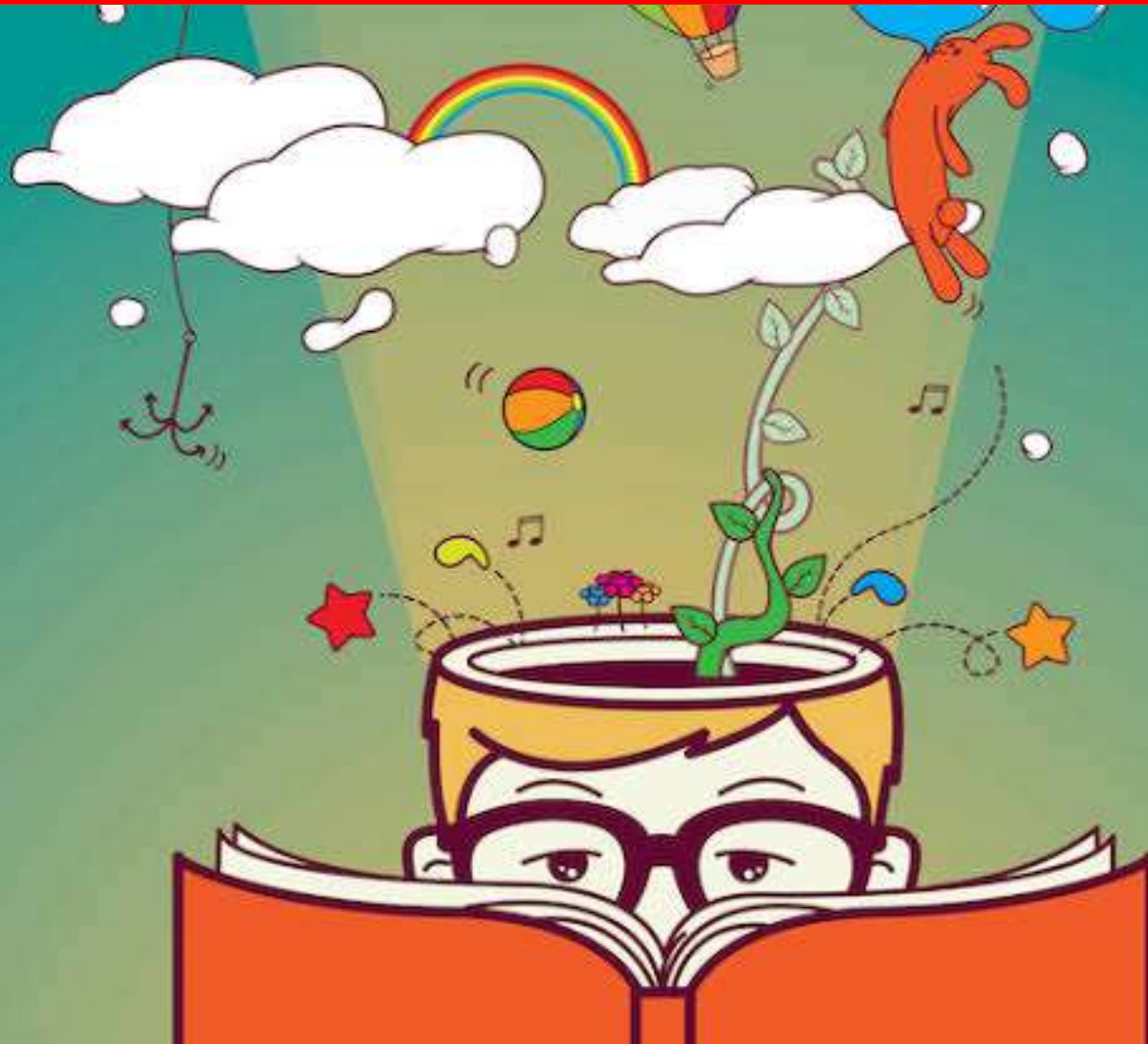


READING SKILLS



Why do we read?

- To gain knowledge
- To get information
- To get pleasure
- To avoid boredom
- To build vocabulary
- To improve writing skills
- To improve communication skills
- To get motivation
- As a hobby

READING: ITS MEANING

- Reading is one of the most useful skills in learning a foreign language.
- It serves as a means by which the “a vast field of knowledge” lies open before us and we are able to know new facts.
- Francis Bacon was very correct when, in one of his essays, ‘Of Studies’ he wrote, “Reading maketh a full man
- Indeed good reading habits promote ‘self education’ which helps in the modification of personality.
- Reading , trains our mind and broadens our outlook.
- If one has developed a taste for reading in school days, he will realize that nothing but reading is the best utilization of his hours of leisure.

TYPES OF READING

Skimming.

Scanning.

Intensive.

Extensive.



SKIMMING

Skimming is reading rapidly in order to get a general overview of the material.

SCANNING

Scanning is reading rapidly in order to find specific facts.

Skimming is like snorkeling, and scanning is more like pearl diving.

Difference between skimming and scanning

- In **skimming** the reader goes through a text quickly, not noting every word but trying to get the main idea of what the text is about. This is sometimes called getting the gist of the text.
- **Scanning** involves searching for a particular piece of information in a text, such as looking for a particular name or a particular number.

Skim

when you want to read something quickly to get a general idea.

- Read the table of contents.
- Read the opening and closing sentences of paragraphs.
- Read headings and subheadings.
- Look at any illustrations or graphic features.

Skim if you are previewing a book for selection.

Skim if you are rereading some pages before moving on in a book.

Skim when looking through a newspaper or magazine.

Move your eyes quickly over the page to get the information you need.

and



Scan

when you want to read something quickly to find a specific piece of information.

- Look for key words related to your topic.
- Look for bold print and italics.
- Look for words in larger font sizes.
- Look through bulleted information and sidebars.

Scan if you have a question that you need answered.

Scan when trying to find a phone number, looking in a dictionary, or searching through an index.

Extra
notes:

Intensive Reading vs. Extensive Reading

Intensive Reading

- Focuses on vocabulary and grammar to understand.
- Word-for-word reading
- Very slow
- 100% understanding
- Limited reading
- Difficult texts
- Use dictionaries

Most English classes focus on this (Part
1 – last week)

Extensive Reading

- Focuses on getting the main ideas and filling in the details.
- Fluent reading (rapid)
- Fast and even pace
- Overall understanding
- Reading a lot
- Easy texts
- Ignore or guess unknown words

Part 2 – Talks about this.

Intensive vs. Extensive Reading

■ Intensive

- 100% understanding
- Limited reading
- Difficult texts
- Word for word
- Use dictionaries
- Reading to create and analyze meaning

■ Extensive

- Overall understanding (gist)
- Widespread Reading
- Easy texts
- Fluent reading
- Infer the meaning of unknown words
- Reading for pleasure

What kind of task?

(extensive, intensive, scan, skim)

1.Scan + ... order the events, complete the Multiple Choice sentences, match the name with the action, looking for specific information (dates, names, places)

2.Extensive + ... read a short story, magazine, newspaper, read a chapter in the book...

3.Intensive + ... Find examples of grammar, Find phrases, Explain in your own words the meaning of highlighted words

4.Skim + ... Identify where texts come from e.g. ad/story/newspaper/guidebook, Read and check your predictions, Put the pictures in order, Choose an appropriate heading,

SITUATIONS

A student Reading Text Book When He/ She gets it

A Student reading a text book during Study Holidays

A student Reading Text book out side Exam hall

A student Reading Text Book after Exam

A Teacher Valuing Answer Paper

An old man reading news paper

A Cricket fan Reading Sports Page during World Cup Cricket

Reading a novel for Time pass

Reading a love letter from boy friend/girl friend

Reading a history book in preparation for a Quiz program

Process of reading

- Reading is a complex communicative process of receiving and interpreting the written words.
- It involves recognizing what is written and comprehending the matter
- While receiving and interpreting the written word, the reader is concerned with four factors
 - a) Decoding
 - b) Comprehending
 - c) text analysis
 - d) response.

Decoding



- Decoding or interpreting in reading refers to the process of changing the coded message into information.
- As it involves understanding the written language, it requires the ability to recognize words accurately, and the manner in which words are used in varying contexts.

Homonymous- Words having different meaning in different context

- **Date**

Her favorite fruit to eat is a **date**.

Joe took Alexandria out on a **date**.

What is your **date** of birth?

- **Engaged**

They got **engaged** on March 7th.

The students were very **engaged** in the presentation.


- **Right**

You were **right**.

Make a **right** turn at the light.

Access to clean water is a basic human **right**.

Homophones- words that have the same pronunciation, but different spellings and meanings.



- **Alter/Altar**

How did you **alter** your identity?
Let's go worship the Lord at the **altar**.

- **Ate/Eight**

Together, we **ate** three large pizza pies.
There were **eight** of us in total.

- **Band/Banned**

Let's go watch my favorite **band** perform at the theatre.
We **banned** together in support of her new music.

- **Blew/Blue**

Caleb **blew** out his birthday candles.
I can't believe he bought **blue** suede shoes.

- **Fair/Fare**

Even though her course is tough, she's a **fair** professor.
Do you have our bus **fare**?
Wow, he isn't going to **fare** well in Congress.

Homographs- words that are spelled the same,
but have different pronunciations and meanings



- **Wind**

The **wind** swept up the leaves.

Wind the clock up before you go to bed.

- **Wound**

They **wound** up the toy as soon as they got it.

She received a **wound** from the punch.

COMPREHENSION

Comprehension in reading refers to the identification of the central theme, main ideas, supporting details and writing patterns.

Reading "Comprehension"



Mr. Frank's Problem

Mr. Frank pressed the white lever and was puzzled. It was obvious to him that something was wrong with either the plectrum or the jack.

Mr. Frank had to make a phone call because his clavier was broken. After taking a look, the repairman said it wasn't the plectrum or the jack. The lever wasn't pivoting correctly because it had a big crack.

In no time at all, the repairman had fixed Mr. Frank's favorite heirloom. Mr. Frank was able to enjoy it again.

"Comprehension" Questions:

1. What did Mr. Frank press?
2. Mr. Frank thought something could be wrong with what two things?
3. Why did Mr. Frank make a phone call?
4. Why wasn't the lever pivoting correctly?
5. Who fixed Mr. Frank's favorite heirloom?

TEXT ANALYSIS

- Text analysis is essential for critical and evaluative understanding of a text.
- Text analysis refers to the process of identifying relationships among different units within the text



GARBAGE - EXERCISE

RESPONSE

- Response is our action or reaction to the written message.
- It completes the reading process as it is the last step of reading.
- Our response to a text depends largely on our correct understanding and evaluation of the text.
- We may immediately respond to the message, as in the case of reading the letter, a memo, an e-mail message.

READING PROCESS

Before Reading

- Preview
- Plan
- Set a purpose



During Reading

- Read with a purpose
- Connect



After Reading

- Remember
- Pause and reflect
- Reread