ because it helps me to view such a large part of the city.

Yuangsri N., Pimsarn P., Pothongsunun S. (2004)

Activity E: Identify the root, prefix, suffix of the underlined word

1. We watched a preview of the new Disney movie.

Root: _____

Prefix: _____

2. The magician made the bird disappear.

Root: _____

Prefix: _____

3. Patricia asked the Spiderman Actor for his autograph.

Root: _____

Prefix: _____

4. The Mask Singer was seen by more than one-million YouTube viewers.

Root: _____

Suffix: _____

5. At the end of his performance, the musician made a graceful bow to the audience.

Root: _____

Suffix: _____

6. Because of the lightness of the breeze, the sailboat moved quite slowly.

Root: _____

Suffix: _____

7. In today's world, no part of the globe is unreachable.

Root: _____

Prefix: _____

Suffix: _____

8. My father never let anyone see him dressed informally.

Root: _____

Prefix: _____

Suffix: _____

9. Preschooler should have plenty of opportunities to run, play, and listen to stories.

Root: _____

Prefix: _____

Suffix: _____

10. Everyone thought that Mr. Darcy was the proudest, most disagreeable man in

the world.

Root: _____

Prefix: _____

Suffix: _____

Activity F: Fill in the blank with appropriate connecting words.

because but although either..or.. not only.....but also.....

1. You can copy down my answers,_____I'm not sure they're right.
2. I'd like to go _____I'm too busy.
3. Shakespeare was _____a writer _____an actor.
4. You add _____one _____two cloves of garlic.
5. We didn't enjoy the day _____the weather was so awful.

Activity G: Choose the one which has the closest meaning with the underlined word

1. She claims that she can predict future events.
 - a. Tell in advance
 - b. Tell after the event has occurred
2. Parents feared that the dog could endanger their children.
 - a. Put in danger
 - b. A quality of danger
3. Her voice was barely audible over the noise.
 - a. Able to hear
 - b. Cannot hear
4. Ishmael, the narrator of the story, tells the reader why he went to sea.
 - a. the person who tells the story
 - b. the person who reads the story
5. The government has decided to devalue its currency.
 - a. Lessen the value of
 - b. enhances the value of
6. Sister Aimee died in 1944, from an accidental overdose of sleeping tablets.
 - a. Too much of drug
 - b. less of drug
7. He could not have foreseen the consequences of his actions.
 - a. To see beforehand
 - b. To be seen
8. Seven of the aquarium's 36 penguins are rockhoppers, the rest being Magellanics, Gonzalez said.
 - a. a building where people go to look at water animals.
 - b. a building where people go to look at reptile animals.
9. The house was surrounded by trees, and invisible from the road.
 - a. Able to be seen
 - b. cannot be seen

1.8 Conclusion

In this unit, the writer focuses on building vocabulary which is important to development effective reading skill. Students can analyze word formation by looking prefixes (word parts added to the beginning of root), roots (word parts a word part that provides the basic meaning of a word), and suffixes (word parts added to the end of words to change part of speech). Moreover, students comprehend the differences each kind of connecting words.

References

Pookcharoen, S. (2017). Academic reading. Bangkok: Threelada Printing.

Reading Rockets. (2017). Root Words, Roots and Affixes. Retrieved

August 14, 2017 from [http://www.readingrockets.org/article/root-](http://www.readingrockets.org/article/root-words-roots-and-affixes)

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Yuang Sri N., Pimsarn P., Pothongsunun S. (2004). Practical Reading: A

handbook for improving reading skills. Bangkok: LITU.

UNIT 2

Using Context Clues

2.1 Introduction

Can you imagine when you come across a word you don't know? What will you do to know meaning of unknown word?

- a. Look it up in the dictionary
- b. Ask your teacher
- c. Ask your friends
- d. Try to guess

When you meet an unknown word, do not stop your reading to look up the meaning in dictionary. Try to figure out the meaning of an unknown word by using the words around it to guess meaning. The surrounding sentence or paragraph is known as the context. Unit 2 the reader will have a chance to practice guessing meaning of unknown words.

2.2 Definition of context clues

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English defined the word "context" is the words that come just before and after a word, phrase or statement and help you to understand its meaning. While clues are some words that help you find the answers. So, context clues are implications that appear before or after an unknown word. The writer gives some clues to help finding the meaning of an unknown word. Context clues made up of words, phrases, and sentences that surround the unknown word.

A reader must remember that some words have more than one meaning. Therefore, the surrounding sentences can help the reader determine which one is the most appropriate meaning. So, being able to find the correct meaning from context is a valuable reading comprehension skill.

2.3 Types of context clues

There are basically seven types of context clues that are quite common. These types of context clues can help the readers guess the meanings of words.

2.3.1 Definition

An unknown word can be defined by giving a direct meaning. The writers always give definition of difficult word. The words with specific meanings are usually clearly defined in the text.

Clues

is, am, are / mean / define / is called / that is / term / refer to.....

Examples

- To dribble a ball **is** to bounce it along with one hand.

Clue: is

Definition: to bounce it along with one hand

- A ship that can travel under the surface of the ocean **is** a submarine.

Clue: is

Definition: A ship that can travel under the surface of the ocean

- People who study the stars **are called** astronomers.

Clue: are called

Definition: people who study the stars

2.3.2 Restatement

This technique the writer emphasizes an unknown word in a simple way. Because it repeats the same idea that expressed in familiar words nearby. The writer may restate the word, describing the same idea in a language you are more likely to understand.

Clues

or / in fact / in other words / that is to say

- Laura would like to travel abroad **or** a foreign land.

Clue: or

Definition: a foreign land

- You can take an escalator **or** a moving stair case to go down to the first floor.

Clue: or

Definition: a moving stair case

- A housewife must be careful about getting rid of garbage **that is** the waste of the food.

Clue: that is

Definition: the waste of the food

2.3.3 Punctuation

The writer can also use punctuation to give meaning of an unknown word. The easiest kind of context clue is when punctuation is applied. With punctuation clues, the meaning of a word is explained immediately after the word between the punctuations.

Clues

comma, / dash- / colon : / quotation marks “..” / brackets (..) / semicolon ;

- Pam is a dermatologist – a doctor who treats skin ailments – practicing nearby.

Clue: -

Definition: a doctor who treats skin ailments

- A tornado (a violent storm with very strong winds which move in a circle) struck the North America caused a lot of damage.

Clue: (.....)

Definition: a violent storm with very strong winds which move in a circle

- The fruits were old but still looked edible, able to be eaten.

Clue: ,

Definition: able to be eaten

2.3.4 Synonym

Synonym is a word or phrase that has similar meaning as the unknown word. The writer uses a familiar word with a synonym to help the reader guessing meaning of unknown word. In addition, words near the unknown word can be a clue that there is a synonym.

Clues

Also, as, like, likewise, same, similarly, too

- The Maasai tribe built their homes with brick made of sun-dried clay. The Zulu also used adobeto build their homes.

Clue: also

Definition: brick made of sun-dried clay

- It's fast and comfortable. It's economical, too.

Clue: too

Definition: fast and comfortable

2.3.5 Examples

The writer employed an example to identify meaning of an unknown word. Sometimes when a reader finds a new word, an example might be found nearby that helps to explain its meaning. The writer can give one example or several examples. To identify this type of clue learners can look for signal words in the box below

Clues

such as / for example / like / including / with / especially / for instance

- The homeless shelter needs \$1,000 a month for supplies such as toilet articles, coffee, and bedding.

Clue: such as

Definition: toilet articles, coffee, and bedding

- Many people worry about what is going to happen to our environment, *like* water, air, forest, and wildlife.

Clue: like

Definition: water, air, forest, and wildlife

- Unfortunately, this diamond has some flaws, including a yellow color and a cloudy appearance.

Clue: including

Definition: a yellow color and a cloudy appearance

2.3.6 Cause and effect

Cause is to make something happen. Effect is a result of something. The writer may tell cause and effect to let the readers guess meaning of an unknown word. There are two parts in sentence. One part is a cause and another part is an effect of the cause.

Clues tell cause

Because, because of, since, due to, owing to
--

Clues tell effect

therefore, hence, so, thus, consequently, as a result, for, in order to

- Annie left her umbrella at home, **so** she got drenched during the rain storm on the way to her workplace.

Clue: so

Definition: wet

“So” is a clue. “Annie left her umbrella at home” is a cause. “She got drenched during the rain storm on the way to her workplace” is an effect.

From the context, drenched means

- Mary did not attend the class this morning **because** she went to the zoo with her friends.

Clue: because

Definition: to be present

“Because” is a clue. “She went to the zoo with her friends” is a cause. “Mary did not attend the class this morning” is effect.

2.3.7 Antonyms

Antonyms are words or phrases that have opposite meanings of an unknown word. A writer

Clues

But, however, yet, though, although, different from, while

These clues may appear in the same sentence of an unknown word or a sentence before or after an unknown word.

- I detest Japanese food, **but** my wife likes it.

Clue: but

Definition: hate

The contrast context clue that helps you determine the meaning of the word “detest” is “likes”. The meaning of the word “detest” is directly opposite to the word “like” – so detest means hate. The contrasting signal word “but” also helps the reader build the meaning of the word.

THIRAWAT

- Eileen manages money judiciously **while** I manage money unwisely.

Clue: while

Definition: wisely

The word “while” signals the antonym “unwisely”. You can reason that “unwisely” is the antonym or opposite of “judiciously.” Thus, “judiciously” means “wisely”.

Yuangsri N., Pimsarn P., Pothongsunun S. (2004).

2.4 Students' Activities

Activity A: Read the following sentences and find the clues and try to guess meaning of the underlined word.

1. A dirigible is an aircraft that is lighter than air.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

2. One kind of phobia is a fear of flying. There are other kinds, such as a fear of insects and a fear of high places.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

3. His emaciation, that is, his skeleton-like appearance, was frightening to see.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

4. To defuse a bomb means to prevent a bomb from exploding.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

5. The main section of a story-book is called chapters.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

Activity B: Read the following sentences and try to guess meaning of the underlined word.

1. My father is a podiatrist, or foot doctor.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

2. The legend told of a pauper, or person without wealth, who dreamed of owning a horse.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

3. These two circles are concentric. In other words, they have the same center.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

4. Pantomime, or wordless drama, is a highly skilled art.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

5. After the heavy rains, the stream became murky; in fact, the water was so cloudy you couldn't see the bottom.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

Activity C: Read the following sentences and try to guess meaning of the underlined word.

1. Another dangerous form of weather is hail (falling balls of ice) which has been known to get so big that it can break a car windshield.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

2. The first chapter of this book concerns anatomy, the structure of a body.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

3. My students are often loquacious—very talkative—and active.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

4. There are many different types of professions in society: law, medicine, accounting, and education.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

5. Neurology--the science of the nerves and the nervous system--is a popular major at our university.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

Activity D: Read the following sentences and try to guess meaning of the underlined word.

1. She hums continuously, or all the time, and it annoys me.

Meaning: _____

2. Exercising everyday has a number of beneficial outcomes. One positive result is maintaining physical fitness and overall health.

Meaning: _____

3. The salesman assured his clients that all his dealings were honest and straightforward.

Meaning: _____

4. We arrived at the party in time to join the social gathering.

Meaning: _____

5. The applicant sat in the HR office and filled out a vita. When he completed the resume, he gave it to the HR officer.

Meaning: _____

Activity E: Read the following sentences and try to guess meaning of the underlined word.

1. There are many forms of transportation, such as a bus, a car, or a train, that can get you to the zoo.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

2. Nutritious foods, such as fruits and vegetables, help our bodies grow.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

3. Celestial bodies, including the sun, moon, and stars, have fascinated man through the centuries.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

4. She had a gaudy clothes—for example, pink sweaters, bright shirt, and red cap.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

5. We are interested in learning to play stringed instruments, like the violin, the banjo, the harp, etc.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

Activity F: Read the following sentences and try to guess meaning of the underlined word.

1. She wanted to impress all her dinner guests with the food she served, so she carefully studied the necessary culinary arts.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

2. He is an alcoholic person. He believes that life is to be enjoyed. So he indulges in alcohol drinks.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

3. Because the horse was so fatigued, he collapsed before he finished.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

4. Knowing that the snake was under the table causes great commotion in the room.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

5. An old man was so terrified because the big black dog jumped and snapped at her that she fainted.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

Activity G: Read the following sentences and try to guess meaning of the underlined word.

1. Although Guy was anxious about the Midterm-Examination, Rittu was not worried at all.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

2. You must write the paper clearly because if your writing is unintelligible teacher will not understand what you mean.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

3. Unlike his twin Jack, who came back home really late every day, John obediently followed the curfew his parents set.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

4. After walking for a mile, Frank became weary. But today after walking for two miles, he still looks energetic.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

5. Today, Justin is an outstanding singer, but two years ago he was unknown.

Meaning: _____

Clue: _____

Activity H: Choose the closet meaning to the underlined word.

1. Many years before, Caesar's men had tried and failed to invade Britain. No doubt this contributed to the xenophobia of the Romans. They were cautious about strangers who entered their country.

a. honesty

b. fear of foreigners

c. kindness

d. stubbornness

Official Miami Dade College
Homepage . (2017). Context Clues. Retrieved
March 28, 2017 from
<http://www.mdc.edu/kendall/collegeprep/documents2/context%20cluesrev8192.pdf>

2. Birds that migrate, such as some ducks and geese, leave their home in the winter.

a. swimming

b. to move

c. flying

d. eating

3. Because there was so little precipitation this year, the crops dried up and died.

- a. fertilizer b. planting c. rain d. reduce

Quizlet. (2017). Context Clues2. Retrieved March 28, 2017 from
<https://quizlet.com/86933984/context-clues-2-flash-cards/>

4. Night is the time when many animals forage, or search, for food.

- a. come out at night b. sleep
 c. search for food d. travel

5. The store specializes in cutlery, such as forks and knives that has unique designs.

- a. spices and seasonings b. plates, bowls, and cups
 c. silverware; eating utensils d. food, fruit

6. Sitting in study hall all day is tedious.

- a. fun b. hard c. exciting d. boring

7. If you want good grade on a test, it is vital that you study hard.

- a. suggested b. essential c. known d. best

8. The girl had a lesion on her left arm that would not stop bleeding.

- a. an injury or wound b. a gold bracelet
 c. a dirty mark d. a headache

9. Even with explicit directions to the Coliseum, we lost our way.

- a. difficult b. ambiguous c. interesting d. clearly

10. The bridge swayed back and forth in the wind.

- a. rose b. flew c. moved d. bridged

2.5 Conclusion

A context is everything around a new word. Context clues are some of information from a text that allows a reader to guess meaning of an unknown word in a text. Using context clues will help a reader learn how to guess meaning of words without wasting time looking a dictionary. A reader always uses context clues to determine the meanings of many new or difficult words.

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Part B: Analyzing Sentence Structure to Improve your Paragraph Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension isn't just about understanding each word; it's also about understanding how words work together in lines and paragraphs. As the building blocks of paragraphs, sentences have meaning not only through the words they use, but also through how they are put together. To highly learn how to read, it is important to study how sentences are put together. In this discussion, we will explore how analyzing sentence structure can be a powerful tool for enhancing your paragraph reading comprehension. By taking sentences apart, noticing patterns, and figuring out how clauses relate to each other, you'll be on your way to a better and more in-depth understanding of written text.

There are several ways to look at how a sentence is put together. One way is to figure out which parts of speech are used in each line. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections make up the eight parts of speech. In a sentence, each part of speech has distinct tasks to do.

Find the different clauses in the sentence is another way to look at sentence order. A phrase is a group of words with a subject and a verb. There are two main kinds of clauses: those that stand alone and those that depend on other clauses. A phrase that can stand on its own is called an independent clause. A dependent phrase can't be used as a full sentence on its own.

In this section, we will explore the four primary types of sentences: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex. By mastering these sentence forms, you will gain greater control over your language and become a more skilled and versatile communicator.

Unit 3

Sentence Structure in Reading Texts

When one decides which text is difficult for comprehension, what s/he considers is not only the writing style or word selection but also sentence structure. The more complex sentence it is, the more confused non-native English readers will be. It is significant then for us, as non-native English readers, to understand how a sentence works, how it is formed and how a simple sentence is transformed into a more complicated one.

In a reading text, you may find the mixture of different sentence structures including phrase and fragments. It is important for a reader to be able to identify which is a sentence and which is not. Look at the following examples and tell which example is a sentence.

1. Swimming in the pool
2. Susie likes swimming in the pool.

3.1 Sentence Components

A sentence is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate and expressing a complete thought. The first example is not a sentence because it does not consist of necessary elements that are subject and predicate. Moreover, it lacks a complete thought. We don't know who does the swimming and what the rest of information the writer would like to convey is whereas the second example tells us what we want. We know who the one who performs the action is (Susie) and what is the action that the performer does (likes swimming in the pool). When the thought is complete as in the second example, the writer will stop it by using a period (.). Then if you want to know how many complete thought , there are in what you are reading, just count the periods.

Look at the following passage and tell how many sentences there are:

The medical center is open from 8.30 am until 6 pm Monday to Friday. Appointments with the doctors and nurses are available both morning and afternoon. You can make and appointment either in person or by telephone. However, a same-day appointment may not necessarily be with your usual doctor. Patients may be seen by any member of the team.

(Source: Fotheringham, B. 2008 P.80)

There are five sentences.

1. The medical center is open from 8.30 am until 6pm Monday to Friday.
2. Appointments with the doctors and nurses are available both morning and afternoon.
3. You can make and appointment either in person or by telephone.
4. However, a same-day appointment may not necessarily be with your usual doctor.
5. Patients may be seen by any member of the team.

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
1. The medical center	is open from 8.30 am until 6pm Monday to Friday.
2. Appointments with the doctors and nurses	are available both morning and afternoon.
3. You	can make and appointment either in person or by telephone.
4. However, a same-day appointment	may not necessarily be with your usual doctor.
5. Patients	may be seen by any member of the team.

1. SUBJECT

The subject of a sentence is a noun or noun substitute which usually appears at the beginning of the sentence. It answers the questions, 'Who' or 'What' did whatever the predicate says. A subject can be:

1.1 Noun/Noun phrase/Pronoun

Examples:

- The hospital treats injured servicemen and women.
- He joined up when he was 18.
- The government sent more troops to Iraq.
- Mary drew a picture for her mother.
- The house in the corner is painted with pink.

1.2 Infinitive phrase

Examples:

- To plant a garden is her favorite pastime.
- To go on a vacation abroad can make you see a better place.
- To eat a giant sandwich, get a high calories.

1.3 Gerund/Gerund phrase

Examples:

- Smoking is bad for your health.
- Hiking can be a relaxing and rewarding activity.
- Swimming in the winter can boost your immune system.
- Learning a foreign language is easier at a young age.

1.4 Noun clause

Examples:

- What the prime minister said in the meeting will be published tomorrow.
- That my brother works in Meta company is well known to our neighbors.
- What she is crying is a mystery.

2. Predicate

The predicate is the part of the sentence that says what the subject does or who/what it is like. It consists of the main verb along with its auxiliaries and any objects, complements and modifiers, if any, or it is the main verb alone; for example:

- Tom did his homework.
- Tom was doing his homework.

In case of an imperative sentence, the subject "you" will be hidden and left as understood. What we see is only the predicate; for examples:

- Turn off the light.
- Close your book.
- Read carefully.

The following are the example of predicate telling what the subject does and what it is like

Subject	Predicate telling what the subject does
I	could hear dogs barking.
We	have been married for over 8 years.
Mary, my own sister,	went to the hospital yesterday to visit her mother.
What my son did	makes me upset

Subject	Predicate telling who or what the subject is or looks like
The boss of Sunny Company	is a smart tall man.
The boy in the field	is my neighbor's son.
Mary, who went to the hospital yesterday,	is my own sister.
What he did	is not acceptable in this school.

Activity A: Identify a subject and a predicate in each of the following sentences.

(1) We hear a lot of good things about fruits and vegetables. (2) Carrots make your eyesight better. (3) Spinach makes you stronger. (4) Oranges keep away colds. (5) An apple a day keeps the doctor away. (6) Doctors all agree that fruits and vegetables in general are good for you. (7) First of all, they help you stay thinner. (8) People who eat a lot of fruits and vegetables lose weight more easily. (9) And thinner people are less likely to have health problems. (10) Another reason for eating fruits and vegetables is that they have many vitamins and minerals. (11) These are important for your health in different ways. (12) They help you have good teeth, clear skin, nice hair, and strong bones. (13) They also help prevent many kinds of disease.

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	

3.2 Types of Sentence Structure

1. Simple Sentence
2. Compound Sentence
3. Complicated Sentence
4. Compound-Complex sentence

3.2.1 Simple sentence

A simple sentence is the sentence with a single idea. Its structure is not much complex as it consists of two necessary elements: a subject and a predicate. The most important part of a sentence is a verb and its subject. The verb is the heart of each sentence and it must have its own subject. In many English sentences, there are three major basic patterns divided according to the types of main verbs:

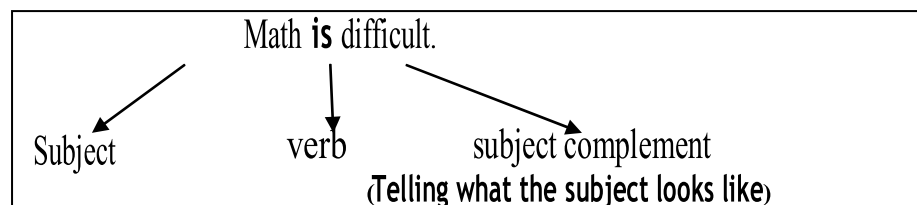
1. SVSC
2. SV
3. SVO

1. Subject + Linking Verb + Subject Complement (SVSC)

(Can be a noun, an adjective or prepositional phrase)

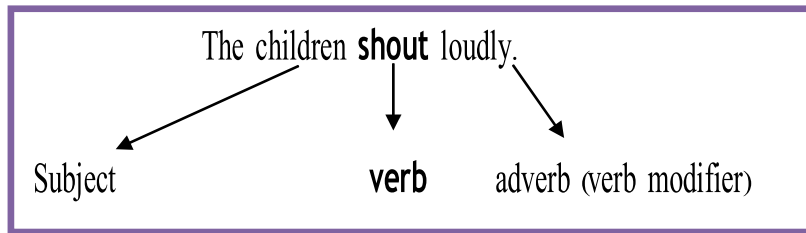
A Subject Complement, tells what the subject looks like, helps the subject of a sentence more complete. It does not receive any action from the subject. In this connection, a linking verb usually is verb 'to be' including others that have similar meaning to verb 'to be'; appear, become, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste etc.

Examples:



- ☐ My girlfriend is beautiful.
- ☐ The new graduate feels happy.
- ☐ Her story seems strange to us.
- ☐ Your perfume smells very good.
- ☐ You look tired.

2. Subject + Verb (SV)



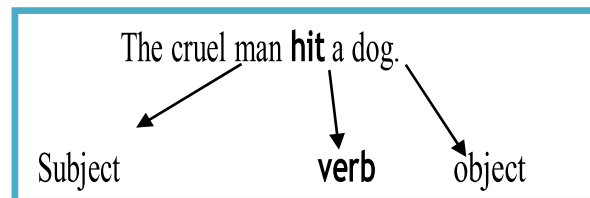
The Main Verb in this pattern will be Intransitive. An intransitive verb is the verb that needs no object but it can have modifiers following it.

- ☐ Her car died suddenly last week.
- ☐ Someone was coughing loudly.
- ☐ Susan laughed.
- ☐ We talked all night.

3. Subject + Verb + Object (SVO)

(Direct Object (DO)/Indirect Object (IO))

Transitive Verb is a verb that needs an object with or without modifiers following it. Example of transitive verbs: buy, cut, keep, kill, make, punish, put, soften, solve, take, tell etc.



- ☐ Donovan gave the gift to his sister.
- ☐ Have they sold their house yet?
- ☐ Alicia washed the dishes after dinner.

Activity B: Indicate subject and predicate. Indicate sentence pattern as SV, SVO or SVSC.

1. The sun shines brightly. _____
2. It's raining. _____
3. The babies are sleeping in the bedroom. _____
4. The diligent students read a long book. _____
5. The chef is preparing a meal in the kitchen. _____
6. We bought a brand new BMW sports car. _____
7. A blueberry cheesecake tastes delicious. _____

8. The concert is starting at 7 pm. _____
9. He becomes a famous actor. _____
10. The students are happy during English class. _____

3.2.2 Compound Sentence

A Compound Sentence consists of two or more simple sentences (independent clauses) joined and punctuated in certain conventional ways.

1. Two independent clauses may be joined by comma plus a coordinating conjunction to form a compound sentence; for examples:

- ☐ It's dark in here, but there are candles on the table.
- ☐ We need to be careful, and we drive on ice-covered road.
- ☐ They play volleyball, and many crowds are watching the game.
- ☐ I am aware that I have gained weight, but I also knew that I wanted to eat more.

2. The two independent clauses may be joined by a semicolon, without the coordinating conjunction; for examples:

- ☐ The rain stopped; the sun came out.
- ☐ Her voice was too soft; I couldn't hear her.
- ☐ Alice was partying all night; she missed school the next day.

3. The two independent clauses may be joined by correlative conjunctions (both.....and..., either.... or..., neither..... nor....., not only but also.....).

- ☐ Not only did the English teacher give her a poor grade, but also the Chinese teacher did too.
- ☐ Neither did my student follow my advice nor did he improve himself.
- ☐ Either Sakda will not graduate this year or he will be retired.
- ☐ I both support Jimmy to pass the course and promote him to be the leader of the class.

4. The two independent clauses may also be joined by semicolon and conjunctive adverbs (moreover, however, nevertheless, consequently, accordingly, as a result, therefore)

- ☐ I want to further my studies abroad; however, I do not have enough money.
- ☐ Sue will graduate this year; moreover, she will receive the best student award.
- ☐ Nada works hard all year; therefore, she will be promoted to a higher position.

3.2.3 Complicated or Complex sentence.

A complicated sentence or complex sentence consists of one main clause (independent clause) and at least one subordinate clause (dependent clause). A subordinate or dependent clause cannot stand alone and cannot be a complete sentence by its own self. It contains at least one signal to show that it must be attached to another clause. Such signals can be subordinating conjunctions or relative pronouns.

Subordinating Conjunctions	Relative Pronouns
after, before, when, as long as, as soon as, while, although, if, unless, in spite of, the fact that, as if, even though, because, since, though, as though, etc.	who, whom, whose, which, that, when, where, why

The following are examples of complicated sentence:

- ☐ We cannot go on holiday abroad, because we don't have enough money.
- ☐ Even if Tony earned a high salary, he would not buy a luxury car.
- ☐ Let me know if you can go to the party.
- ☐ While I like hiphop music my mom hates it.

3.2.4 Compound-Complex sentence.

A compound-complex sentence combines a compound and a complex sentence. It consists of at least two independent clauses (complete thoughts) and one dependent clause (incomplete thought). Compound complex sentences can be used to express a variety of complicating relationships between concepts. They can demonstrate cause and effect, condition, concession, and purpose.

The following are examples of complicated sentence:

- ☐ While she was studying for her final exams, her friends went to the movies, but she decided to stay home and focus on her studies.
- ☐ Although she had a busy day at work, she manages to finish all her tasks, and her boss was impressed.
- ☐ I'm going to the park today, but I'm going to bring my umbrella, just in case it rains.

Activity C: Analyze the kind of structure occurs by writing only number in each column.

Simple Sentence	Compound Sentence	Complicated Sentence

1. The company is expanding into new markets.
2. The course will start next Monday.
3. When does the train usually leave?
4. They worked hard all day; they deserved a break.
5. I want to go to the park, but I have to do my homework.
6. I'm going to bed early, because I have a test tomorrow.
7. I am so tired that I can't stay awake.
8. The dog jumped on his lap while he was doing homework.
9. She returned a mobile phone after she realized that it was broken.
10. Although the movie is very long, she was still enjoyable.

Part C: Understanding Paragraphs

The significance of comprehending paragraphs in reading and writing will be discussed in this section. The foundation of essays and other sorts of writing are paragraphs. You can enhance your overall reading and writing abilities by learning how to read and write paragraphs well. There are three essential skills for comprehending paragraphs: reading for the topic, reading for the main ideas, and identifying patterns.

Reading for topic

Understanding a paragraph begins with determining its topic. The subject is the primary focus of the paragraph. It is typically conveyed in the topic sentence, the first sentence of the paragraph. However, the topic sentence may also appear at the conclusion or in the center of the paragraph.

Looking for main ideas

The main idea is the author's most crucial point in the paragraph. It is frequently stated in the topic sentence, although it may also be implied. To determine the main idea, consider the topic of the paragraph. What is the author attempting to convey?

Looking for patterns

Once you have determined the topic and primary idea of the paragraph, examine the organization of the information for patterns. For example, the author may organize the information using cause and effect, comparison and contrast, or chronological order. By recognizing the patterns within the paragraph, you can better comprehend the connections between the ideas.

UNIT 4

Identifying the Topic

4.1 Introduction

Look at the picture below and tell what the picture is about



Figure 5.1

Source: <https://www.theincisivejournal.com/tips-better-movie-watching-experience/> Retrieved March 13, 2017.

- A. Having popcorn
- B. Going to a theatre
- C. Watching movie
- D. Wearing glasses

Understanding what the picture is about will enhance your comprehension. As an English language-idiom “A picture is worth a thousand words.” However, it is a complex task to draw meaning of picture. Being able to draw conclusions, evaluate, and interpret a picture and paragraph is important for overall comprehension. A picture, textbooks, articles, paragraphs, sentences, or passages all have topics. The term “topic” is the broad and general theme. Someone called it the subject. In this unit, you will learn to look for the topic both topic of lists and topic of paragraphs.

4.2 Definition of Topic

A topic is a word or phrase that tells what something is about. The topic is the key to understand what you read. For example, you are reading a book and a friend asks you “what is this book about?” Your friend only wants to know the topic of the book. Your friend doesn’t want to know the whole of the book. You reply, It’s about “how to lose weight.” So, “how to lose weight” is the topic of the book.

4.3 Topic of Lists

Topic of lists is the name of the group of things. Look at the vocabulary lists in a box.

Example A

chimpanzee	mammal	raccoon	sheep	horse
------------	--------	---------	-------	-------

From the above box, the best topic is “mammal”. “Mammal” is the name of the group. It covers other words in the box.

Sometimes the topic is the name of something with many parts.

Example B

window	mirror	headlight	wheel	car
--------	--------	-----------	-------	-----

From the above box, the best topic is “car”. Car” is the name of the group. All of the other words are parts of a car.

4.4 Topic of Paragraph

A paragraph is a group of sentences. All sentences in paragraph are about the same topic.

Example A

Thailand is the most preferred tourist place of many people. You will find there beautiful beaches, seas, glitzy shopping malls, colorful markets and has rich culture. Thailand provides you plenty of selections for every budget and taste.

Bartleby. (2017). Thailand Vacation Essay. Retrieved March 5, 2017 from

<https://www.bartleby.com/essay/Thailand-Vacation-F3AE75ZVC>

Paragraph_____

Not Paragraph _____

Example B

In some countries, students can go to college for free. It is often difficult to get a good job in a small town. The populations of most countries are growing quickly. Many families have five or six children. In the winter, there is always a lot of snow in Maine.

Beatrice S. Mikulecky , Linda Jeffries (1998)

Paragraph_____

Not Paragraph _____

From the example above, example A is a paragraph because all the sentences are about “Thailand”. However, example B is not a paragraph because the sentences are about different things. All sentences are not belonging to the same topic.

Most paragraphs have a topic. When learners are reading paragraphs, learners should always look for the topic. If the learners know the topic, they will get more comprehension. A topic of paragraph should not be too general or too specific.

Example C

A doctor's job is not easy. Doctors have to work long hours, all day and often at night, too. During the day, they spend a lot of time with patients in their office. They may also visit other patients in the hospital. Some doctors do operations that take many hours. Other doctors work on studies of new medicines and new treatments. Doctors also have read a lot, and they have to write reports about their patients.

Linda Jeffries; Beatrice S Mikulecky (2010)

What is the best topic? Circle it then write “too specific” or “too general” after the other choices

a. doctors in hospitals _____

b. doctor's job _____

c. difficult job _____

Topic “a. doctors in hospitals” is too specific. Not all the sentences are about doctors in hospitals. Some sentences talk about doctors in their offices. Topic “c. difficult job” is too general. The paragraph only talks about a doctor’s job. It doesn’t talk about any other kinds of jobs.

Therefore, the readers should have a good strategy in finding a topic of paragraph. The following is how to identify topics of paragraph

- Looking for a word, name or topic in bold print within a paragraph
- Noticing a word, name or topic that may appear more than once within a paragraph
- The topic of a paragraph is not always repeated over and over in the same way.
- Seeing if the paragraph begins with a word or phrase that is then referred to throughout the paragraph by a pronoun (he, she, it) or by other words.

Example D

Water is an amazing and precious resource. Everyone in the world depends upon it. Every creature needs water to survive. Without water, we would not last long. Water makes our world beautiful.

From example D, the word “water” is appeared more than once. So, the best topic is “water”

4.5 Students’ Activities

Activity A: circle the word that is the best topic

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. | Korea | Mexico | India | China | countries | |
| 2. | France | Germany | Italy | Europe | Austria | |
| 3. | nose | ears | eyes | mouth | head | |
| 4. | Elephants | zebras | African animals | | lions | tigers |
| 5. | Wheel | tires | brakes | seats | car | |
| 6. | Paris | Versailles | France | Lyon | Bordeaux | |
| 7. | tulips | roses | flowers | jasmines | daffodils | crocuses |
| 8. | Africa | Australia | Europe | Asia | Continent | |

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 9. | actor | journalist | reporter | occupation | economist |
| 10. | pen | pencil | ruler | rubber | Stationery |

Activity B: circle the word that is the best topic

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. | spice | tastes | sour | bitter | sweet |
| 2. | dollar | penny | money | dime | quarter |
| 3. | subway | metro | bus | travel | ship |
| 4. | river | water | ocean | sea | lake |
| 5. | teacher | classroom | students | desks | notebooks |
| 6. | doctor | nurse | hospital | lab | patients |
| 7. | happy | feeling | angry | excited | nervous |
| 8. | computer | monitor | mouse | modem | software |
| 9. | clothes | jumper | sweater | uniform | raincoat |
| 10. | sink | stove | microwave | kitchen | table |

Activity C: Write the topic that suitable for each group

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|--------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| 1. | _____ | | | | |
| | desk | chair | table | sofa | bookcase |
| 2. | _____ | | | | |
| | Flute | piano | violin | guitar | drum |
| 3. | _____ | | | | |
| | blues | rock'n' roll | jazz | classical | hip-hop |
| 4. | _____ | | | | |
| | Venezuela | Mexico | China | Canada | Germany |

5. _____

Morning	afternoon	midnight	Dusk	evening
---------	-----------	----------	------	---------

6. _____

Physics	Chemistry	astronomy	English	Geology
---------	-----------	-----------	---------	---------

7. _____

French	Greek	Japanese	Arabic	English
--------	-------	----------	--------	---------

8. _____

Amazon	Dabube	Tigris	Nile	Yangtze
--------	--------	--------	------	---------

9. _____

Islam	Buddhism	Catholicism	Judaism	Taoism
-------	----------	-------------	---------	--------

10. _____

Sailor	scientist	secretary	doctor	taxi driver
--------	-----------	-----------	--------	-------------

Activity D: Write the topic that suitable for each group and cross out the one that not belong to the group

1. _____

ice cream	cake	waffle	pie	cookies	curry
-----------	------	--------	-----	---------	-------

2. _____

Roof	wall	balcony	window	door	cabinet
------	------	---------	--------	------	---------

3. _____

shirt	skirt	suit	Pants	dress	high heel shoes
-------	-------	------	-------	-------	-----------------

4. _____

music	gold	people	dancing	laughing	games
-------	------	--------	---------	----------	-------

5. _____

Yen	baht	dollar	franc	yuan	cent
-----	------	--------	-------	------	------

6. _____

Boston

London

Chicago

San Francisco

Los Angeles

7. _____

sake

beer

whisky

wine

champagne

juice

Activity E Think about each of the following topics and then write your own list.

1. Topic: My Hobbies

2. Topic: My Favorite Food

3. Topic: My Favorite Movies

4. Topic: Places I want to visit

5. Topic: Kinds of weather

6. Topic: Geometric Shape

Activity F: Read the following paragraph and choose the best topic then write “too specific” or “too general” after the other choices

1. Large forests are important to us in many ways. They give us wood for paper, building, and heating. For many city people, forests are a place to go on vacation. Forests are also home for many kinds of plants and animals. But there is one more reason why forests are important: they help clean the air. Air pollution is a problem in many parts of the world. It has many bad affects- on people and on the earth. Scientist believe that air pollution is causing global warming. Without large forests, these problems would even be worse.

- a. Wildlife in forests _____
- b. Large forests _____
- c. The importance of forests _____

2. In the United States, there are many ads on TV about kinds of soap. The ads show soap for washing clothes. They also show soap specially for washing dishes. Some ads show soap only for washing floors. Other ads are about soap for washing cars. TV ads show soap for washing people, too. Often the ads tell about special soap for washing your hair. Other soap is just for taking care of little babies. American TV seems very interested in cleaning.

- a. Soap in the United States _____
- b. Soap for washing in the house _____
- c. Ads for soap on American TV _____

3. Mexico city is growing quickly. In 1970, the city had about 9 million people. Now it has over 17 million. All these people are causing problems for the city. There are not enough jobs. Also, there is not enough housing. Large families have to live together in small homes. Many homes do not have water. They also do not have bathrooms or electricity. The Mexican government is worried about all these problems. It is working hard to make life better in the city.

- a. Mexico City's problems _____
- b. Mexico Country _____
- c. Mexican government _____

4. All around the world, large cities have the same problems. One of them is air pollution. Mexico city has bad air. It is dirty and unhealthy. Cars are one reason for the dirty air. It is dirty and unhealthy. Cars are one reason for the dirty air. Many Mexicans now own their own cars and drive in the city. The factories in the area also cause air pollution. These factories put a lot of smoke into the air. It is not easy to clean up the air in a large city. The government has to make new laws, and everyone has to help.

- a. Air pollution _____
- b. Mexico's city air pollution _____
- c. How factories cause air pollution _____

Activity G: Read the following passage and chose the best topic

1. One of the big programming surprises of the 2002 summer TV series was a show on the Fox Network called American Idol, a talent search that highlighted several aspiring performers. The final episode of the show garnered the biggest audience share among 18- to 49-year olds that the network has ever had. Based on a British series called Pop Idol, American Idol is another in a long list of shows that the United States has imported. In fact, many popular U.S. TV shows originated overseas. These include the quiz shows Who Wants to Be A Millionaire and The Weakest Link, both also from Britain. Other examples include Survivor, imported from Sweden; Big Brother, based on a Dutch series of the same name; and TLC's Trading Spaces, based on the British series, Changing Rooms.

- a. big programming surprises
- b. American Idol
- c. popular U.S. tv shows
- d. British quiz shows

2. The extremely hot and humid weather that occurs in the United States in July and August is commonly called the "dog days" of summer. This name comes from the star Sirius, which is known as the Dog Star. Sirius is the brightest visible star, and in the hot summer months it rises in the east at approximately the same time as the Sun. As ancient people saw this star rising with the Sun when the weather was at its hottest, they believed that Sirius was the cause of the additional heat; they believed that this bright star added its heat to the heat of the Sun, and these two together made summer weather so unbearably hot.

- a. how dogs like to play during the summer
- b. the causes of hot and humid weather
- c. why the hot summer days are known as the "dog days"
- d. the days that dogs prefer

3. How do migrating animals find their destination? They navigate in a variety of ways. Fish use their sense of smell to recognize their migration paths and are guided by changing water

temperatures. Birds use the position of the sun to orient themselves. Some birds have magnetic particles in their ear mechanisms that act as a compass. Mammals rely on their memory. Some elephant trails have been used for hundreds of years.

- a. destinations
- b. fishes' sense of smell.
- c. how birds orient themselves.
- d. migrating animals

4. After many years of controversy, the dangers of smoking have been conclusively proven by scientific research. Research undertaken by the United States Surgeon General's Office has proved that smoking is a major cause of cancer of the lungs and larynx. In fact, it was found that in comparison with nonsmokers, heavy smokers are twenty times more likely to develop lung cancer.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Lung Cancer | b. Scientific research |
| c. Smokers and nonsmokers | d. Dangers of smoking |

5. Coffee is a universal beverage that is served in different ways around the world. In London, for example, the English might dip mustard into their coffee. An Asian delight consists of coffee brewed in boiling sugar. Perhaps the richest cup of coffee can be enjoyed in Ireland, where whiskey and whipped cream are important ingredients. If an Australian orders iced coffee, he or she will be served a cup of steaming coffee with a scoop of ice cream.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. The rich coffee in London | b. The coffee of many countries |
| c. The Australian iced coffee | d. Whipped cream in coffee |

6. In February, we celebrate Valentine's Day. On this day, men, women and even boys and girls give each other flowers, cards and notes saying, "Be My Valentine." Through the cards they show affection for someone they care about. There are cards for mothers, fathers, best friends, and even teachers. Unbelievably, there are even cards for pets. Everyone looks forward to receiving, a card on Valentine's Day.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. Be my Valentine | b. Showing Affection |
| c. Valentine's Day | d. Cards for Pets |

7. The fast-food restaurant has become well-known for many reasons. First, the fast-food restaurant is good for people who must have a quick bite because of a busy schedule. Second, the food is inexpensive yet tasty. A person can eat an enjoyable meal out and stay within a limited budget. Finally, the food is usually consistent. For example, a hamburger from a popular fast-food restaurant looks and tastes about the same no matter where in the world it is purchased.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Fast food restaurants | b. Well-known restaurants |
| c. Taste of fast food | d. Enjoyable Meals |

8. All around the world, large cities have the same problems. One of them is air pollution. Mexico City has bad air. It is dirty and unhealthy. Cars are one reason for the dirty air. It is dirty and unhealthy. Cars are one reason for the dirty air. Many Mexicans now own their own cars and drive in the city. The factories in the area also cause air pollution. These factories put a lot of smoke into the air. It is not easy to clean up the air in a large city. The government has to make new laws, and everyone has to help.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a. Air pollution | b. Mexico City air pollution |
| c. How factories cause air pollution | d. Mexicans drive their own cars to work. |

9. The Kiwi lives only in New Zealand. It is a very strange bird because it cannot fly. The Kiwi is the same size as a chicken. It has no wings or tails. It does not have any feathers like other birds. It has hair on its body. Each foot has four toes. Its beak is very long.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. where the Kiwi live | b. The characteristics of the Kiwi |
| c. why the Kiwi cannot fly | d. A size of Kiwi |

10. A credit card can be useful, as we will see. But credit cards can be poison because it is very easy to continue to use them even when we do not have the money to pay for what we buy. There is one other reason the cards are dangerous. The companies that issue them also charge the user to use the card. For any money that the user does not pay each month (the user's debt), the company charges a percentage of that amount in interest. If you owe the company \$500 and do not pay it that month, the company adds from \$6 to \$8.50 to the \$500. Then you owe from \$506 to \$508.50. The interest is added every month, so a bill that is not paid gets bigger and bigger.

- a. The Interest Rate for Credit Card Users
- b. How to Use Credit Card
- c. Caution for Credit Card Users
- d. Credit Card

Activity H: Read the following passage and write the topic

1. Rosa Parks was an African American woman who worked hard as a seamstress in a department store in the early 1960s. One day, tired from work, she refused to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, and became a national hero. She was arrested and placed in jail for her refusal to move to the back of the bus, where African Americans were forced to sit in those days. The way she was treated garnered national attention. Some people say her refusal to give up her seat launched the civil rights movement. Rosa Parks proved that one brave person can make a difference.

2. Reggae music is a complex mix of message and style. Originating in Jamaica in the 1960s, reggae evolved from folk music that protested racism and corruption. Reggae also has a religious side that is based on the Bible from the view of black culture. Some critics say that the serious messages of reggae are easier to accept because of its powerful dance beat.

3. Do you make time to exercise on a daily basis? Exercising has many physical and emotional benefits. One benefit of daily exercise is toned muscles. Toned muscles provide support for the skeletal system and also help to burn calories more efficiently. Another benefit of exercise is increased flexibility. Flexibility can help to prevent injuries while participating in daily life activities. A third benefit of daily exercise is it can serve as a stress reliever. Exercise increases serotonin, a hormone that increases feelings of well-being and overall happiness. Weight loss is a final benefit of exercise. Walking one mile at a brisk pace burns about one hundred calories. Exercising on a daily basis can help a person to live longer and enjoy an overall better quality of life.

4. As the human population has grown, fresh water has become scarce in many regions of the world. Additionally, contaminated, untreated drinking water is a major problem in developing countries, where more than one billion people drink it. In both Africa and India, where water contamination poses significant threats, people are starting to use sunlight to kill disease-causing organisms. They place water in plastic bottles and shake them to increase the oxygen levels in the water. Then they put the bottles in a sunny spot, allowing the combination of oxygen, warmth, and ultraviolet light to create free radicals that kill bacteria. With no technology other than plastic, these people are generating safe drinking water.

Activity I: Read the following passage and decide is it paragraph or not.

1. Asia is the largest continent on Earth, known for its incredible diversity. The continent boasts a rich tapestry of cultures, languages, and traditions. Asia is also home to some of the world's tallest mountains, like Mount Everest in Nepal.

_____ It is a paragraph.

_____ It is not a paragraph.

2. Life as a university student is both exciting and challenging. Many students live in dormitories or apartments. Social media has also transformed the music industry, allowing artists to connect directly with their fans and promote their work. TikTok, in particular, has become a powerful platform for launching songs to viral success.

_____ It is a paragraph.

_____ It is not a paragraph.

3. In 2023, popular music continues to evolve, reflecting the changing tastes and trends of our time. Genres like pop, hip-hop, and electronic dance music dominate the charts. Artists experiment with new sounds and technologies, producing music that's both catchy and innovative. Streaming platforms like Spotify and Apple Music play a crucial role in how we discover and enjoy music.

_____ It is a paragraph.

_____ It is not a paragraph.

4. Life is an exciting journey filled with various experiences. One of the joys of life is exploring new cuisines. In addition to taking care of our bodies, nurturing our minds is equally important. Reading books, learning new languages, and pursuing hobbies keep our brains active and engaged.

_____ It is a paragraph.

_____ It is not a paragraph.

4.6 Conclusion

In this unit, you learned how to find topic of lists and topic of paragraph. Also, you can identify the passage is a paragraph or not. You can identify the characteristics of paragraph. You can relate the relationship of topic and paragraph. A topic tells what the paragraph is about. It comes in words or phrases. A topic should not be too specific and too general.

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UNIT 5

Reading for Main Ideas

5.1 Introduction

In Unit 4 the reader can identify topic of paragraph. To understand paragraph the reader need to recognize what the paragraph is about. If the reader can comprehend what a paragraph is focusing on, this means the reader can find “main idea” of the paragraph. To understand a paragraph the readers need to recognize “who” or “what” a paragraph is about.

Example A:

Topic: holiday

Possible main ideas about “holiday”:

- Asia is a perfect place for a holiday.
- Planning a holiday is not an easy task.

What's about you? Can you write more main ideas on the topic of “holiday?”

- _____

- _____

The main idea is the most essential part of a paragraph. Identifying the main idea will help the readers understand the general idea of the paragraph quickly.

5.2 What is main idea?

A main idea is the most important idea in a paragraph. It states the purpose and sets the direction of the paragraph or passage. The main idea gives the readers more complete understanding of the topic. The main idea can be general enough for all the ideas and information in the paragraph. The main idea should not be related to something that not included in the paragraph. That's the same with topic. The main idea should not be too specific or too general. However, it should be general enough to cover the whole passage. When the readers would like to discover the main idea, the readers can follow these steps. First, the main idea must contain the topic word/phrase. Next, the main idea always is a complete sentence.

Stated main idea and implied main idea

The main idea can be categorized into two types: stated main idea and implied main idea. The main idea may be stated or it may be implied.

When the main idea of a paragraph is stated, it is most often found in the first sentence of the paragraph. However, the main idea may be found in any sentences of the paragraph. A stated main idea is the easiest to find in a passage. It's written directly in the text. There are several positions where the readers can determine the main idea: (1) at the beginning (2) in the middle (3) at the end.

Example b: At the beginning

The students had fun on their field trip. They visited the Marine Museum. They were able to tour a tug boat and they bought souvenirs in the gift shop. After the tours they ate a picnic lunch in the park and played with their friends.”

Example C: In the middle of paragraph

There are great numbers of deer around here. This whole area is great country for hunters and fishermen. There are bears, mountain lions, and coyotes. To the east there are streams full of trout, and there are ducks and geese.

Example D: In the last sentence

Penicillin is one of the greatest of the wonder drugs. It has saved thousands of lives already and will save many more in the future. Unfortunately it has no effect at all on most of the ills of mankind. Penicillin is a very good drug, but it is certainly not a cure-all.

Sometimes a main idea is **unstated** or **implied main idea**. The implied main idea means that you need to state the main idea in your own words because it doesn't actually “say” it in the paragraph. It is more difficult to identify implied main idea. The readers will be used clues as a hint to discover an implied main idea.

According to Cortina, Elder, and Gonnet (1996) (As cited in Pookcharoen, S. (2017)., there are three ways in which an implied main idea sentence can be formulated:

1. The writer may present most of the main idea in one sentence, but the reader must add a word or phrase from another sentence to create a complete main idea. This can be represented by:

One sentence + a word or phrase from another sentence = formulate main idea sentence

2. A writer may express a main idea indirectly by presenting parts of the main idea in two different sentences. These sentences may follow one another in the paragraph or they may be separated. The reader must combine these sentences. This can be represented by:

One sentence+ another sentence = formulated main idea sentence

3. Finally, the writer may expect the reader to combine important ideas from several sentences in the paragraph. In this situation, readers must combine and interpret the author's ideas according to their own experience and knowledge. This means that you will have to use several of your own words to express the author's main idea. This can be represented by:

Important information + important information + important information = formulated main idea sentence (Pookcharoen, S.2017)

Example E: Implied main idea

Soccer players learn how to dribble and pass the ball. They also learn how to control the ball so they can eventually score. Most importantly, soccer players learn how to work together with their teammates.

In example D the main idea isn't stated. However, by reading a whole paragraph, the reader can determine the main idea "Soccer players learn many skills when playing soccer."

5.3 Students' Activities

Activity A: read the following paragraph and answer questions

1. Six Flags is a world-renowned theme park. The company owns and operates thirty-eight different parks spread out over North America, Latin America, and Europe. Locations include Mexico City, Belgium, France, Spain, Germany, and most major metropolitan areas in the United States. In fact, having a park in forty of the fifty major metropolitan areas in the United States has earned Six Flags the title of world's largest regional theme park company. Annually, more than 50 million visitors are reported to entertain themselves at Six Flags theme parks worldwide. The company prides itself in claiming that 98 percent of the U.S. population is within an 8-hour drive to any one of the numerous Six Flags theme parks.

1.1 Who or what is the topic of this passage? _____

1.2 What point is the author trying to make?

2. The rain forest is home to many creatures. Monkeys, toucans and macaws live in the rain forest. Butterflies and anteaters also live in the rain forest.

2.1 Who or what is the topic of this passage? _____

2.2 What point is the author trying to make?

3. The Great wall of China is the longest in the world and has a main-line length of 3460 km. 2150 miles –nearly three times the length of Britain. Complete during the reign of Qin Shi Huangdi (221-210 Bc). Its height varies from 4.5-12 m 15-39 ft and it is up to 9.8 m 32 ft thick. It runs from Shanhaiguan and Yangguan, and was kept in repair up to the 16th century. Some 51.5 km. 32 miles of the wall have been destroyed since 1966 and part of the wall was blown up to make way for a dam in July 1979.

3.1 Who or what is the topic of this passage? _____

3.2 What point is the author trying to make?

4. The European Union's single currency, the Euro, will have a positive impact on international economic and financial relations. As the second most important international currency it will be a real alternative to the dollar. Within a few years the Euro is expected to take a substantial part in international trade, investment and foreign exchange management. The appearance of the Euro will limit the effects of currency crises and stabilize the world market place.

4.1 Who or what is the topic of this passage? _____

4.2 What point is the author trying to make?

5. There are several features of spoken English that make it difficult for me to understand First, many words are not pronounced as they are spelled, so when I learn new words through reading, I sometimes don't understand them when they are spoken. Second, native speakers contract words and phrases. "What are you doing?" becomes "Whacha doing?" In my opinion, people should speak clearly. Third, native speakers have a wide range of accents. A British accent is very different from an American one. Fourth, there are lots of idioms and slang expressions. These expressions also differ depending on the area a speaker is from. Finally there are sounds that don't exist in my language that do exist in English. These sounds are difficult for me to distinguish.

5.1 Who or what is the topic of this passage? _____

5.2 What point is the author trying to make?

Activity B: Read the following paragraph and answer questions

1. Traveling broadens horizons and enriches our lives. It offers the chance to explore new cultures, taste exotic foods, and make lasting memories. Whether it's a road trip through scenic landscapes or an international adventure, travel exposes us to diverse people and perspectives. It breaks routines, fosters personal growth, and creates a sense of wonder. Whether you seek relaxation on a beach or adventure in a bustling city.

- A. Travel is an invaluable experience that adds depth and excitement to our lives.
- B. Travel around the world is expensive.
- C. A road trip is another way for travelling.
- D. Traveling around the world is easier than you think.

2. Social media has transformed the way we communicate and connect. It allows us to share our lives, ideas, and interests with a global audience instantly. However, it also raises concerns about privacy and the impact of excessive screen time. Despite these challenges, social media fosters connections, facilitates information sharing, and even supports businesses.

- A. Social media has a tremendous advantages.
- B. Social media is a powerful tool with both positive and negative aspects.
- C. Most people are concerning about the privacy in using social media.
- D. Social media makes life easier.

3. Valentine's Day is a day dedicated to love and affection. Celebrated on February 14th, it's a time for people to express their feelings for one another through cards, flowers, chocolates, and romantic gestures. While it's often associated with romantic love, it's also an opportunity to show appreciation to friends and family. Some may criticize it as overly commercial, but at its core, Valentine's Day is about celebrating the connections we share with loved ones and expressing love and gratitude.

- A. Valentine's Day is on February 14th.
- B. You can give cards, flowers, chocolates and romantic gestures to your loved ones.
- C. Valentine's Day is a day to celebrate and cherish relationship.
- D. Valentine's Day is a day for only couples.

4. Culture shock is the disorienting feeling people often experience when exposed to a new and unfamiliar culture. It can result from differences in language, customs, social norms, and daily routines. Symptoms may include anxiety, frustration, or even homesickness. However, culture shock is a natural part of adapting to new environments and can lead to personal growth and a deeper understanding of diverse cultures.

- A. Culture shock is a belief about social norms.
- B. The symptoms of culture shock are anxiety, frustration, and homesickness.
- C. Culture shock may happen for everyone who move to another countries.
- D. Culture shock is a common response to cultural differences and can ultimately be a valuable learning experience.

5. The coronavirus, or COVID-19, is a highly contagious respiratory virus that emerged in late 2019. It quickly spread worldwide, leading to a global pandemic. The virus can cause a range of symptoms, from mild respiratory issues to severe pneumonia, and it has had a significant impact on public health, economies, and daily life. Governments and healthcare systems have implemented measures like lockdowns and vaccination campaigns to control its spread.

- A. The coronavirus emerged in late 2019.
- B. The symptoms of coronavirus are fever, chill, and sore throat.
- C. The lockdowns and vaccination can decrease the spreading of coronavirus.
- D. The coronavirus is a serious public health issue that has had a significant impact on numerous sectors of society.

Activity C: Read the following passage and choose the best topic and main idea.

1. How far is it to the Sun? It's so far that it's hard to comprehend. In actual distance, it's approximately 93 million miles. The distance changes slightly as the Earth travels around the Sun. Suppose it were possible to take a jetliner there. Traveling at a little over 550 mph, it would take nearly 20 years to get there. Even if you could travel at 25,000 mph, it would take five months to reach the Sun.

What is the best topic?

- a. how far it is to the Sun
- b. the distances change
- c. travelling to the sun
- d. a jetliner to the sun

What is the main idea?

- a. How far is it to the sun?
- b. It's so far to the Sun that it's hard to comprehend.
- c. In actual distance, it's approximately 93 million miles to the Sun.
- d. It takes a long time to get to the Sun, no matter how you travel.

2. Plants are necessary for life on earth. All living things need plants because they provide food for animals. During photosynthesis, plants change the sun's energy into food and energy for animals. They use carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. All human beings and animals need oxygen to live.

What is the best topic?

- a. Living things
- b. Photosynthesis
- c. Green Plants
- d. The Sun's Energy

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

- a. Plants supply food for animals.
- b. Plants are necessary for life on earth.

- c. All human beings and animals need oxygen to live.
- d. During photosynthesis, plants change the sun's energy into food and energy for animals.

3. Some big factories pour poisonous, unwanted things into water, killing fish and endangering the water for drinking. Careless people who drop litter make public parks into dirty places. Burning garbage turns the air unclean for miles around. Junkyards, full of used, useless cars, can be found in large numbers throughout the countryside. Yes, signs of destruction of living space can be found everywhere.

What is the topic of this paragraph?

- a. big factory
- b. Killing fish
- c. Burning garbage
- d. Destruction of living space

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

- a. Big factories pour poisonous, unwanted things into water.
- b. Destruction of living space can be found everywhere.
- c. Burning garbage turns the air unclean.
- d. Careless people drop litter.

3. In 1997, the U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission reported that skateboarding injuries were up by 33 percent. Mountain climbing injuries were also up by 20 percent. Similarly, snowboarding injuries showed an increase of thirty-one percent. By all accounts, many Americans are having a love affair with risky sports; as a result, they are injuring themselves in ever greater numbers. One reason for the growing participation in risky, or extreme, sports has been put forth by Dan Cady, a professor of popular culture at California State University. According to Cady, previous generations didn't need to seek out risk. It was all around them in the form of disease epidemics, economic instability, and global wars. At one time, just managing to stay alive was risky, but that feeling has all but disappeared, at least for members of the privileged classes. To a degree Cady's theory is confirmed in the words of adventure racer Joy Marr. Marr says that risk has been "minimized" in everyday life, forcing people to seek out challenges in order to prove themselves.

What is the topic of this paragraph?

- a. Skateboarding
- b. Mountain climbing
- c. Extreme sports
- d. Risky in extreme sports

What is the main idea?

a. According to Professor Dan Cady if California State, many Americans yearn for the days when just staying alive was a difficult task.

b. More and more Americans are taking up high-risk sports; as a result, injuries from these sports are increasing.

c. Many Americans are having a love affair with risky sports.

d. Cady's theory is confirmed by Americans who having a love affair with risky sports.

4. Country fairs appeal to the entire family. Children are attracted by the ferris wheels and merry-go-rounds. Dad and Grandpa are interested in seeing the livestock exhibits, while Mom and Grandma want to find out if their preserved fruits and vegetables have won a blue ribbon. Later, the entire family will enjoy themselves on the midway, testing their sharp-shooting skills or pitching pennies in the games of chance.

What is the topic?

a. happiness at country fairs

b. Dad's favorite activity

c. Mom's favorite activity

d. A competition at country fairs

What is the main idea?

a. Parents enjoy country fairs.

b. Country fairs can appeal only children.

c. The entire family enjoy themselves on the midway.

d. People of all ages have fun at country fairs.

5.4 Conclusion

In this chapter, the readers learned how to find main idea in paragraph. The main idea is what the author wants the readers to know about the topic. It can be in a complete sentence. There are two types of main idea: stated and implied main idea. Stated main idea can be found at the beginning, in the middle, at the end of the passage. However, an implied main idea can't be directly stated in the passage.

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UNIT 6

Identifying Text Structure

6.1 Introduction

In the preceding chapter, you learn how to look for topic and main idea of a paragraph. In this chapter, the readers will learn to identify four basic structures that writers always use in writing texts. Looking for structure of text is a way to improve the readers' comprehension. The author will employ a particular structure to make a paragraph easy to understand. Teaching learners to recognize common text structures can help students monitor their comprehension. Identifying text structures can help students make and interpret text. For these reasons it is important that students are exposed to various text structures.

6.2 What is text structure?

Text structure points out how the information within a text is organized. This strategy can help the readers understand that a text might present a main idea and details. Knowing the different text structures within a text provides the reader with signal words about what they will be reading and what information is most important. Text structures also help learners to connect to and remember what they have read and are useful in supporting the comprehension strategy. Readers who struggle with text comprehension often do so because they fail to recognize the structure of text of what they are reading.

One suitable way to help students identify the structures is to teach words and phrases (signal words) that frequently signal the structure. For example, if students know that words such as similar, both, like, unlike, they can easily spot the author's intention and they'll be better equipped to understand the text as a whole.

6.3 Types of text structure

6.3.1 Listing

Listing text structure is when information in a passage is organized by the order in which it occurs. This text structure is generally used for instructions or directions. The text tells the steps to follow to do something or make something. Also, the text tells about each of the things or ideas on the list. Moreover, listing text structure presents a number of ideas or descriptions in a related group.

Signal Words

First, second, next, before, then, another, in addition, also, lastly, finally, in the end

Example A:

Diamonds are expensive for several reasons. First, they are difficult to find. They are found in only a few places in the world. Second, they are useful. People use diamonds to cut other stones. Third, diamonds do not change. They stay the same for millions of years. Finally, diamonds are beautiful.

Beatrice S. Mikulecky, Linda Jeffries (1998).

From the above passage, the author gives four details. The underlined words are the signal words. So it is easy to find the details.

SIGNAL WORDS	DETAILS
First	difficult to find
Second	useful
Third	do not change
finally	Beautiful

6.3.2 Chronological Order

A prefix “chrono” means “time.” The word “logic” means “order.” Therefore, text is told chronologically or in order of time. Sometimes it is called “time order”, “sequence order”, “series.” When a passage is organized by the time in which each event occurred, it is organized chronologically. The author used this pattern to show the order that the event happened. Chronological order is also used to explain processes and procedures.

Signal Words

A date, a time, a year, age of person, phrases of time

Moreover, chronological order text structure shares the signal words with “listing text structure.” For example: *first, next, soon, after, at last, finally, last, later, before, then*

Example B:

Albert Einstein was born in 1879 in Ulm, Germany. He graduated from the University of Zurich in Switzerland in 1905. In 1905 he also did some of his famous work in physics. In 1921 he won the Nobel Prize for Physics. Between 1919 and 1933 he lived in Germany and traveled a lot to talk to other scientists. Then in 1933 he had to leave Germany because of Hitler and the Nazi party. He moved to the United States. From 1933 until his death he lived in Princeton, New Jersey. He died on April 18, 1955.

SIGNAL WORDS	EVENTS
1879	Albert Einstein was born
1905	He graduated from the University of Zurich
1905	he also did some of his famous work in physics
1921	he won the Nobel Prize for Physics
Between 1919 and 1933	he lived in Germany and traveled a lot to talk to other scientists
1933	he had to leave Germany
1933 until his death	he lived in Princeton
April 18, 1955	He died

Beatrice S. Mikulecky , Linda Jeffries .(1998).

6.3.3 Cause and Effect

Text structured as cause and effect explain reasons why something happened or the effects of something. Cause is why something happened. Effect is what happened. These paragraphs can be ordered as causes and effects or as effects and then causes. In addition, the author can present the text both causes and effects. There may be one cause and many effects or a lot of causes but only one effect.

Signal words when the cause comes first:

So, become, result in, reason for, have an effect on, cause, make, lead to, bring about, thus, hence, as a consequence

Signal words when the effect comes first:

Because of, due to, owing to, thanks to, result from, be caused by

Example C:

A cold weather causes serious problems on Florida farms. The farmers there grow a lot of oranges. Very cold weather can cause orange trees to die. Cold weather also results in fewer tourists, there are many hotels and vacation places in Florida. These places are in trouble if there are fewer tourists. Finally, very cold weather can cause health problems. Many people do not have heating in their homes, so they become ill from the cold.

CAUSE	SIGNAL WORDS	EFFECTS
cold weather	causes	serious problems on Florida farms
	can cause	orange trees to die
	results in	fewer tourists
	can cause	health problems

6.3.4 Compare and Contrast

Compare and Contrast is a text structure which shows the similarities and differences of two or more things. It is important to remember that with the compare and contrast text structure the text should be discussing similarities and differences. It can be presented only the similarities in the text. Also, the text can be presented only the differences. Moreover, the text can be presented in both similarities and differences.

Signal words for similarity:

Alike, like, similar, same, also, both, bothand....., too

Signal words for difference:

But, however, while, in contrast, on the contrary, on the other hand, comparative adjectives

Example D:

Lemons and limes are both citrus fruit. Both grow in warm places. Both have hard skins and soft insides. People do not usually eat whole lemons and limes. That is because both of these fruits have a very sour taste. The two are often used in desserts and main dishes. People make juice from lemons and also from limes. Finally, both fruits have a lot of vitamin c in them.

SIGNAL WORDS	SIMILARITIES
both	citrus fruit
both	grow in warm places
both	have hard skins and soft insides
Both of	have a very sour taste
The two	used in desserts and main dishes
and also	make juice
both	have a lot of vitamin c

Beatrice S. Mikulecky , Linda Jeffries .(1998).

Example E:

Tipis and igloos were made of very different materials. Igloos were made from blocks of snow stacked on top of each other, while tipis were made from buffalo hide, tree bark, or grass. The shape of tipis and igloos was also different. Tipis were cone-shaped, using three or four poles for support. In contrast, igloos were dome-shaped.

SIGNAL WORDS	DIFFERENCES
while	materials
different	shape

6.4 Students' Activities

Activity A: Read each paragraph. Find the signal words and write details.

1. Athletes who participate in the Olympic Games must take good care of their bodies. First, they must exercise. Sometimes they may spend as much as 8 hours each day practicing and working out. Then, they must get plenty of sleep. Rest helps the body recover from work. In addition, athletes must eat well. Food is fuel for the body, so athletes make sure they eat foods rich in protein and carbohydrates.

SIGNAL WORDS	DETAILS

2. Computers are helpful in many ways. First, they are fast. They work with information much more quickly than a person. Second, computers can work with lots of information at the same time. Third, they keep information for a long time. They do not forget things the way people do. Also, computers are almost always correct. They are not perfect, of course, but they usually do not make mistakes.

SIGNAL WORDS	DETAILS

3. Carl Terrell Mitchell, better known by his stage name Twista, was born in 1972. Nineteen years later Mitchell's first album, "Runnin' Off at da Mouth," debuted. In 1997, after appearing on a hit song, Twista was signed to Atlantic Records. Under that label he released "Adrenaline Rush" and formed the group Speedknot Mobstaz in 1998. His 2004 album Kamikaze went to number-one on the U.S. Billboard 200 album chart.

SIGNAL WORDS	EVENTS

4. My family and I went to the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. The first thing we did when we got there was to take a tour of a space shuttle that once flew into space. During our tour, an astronaut showed us her spacesuit. I even got to try on the space boots. Next, we tasted the food astronauts eat while they are in space. It was really different from other foods that I had eaten but it tasted pretty good. Finally, we got in a special booth that showed us what it is like to be weightless! It was an amazing day.

SIGNAL WORDS	EVENTS

5. The floods in Bangkok have proved to be a disastrous annual event. Each year, around the end of November and the beginning of December, floods cause great damage to the lives and property of the people in three main areas. The residences of people living in low-lying areas are badly damaged and a lot of people are made homeless. Furthermore, floods result in traffic congestion and cause damage to roads and highways. In addition to all these, floods have been the causes of sickness and disease. A lot of people suffer from diarrhea and skin diseases.

CAUSES	EFFECTS

6. There are many reasons why people dance. Some people dance for fun, just because they enjoy dancing. At other times, people dance for exercise or for weight loss, because dancing can really get your heart beating. Also, sometimes people dance to try to get boyfriends or girlfriends. Some people think that good dancing is attractive. There are many reasons why people dance.

CAUSES	EFFECTS

7. Hurricanes and tornados are both amazing yet deadly natural phenomena. Both generate deadly conditions, but in different ways. Tornados are likely to damage people and property with their high winds, which go up to 300 miles per hour, but hurricanes are generally more feared for their flooding. Also, hurricanes can produce tornados, which makes them quite dangerous indeed.

SIMILARITIES	DIFFERENCES

8. These days, students and their caretakers have more choices when it comes to selecting a public school. In addition to the traditional neighborhood schools, Charter schools have popped up in major cities across the country. Both charter schools and neighborhood schools fill traditional roles like providing instruction, serving lunch and other meals, and administering the state tests. But charter schools and neighborhood schools differ in many important ways. Onekey difference is the amount of time students spend in school. In Chicago, students who attend neighborhood schools do so for around 180 days in a year, and each day is slightly over six hourslong. On the contrary, students who attend charter schools do so for around 200 days in a year, and most charter school days are over eight hours long. While both neighborhood and charter schools provide free public education to students meeting enrollment criteria, students whoattend charter schools spend much more time in class.

SIMILARITIES	DIFFERENCES

Activity B: Read the following passages. Decide which structure of the passage. Write topic and main idea.

1. Hurricane Katrina began as Tropical Depression Twelve over the southeastern Bahamas on August 23, 2005. The depression later strengthened into a tropical storm on the morning of August 24 where the storm was also named Katrina. Katrina continued to move into Florida, and became a Category 1 hurricane only two hours before it made landfall around Hallandale Beach on the morning of August 25. The storm weakened over land, but became a hurricane again while entering the Gulf of Mexico.

Text Structure: _____

Topic: _____

Main Idea: _____

2. Education in our society serves many purposes, but there are three main functions. First, students learn skills that will help prepare them for society. Writing, reading, and mathematics are essential in today's workplace and many people learn these skills in school. Second, schools serve communities. Whether by functioning as polling locations during elections, or providing safe havens for students in temporary living situations, public schools add value to communities. Third, public schools provide a structured environment for children to engage in productive activities during many days of the year while their adult caretakers may be working. In other words, public schools also provide day care. These are three of the primary reasons why we have schools in our society.

Text Structure: _____

Topic: _____

Main Idea: _____

3. Exercise is important for our physical and mental health. When we exercise, our heart rate increases and our blood pumps faster. This helps to strengthen our heart and lungs. Exercise also helps to build muscle and bone strength. In addition to the physical benefits, exercise also has a number of mental health benefits. Exercise can help to reduce stress, anxiety, and depression. It can also improve our mood and boost our energy levels. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that adults get at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic activity or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity aerobic activity each week. Children and adolescents should get at least 60 minutes of physical activity each day.

Text Structure: _____

Topic: _____

Main Idea: _____

4. Cats and dogs are two of the most popular pets in the world. They are both loving and loyal companions, but they have different personalities and needs. Cats are often seen as being more independent and low-maintenance than dogs. They are content to spend time alone, and they don't need to be walked or taken outside to go to the bathroom. Cats are also very clean animals, and they spend a lot of time grooming themselves. Dogs, on the other hand, are more social animals. They enjoy spending time with their owners and other dogs. Dogs also need to be exercised regularly, so they are a good fit for people who are active and have time to take them for walks or play fetch.

Text Structure: _____

Topic: _____

Main Idea: _____

5. A smart phone is a mobile phone with built-in computer system that can send emails, view websites, or download applications. The first use of the term smart phone was in 1997, when Ericson described its GS 88 as a "smart phone." In 2003 phones got even smarter when Andy Rubin launched the Android mobile operating system. It would take years for the first Android powered phone to reach the market, but today over 80% of all mobile phones are powered by Android. Yet, perhaps the biggest development in the history of smart phones occurred in 2007, when the original iPhone was released. The first iPhone didn't even have an app store, but it set many of the standards that people have come to expect from smart phones, like using the phone with just a finger on the screen rather than with a keypad or stylus. Smart phones have changed the world and continue to improve. I don't know where the future will take us, but I bet that the phones will be cooler.

Text Structure: _____

Topic: _____

Main Idea: _____

Activity C: Find the name of the text of structure. Choose the best answer.

L = Listing

CO = Chronological Order

CE = Cause and Effect

CC = Compare and Contrast

1. The roller skating rink in Boston was much larger than the rink in their hometown in Massachusetts. _____

2. Since the competition was taking place in the United States, the largest group of competitors was American. _____

3. A young Japanese couple won this category because they worked so perfectly together. _____

4. Charlotte felt that French couple had given a much livelier performance than the Japanese couple. _____

5. Joanne was competing in several categories, including women's free-style skating, women's figure skating and pair skating. _____

6. In Thailand, many children do not read books. They watch TV for many hours everyday. As a result, most of them are not good readers. _____

7. A helicopter is approaching the White House in Washington. Soon the air-taxi will land at the rear of the mansion. Then, with the Chief Executive aboard, the aircraft will take off for Andrews Air Force Base near Potomac River. ____

8. At the age of six he taught himself to play by following the instruction booklet that came with his chess board. At the age of 13 he won the U.S. Junior Chess Championship, becoming the youngest Junior Champion ever. _____

9. How to Make Cookies. First, get your materials. Then, make your dough. Lastly, cook your dough at 400 degrees for 10 minutes. _____

10. Snorkeling and scuba diving are alike in some ways and yet very different in the others.

6.5 Conclusion

In this chapter, learners learned how the authors organize a structure in text. Becoming familiar with the text structure is an important reading skill. Four common structures include: (1) listing, (2) chronological order, (3) cause and effect, (4) compare and contrast.

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Part D: Comprehension Skills

Comprehension skills are essential for academic and life success. When you have strong comprehension skills, you can comprehend what you read and hear, and you can evaluate the information you receive critically. There are several comprehension abilities, but the following are among the most essential:

- Scanning is a form of reading used to rapidly locate specific information within a text. For instance, you might examine a newspaper article to locate the headline or a specific piece of information.
- Skimming is a form of reading used to obtain an overall understanding of a text. For instance, you might scan a chapter of a book to determine the primary topics that will be discussed.
- Making inferences: Being able to draw conclusions from what you read or hear is what it means to be able to make inferences. For example, if you read that a character is crying, you might guess that they are sad.
- Referencing is the ability to determine how different parts of a text relate to one another. Referencing is the ability to identify how distinct parts of a text relate to one another. You may observe, for instance, that an author is referencing a previous statement or comparing two things with a metaphor.

UNIT 7

SCANNING AND SKIMMING

7.1 Introduction

Reading is an important way to improve English language skills. Reading can help the learners enlarge their vocabulary. Effective readers use reading strategies to understand what they read in paragraph. Each reader employ different reading strategies to achieve their goals of reading. The purpose of reading will determine which strategy will use. Scanning is a reading strategy that speeds up your reading.

Have you ever encounter the situation when you have to read several books but you have only limited time? Skimming is a reading technique that allows the reader to locate the main idea of the text and skip all the details. The reader can skim only the first and last paragraphs and perhaps the first and last sentence of each paragraph. In this unit, the learner will practice “scanning” and “skimming” technique.

7.2 Definition of scanning and skimming

Scanning is a fast reading to get specific information. Scanning also involves reading quickly. While you are scanning, you may not read the whole text and will most likely stop reading as soon as you can locate what you are looking for in the text. The reader move eyes quickly down the page looking the heading of the chapter, the sub-heading, or in the text. For example, you would like to look up the word “employment” in the dictionary you wouldn’t start from letter “A” and read every word in dictionary. An effective way is to turn the page to letter “E” and then find the words beginning with “em...”.

The reader may use scanning technique to the following things as follows:

- Looking up a word in a dictionary
- Finding a phone number in a telephone book
- Looking up the prices of goods in a catalogue
- Browsing television schedule
- Checking what time of your flight is on flight announcement board

Harmer (2001) stated that skimming is a technique in looking for a text to get a quick idea of the gist of a text. According to Brown (2004) skimming is the process of rapid coverage of reading matter to determine its gist or main idea. Skimming is used to review long document. The reader may use skimming technique to the following things as follows:

- Previewing textbooks before you read
- Reviewing textbooks after you read
- Discovering the articles, you would like to read in magazines
- Getting general news in newspaper or website

7.3 How do you scan?

- Keep the concept of key words in mind while scanning
- Move eyes quickly down the passage seeking specific information
- Try to anticipate how the answer will appear and what clues you might use to help you locate the answer. For example, you are looking which platform of the train leaves from Norwich for Sheringham. The key word to keep in mind is only numbers.

- Selectively read and skip through sections of the text.
- Read the entire sentence when you find the word that has the information you seek.
- If the word or phrases are transformed, identifying that is related to the answer.

7.4 How do you skim?

- Reading title, sub titles, sub headings and illustrations
- Noticing are there any pictures, graphs, or charts
- Reading the first passage in detail and guess what story will be developed.
- Reading the first sentence of each paragraphs and think about the construction of each ones.
- Reading the first sentence and the last sentence of one paragraph.

Sometimes skimming is confused with scanning. Although scanning also involves reading quickly, the objective is different – to look for specific information. While scanning, you may not read the whole text and will most likely stop reading as soon as you locate what you are looking for in the text. On the other hand, while skimming, you will probably read quickly all the way through to the end to gather all the main ideas.

7.5 Students' activities

Activity A: Read each sentence and decide the appropriate strategy between “scanning” and “skimming”.

1. A furniture catalogue that you have never seen before.
2. A TV schedule for Premier League Football Program
3. A hair magazine to select the best style for you
4. A travel brochure to select honeymoon destination
5. The books in the library to write a report

Activity B: Scan the train timetable below and answer the questions

Norwich to Sheringham									
MONDAY TO SATURDAY		SO	SX						
Norwich	d	0520	0520	0550	0717	0826	0932	1039	1143
Salhouse	d	---	---	0600	0727	0836	---	1049	---
Hoveton & Wroxham	d	0534	0534	0605	0732	0841	0946	1054	1157
Worstead	d	---	---	0612	0739	0848	0953	1101	---
North Walsham	a	0544	0544	0618	0745	0854	0958	1107	1207
	d	0544	0544	0623	0748	0857	1001	1110	1209
Gunton	d	---	---	0629	0754	0903	1007	1116	---
Roughton Road	d	---	---	0636	0800	0910	---	1123	---
Cromer	a	0559	0559	0641	0805	0914	1017	1127	1224
	d	---	0611	0644	0808	0918	1020	1130	1227
West Runton	d	---	---	0648	0812	0922	1024	1134	1231
Sheringham	a	0618	0618	0653	0817	0926	1028	1138	1236
General Notes: SO Saturdays only, SX Not Saturdays, a Arrival time, d Departure time									

BBC. (2017). Time and Date. Retrieved December 16, 2017 from

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/skillswise/worksheet/ma25time-l1-w-reading-a-timetable>

1. What time does the 07.17 from Norwich arrive at Sheringham?

2. What time does the 9.14 from Cromer arrive at West Runton?

3. If you take a train from North Walsham at 08.54, what time will you arrive at Sheringham?

4. Can I catch the 09.32 from Norwich if I live in Salhouse?

5. Which stations does the 11.43 train from Norwich go straight through without stopping?

Activity C: Read the job ads below and circle YES or NO

<p>Waitress Required at Nando's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salary \$8 per hour • 20 hours per week • 6am – 6pm • Experienced needed <p>If you are interested, send CV to hello@nando's.co.uk</p>	<p>Cleaner needed : At M&S</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay \$7.50 per hour • Must have experience • Working days: Mon-Wed • Time: 7am – 2pm • Part-Time job <p>To apply call Mr.Grey 0134678976</p>
<p>Delivery Driver: DHL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay \$8.50 per hour • No experience needed • 8am – 5.30pm Sat-Sun <p>Call 097654986 for more information.</p>	<p>Chef needed: Greek restaurant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salary \$7 per hour • At least five years experience • 8am – 4pm Wed-Sun • Free meal <p>All interviews on 10th March at 9am.</p>

1. Do you need experience to work at Greek restaurant?	Yes	No
2. Is the cleaner job full-time?	Yes	No
3. Does the delivery driver pay \$10 an hour?	Yes	No
4. Is the delivery driver job work on weekdays?	Yes	No
5. Do you need an interview at Greek restaurant?	Yes	No
6. Is the waitress work on night shift?	Yes	No
7. Is Nando's pay the highest rate per hour?	Yes	No
8. Is the cleaner job work on weekends?	Yes	No
9. Can you work at Greek restaurant on Tuesday?	Yes	No
10. Can you work at DHL if you don't have any experiences?	Yes	No

Activity D: Scan the TV listings and answer the questions below

TV Listings Saturday Evening/Sunday Morning					
BBC 1		ITV		Channel 4	
4.30 pm	Sports: Final Score	4.35 pm	ITV News and Weather	5.00 pm	Come Dine With Me
5.40 pm	Antiques Roadshow	4.50 pm	Charlie & <small>film</small> The Chocolate Factory	6.45 pm	Channel 4 News
7.00 pm	So You Think You Can Dance	7.00 pm	You've Been Framed	7.15 pm	The Simpsons <small>film</small> Movie
8.00 pm	The National Lottery	7.30 pm	Britain's Got Talent		
9.00 pm	Casualty	9.00 pm	Notting Hill <small>film</small>	9.00 pm	Celebrity Big Brother
10.10 pm	BBC News			10.00 pm	Slumdog <small>film</small> Millionaire
10.30 pm	Match of The Day				
11.50 pm	The Football League Show	11.45 pm	ITV News and Weather		
1.10 am	BBC News	12.05 am	Terminator <small>film</small> Salvation	12.10 am	Great Movie Mistakes

ESOL Courses. (2017). Reading for Information-TV listing. Retrieved December 16, 2017

<https://www.esolcourses.com/content/topics/tv/tv-times-reading-quiz.html>

1. How many sports programs are on BBC1? _____
2. What time is "Notting Hill" on? _____
3. How many films are showing on Channel 4? _____
4. What time is Britain's Got Talent shown? _____
5. How many times that the news are shown on BBC1? _____

Activity E: Scan the advertisement below, then answer the questions.

The advertisement is a black and white promotional flyer. At the top left, a five-pointed star contains the text 'SAVE ££££'s'. To its right is a heart-shaped logo with 'Best-in' in a circle and 'CATERING' below it. Further right, the address 'KINGSWAY PARK ST. ANNE STREET LIVERPOOL L3 3JA' and phone number 'Tel. 0151-207 3898' are listed, followed by 'FOR 3 WEEKS'. The central text reads 'EARN 100's of £££'s with' in a bold, sans-serif font, with small stars on either side. Below this is the large, stylized 'Argos' logo, also flanked by stars. Underneath the Argos logo is the word 'VOUCHERS' in a bold, sans-serif font. At the bottom left, a dashed-line box contains the text 'OVER 100 GOOD REASONS FOR SHOPPING WITH US' in a bold, sans-serif font, with 'NEW CUSTOMERS REGISTERED ON THE SPOT' in a smaller font below it. To the right of this box is a logo for 'BESTWAY CATERING' with a large 'No. 1' and the phrase 'WHERE IT MATTERS' at the bottom.

SAVE ££££'s

Best-in
CATERING

KINGSWAY PARK
ST. ANNE STREET
LIVERPOOL L3 3JA
Tel. 0151-207 3898

FOR 3 WEEKS

EARN 100's of £££'s
with

Argos

VOUCHERS

OVER 100 GOOD REASONS FOR SHOPPING WITH US
NEW CUSTOMERS
REGISTERED ON THE SPOT

BESTWAY CATERING
No. 1
WHERE IT MATTERS

Liverpool Community College. (2016). Reading Support : Reading Strategies : Scanning, Skimming, Study Reading. Retrieved July 14, 2016 from <http://www.worldcat.org/title/reading-support-reading-strategies-scanning-skimming-study-reading/oclc/655847602>

1. How many good reasons are there for shopping there? _____
2. What is the telephone number? _____
3. What can you earn with Argos? _____

4. What are the names of the catering firm? _____
5. How long does this offer last? _____


Activity F: Scan the following text about Paris and answer questions



Le Tour Open
is a great way
to see many
Paris sights in
one day.

PARIS

Paris is the capital and largest city of France. Straddling the Seine River in the country's north, it is a major global cultural and political center in addition to being the world's most visited city. Nicknamed "The City of Light" since the 19th Century, Paris also has a reputation as a "romantic" city and the "heart of Europe". The most recognizable symbol of Paris is the 1,063 ft. Eiffel Tower located on the banks of the Seine.




Eiffel Tower



Notre Dame Cathedral

The Eiffel Tower at night is quite a sight to see. The most perfect time to visit is after 6 p.m, when the air is cool and the crowds have thinned. Strobe lights go off on the hour at 10 pm, 11 pm, and midnight. Many locals and tourists enjoy the show from the grassy area where this picture was taken.



Paris Disneyland



Arc de Triomphe



Louvre

Paris Recreation

- Shop on the Champs-Elysees
- Meet The Mona Lisa at the Louvre
- Tour Notre Dame Cathedral
- View the city from The Eiffel Tower
- Visit Disneyland Paris

Destination.CO. (2017). Paris Travel Brochure Template. Retrieved August 17, 2017 from <https://distination.co/paris-travel-brochure-template/>

1. What is the most perfect time to visit "the Eiffel Tower"?
-

2. Where is “the Eiffel Tower” located?

3. What is the nickname of “Paris”?

4. How tall is “Eiffel Tower”?

5. List three tourist attractions in Paris

Activity G: Skim the following information and answer questions.

I really don’t know why this book is so popular. I mean, I suppose it is going to appeal to young girls who want danger and romance, but I found this book really tedious. For a start, the characters were really unconvincing. The author went out of her way to add lots of details about the characters, but I found these details really pointless. I thought that some of the facts she presented about the main characters would become significant in some way later in the novel, but they didn’t. They were just worthless bits of information. I also was disappointed that, although this book is meant to be about kids at high school, the writer seems to have no recollection at all about what it’s like to be 17. The main character thought and acted like a 32-year old. It just wasn’t believable. I’m not saying Teresa Wilson is a bad writer. She can obviously string words together and come up with a story that is appealing to a large number of people, but she lacks anything original. There is no flair. It just uses the same sort of language as you can see in many other mediocre novels.

1. How did the writer feel about the book?

2. Which words have led you to this conclusion?

7.6 Conclusion

Scanning and skimming is used when reading many kinds of documents. The reader who knows how to scan text is a flexible reader. The reader reads for their purpose and getting information quickly without wasting time. Previous studies have shown that scanning strategy can motivate the students' comprehension. (Ngoc, 2015) (Sasmita, 2013)

Liao (2011) stated that skimming is done at a speed three to four times faster than normal reading. In conclusion, because skimming strategy deals with the process of rapid reading a text to determine the gist or main idea (Brown, 2003) therefore, readers are likely to depend more on top-down processing (Ueta, 2005). It is typically recommended to read the first and the last sentence of the paragraph, because the main idea of the text is usually stated in those parts.

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UNIT 8

Making Inferences

8.1 Introduction

The writer of each text may not explain everything to the reader. Sometimes the writer may not tell the reader the time or place of a text. The reader can summarize from the surrounding words or sentences. Whether the reader look at the pictures in the text, the reader can draw conclusions based on what he/she see. The reader can reach the conclusion of the text by putting details together. When you apply this technique, you are making inferences. From the picture below, can you guess what's wrong with her?

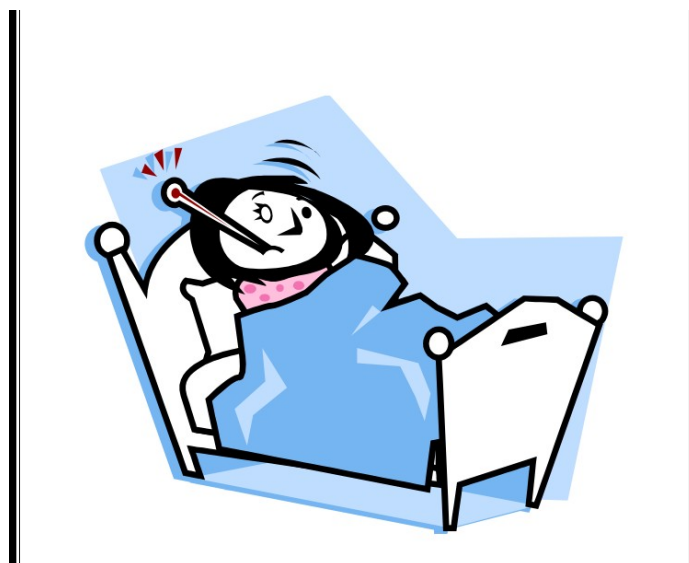


Figure 7.1 Making inference

Source: <https://www.theteachertreasury.com/free-downloads/inference-carouselmaking-inferences-with-pictures> (online), March 2017

What's wrong with her?

What are the clues?

8.2 What is an inference?

An inference is an assumption made based on specific evidence. We make inferences all the time in real life. For instance, your girlfriend might say to you, "Nice hair," and you could make the inference that she is being rude because she was smirking when she said it. In life, it's pretty easy to infer the implied meaning – the meaning not stated directly – because you can use context clues like body language, tone, and gestures to help you get the real meaning. You infer things all the time. If a woman is pushing a covered stroller down the street, you'd probably infer that there's a baby in the stroller.

8.3 How do you make an inference?

Even our young students can grasp what inference is. You read to what the author has said, look inside your own head, and make a good guess. Obviously, instructors need to begin by explaining what inference is and how it is different from good, solid, literal comprehension. It is helpful for students to use these four steps when they are learning how to inference.

8.3.1 Think of background knowledge related to the text.

8.3.2 Look for the author's clues.

8.3.3 Ask questions that tie together background knowledge and the author's clues.

8.3.4 Make inferences by answering the questions.

For example, I found it in the middle of the sidewalk on my way home from school one spring morning. It was very tiny and it was hardly breathing when I picked it up. I fed it raw meat and other treats for several weeks. Soon, it became strong and started to hop around. One day, someone left a window open. When I came home from work, I discovered that it had disappeared. Can you guess what is "it"?

8.4 Students' Activities

Activity A: Look at the picture below and making inference from what you've seen



1. Based on the photo, you could infer that the man...

A. works as an elementary teacher.

B. works in a business office.

C. works from home.

D. works for Singha Corporation.



Figure 7.2

Source: <https://www.popsugar.com/moms/Kids-Scared-Santa-39191610> (online), March 2017

2. What time of the year is it?

3. How does the boy on the right feel about Santa? _____



Figure 7.3

Source: <http://discoveracmc.com/is-my-child-too-sick-for-school/little-girl-lying-sick-in-her-bed-with-her-teddy-bear/> (online), March 2017

4. How does the girl feel? _____

5. How do you know it? _____

Activity B: Read the following conversations and answers the questionsA:

Look at the long line! Do you think we'll get in?

B: I think so. Some of these people already have tickets.A:

How much are the tickets?

B: Only nine dollars for the first show. I'll pay.A:

Thanks. I'll buy the popcorn.

1. Where are these people? _____

2. What are they talking about? _____

3. Who are these people? _____

A: I can't believe this is my last day here!

B: You're leaving us today?

A: Yes. I'm so nervous about this.B:

I'm sure it will be fine.

A: I don't know. It will be so different.B: I

thought you wanted a change.

A: Yes, I did. I wanted more pay. But now I'm not sure it was the right thing to do.B:

Stop worrying. Everything will be fine.

4. Where are these people? _____

5. What are they talking about? _____

6. Who are these people? _____

A: This is one of the reasons I hate working in a big city.

B: I know. Every day, it's the same thing.

A: This is terrible! We may be here all night! I hope we don't run out of gas. B:

No, I think there's enough.

A: Let's turn on the radio. Maybe there's some good music.

B: Sorry, the radio's not working.

A: I think I'll take the train tomorrow!

7. Where are these people? _____

8. What are they talking about? _____

9. What do you think will happen next? _____

A: When did this happen?

B: Yesterday. I was playing soccer and I fell down.

A: Can you move it at all?

B: Only a little.

A: Can you walk on it?

B: No. It hurts too much.

A: I think we'll have to take an X-ray.

B: Will I be able to play in the game tomorrow?

A: I'm afraid not.

10. Where are these people? _____

11. Who are they? _____

12. What are the people talking about? _____

A: For here or to go?

B: To go.

A: Large or small?

B: Uh...small.

A: Light or black?

B: Black.

A: Sugar?

B: yes, two please.

A: Want a bag?

B: No, thanks.

A: OK. That'll be seventy-five.B:

Here you are.

A: Bye now.

B: Bye.

13. Where are these people? _____

14. What are they talking about? _____

Activity C: Read the following passage and make an inference.

1. Turner almost wished that he hadn't listened to the radio. He went to the closet and grabbed his umbrella. He would feel silly carrying it to the bus stop on such a sunny morning. Which probably happened?

- A. Turner realized that he had an unnatural fear of falling radio parts.
- B. Turner had promised himself to do something silly that morning.
- C. Turner had heard a weather forecast that predicted rain.
- D. Turner planned to trade his umbrella for a bus ride.

2. "Larry, as your boss, I must say it's been very interesting working with you," Miss Valdez said. "However, it seems that our company's needs and your performance style are not well matched. Therefore, it makes me very sad to have to ask you to resign your position effective today." What was Miss Valdez telling Larry?

- A. She would feel really bad if he decided to quit.
- B. He was being fired.
- C. He was getting a raise in pay.
- D. She really enjoyed having him in the office.

3. No, Honey, I don't want you to spend a lot of money on my birthday present. Just having you for a husband is the only gift I need. In fact, I'll just drive my old rusty bucket of bolts down to the mall and buy myself a little present. And if the poor old car doesn't break down, I'll be back soon. What is the message?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. I don't want a gift. | B. Buy me a new car. |
| C. The mall is fun. | D. I'll carry a bucket for you. |

4. Bill and Jessica were almost done taking turns choosing the players for their teams. It was Jessica's turn to choose, and only Kurt was left. Jessica said, "Kurt." We can infer that

- A. Kurt was the best player on either team.
- B. Jessica was inconsiderate of Kurt's feelings.
- C. Kurt is not a very good player.
- D. Jessica was pleased to have Kurt on her team.

5. Anastasia sat by the fountain in the park with her head in her palms. She was weeping mournfully and her clothing was disheveled. In between gasps and sobs, Anastasia cried out a name: "Oh... John..." And then her cell phone beeped. Her hand ran into her purse and her heart fluttered. The text message was from John. She opened up the message and read the few bare words, "I need to get my jacket back from you." Anastasia threw her head into her arms and continued sobbing. What relationship do John and Anastasia have?

A. brother and sister

B. colleague

C. classmate

D. boyfriend and girlfriend

6. Pretend you are at the grocery store. As you are walking down the cookie aisle, you notice a little girl crying and pulling on her mom's coat as she pushes the cart towards the front of the store. The closer she gets to the front of the store, the louder the little girl screams. Lots of things could be wrong with the little girl, BUT we can probably conclude that-

A. The little girl is very tired.

B. The little girl is hungry.

C. She wants cookies, and her mom said no.

D. She wants her father.

7. Pretend you are at the dentist's office to get a filling. There are many children of all ages waiting their turn to see the dentist. That same little girl you saw at the grocery store is sitting on her mother's lap screaming her head off just like she did in the candy aisle. No matter what the mother does to try and calm her, she will not stop screaming.

A. She is still angry about not getting the cookies.

B. She has a tooth ache.

C. She is scared because she is there to get a filling.

D. There are not enough clues to draw a conclusion.

8. Gloria was driving around the neighborhood in her pajamas. Every block or so she'd stop the car, hold her head out of the door, whistle, and call out "Candy! Candy! Come here girl!" Then she'd start the car again and slowly drive another block or two, looking around from left to right. Curtis sat in the passenger seat. He was looking around too, but he held his head low. "How many times have I told you to make sure that you shut and lock the door after you come in?" Gloria reprimanded Curtis. Curtis sighed. He felt bad enough without her finger-wagging. Who is Candy?

A. baby

B. dog

C. toy

D. a baby sitter

8.5 Summary

In this chapter, the learners understood the thinking of the author. The author tried to make their ideas clear to the learners. Every word in the texts gives the learner some information besides the meaning of the words. The additional meanings imply more information. No matter whether the ability in making inferences is a simple or complex task, the learners can train themselves by reading carefully and considering all the evidence the authors do not state directly.

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UNIT 9

Looking for references

9.1 Introduction

“Looking for references” enable the readers to discover the relationship between vocabulary and phraseology within a text. Words and sentences are related to each other. The purpose of this unit is to identify the meanings of words such as *it, she, them, these, herself*. The author uses such words to signal the readers that they would like to refer to persons or things in the contexts.

9.2 Definition of reference words

References words are the words that substitute for other words. Also, reference words are words or phrases, which are used to refer to the ideas that have been already stated.

9.3 Types of reference words

9.3.1 Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used to stand for (or take the place of) a noun. A pronoun should refer clearly to one, clear, unmistakable noun coming before the pronoun.

Writers use pronouns because repeating the same word or name many times is boring and clumsy. The following are some commonly used referents with examples:

Subj.Pron.	Obj.Pron.	Possessive adj.	Possessive pron.	self-form
I	me	my	mine	myself
You	you	your	yours	yourself
We	us	our	ours	ourselves
They	them	their	theirs	themselves
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	(its)	itself

Examples:

- Droughts are certainly natural disasters. They affect large numbers of people in one region.

(“they” refers to “droughts”)

- In 1939 Howard Florey and his team of scientists in Oxford began research into the drug after reading an article about Fleming’s discovery.

(“his” refers to “Howard Florey”)

9.3.2 Relative Pronouns

A relative pronoun is one which is used to refer to nouns mentioned previously, whether they are people, places, things, animals, or ideas.

Subject	Object	Possessive
who	who(m)	whose
which	which	whose
that	that	

Examples:

- Dalli lives in the village of Chandani, where several people lost their lives during the earthquake.

(“where” refers to “Chandani”)

- Nepal’s government, which has been criticised for being slow to respond, has called for more direct aid funding.

(“which” refers to “Nepal’s government”)

9.3.3 Demonstratives Pronouns

A demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that is used to point to something specific within a sentence. These pronouns can indicate items in space or time, and they can be either singular or plural.

	Near the speaker	Far from the speaker
Demonstrative with singular nouns & uncountable nouns	This	That
Demonstrative with plural countable nouns	These	Those

Examples:

- Now, however, satellite images help them predict tornadoes. These images also can show when a tornado is nearly.

("these" refers to "satellite images")

- There is now little doubt that global warming and climate change are the result of human activity. This has happened because of a failure in environmental policy by governments and a lack of concern for wasted energy by individuals.

("this" refers to "global warming")

- Rivers that are covered in ice can also lead to flooding. When ice begins to melt, the surface of the ice cracks and breaks into large pieces. These pieces of ice move and float down the river.

("these" refers to "large pieces")

9.3.4 Deleted noun

Deleted noun is a form of substitution where word like one, another, the other, others, some, those, the former.....the latter etc.

Examples

- Many local businesses are having difficulties, and some have even gone bankrupt.

("some" refers to "local businesses")

- We've been looking at houses but haven't found one we like yet.

("one" refers to "houses")

9.3.5 Grammatical subject and object: it

“It” can be appeared in sentence as a subject or object. Also, “it” can be referred a long sentence.

Examples

- Many Thai people find it unusual to donate their bodies after death.

This sentence “it” acts as an object of a sentence. (“it” refers to “to donate their bodies after death”)

- It is not a good practice to diagnose the patient and treat him/her without giving him any information. The patient has his right to know the truth.

This sentence “it” acts as a subject of a sentence.
 (“it” refers to “to diagnose the patient and treat him/her without giving him any information.”)

- A day of apple picking is, in fact, a popular way to spend a fall day in New England. From Connecticut to Maine, it is generally possible to find an orchard within an hour's drive and the trip is well worth the time.

This sentence “it” acts as a subject of a sentence.

9.4 Students' Activities

Activity A: Read the following passage and find the reference word of the underlined word

1. Marketing executives in television work with a relatively stable advertising medium. In many ways, the television ads aired today are similar to those aired two decades ago. Most television ads still feature actors, still run 30 or 60 seconds, and still show a product. However, the differing dynamics of the Internet pose unique challenges to advertisers, forcing them to adapt their practices and techniques on a regular basis.

those	refers to	_____
them	refers to	_____

2. On August 22, 1939, Adolf Hitler summoned his top military generals to Obersalzberg, where he delivered a speech explaining his plans for war, first with Poland, then with the rest of Europe. Despite resistance from those both inside and outside Germany,

Hitler felt exceedingly confident that he could defy the will of the international community and conquer vast amounts of land. In his speech at Obersalzberg, he laid out numerous factors he believed would contribute to the success of his war plans.

his refers to _____ where

refers to _____

those refers to _____

he refers to _____

Activity B: Circled the noun referred by the pronoun in each of the following sentences.

1. Computers help students to perform mathematical operations and improve their maths skills. They are used to access the internet, to do basic research and to communicate with other students.
2. Airline pilots use computers to help them control the plane.
3. Known by the name of Bug Hunter, the hacker said he broke into the files for the pleasure of seeing the welcome, "Good afternoon, HRH Duke of Edinburgh."
4. Hackers, who break into other people's computers, can cause serious financial damage to even the most commercially successful websites. They secretly put software onto other people's computers.
5. Computers are electronic machines that process information. They can accept information in the form of letters and figures, known as the input data.
6. A businessman may want to analyze a list of customers or keep a record of how much stock he has.
7. Computers can process large amounts of data very quickly, and this is why they are so useful.
8. The digital video cameras are used by home users to create their own movies, or by professionals in computer art and video conferencing. They are also used to send live video images via the internet.
9. A barcode reader (or barcode scanner) is an electronic device for reading printed barcodes. Like a flatbed scanner, it consists of a light source, a lens and a light sensor translating optical impulses into electrical ones.
10. Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) is the smallest computer. It is a handheld device.

Activity C: Underlined the noun referred by the pronoun in each of the following sentences.

1. Brazilian cooks are lucky. They can get excellent fish from the ocean. They can get good meat from the farms. And they can get all kinds of tropical fruits and vegetables. These fruits and vegetables give Brazilian dishes their special, delicious taste.
2. Palmtop (PDA) computers have become increasingly popular. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these small computers?
3. All big towns have parks. These are big gardens with a lot of paths. People go there to walk, to look at the flowers and to breathe the clean air.
4. Every year, in the middle of April, thousands of people go to Boston. They go to run the Boston Marathon. This one of the oldest road races in the United States. It began in 1897.
5. The park police officer often meets dangerous people. Some people go to the park to steal. Other people are there to sell drugs. And sometimes serious gun fights start in the park. The park police officer may meet any of these in the park.
6. A huge loss of life resulted from the introduction of Old World diseases into the Americas in the early sixteenth century. The inhabitants of the Americas were separated from Asia, Africa, and Europe by rising oceans following the Ice Ages, and, as a result, they were isolated by means of this watery barrier from numerous virulent epidemic diseases that had developed across the ocean, such as measles, smallpox, pneumonia, and malaria.
7. As children grow up, they acquire the patterns of behavior that are appropriate to the society in which they are born. In short, they are facilitated with good model for socialization.
8. Identify a global pressure that Club IT might face and how IT can help it respond to that pressure.
9. While a night club seems like a fun place to go and an exciting business to run, it faces business pressures as any other type of business would. It prepares organizational responses to these pressures, and IT can help meet the pressures and become more competitive.
10. What causes air pollution? People cause it by burning fuel in buses, cars, factories, homes, schools, and trains. The smoke from burning fuel has poison gases and dust. These enter the air and make it dirty.

Activity D: Find the referred word for the underlined word

1. Gov. John Waihee likes to call Hawaii “a market-place bazaar.” He’s made several speeches recently about the Hawaii model to Mainland audiences.
2. Marie Sklodowska Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland, Nov. 7, 1867. She received her early education and scientific training from her father and for several years taught in a Warsaw high school.

3. Elephants are the largest land animals in the world. Whales are the largest sea animals. These two huge animals may, in fact, be related. Biologists now believe that the ancestors of elephants once lived in the sea. There is plenty of evidence to support this idea. For example, the shape of an elephant's head is similar to a whale's. Also, elephants are excellent swimmers. Some have chosen to swim for food to islands up to 300 miles from shore.

4. People usually build their houses out of the materials that are easily available to them.

5. A newborn panda is a tiny, helpless little creature. It looks like a little pink pig, and its eyes remain closed for three to four weeks. Pandas develop fairly slowly, compared to most animals. The babies are completely dependent on their mothers for a long time. In fact, they don't even begin to walk until they are about five months old.

6. Chinese scientists recently had a chance to study a wild female panda bear with a newborn baby. She was a very loving mother. For 25 days, she never left her baby.

7. The arrival of Captain James Cook brought Hawaii in contact with the rest of the world. Cook, an English seaman, was exploring the Pacific Ocean. In January, 1778, he sailed into the port of Kealakekua on the island of Hawaii. The Hawaiians welcomed him as if he were a god. In fact, he had sailed into the harbor on a special day. It was the very day the Hawaiians believed that their god, Lono, would come to them.

However, the islanders soon began to have doubts about these newcomers. Cook and his sailors offended the Hawaiians and demanded goods and supplies. They also passed on many diseases to the Hawaiians people. The islanders were happy to see them sail away. Unfortunately, the Englishmen had to turn back because of a terrible storm. This time the Hawaiians give them a different kind of welcome and they killed Captain Cook.

9.5 Summary

For this unit, the learners learned how to look for reference in context. There are five types of reference words: pronouns, relative pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, deleted noun and grammatical subject and object: it. Reference words can replace one word, a group of words, phrases, or a whole sentence. In case you are not sure which word is substituted by the reference word, try to replace it. If it makes sense, the meaning will go smoothly

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