

Eduveda Skills

READING AND REFLECTING ON TEXTS



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Language Skills

The Four Language Skills :-

When we learn a language, there are four skills that we need for complete communication. When we learn our native language, we usually learn to listen first, then to speak, then to read and then finally to write. These are called the four "Language skills"

Language are generally taught and assessed in terms of the four skills of which two are called "receptive skills" while two are "Productive Skills"

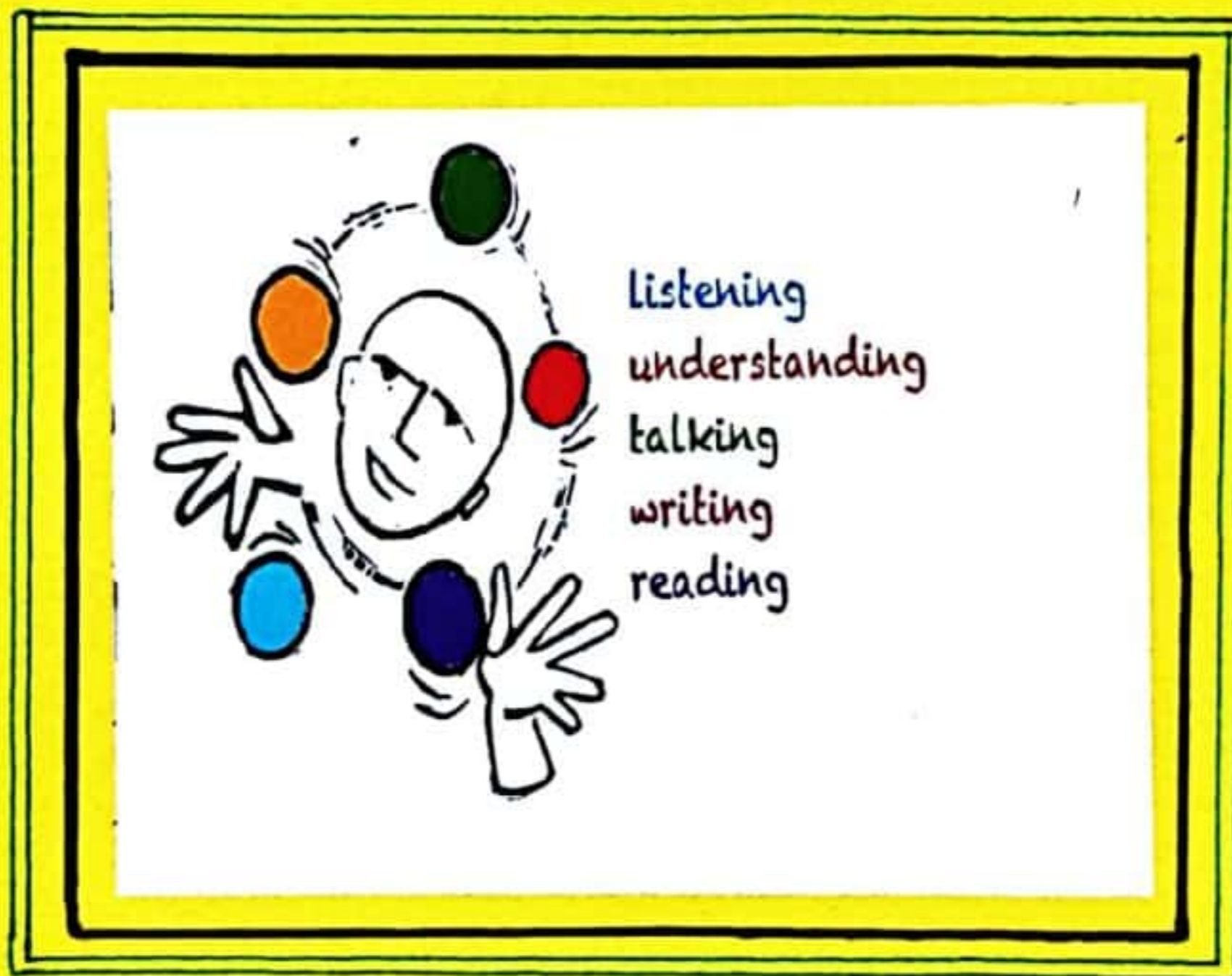
Essential Skills of Language Learning

- Skill 1 - Listening
- Skill 2 - Speaking
- Skill 3 - Reading
- Skill 4 - Writing

RECEPTIVE SKILLS (INPUT) :-

- Listening and Reading

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PRODUCTIVE SKILLS (OUTPUT) :-

- Speaking and writing

The four language skills are related to each other in two ways :-

1) The direction of communication.

2) The method of communication.

Major predictors of an individual's ability to read both alphabetic and non-alphabetic scripts are phonological awareness, rapid automatized naming and verbal fluency. Being taught to read at an early age does not ultimately ensure the better reading skills and if it replaces more developmentally appropriate activities, then it may cause the other harms.

Other types of reading are not speech-based writing systems such as music notations or pictograms.

The common link in the interpretation of symbols to interact the meaning from the usual notations or tactile signals.

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Writing Skills

Writing skills are part of the communication domain. It is essential for professionals to understand how to assess a child's ability to write in the classroom communication domain.

Learning writing skills is important because many parts of it are the foundational skills of literacy. The writing must be purposeful and able to be used in all content areas. This is of particular importance now in the common core state standards.

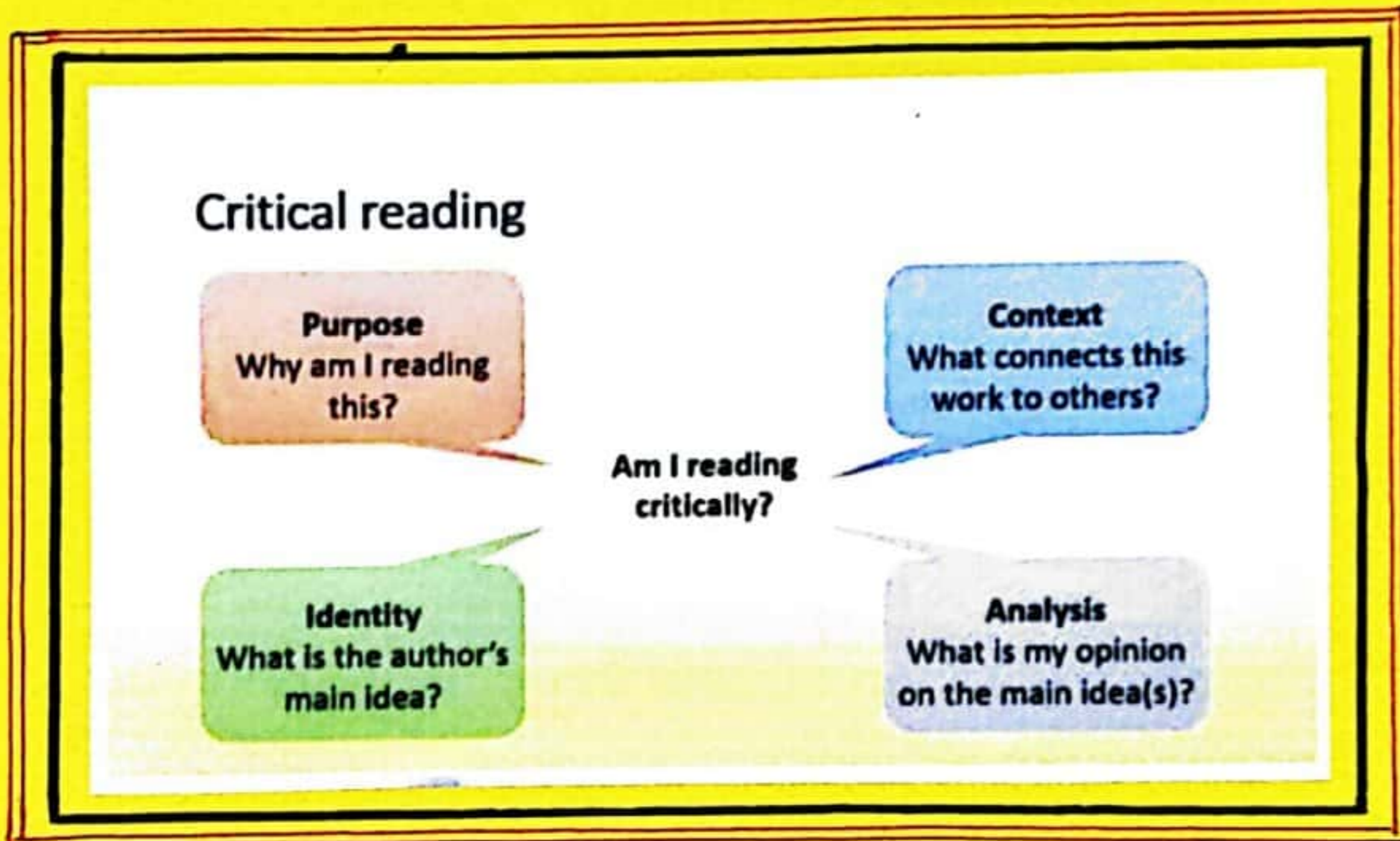
Improving writing skills in any of the component is done through focused lesson and daily practice.

Writing Lesson

There are six domains for learning good writing skills on the classroom performance :-

- 1) Emergent writing
- 2) writing vocabulary
- 3) Text structures

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- 4) Writing process and organizations
- 5) Writing conventions
- 6) Language structure

Types of Writing

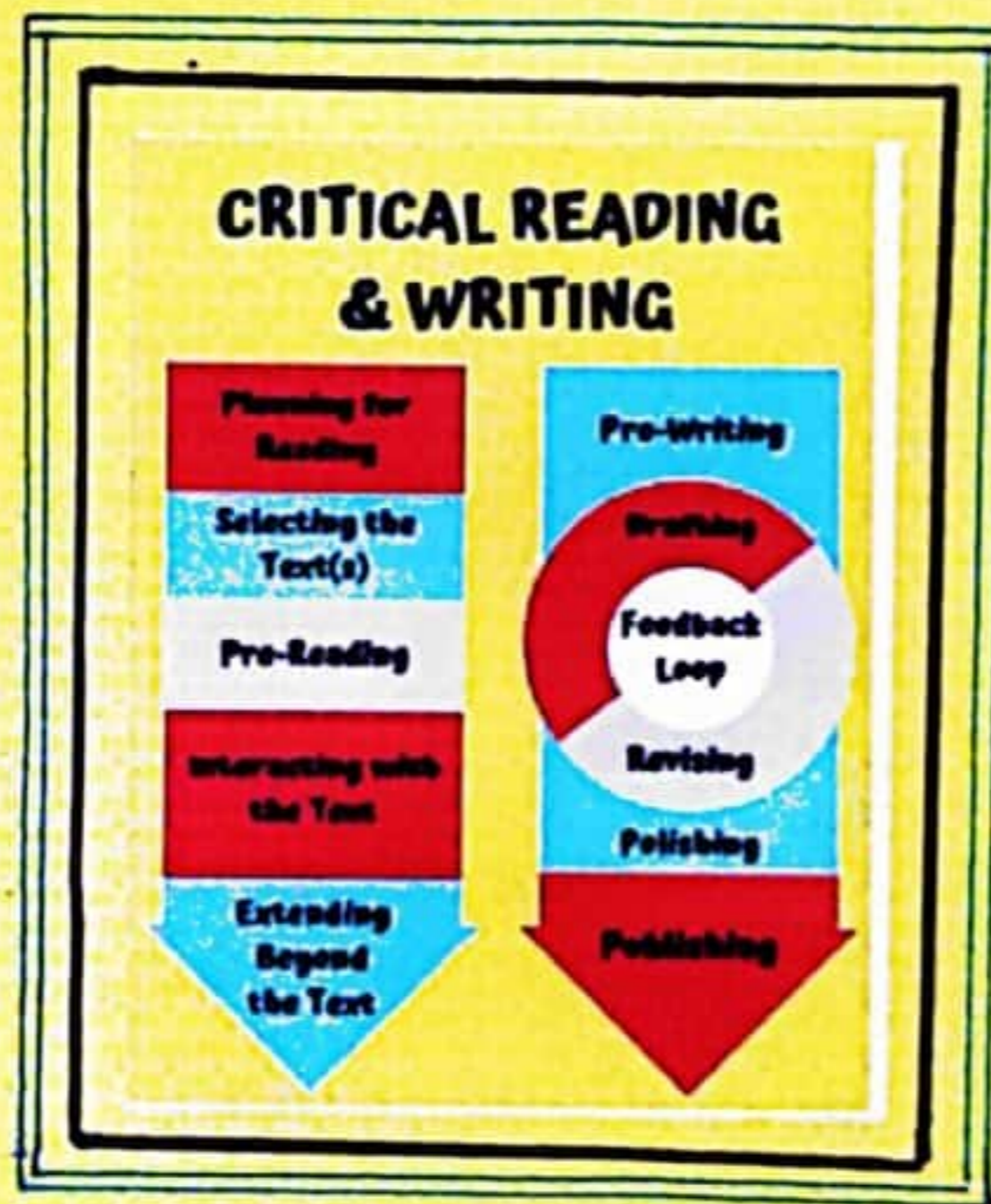
- Free writing
- Independent writing
- Process writing
- Easy writing
- Narrative writing
- Expository writing
- Persuasive writing

Critical Reading

critical reading means that reader applies certain process, models, questions and theories that result in enhanced clarity and comprehension

There is more involved both in effort as well as in understanding in a critical reading than in a more "SKIMMING" OF the text.

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What Does it takes to be a Critical Reader?

There are a variety of answers available to this question. Some of these are as follows

1) Prepare to become part of the writer's audience :-

After all authors design text for specific audience and becoming a member of the target audience makes it faster and easier to get the authors purpose.

2) Prepare to read with an open mind :-

critical readers seek knowledge they do not "Rewrite" a work to suit their own personalities your task is to read what is on the page giving the writer a fair chance to develop ideas and allowing your self to reflect through fully on the text.

3) Consider the title :-

This may seem obvious but the title may provide clues to the writer's attitude goals, personal view point or approach.

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Focus on a Sound/ Letter of the Week

Blend sounds to make words

Use your Senses

Fun Ways to Encourage Your Beginning Reader {to Read}

Color Word Wall

Keep a Reading Log

Use Learning toys

Play a Game

Make your Own Book

Create a "special" place

Get Moving

Read Together

Have fun with silly words

Library Time

schooltimesnippers.blogspot.com

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4) Read slowly :-

Again this appears obvious but it is factor in a close reading by slowing down, you will make use more connections with in the text.

5) Make Notes :-

If there is a word in the text that is not clear or difficult to define in context. Look it up. Every word is important and if a part of the text is thick with technical terms, it is doubly important to know how author is using them.

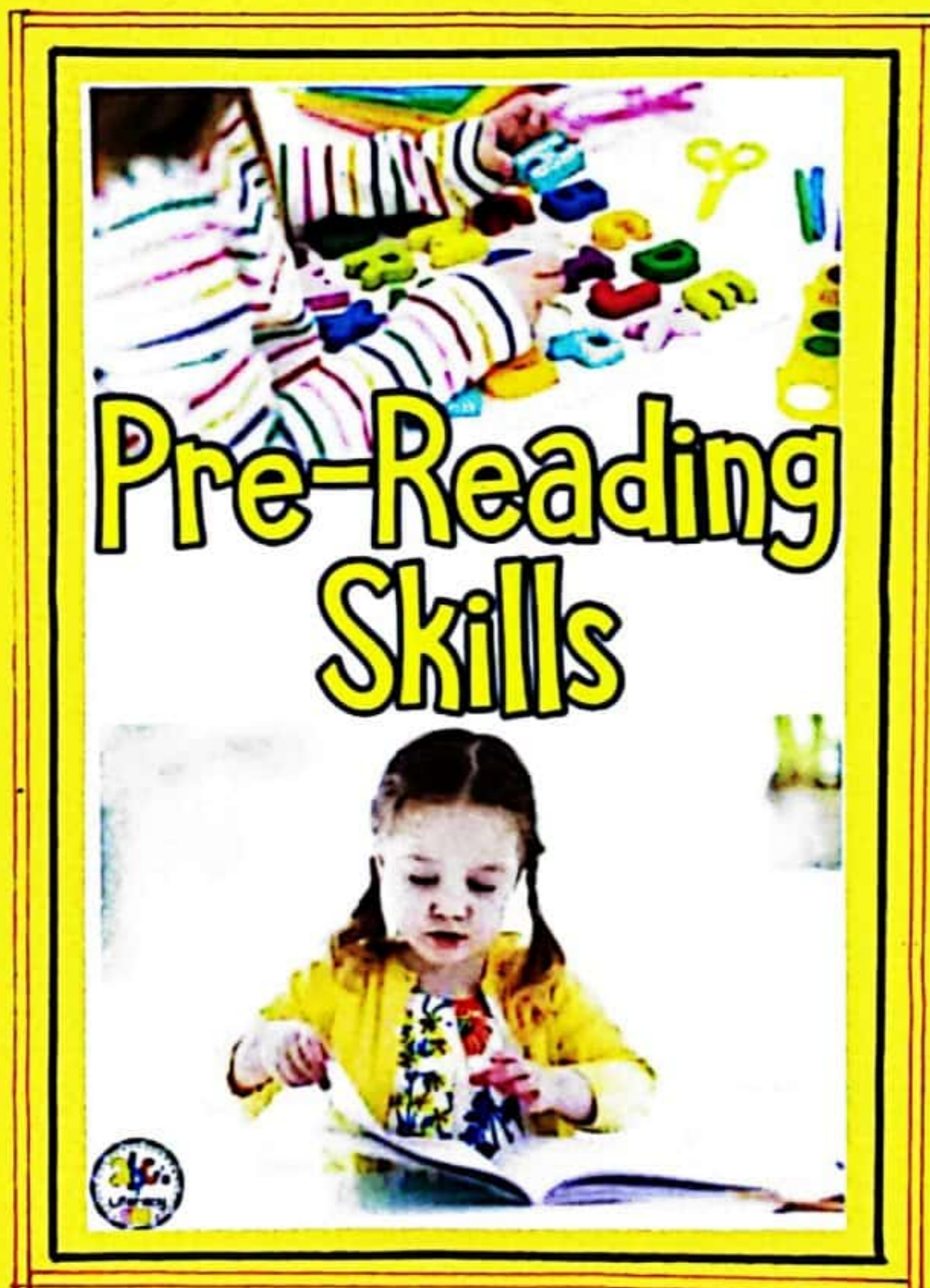
Ways of Reading

There are many ways to reading while are determined partly by what is to read but also by the purpose of reading the given text.

Reading Objectives

1) Suppose you are exploring a few field or topic you begin by looking for general knowledge by looking for general knowledge by reading

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providing rather than the deeply

2) Reading broadly is useful in the initial face of the writing process, both for a fixed assignment or to develop your own research questions.

3) Engage a dialogue with the text you read.

Pre-Reading Skills

Pre-reading skills are the skills children need in order to help them to become a reader.

1) MATCHING :-

When we read part of what we do involves matching children learn to match shapes, patterns letters and finally words

2) RHYMING :-

Research shows that children who can understand about rhyming words have a head start in learning to read.

3) LETTER SKILLS :-

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As well as recognising letters, shapes learning the most common sound that each letter makes will give children a loud start.

4) DIRECTION :-

Print goes from left to right so children will need to be familiar with where to start each line & which direction to go in.

5) MOTOR SKILLS :-

Practising writing letters and words as they learn to read them with the help it is all to sink in. So a good pencil grip and control is useful.

6) CONCEPT OF PRINT :-

This is all about knowing how to handle books holding them the right way up, turning the pages in sequences exploring the picture.

7) LANGUAGE :-

The more experience of language, the more easily they will learn to write and read.

What you can do to help your child

To develop Pre-Reading Skills

- card Games
- Dominoes
- Activity books, which involves matching shapes, pictures and letters
- Pairing up socks from the laundry
- Shape sorters

Rhyming :-

Sing nursery rhymes

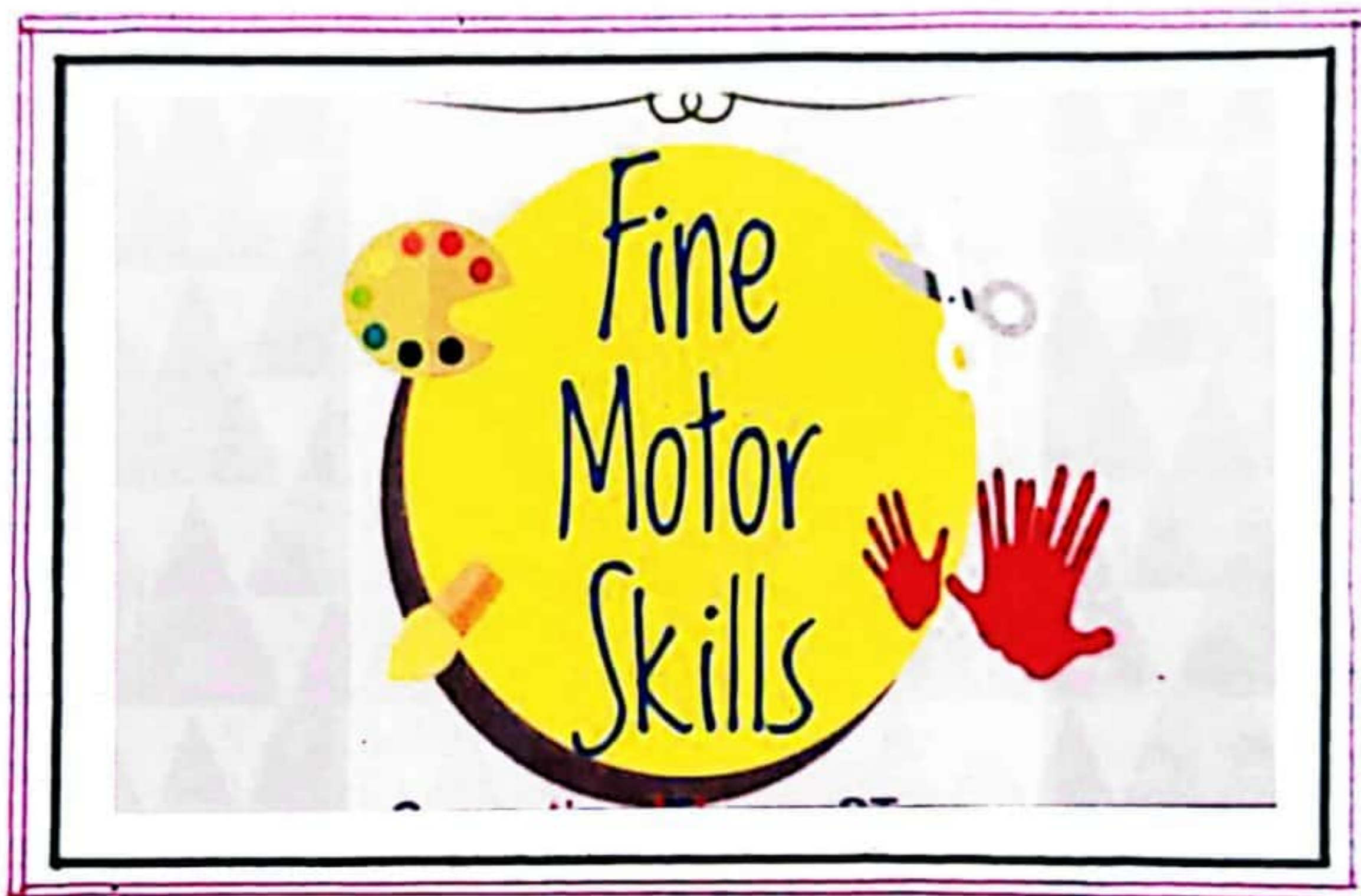
Miss of the end of the rhymes for your child to complete. eg. Humpty dumpty sat on a wall.
Humpty dumpty had a great fall.

Letter Skills :-

Introduce letters and their sounds gradually.

Start with letters that are important to your child such as their initials all these with an

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interesting shape that makes them easy to recognize

→ Use letter sound that than the names

→ Generally pick to lower case letters to start with except for the first letter of name.

Directions

The child won't need to know "left" or "right" in order to read lots of adults skills get mixed up.

Motor Skills

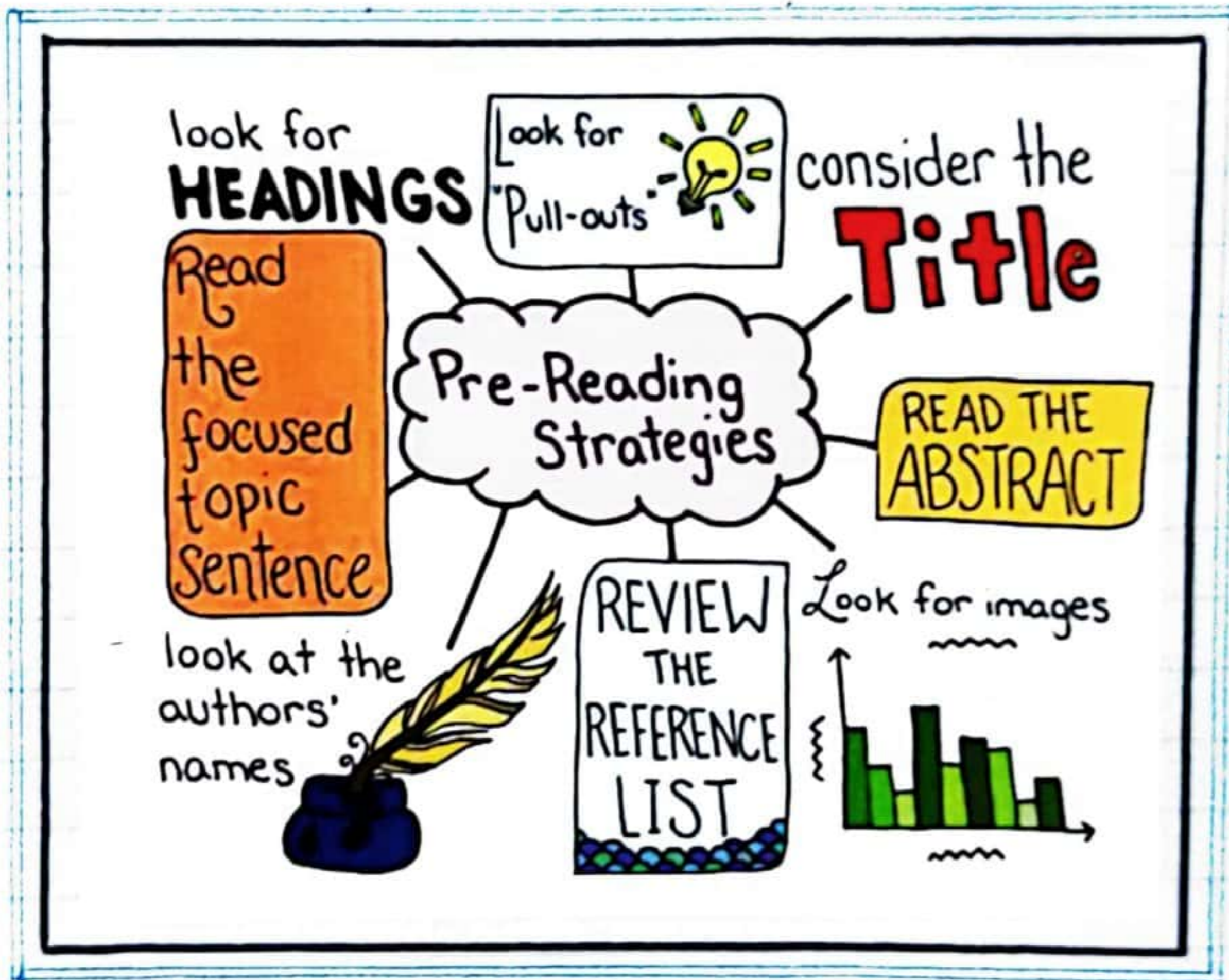
Encourage your children to the creative drawing and painting with lots of different tools and materials. Playing with small toys especially construction sets will help to develop fine motor skills.

CONCEPT OF PRINT :-

Reading books with your child is the best way to help them learn how to handle books

→ visit a library.

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Language Skills

Reading stories to them will broaden their vocabulary.

Pre-Reading Strategies

organise yourself before you read

Strategies to activate your prior knowledge

BRAINSTORMING :- Examine the title of selections you are about to read. List all the information that comes to your mind about this title.

use the piece of information to recall and understand the material

GROUP DISCUSSIONS :- Group discussions in and out of class will help you to discover what you bring to your reading, what you follow students bring as well as shared experiences

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Concept of Mind Mapping

This is a type of brainstorming where you place the title / subject as the main idea, then develop a "mind map" around it.

Pre-question :- often chapter in text provides organizing questions

Visual Aids :- Pictures and other visual material can activate the prior knowledge.

Advance organizers :- Relate new reading material to something you already know to your background or experience.

Task and Strategies

Task of the after reading stage is to integrate or synthesize the read material into one's knowledge base of the topic.

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Strategies For the after Reading Stage

Summary writing is another way for student to put concepts from reading into their own words. By preparing summary of the learned topic the student can easily read and revise the summary during exam time or when he is in a hurry. So the preparation summary after reading something is an important and good habit.

KWL Charts :-

K → what do I know already about this topic?

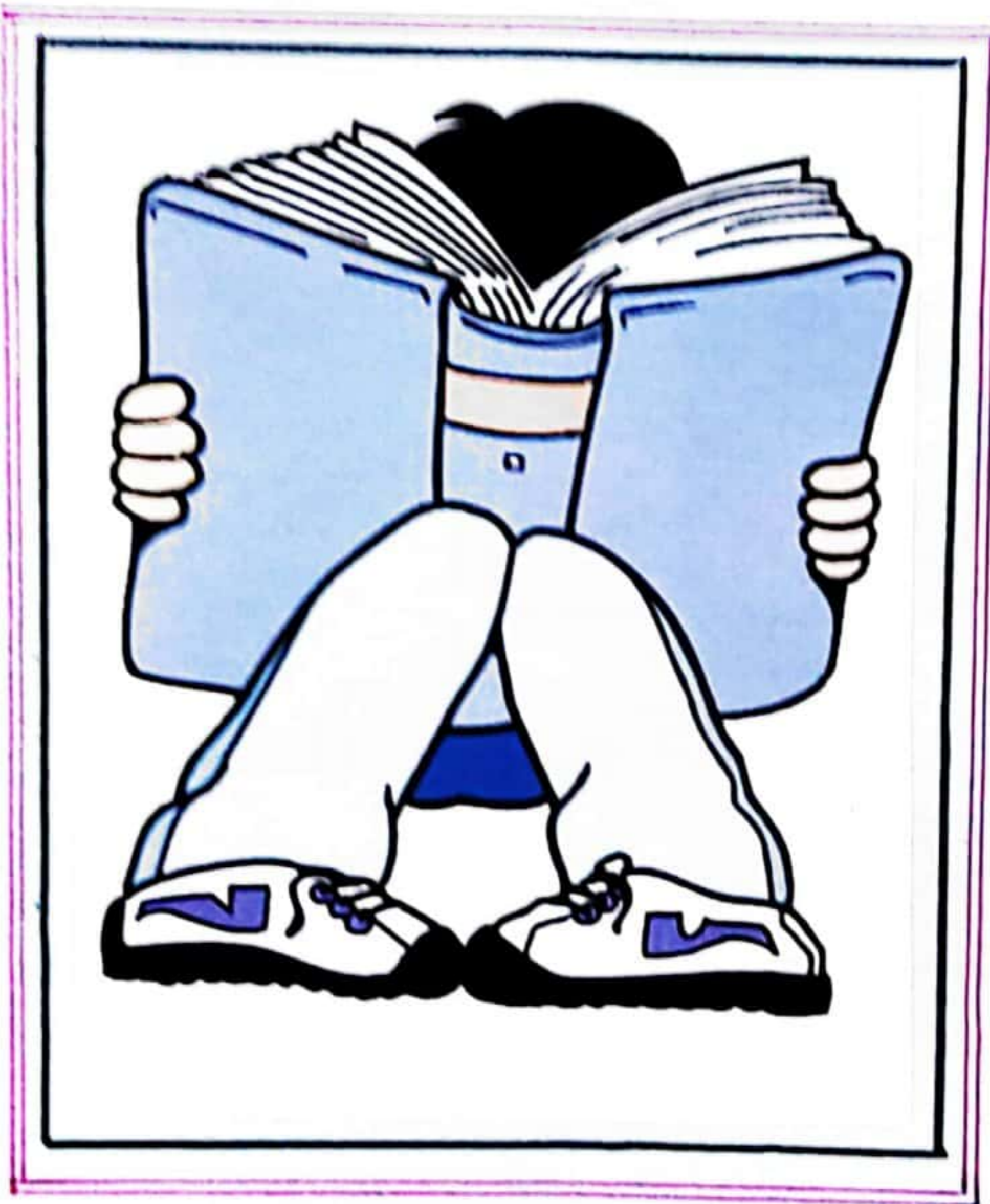
W → what do I want to know?

L → what do I learn from this reading?

Classroom Objectives

- Concept maps
- Role Playing
- Quiz making & Research fair.

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Before Reading Task & Strategies.....

Stage 1 :- The reader task prior to reading is to activate to his/her prior knowledge of the topic to prepare the mind to interact with the new information contained in the text.

Stage 2 :- The reader task prior to reading is to activate to his in class strategy that the teacher can encourage students to employ is to look ahead to survey a reading.

Stage 3 :- class strategy involves questioning what do we want to know from this reading.

Stage 4 :- Students can benefit from the use of K-W-L chart to log their interaction with a reading.

Stage 5 :- class strategy helps students to build vocabulary and new concepts.

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Post Reading Teaching Strategies.....

A great way to build students comprehension of a text is to provide students with pre-during reading and post reading strategies. Post reading strategies provide students a way to summarize, reflect and question what they just read.

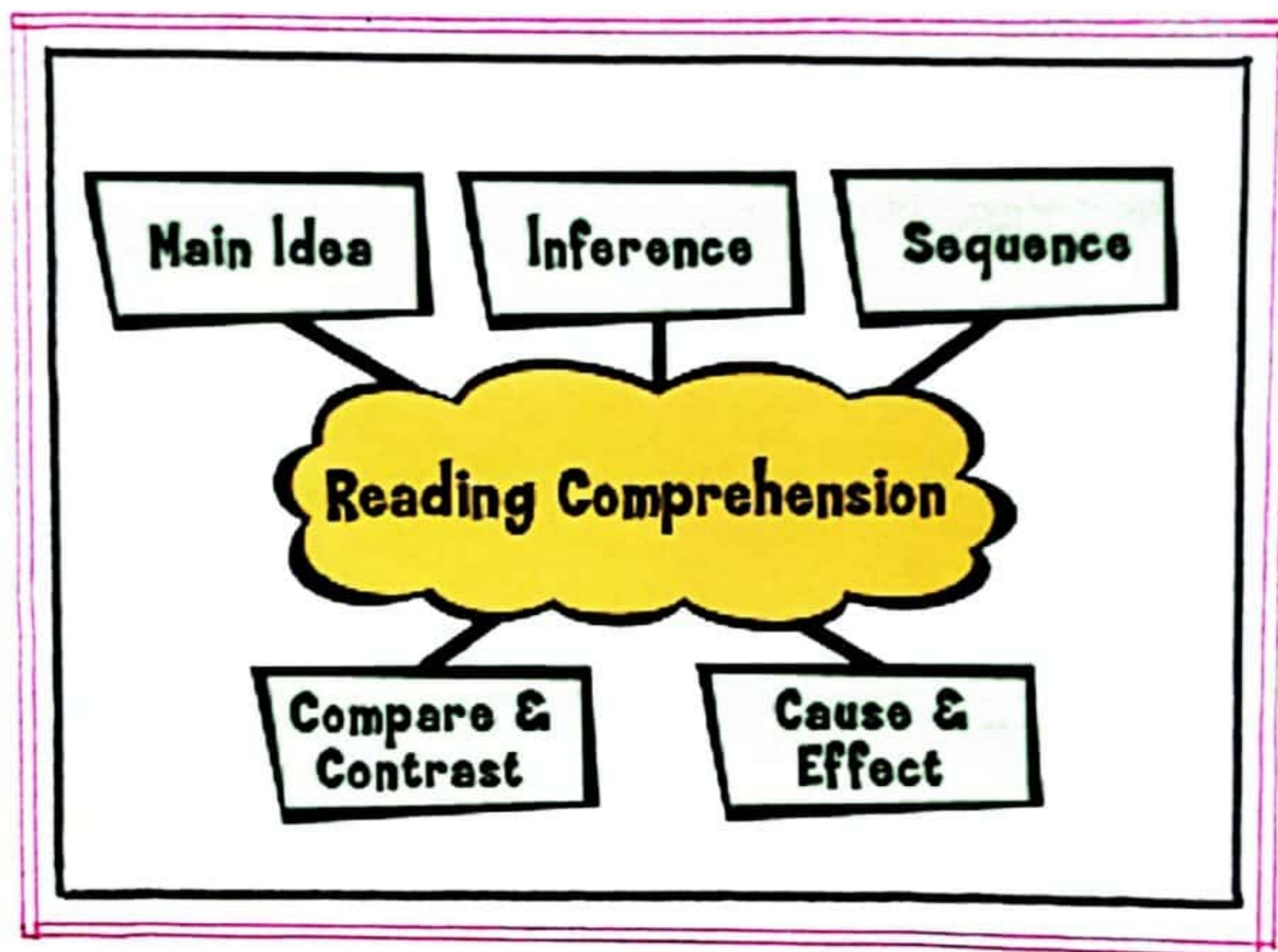
⇒ How to use these teaching strategies :-

- Think about the key concept you want students to get out of the reading or lesson.
- Right after the lesson distribute the exit slips to students.
- Review the slips to determine how to meet the need of all the students.

How To use The Strategy :-

- Select the topic
- Discuss the details
- Review the information on frame

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- Determine the main idea
- Review the develop main or big idea of the text.

Reading Comprehension :-

Meaning :-



By reading, we do not mean only going through the written material. It is also not mechanical skill. By reading we simply mean that one should acquire or understand the meaning contained in the passage. Whatever the students may find some difficulty meaning and pronunciation of some words.

The word comprehension, sometimes is taken or understood in narrow sense by some person. Actually the word comprehension means reading with meaning. Good reading is that in one which student understands.



Material For Comprehension


The teacher should select the appropriate reading material for his students while doing so he should care the students mental level, growth, standard and previous knowledge. The

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 **Poetry** 





Rhythm or beat **Rhyme**
Cot sat on mat.

 **Repetition**
Twinkle Twinkle 

 **Creates a picture in your mind,** 

Tells a story.
Mary Had a Lamb!

Appeals to 5 senses and feelings

Teacher should follow the teaching strategy from simple to difficult in the selection of the paragraphs.

A proper understanding of comprehension involves writing answers to the questions. The comprehension questions are mainly of two types.

- i) Global
- ii) Local

Reading of Poem :-

"Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" said Wordsworth. It is absolutely true, as poetry cannot be taught, it comes automatically from the heart. Therefore in the teaching of poetry the teacher should transform himself and feel the emotions of the poet and make it understandable to the students the same way.

Steps of a Poem :-

- 1) Presenting gist of the poem.
- 2) Recitation or model reading by the teacher.
- 3) Pronunciation drill.
- 4) Model Reading II.
- 5) Meaning of difficult words & phrases.

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6) Model Reading III

7) Imitation Reading by the pupils.

Biography Sketches

A biographical sketch is a short one or two paragraph summary. A complete Biography includes all aspects of person's sketch is much shorter or more specific.

Steps of Biographical Sketch :-

- 1) Warming
- 2) Gather information about yourself
- 3) Building an effective presentation of yourself
- 4) Introduce yourself as though your reader has never meet you.

Conversation


Who says that small talk with new people has to be awkward?

Talk between two or more people in which thoughts, feelings and ideas are expressed, questions are asked and answered or news and information exchanged.

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Types of Writing

Narrative
tells a story with a beginning, middle, and an end.

My Journal 

My favorite pet was a dog named Rocky I got him when he was a puppy. We went everywhere together. Our favorite place was the creek. I would throw sticks into the water. Rocky would run and fetch them.

Expository
gives facts, explains ideas, directions, or terms.

Lady is a wonderful dog. Dogs like Lady are so the eyes for a blind person. The woman Lady had to learn took a long time and was not easy. Seeing-eye dogs make life easier for people who cannot see. 

Descriptive
describes a person, place, thing, or idea.

When I was three I had a dog named Rex. He had one blue eye and one brown eye. His coat was a warm brown. He was the runt of the litter. He was small, but he was smart.

Persuasive
tries to convince the reader to support an opinion.

I believe everyone should own a dog. I have a dog named Buddy, and he is my best friend. When I come home from school, I know Buddy will be there waiting for me. Dogs can love you just like people do.

Steps of Conversation :-

- 1) Introduce with subject.
- 2) Ask questions that will help you find common ground.
- 3) Be positive
- 4) Ask open-ended questions
- 5) Stay focused on other person.

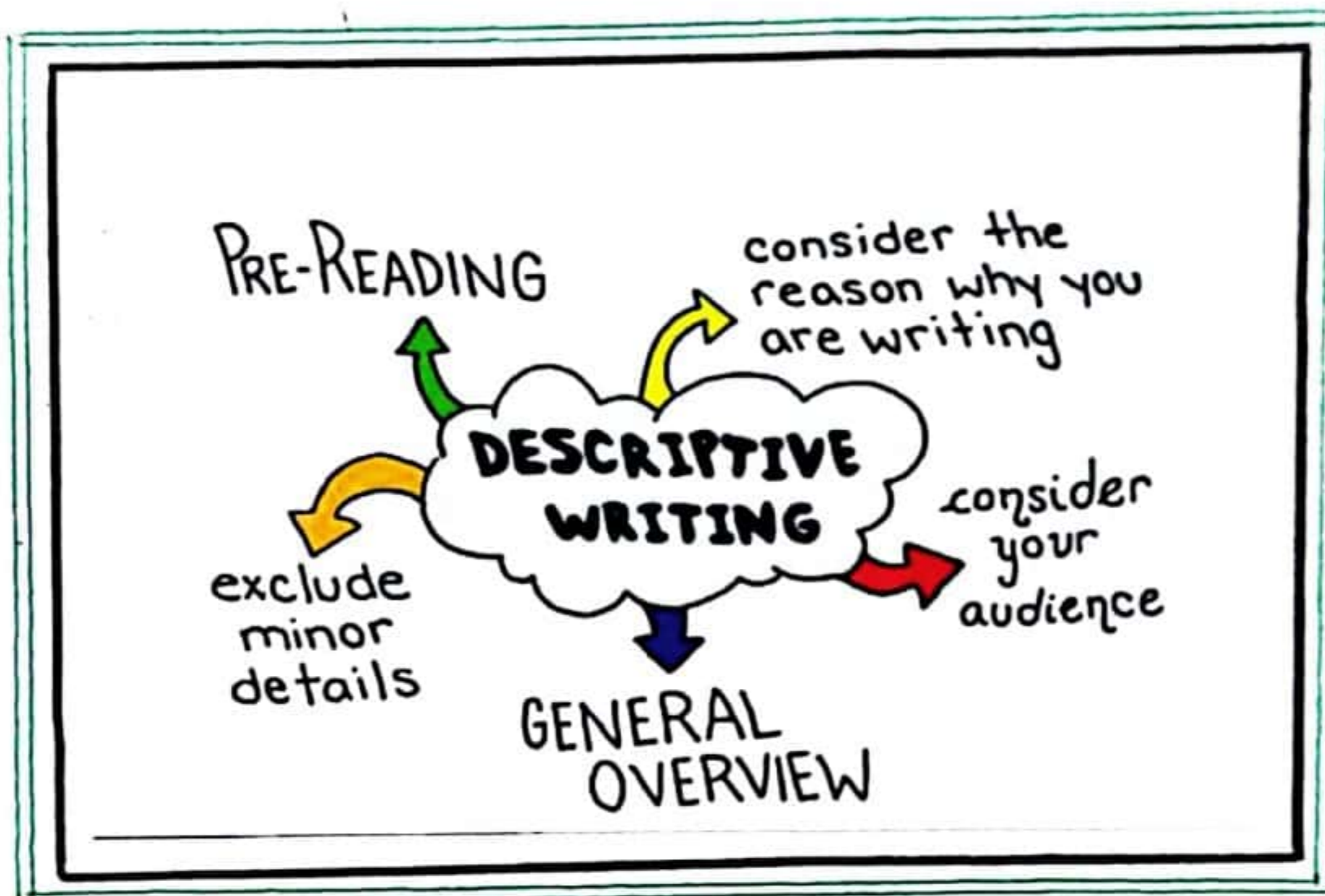
Narrative

A narrative is a story that you write or tell to someone, usually in great detail. A narrative can be a work of poetry or prose or even song, theatre or dance.

Steps of narrative :-

- 1) Plan for success.
- 2) Sizzling starts.
- 3) Tightening tension.
- 4) Dynamic Dialogue
- 5) Ban the boring Bits.

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Descriptive

writers use the descriptive essay to create a vivid picture of a person, place or thing. Unlike a narrative essay, which reveals meaning through a personal story, the purpose of a personal essay.

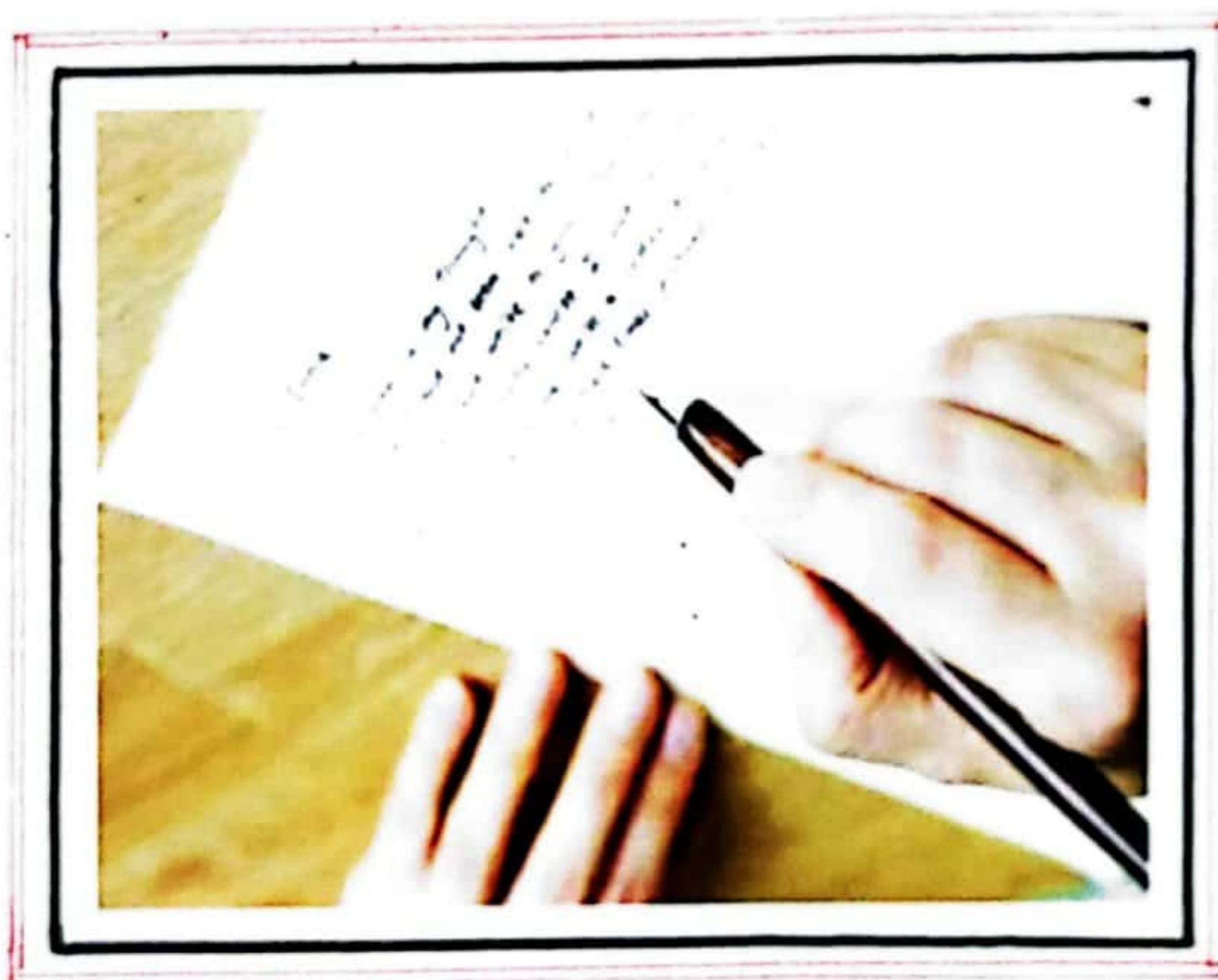
The descriptive essay employs the human sense to bring a subject to life for the reader.

Steps of Descriptive :-

- 1) Pre writing for the descriptive essay
- 2) Drafting a descriptive essay
- 3) Revision of descriptive essay
- 4) Editing a descriptive essay
- 5) Publishing a descriptive essay

All of the above steps are necessary for the descriptive.

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Report

A document containing information organised in a narrative, graphic, or tabular form, prepared on ad-hoc, periodic, recurring, regular or as required basis. It may refer to specific periods, events, occurrences or subject.

Report Writing Process :-

- 1) Planning
- 2) Research
- 3) organising
- 4) writing the first draft
- 5) Quality Assurance

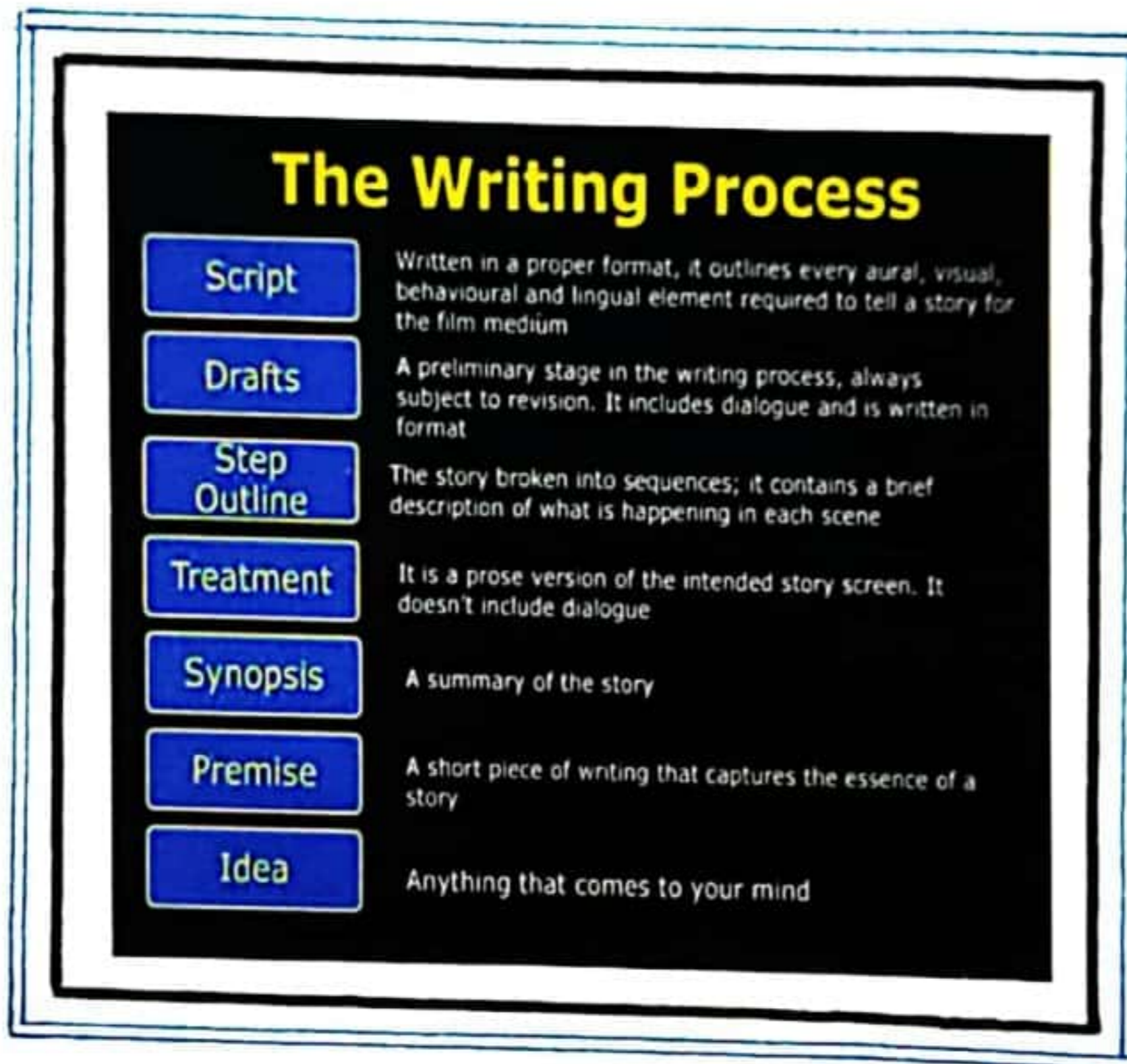
Letters

Letters are the written communication or instrument that affirms existence of a fact or obligations or grant of a power or right.

Steps of Letters :-

- 1) Bring your letter with an engaging beginning
- 2) Add some 'meaty' information about what you are doing these days

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- 3) Include a highlight or a problem.
- 4) Go into detail about general things in your life
- 5) Close your letter with a recap of your first thoughts or problems.
- 6) Have fun writing your letter.

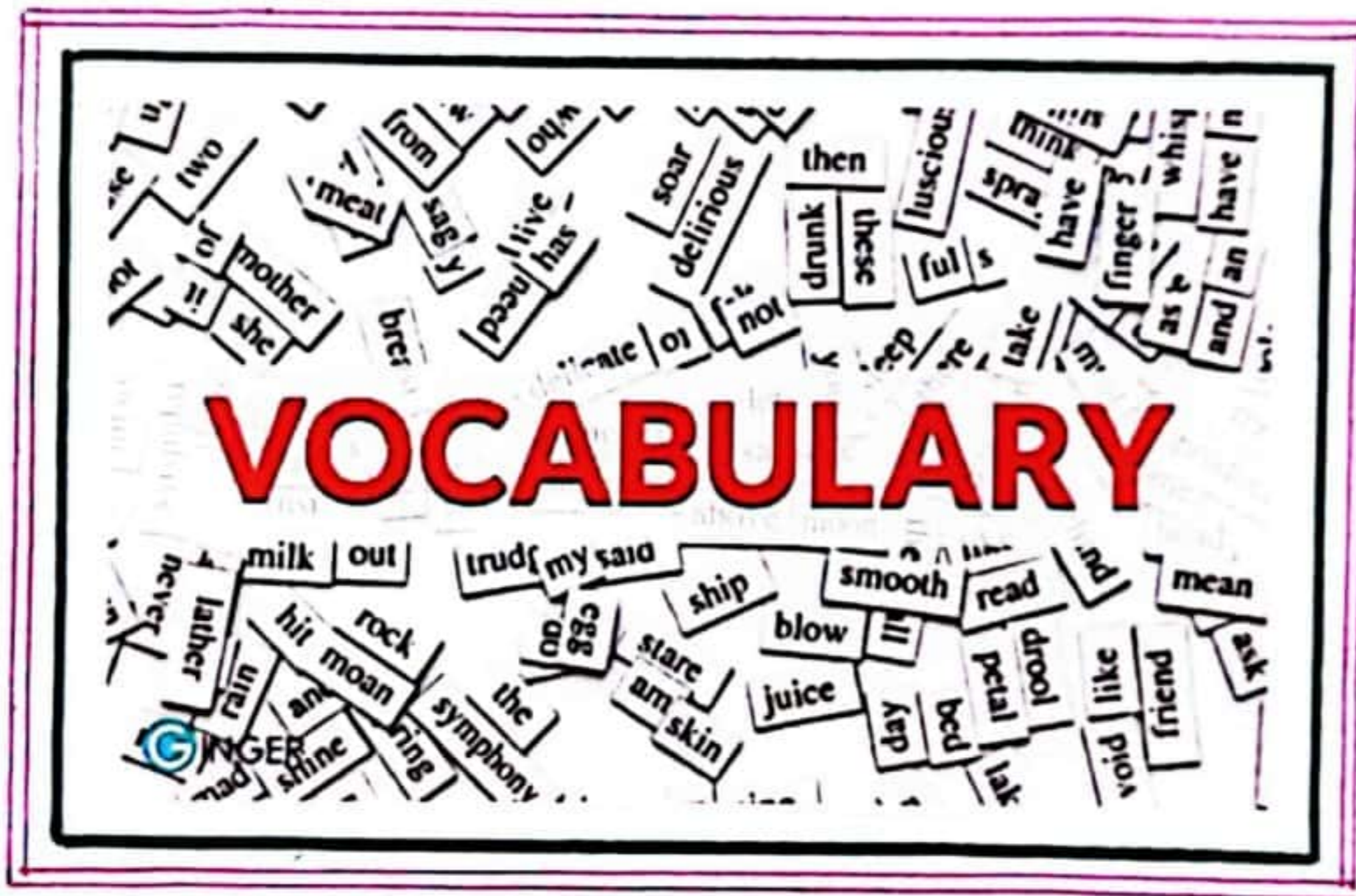
Screen Plays

A screen play or script is a written work by screen writers for a film, video, games or TV program. These screen play can be original work or adaptations from existing pieces of writing

Steps of Screen Play :-

- 1) Craft your logline
- 2) Write a treatment of your first sketch.
- 3) Develop your characters
- 4) Plot and give outline to the play
- 5) Write a first draft
- 6) Step back and take a Break.
- 7) Rewrite.
- 8) Finalizing

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Vocabulary

Accessible :- Easy to reach or to approach
SENTENCE → The introduction on to complex novel was written in clear accessible language.

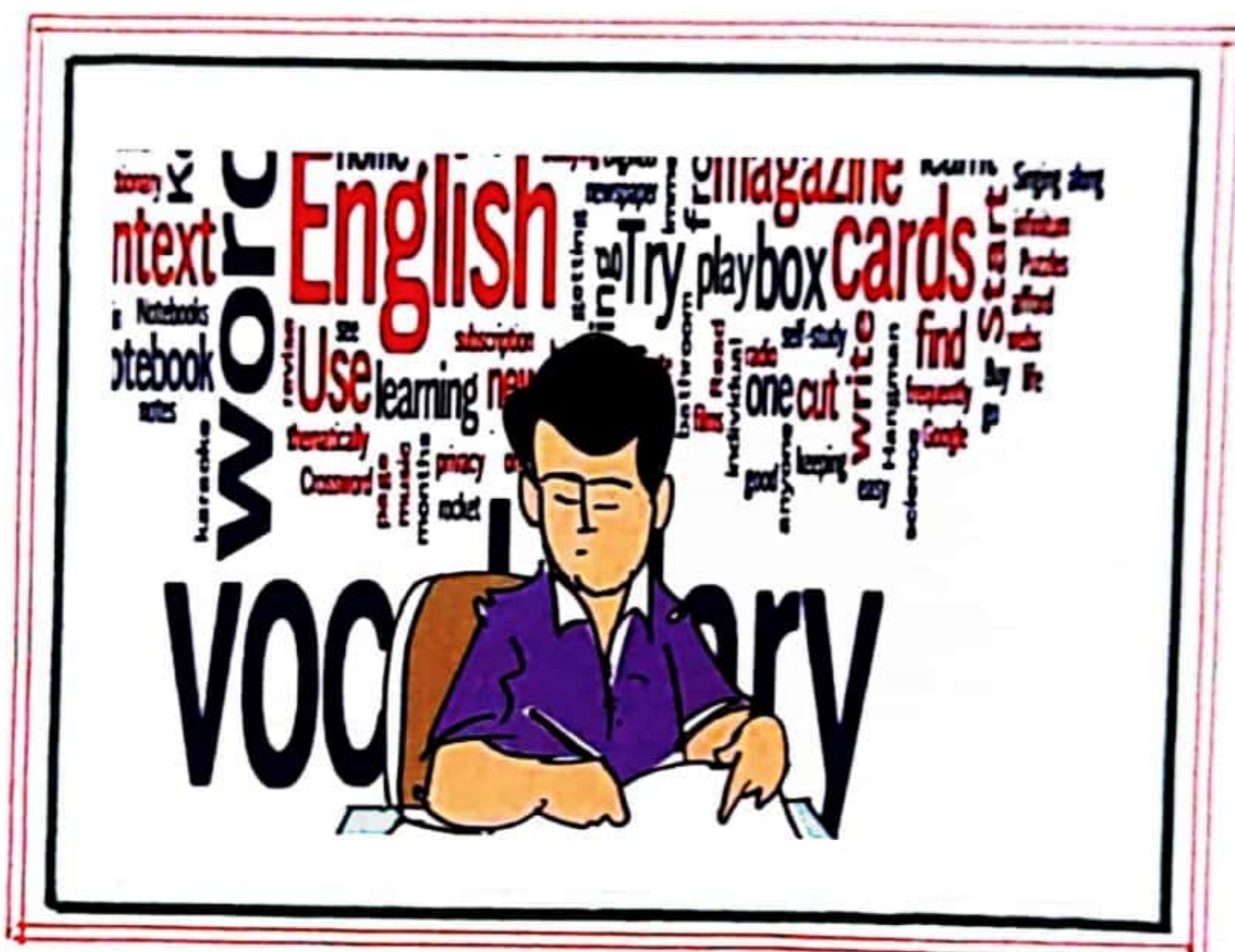
Accommodate :- To give consideration to
SENTENCE → The hospital couple was happy to accommodate the needs of their guest.

Advantageous :- Giving an advantage
SENTENCE → The house's location in the best district was advantageous to seller.

Adversary :- one who opposes or resists
SENTENCE → Franklin hoped to defeat his adversary in the afternoon's tennis match.

Absolve :- To forgive
SENTENCE → Norta felt greatly relieved after her mother absolved her for breaking the vase.

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Appraise :- To evaluate the worth of
SENTENCE → Simran, an expert in African sculpture who asked to appraise the ambassador's collection of masks

Augment :- To make greater
SENTENCE → The old man affectionately referred to pigeons as his "avian friends"

Benefactor :- one who offers financial help
SENTENCE → Michael's aunt and benefactor paid his collage fee.

Awe :- Emotion combining dread & wonder
SENTENCE → Charlie was in awe of his uncle, a professional football player and chess champion.

Belated :- Past the normal or proper time.
SENTENCE → Even though I forgot this birthday, I hope my father accepts my belated card.

Beneficial :- Helpful
SENTENCE → There is no doubt that eating vegetables is beneficial to one health.

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Benevolent :- Kind, helpful

SENTENCE → Sherman revealed his benevolent side when he offered to help Carter with his home work.

Censure :- To find fault with

SENTENCE → The critical teacher was quick to censure her students for even small mistakes.

Combative :- Eager to fight

SENTENCE → The teacher suggested the combative student to channel his aggression into boxing.

Combustion :- Act of burning

SENTENCE → Campers must use fire with great caution to prevent combustion of the parched brush.

Composed :- Calm

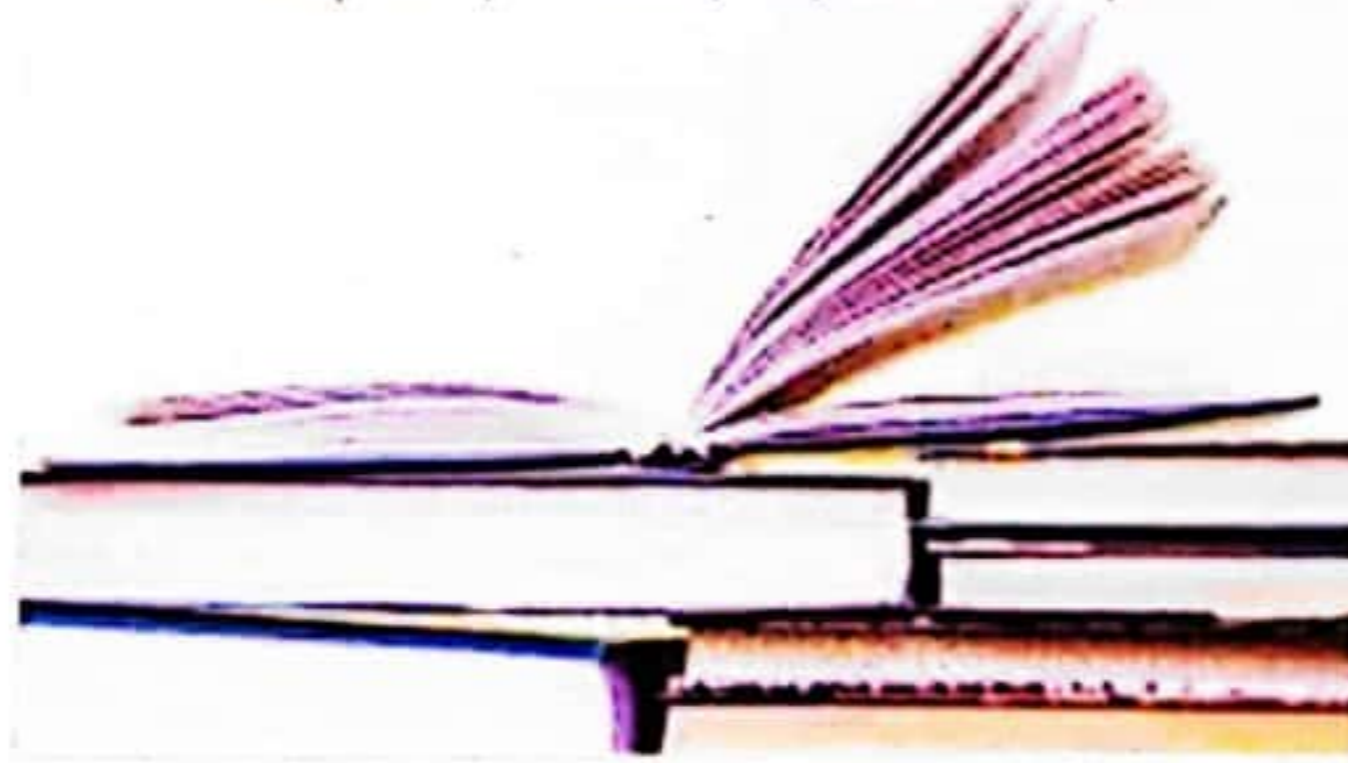
SENTENCE → Although her stomach was in knots, the actress appeared perfectly composed when she took the stage.

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Benefits Of Reading Books

-Vocabulary Expansion

The more you read, the more words you gain exposure to, and they'll inevitably make their way into your everyday vocabulary.



Corrective :- Intended to correct.

SENTENCE → The school decided to take corrective measures for students welfare.

Curtail :- To make less

SENTENCE → Dora decided to curtail her spending after she bounced a check.

Deferment :- To act of delaying

SENTENCE → Sibil was frustrated by the deferment of her much anticipated vacation

Defiant :- Showing bold resistance

SENTENCE → The defiant toddler refused to leave the park

Elusive :- Hard to grasp

SENTENCE → The words of song are elusive as the singer tends to mumble.

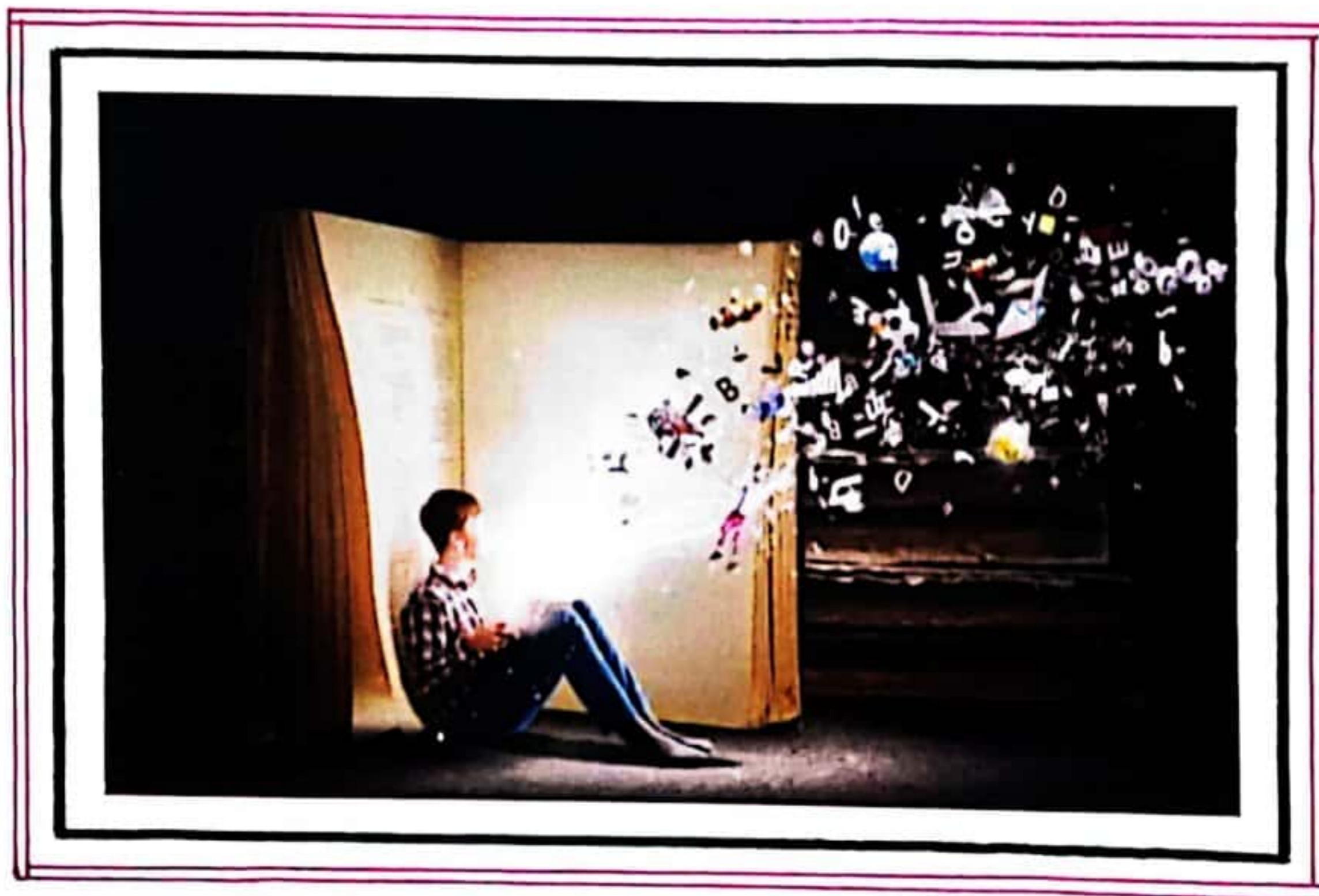
Entangle :- To involve in trouble

SENTENCE → John regretted entangling Parker in his difficulties

Equitable :- Fair and equal

SENTENCE → The judge made an equitable judgement

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Ethical :- conforming to accepting standards

SENTENCE → Nary did the ethical thing and turned in the diamond necklace she found.

Exception :- To which does not apply

SENTENCE → She made an exception and let the student eat in class.

Fragile :- Delicate

SENTENCE → Jade placed the fragile out of reach of her toys.

Gravity :- Importance

SENTENCE → understand the gravity of every error you do.

Heed :- To Pay attention

SENTENCE → The fortuneteller warned him to heed his advice for better.

Illuminate :- To make clear.

SENTENCE → Her excellent lecture illuminated the complicated subject of nuclear physics.

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Unseen Passage

A vast blanket of pollution stretching across South Asia is cutting down sunlight by 10% over India, damaging agriculture, modifying rainfall patterns & putting down hundreds of thousands people at risk, according to a new study.

The initial finding of scientists working with the UN environment programme indicate that the spectacular economic growth seen in this part of the world in the past decade may soon falter as a result of the pollution. Acids in the rain may be falling as acid rain, have the potential to damage crops and trees.

The pollution that is forming the haze could be leading to several hundreds of premature deaths as a result of higher level of respiratory diseases. The number of deaths is increasing every year, which is a matter of great concern. India, China, Indonesia are the worst affected to their population density, economic growth.

Answer the following questions

Ques-1) What is the impact of acid Rain?

- a) It helps in fertilization
- b) It is a good chemical
- c) makes the rain water drinkable
- d) Damages crops and trees

Ques-2) Premature deaths are being caused because of hike in:

- a) Respiratory diseases
- b) Skin diseases
- c) Brain tumour
- d) Lung cancer.

Ques-3) By what Percentage has the sunlight been cut?

Ans - 10%.

Ques-4) Which Part of the world is under the greatest threat?

Ans - South Asia

Ques-5) What does blanket mean here?

- a) Something to cover the body with
- b) Dark in nature
- c) Filled with Blankets
- d) A thick covering in the atmosphere.

Unseen Passage

It is difficult to reconcile the ideas of different school of thoughts on the question of education. Some people maintain that pupils at school should concentrate on a narrow range of subjects, which will benefit them directly in their subsequent careers. Others contend that they should study a wide range of subjects so that they have not only specialised knowledge necessary for their chosen careers but also sound general knowledge about the world they will have to work with and live in.

Supporters of the first theory state that the greatest contributions to civilisation are made by those who are expert in their trade. On the other hand they say unless they have a broad general education, the experts will be too narrow in their outlook to have a sympathy with their fellow or responsibility towards humanity as a whole.

Answer The Following questions

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Ques-1) Schools of thought can be explained as

- a) groups of people whose job is to think
- b) groups of people who are schooled
- c) groups of people having the same idea but with different perceptions
- d) different perceptions

Ques-2) Broad general knowledge is necessary because _____ ?

Ans- It broadens one's outlook.

Ques-3) which is similar in meaning to "subsequent" in the passage?

- a) going alone
- b) waiting eagerly
- c) happening after something else.
- d) wish

Ques-4) contend in the passage means

- a) Support
- b) Quarrel
- c) Realise
- d) wish

Unseen Passage

The supervisor would have to change his attitude first towards people. The staff under him must be provided as human beings with feelings and needs. They are not automation within a complete work machinery. One of the greatest need of today's workers is to feel that he is not under the control of his working place and vice-versa. The best way is to satisfy the needs as far as possible. He must feel his work is meaningful. The subordinate must be trained properly to assume authority and responsibility. This gives workers a security as to what is expected of them. When he has met his objectives he certainly has a feeling of achievement. This feeling of achievement is the greatest motivator.

Answer The Following questions

Ques-1) A human attitude on the part of the supervisor towards his work staff is necessary to _____

Ans - Have a congenial atmosphere at the work place.

Ques-2) Responsibility and accountability make a worker _____ ?

- a) Shirk his duties
- b) do his job properly
- c) tense and frightened
- d) vulnerable before his supervisors

Ques-3) Orientation of subordinates of common objectives and how to achieve them in _____ ?

Ans. A must

Ques-4) The greatest motivator is _____ ?

Ans - A good supervisor.

Ques-5) The word "execute" in the passage means

- a) To Kill
- b) To perform
- c) To instruct

Ques-6) Choose the word opposite in meaning to the word vast _____ ?

- a) Limited
- b) Small
- c) Spread
- d) Enticement