





**Reading**



**Listening**

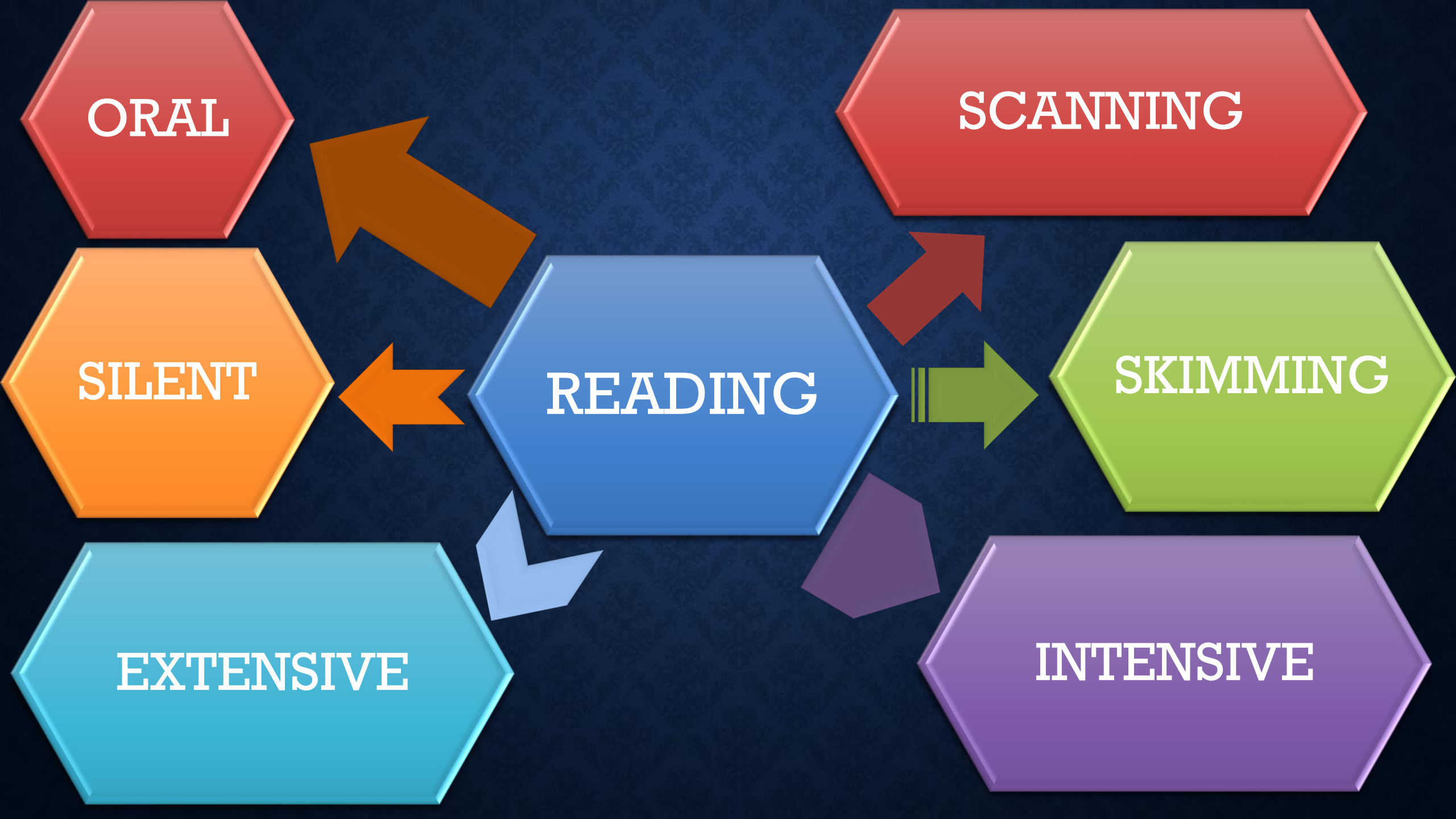


**Receptive  
Skill**



# READING

- Reading is a receptive skill.
- It's purpose is to receive or gather information from any written text.



ORAL

SCANNING

SILENT

READING

SKIMMING

EXTENSIVE

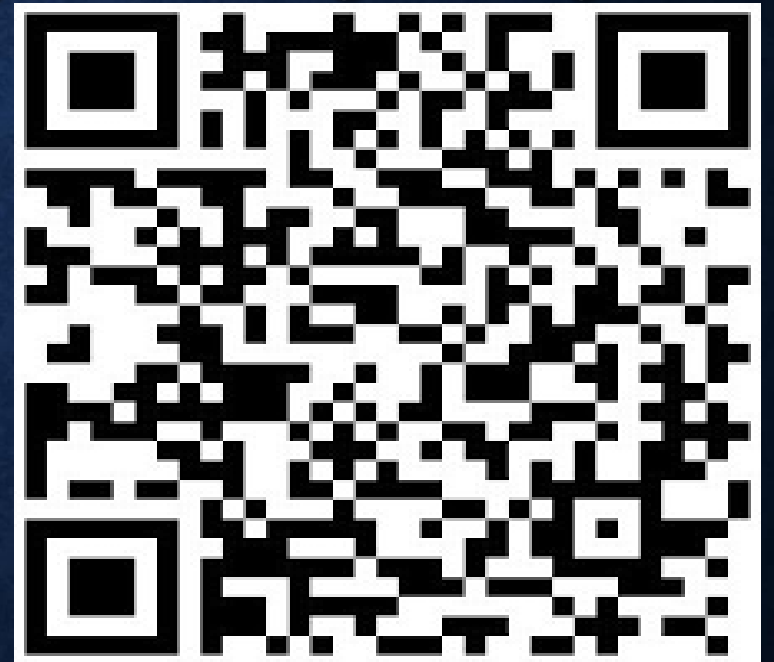
INTENSIVE

# SCANNING

It is a technique to find out the answer of a question ignoring unrelated information.

## How to scan:

1. State the specific information.
2. Anticipate and use the clues.
3. Use the headings or identify sections containing the answer.
4. Selectively read and skip.



# SKIMMING

It is a process to get an overall impression of the content.

## How to skim:

- I. Read the title.
- II. Read the introduction of the first paragraph.
- III. Read the 1st sentence of every other paragraph.
- IV. Read the headings or sub headings.
- V. Notice the pictures, charts or graphs if given.



# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SCANNING AND SKIMMING

**Subject**

**Scanning**

**Skimming**

**Goal**

**Locating the answer**

**Getting an overall impression**

**Perspective**

**Fast way to find out the info**

**Fast way to get the theme**

**Duration**

**Fast**

**Faster**

**Field**

**Answering multiple choice questions, identifying true or false**

**Reading news papers, messages, e-mails etc.**



# INTENSIVE READING

- With specific aims and tasks.
- Evaluating and increasing knowledge.
- Focusing to use a shorter text.
- Understanding grammar and syntax.

# EXTENSIVE READING

- Reading texts for enjoyment.
- To develop reading skill.
- Increasing the knowledge of vocabulary.
- Improving writing skill.

# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INTENSIVE AND EXTENSIVE READING

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Intensive Reading</u>	<u>Extensive Reading</u>
Focus	Vocabulary and grammar.	The main ideas.
Reading Process	Word-for-word reading.	Fluent reading.
Amount	Limited reading.	Reading a lot.
Type	Difficult texts.	Easy texts.
Method	Use dictionaries.	Ignore or guess unknown words.



- 1.SUSTAINED SILENT READING.
- 2.ORAL REDING.

# SSR( Sustained Silent Reading)

- ▣ School based/ voluntary form of reading.
- ▣ Mostly recreational.
- ▣ Encourages self interpretation.
- ▣ Not hindered by varying audience capacities.
- ▣ Not hindered by most outside influences.



# SSR( Sustained Silent Reading)

## Goals:

- ▮ Achieving a constant reading habit.
- ▮ Faster learning.
- ▮ Self interpretation and progression.
- ▮ Maximum immersion.

# Oral Reading

- ▮ Guided, repeated, school-based process.
- ▮ Inclusive of the audience.
- ▮ Dependent of the reader's speaking skill.
- ▮ Dependent on audience's learning capacity.

# Oral Reading

## Goals:

- Collective learning.
- Achieving speaking fluency.
- Speech recognition and understanding.
- Reading and Interpretation conveyance.

# Difference between Silent Reading and Oral Reading

## Silent Reading

- Faster.
- Individual learning process.
- Solo absorbance and interpretation.
- Maximum benefit of the reader.

## Oral Reading

- Comparatively slower.
- Collective learning process.
- Inclusive interpretation.
- Maximum benefit of audience.

# Difference between Silent Reading and Oral Reading

## Silent Reading

- Excellent for individual progress
- Free of limiters like
  - Vocalization
  - Audience skill
  - Fatigue

## Oral Reading

- Great for collective progress
- Limited by
  - Pronunciation, Punctuation
  - Audience
  - Reader's capacity and fatigue





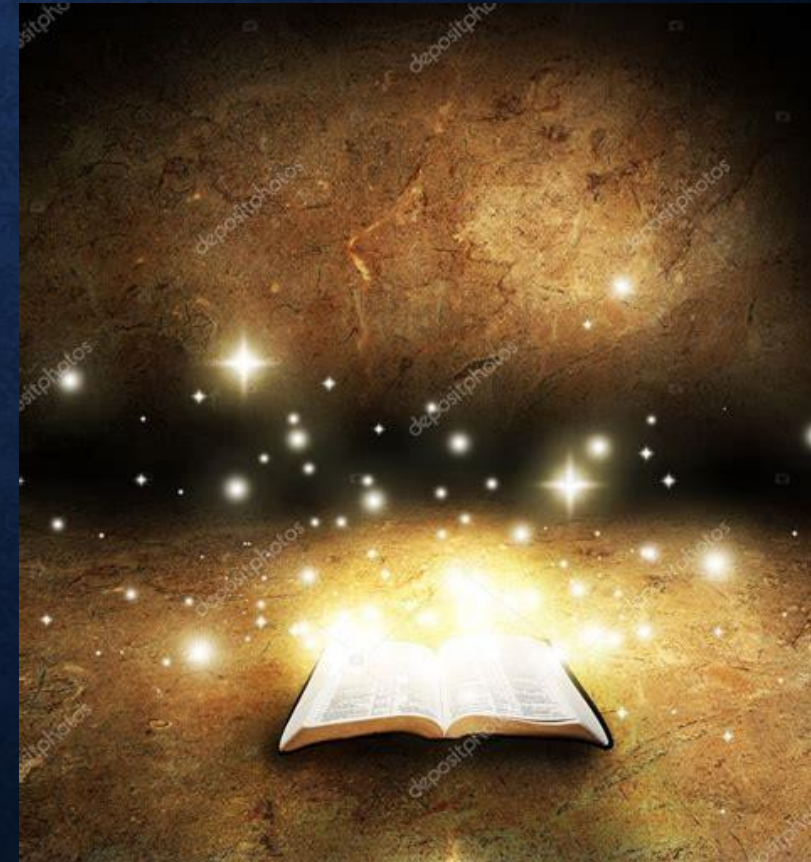
S Q 3 R

# INTRODUCTION

- In **1946** by **F.P Robinson**.
- In his book **Effective Study**.
- College students.
- Young students as well.

# SQRRR Formation:

- i. S- Survey
- ii. Q- Question
- iii. R- Read
- iv. R- Recite
- v. R- Review



# S(SURVEY)



## How to survey:

- Read the title, headings & subheadings.
- Captions under pictures, chart, graphs or maps.
- Introductory & concluding paragraph.
- Summary.
- Notice unique things.

# Q(QUESTION)



## How to question:

- Turn each boldface headings into a question.
- Read questions after it's subheadings.
- Ask yourself questions about the text.
- Finding purpose in what you are reading.







# READ

- Looking for answers to the questions.
- Rereading captions and note all the bold texts.
- Studying graphic aids.
- Reducing speed for hard parts.
- Reading only a section at a time.



*Recite!*



# RECITE

- » Asking questions about the text.
- » Taking notes from the texts in own words.
- » Marking important points from text.
- » Using more senses to remember better.

# RECITING USING SENSES

## α Triple strength learning:

- I. Seeing.
- II. Saying.
- III. Hearing.

## α Quadruple strength learning:

- I. Seeing.
- II. Saying.
- III. Hearing.
- IV. Writing.



# REVIEW

It is an on-going process.

## Day one:

#Writing questions for the highlighted points.

#Writing questions for the taken notes.

#Completing the form for a critical reading review.



# REVIEW

## DAY 2:

- Review yourself with the important topics.
- Cover right hand column and orally ask yourself from left hand margins.
- Orally recite or write the answers from memory.
- Make flash cards for difficult questions.

# REVIEW

## DAY 3,4,5:

- ❖ Alternate between your flash cards and notes.
- ❖ Test yourself on the questions you formulated.
- ❖ Make additional flash cards if necessary.

# REVIEW

## WEEKEND:

- Make a table of content that you know from the chapter.
- Make a study sheet from the table of content .
- Recite the study sheet orally .
- Periodically review the sheet so that at test time you will not have to cram.

# FINALLY WE LEARN FROM SQ3R

- S** Survey – look through the chapter.
- Q** Question – turn the headings into question.
- R** Read – read to find answers.
- R** Recite – say the answers out loud.
- R** Review – write notes to answer the question .



# DIFFICULTIES OF READING

- LOSING PLACE: LOSE TRACK WHEN MOVING FROM ONE LINE TO NEXT.
- LOSING FOCUS: THINKING ANOTHER ONE.

# SOLUTIONS FOR LOSING WEIGHT

- TAKE A SHORT BREAK.
- THEN RECONCEPTING THE SPOT.



# SOLUTIONS FOR LOSING FOCUS

- TAKE BREAKS.
- READ ALOUD.
- TAKE NOTES.





# DIFFICULTIES OF READING

Not getting the point: The reasons of not getting the point might be:-

→ Not understanding the writer's intent.

→ Misinterpretation.

→ Vague writing style.

# SOLUTIONS OF NOT GETTING THE POINT WHILE READING

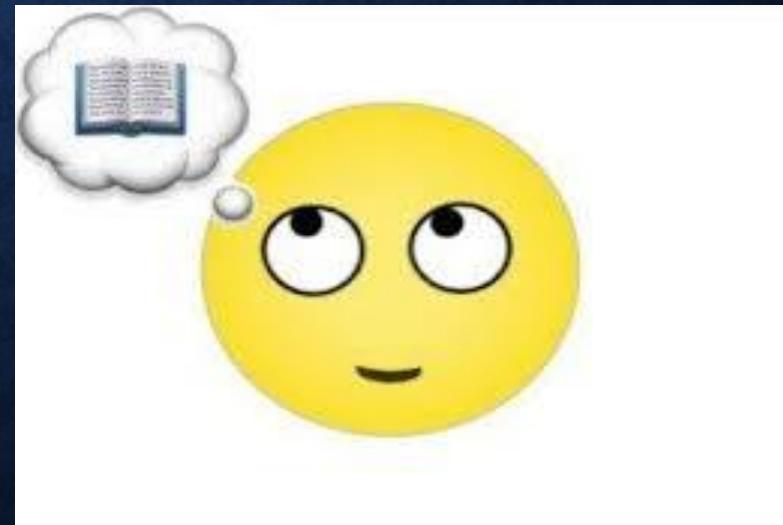
→ Take breaks .

→ Take notes.



# FORGETTING THE MAIN IDEAS OF THE PASSAGES

- Unfair to completely forget everything of the passages .
- Should try to recall the main ideas at the end of the passages.
- Need to improve retention at the time of failing to recall the main ideas of the passages.



# SOLUTIONS OF FORGETTING THE MAIN IDEAS OF THE PASSAGES

→ Take breaks.

→ Read aloud.

→ Take notes.



# SOLUTIONS TO COMMON READING PROBLEMS

- Certain steps can be taken to alleviate the damage done by reading problems.
- Should know the techniques.
- Should use & practice techniques while reading the sample passages.





# SOLUTIONS OF COMMON DIFFICULTIES WHILE READING

- Take breaks.
- Trace your position .
- Read aloud.



## Take breaks:

- Cognitive fatigue can lead to the aforementioned problems .
- Resting the mind.
- Otherwise, reader will likely get fatigued and it will cost him points.



# Trace your place:

→Marking the place:

1.By pointing to each word with a pencil or finger

2.By placing a sheet of paper

→Underneath the line reader is reading.

This technique will help to move smoothly from one line to the next.

## **Read aloud:**

- Saying each word aloud if it is possible.
- It is important that reader actually hear the sounds, even if he/she only hears them in his/her imagination.
- It will help the reader to stay focused, understand better, and remember what he/she is reading.



# NOTE

## What is note?

- \*A brief record of points or ideas.
- \*A short informal letter or written message.
- \*Record (something) in reading.

# NOTE

## Why should we note down ?

- \* Notice or pay particular attention to (something).
- \* Focus to detail.
- \* Promotes active reading.
- \* Helps to concentrate.
- \* Overall view of the important points.

# NOTE

## How can we make a note?

- \*Reading the comprehension carefully.
- \*Focusing on key words and concepts.
- \*Using 'question, answer, evidence method'.
- \*Color-code the notes.

# NOTE

## What things should we note?

- \*Subject and thesis of the passage.
- \*A summary of each paragraph.
- \*Important happenings of the passage.
- \*Mostly discussed things in the passage.

# NOTE

## Where should we write down the notes?

- \*In the margin next to the relevant text .
- \*At the bottom of the page.
- \*Somewhere we can find easily.

# NOTE

## If we don't keep notes:

- \*The comprehension will not be clear .
- \* Will not trigger our memory.
- \* Will force to rely author's confusing wording.

# Comprehension

## **Nelson Mandela**

Nelson Mandela was born on the 18<sup>th</sup> July, 1918 in Mvezo, South Africa. Rolihlahla is his birth name. Nelson was a nickname given to him by his teacher in school. He went to Fort Hare University and the University of Witwaterstand, where he studied law. Nelson wanted all the people in South Africa to be treated equally and have equal rights. He planned to bomb certain buildings, but only the buildings. He wanted to make sure that no one would get hurt. In 1962, he was arrested. He spent 27 years in prison. In 1990, Nelson was released. He was the president of South Africa from 1994 to 1999.

# Question

1. What year was Nelson Mandela born?

a. 1920

c. 1915

b. 1918

d. 1925

2. What is Nelson's Birth name? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What year was Nelson arrested?

a. 1952

c. 1972

b. 1962

d. 1982

4. How many years did Nelson spend in prison?

a. 20 years

c. 27 years

b. 27 years

d. 17 years

**Write down the statements whether it is true or false.**

**If false, write the correct sentence.**

1. Nelson Mandela was born in Bangladesh.
2. He spent about 3 decades in prison.
3. He was the president of South Africa.

## Solution:

1. False. Nelson Mandela was born in South Africa.

2. True.

3. True.

- Write a flowchart about Nelson Mandela's biography.

One is done for you.

born in 1918

born in 1918



went to Fort Hare University



studied law



fought against racism



arrested in 1962



became the president of South Africa

**Q&A**

**Time**

THANKS

The image features the word "THANKS" rendered in a 3D, blocky font. Each letter is a different color: 'T' is purple, 'H' is lime green, 'A' is red, 'N' is light purple, 'K' is orange-red, and 'S' is green. The letters are set against a solid black background, giving them a floating appearance. The lighting is soft, creating subtle shadows and highlights on the surfaces of the letters.