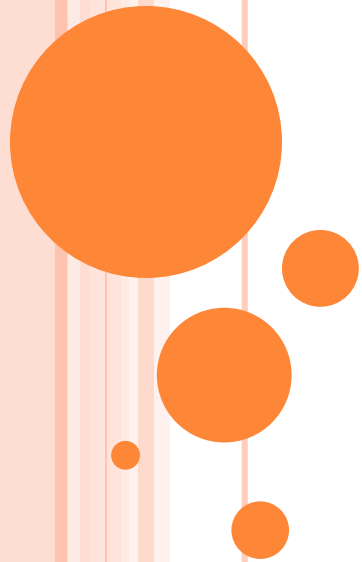


CREATING EFFECTIVE READERS



- Can students become effective readers?
- Are there techniques and methods that can help to be more effective readers?
- How to motivate students?



CREATING A SUPPORTIVE AND POSITIVE ENVIRONMENT

- **Make a positive impression**
- **Offer extra information about the text**
- **Encourage teens to try different genres**
- **Find high-interest books.**
- **Talk to your teen about what they are reading.**
- **Provide a variety of reading material**
- **Fill tablets and mobile devices with reading material.**
- **Stock up on audiobooks**
- **Encourage group work**
- **Provide choices.**
- **Give helpful feedback**



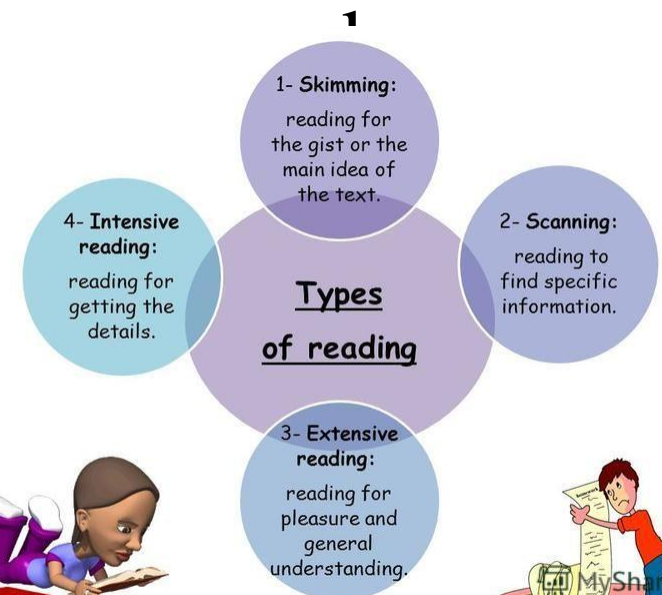
UNDERSTAND DIFFERENT READING SKILLS

Skimming - used to understand the "gist" or main idea

Scanning - used to find a particular piece of information

Extensive reading - used for general understanding

Intensive reading - accurate detailed understanding



SKIMMING

When you are skimming a text, you look at such as the titles and subtitles to get an idea of entire reading. When you skim a text, you look at the first paragraph, this usually gives you an overview of a paragraph. You can ask questions such as:

Tommaso Bonardi, 78, and Vittorio Laudani, 70, are a pair of experienced thieves. Last weekend, they tried to steal from a luxury fashion shop in Rome.

They went into the shop in the middle of the night wearing smart suits. At 4 am they were putting clothes and accessories worth €100,000 into a bag when the police arrived. But the criminals didn't run away. They stood completely still and pretended to be part of the fashion display. The police looked for them but didn't see them. Then one of them moved. The police arrested them immediately, and not for the first time!

A

1 Look at these pictures. They are newspaper stories. Can you identify the stories with the pictures? You do not need to read the text.

1 POLICE! DON'T MOVE!

2 The bank that's always

3 ARREST THAT DETECTIVE

4 A thief? Or just thirsty?




SCANNING

- Scanning is all about details. Vocabulary, numbers, and times are good for scanning text. So, we need to know what to

MAPPING *the world's* LANGUAGES

Nowadays there are a lot of different ways to communicate with others. One of these is Twitter. People send millions of Twitter messages, or tweets, every day. One Twitter user, Eric Fischer, likes making maps.

He had an idea. He used data collected from Twitter to show all the languages used in the tweets. He needed some time to collect the data. But once he had it all, it didn't take him long to create the maps. Now we have a collection of maps which show who uses which languages and where. The maps are fascinating and also very beautiful.



In North America there aren't many different colours. English, in grey, is the main language. There's also some pink for Spanish. And there is a little purple for French in Canada. The map of Europe, on the other hand, is like a rainbow. We can see that there are big blocks of colour for languages such as English, French, Spanish, German and Italian. But look closely and you can see there are a few areas where different languages co-exist, such as in Switzerland. But what you can see are only tweets. Some countries are almost invisible because there are only a few Twitter users there. And in some countries, like Russia, the tweets are mainly concentrated in big cities.

3 Read the text again. Are these statements true or is the information Not Mentioned (NM)?

- 1 Eric Fischer doesn't send Twitter messages.
- 2 Eric Fischer just needed Twitter to make maps.
- 3 The map of North America shows that one language is dominant there.
- 4 Fischer decided to make the map of Europe colourful.
- 5 On the maps, it is difficult to see countries where people don't use Twitter.
- 6 The Twitter map of London showed that 8.5% of tweets there are in Spanish.
- 7 Tagalog is a very difficult language to learn.
- 8 Tagalog wasn't really the seventh biggest language in London.

T/F/NM

T/F/NM

T/F/NM

T/F/NM

T/F/NM

T/F/NM



EXTENSIVE READING

- Extensive reading is used to gain a broad understanding of a subject by reading a wide range of texts for pleasure...Extensive reading is often used as “reading for fun”. To read simple, enjoyable books to

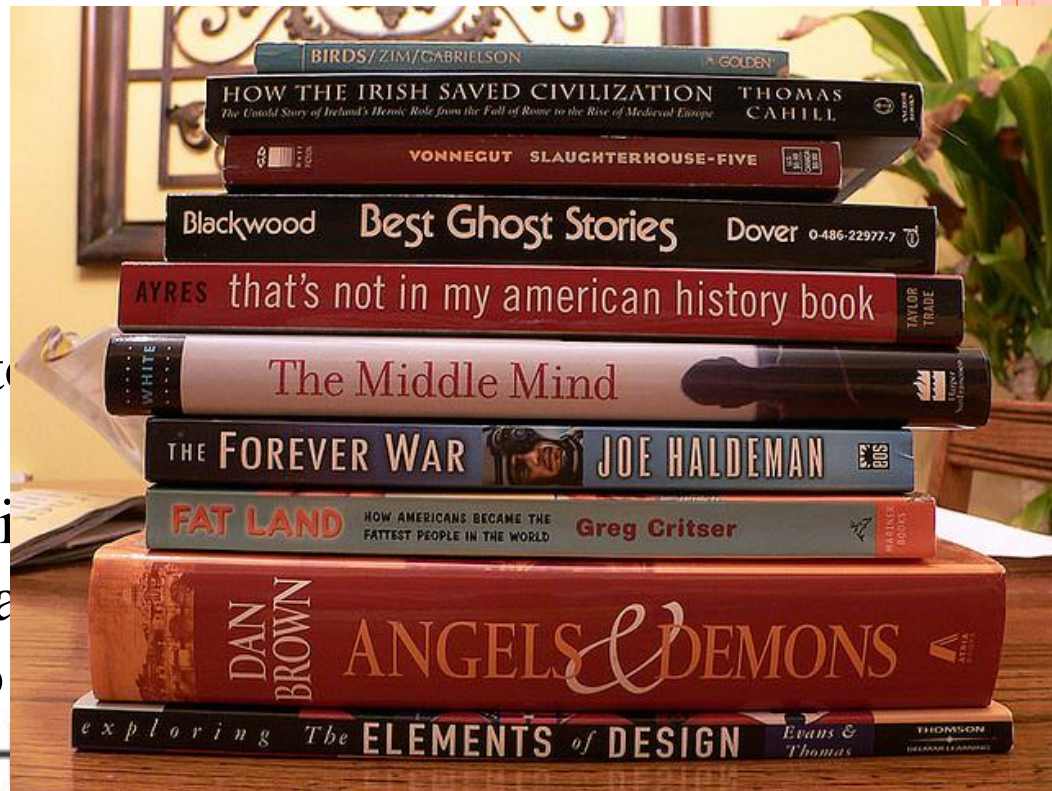
A LESSON IN FRIENDSHIP

Zafar and Nadeem had been great friends since the age of five. They used to go to the same primary school. When they finished primary school, they both went to the same secondary school. That school was a 20-minute walk from their village in a town on the other side of the river. Every morning Zafar and Nadeem used to walk there and back together.

Zafar and Nadeem didn't always see eye to eye. They didn't use to argue much, but occasionally they had arguments about school. They were both competitive and wanted to get the best marks in their class. One wet Wednesday afternoon, they were walking back from school together,

as always. But on this occasion Zafar was angry with Nadeem. Nadeem had got the highest mark in a test that day and he kept on talking about it. Zafar thought Nadeem was only doing it to make him feel bad. Anger took control of him and finally, in a moment of madness, he turned and slapped Nadeem in the face. Nadeem was shocked at first, but then he picked up a stick, and wrote in the sand by the side of the road: 'Today my friend Zafar slapped me'.

The pair of friends carried on their way home in silence. The rain kept on falling. As they got closer to the river, a section of the river bank broke because of the rain and the



using longer texts to the
extensive reading is to build one's



INTENSIVE READING

right, rights [n]: We all have a right to express our opinions.
responsibility, responsibilities [n]: When you have a pet, you must take responsibility for what it does. **respect [v]:** Children need to respect their parents and grandparents.
independent [adj]: She's very independent. She is able to make her own decisions.

- Intensive reading is used on shorter texts in order to extract specific information. It involves accurate reading for detail in order to grasp the details of a specific text. It is important that you understand the main fact.

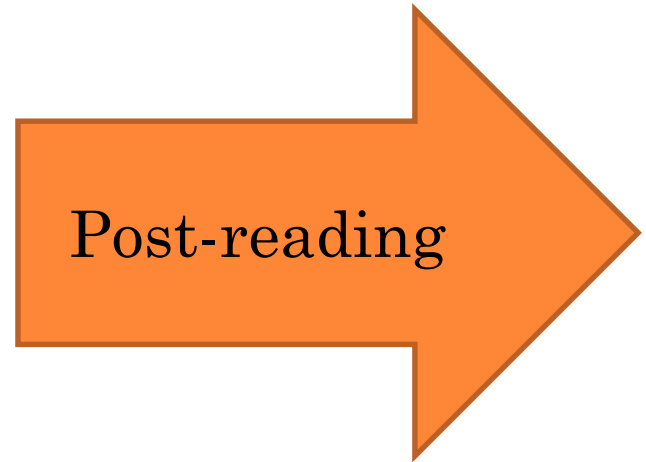
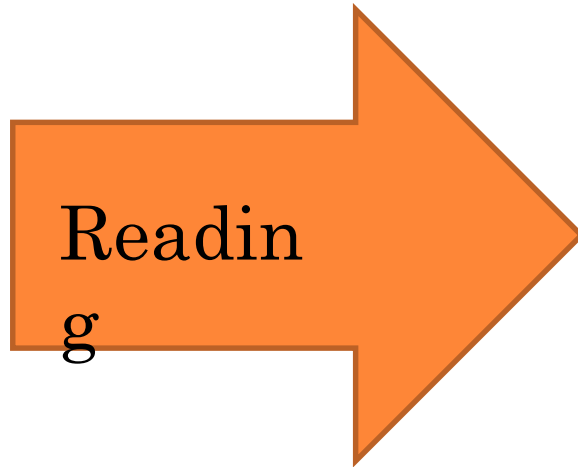
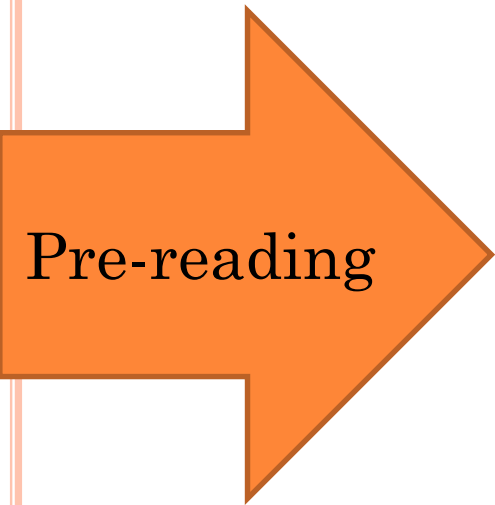
We all have rights. Sometimes we feel angry if people don't respect our rights. Teenagers usually feel strongly that they have a right to say what they think. Or they have a right to choose what they do in their free time. Maybe they feel that they have a strong right to privacy.

These rights are all important. They are part of becoming an independent adult. But, when we are changing from a child into an adult, it is easy to forget that there are two sides to this. We have rights, but we also have responsibilities at home. Can we demand our independence if other people do the shopping for us, make our meals, clean the bathroom and give us pocket money to go out?

As we get older, we feel we have more rights. And we want others to respect our rights. But to become an independent adult we need to accept our own

1a SPEAKING Work with a partner. Ask and answer these questions.

- 1 Who prepares your school bag each morning?
- 2 Who makes your dinner?
- 3 Who buys the food you have for dinner?
- 4 Who puts clean towels in the bathroom?
- 5 Who cleans the table after you eat?
- 6 Who empties the rubbish bin in your bedroom?
- 7 Who provides the money if you need some to go out?





[EAI]

- 1 Do you ever watch any **live** programmes? What type?
- 2 What is your favourite **series**?
- 3 What **channel** is it on?
- 4 Who is your favourite TV **presenter**?
- 5 Who usually **turns the TV on** in your house?
- 6 What time do you usually **switch the TV off**?
- 7 Who is in charge of the **remote control** in your house?

Reading



Comedy

Culture

Drama

Entertainment

Sport

Lifestyle

Films

1a Work with a partner. What can you see in the TV screens? Each one is of a TV programme. Which programme would you prefer to watch? Why?

1b You are going to read a magazine article about Slow TV. Before you read, what do you think Slow TV might be?

OOOOOW TV

ould you like to watch on TV? How ind the best singer in the country? programme on TV? Or how about ren-and-a-half hour train journey from y?

against all predictions, a million people (population) decided to watch the programme in the country! This programme was the in called 'Slow TV'.

ry of this route and we'd planned a couple une Møklebust, head of programming

at the Norwegian public TV channel (NRK). 'Then someone said "why not film the whole trip?". We thought it would be something completely new ... and cheap'. The programme went out at the same time as *The X Factor* and a popular comedy programme. It was the most popular programme that night. Many people said they only planned to watch for a few minutes, but they ended up watching for hours and hours.

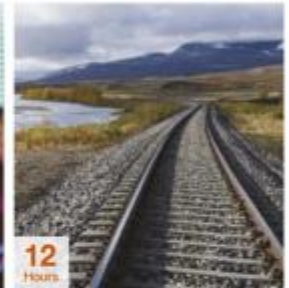
Some Slow TV programmes are longer and slower than that first programme. There has been a nine-hour programme which showed the process of getting the wool from a sheep and turning it into a jumper. There has also been a 12-hour programme showing a wood fire burning. And an 18-hour programme showing somebody fishing (it took four hours to catch the first fish!). The longest programme so far was 134 hours, showing the coast of Norway from a ship. Møklebust used 11 cameras and filmed for five and a half days. Many people went to the coast to appear in the programme. 3.2



08 Hours



Watch Now



12 Hours



Watch Now

So why is Slow TV so popular? Life is faster and more stressful than in the past. For many people, Slow TV is more relaxing than modern programmes where the pictures and sounds change rapidly. Also, more and more people live in big cities. Maybe Slow TV helps them to feel in contact with nature again. After all, this is real 'reality TV', with no editing, not like the programmes they call 'reality shows'.

Slow TV is getting bigger and bigger. And it isn't only Norwegians who are interested in it. A US company has started to show the programmes on over 100 channels. 1.1 million Americans watched the famous seven-and-a-half-hour train programme. But some Americans say that Slow TV was really an American invention. One of the most famous American artists, Andy Warhol, made a film in 1963. It was called *Sleep*. In the film, a poet called John Giorno



- *Pre-reading*

Survey / skim / scan

- *Reading*

Selective reading / Active reading / Critical reading

- *Post –reading*

Test / read /draw a mind map /questions / answers



- Identifying the aim of reading

The reader ought to be clear about what he wants to obtain from the reading of the text.

- Knowing the background information

Background information on the topic to be read helps the reader anticipate the contents of the reading materials and select appropriate reading strategies

- Scan your reading before you begin.

Whatever the purpose of your reading is, taking a few minutes to look the piece over is very helpful. Check and see how the work is structured and presented. These are easy ways to increase your understanding

- Lightly skim the entire text.

Run your eyes over the introduction and conclusion of each chapter or section to get a sense of the main ideas that you'll encounter. Then flip through the pages and spend about 3 to 5 seconds on each page, glancing over the text to see which keywords catch your eye.



- **Read intensively if you want to practice the fundamentals and learn vocabulary.** Intensive reading is focused more on individual details of what you're reading. If you want to practice pronunciation, study grammar, or learn vocabulary, you'll want to read more slowly and focus more on individual words and sentences.
- **Try extensive reading if you're looking for understanding.** Extensive reading works when you're trying to determine the meaning of what you're reading.
- **Look for just the gist of a text's meaning.** Try to get a general sense of what the reading is about.
- **Try to guess the meaning of any new words.** When you come to a word you don't know, try not to reach for the dictionary right away.
- **Write down new words you want to learn.**
- **Take notes on your reading.**
- **Checking the comprehension**
- **Review what you're reading by summarizing it.**



○ **Visualizing**

It is a method that stimulates the readers to create a vague image in their mind, about the content they read. It's like a person making movies or videos in their minds out of the prior knowledge, imagination and the content of the text. This will stimulate your imagination and enhance your involvement with the text and thus improve your mental imagery

○ **Inferring**

This is a way of extracting the meaning of the text by bringing together the things that are written or unwritten in the text along with your prior knowledge about the subject. You have to read between the lines and understand the secondary meaning of the text.

○ **Questioning**

This is a mode of reading which is almost similar to that of the above-mentioned method-‘Inquisition’, which involves questioning. This will engage you with self-questioning, by which you will gain an answer with the help of your peers and teachers.

○ **SQ3R**

Following an SQ3R is a well-known strategy for reading. It can be applied to a whole range of reading purposes as it is flexible and takes into account the need to change reading speeds.





Comedy

Culture

Drama

Entertainment

Sport

Lifestyle

Films

Culture >

Television & radio

SLOOOOOOO

Friday night. What would you
at a reality show to find the
funniest comedy program
ing a complete seven-anc
ergen in Norway?
night in 2009, against

CRITICAL THINKING

Think! Then compare ideas
with your class.

Which article ...

- 1 talks about a traditional cure for an illness?
- 2 talks about a problem caused by insufficient experience?
- 3 mentions a problem that the law is trying to help with?
- 4 uses a simple word to help people remember their advice?
- 5 gives information to help one person in particular?
- 6 talks about a problem caused by people wanting to enjoy good weather?
- 7 tells you to speak to an expert when there is a real problem?
- 8 mentions a recent discovery in the world of medicine?

some
e an
tans?

not like the programmes they call

gger. And it isn't only Norwegians
many has started to show the
ing
Americans watched
But some
really an American
invention. One
tists, Andy Warhol, made a film in
film, a poet called John Giorno

