



READING FOR GIST



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Penulis:

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Editor: Rusli

Cetakan Pertama: Juni 2023

Cover: Tim Penyusun

Tata Letak: Tim Kreatif PRCI

Hak Cipta 2023, pada Penulis. Diterbitkan pertama kali oleh:

Perkumpulan Rumah Cemerlang Indonesia
ANGGOTA IKAPI JAWA BARAT

Pondok Karisma Residence Jalan Raflesia VI D.151
Panglayungan, Cipedes Tasikmalaya – 085223186009

Website: www.rcipress.rcipublisher.org
E-mail: rumahcemerlangindonesia@gmail.com

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- Cet. I –: Perkumpulan Rumah Cemerlang Indonesia, 2023
Dimensi : 14,8 x 21 cm
ISBN: 978-623-448-535-6

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise and gratitude we extend to God Almighty for His blessing and by His grace health is given so that the writer can compile this book properly.

This book discusses various topics of Reading for Gist. The writer completed this book with kinds of tasks to provide readers knowledge about how to read for gist. This book may present help in increasing the advanced knowledge of the readers since reading for gist is all about getting the ideas of the text by skimming it rapidly and ignoring the grammatical words. Readers are engaged for more specific information, such as numbers, names, or other easily identifiable data within a text.

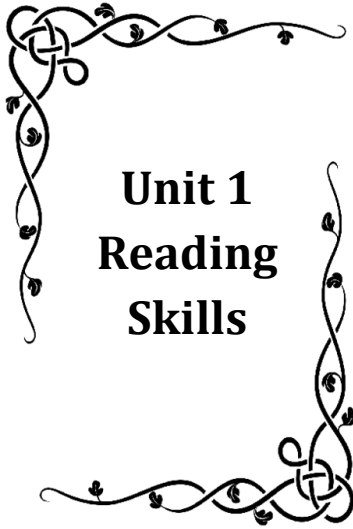
This book displays careful explanations of topics and concepts that are often difficult for uninitiated readers. A wealth of examples and activities displayed in this book will help readers and attention to the needs of readers, moreover, the activity sections will involve readers in extending and applying what they are reading. The exercises push readers to recall and synthesize the content.

The Writer,

Dr. Erika Sinambela, M.Hum.

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Unit 1 Reading Skills

Gist is the overall meaning, the core idea, of a spoken or written discourse. When taking a quick look at a written text to establish its genre and the main message its writer means to get across, we're reading for gist. This is also known as skimming

Reading skills that are discussed in this study are part of language learning where in language there is one element that is very important and helps in the learning process. Language, namely the existence of a learning strategy because strategy is very important and serves as a tool so that we can be active and able to organize learning independently. Which is very important in developing competence.

Likewise reading strategies that can be used to help readers understand the reading material so that reading goals can be achieved. In general, learning strategies are steps taken by a person in improving learning. So that applying appropriate language learning strategies, will further improve learning abilities and self-confidence, in this is student self-confidence.

The reading demands of university study are not easy. Unfortunately, however, it is all too common for students to pay little attention to their own approaches to reading, that is, how they read, and how they can improve the effectiveness and speed of their reading.

Before you read this advice, you may find it worth reflecting on the nature of the reading that you conduct at university. This may help you consider which of the following tips might be particularly useful. The following section may help you do this.

What you read at the university

You may be expected to read a wide range of texts that include the course reading pack, lecture slides, books, journal articles, internet articles, newspapers, research reports, literature reviews, case studies, and strategic plans

You may read to: prepare for lectures and tutorials, review information addressed in lectures and tutorials, conduct research for assignments, or revise for exams.

What reading abilities do you need?

Beyond being able to simply understand texts, you will need to critique them, evaluate them, compare and contrast them, and apply the information you find useful from them

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Beyond being able to simply understand texts, you will need to critique them, evaluate them, compare and contrast them, and apply the information you find useful from them

Effective reading: general advice

The following advice may seem obvious but is important.

- Consider where you read. Always read in a well-lit and quiet place that is free of distraction, and don't get into the habit of reading uni materials in bed.
- Do not vocalize as you read. This will slow you down, it won't help your concentration, and it will lead to bad reading approaches.
- Read at times when you can concentrate, and maintain concentration by taking regular short breaks, perhaps every 30 or 45 minutes.
- Set yourself reading tasks (10 pages, 1 chapter, 1 section of a chapter, etc.).
- Remember that reading often takes longer than you expect and you often need to go beyond set texts. Give yourself enough time.

Reading Strategies

Reading Strategy 1: purposeful reading

If you tend to begin reading like this: "I need to read chapter 6- here it goes!". you may need to rethink your approach. Specifically, you will need to create a purpose for reading. You can create this purpose if you:

Refer to:

- Assessment tasks
- Lecture slides
- Tutorials questions
- Textbook question

Create:

- Questions based on lectures or tutorials

- Question-based on a skim of the text
- (Contents, headings, subheadings, diagrams, introductions, etc.)

Consider:

- What you already know
- Related knowledge or experiences

Be very clear about exactly what you are looking for. Don't just read aimlessly. Perhaps you will look for answers to the questions, a general understanding of a topic or issue, detailed knowledge, a range of perspectives, identification of a writer's position, evaluation of a writer's position, Arguments that support your position, arguments that oppose your position, example, statistics, definitions, explanations, quotes, etc. try to have the purpose in writing nearby so you maintain focus. Purposeful reading of this nature can help you read faster and more selectively. It can also help your concentration and your ability to remember.

Reading Strategy 2: Scanning

Scanning is reading quickly to search for specific information. You may not realize it, but you are already good at scanning. You can, for example, when checking a TV guide or a phone book. Scanning may allow you to 'read' up to 1,500 words a minute. One reason to scan an academic text that you have found while researching is to locate key terms as a means to assess the text's relevance.

Reading Strategy 3: skimming

Skimming is reading quickly to gain a general idea. Skimming may allow you to 'read' up to 1000 words a minute.

Skimming helps you identify whether or not to continue reading. What to read carefully, and where the best place is to begin. Skimming an academic text immediately before you read it carefully can help you consider what you already know and can help you develop a purpose for reading. An initial skim can also help maximize your interest in the text and you are understanding and reflection on the material.

As with scanning, skimming does not involve reading every word. Instead, you may skim by reading:

- Titles
- Subheadings
- Words that are bold, in italics, or underlined
- Diagrams
- A report's abstract, introduction, or conclusion
- The first sentence of every paragraph
- Chapter question
- Chapter objectives
- Chapter summaries

Reading Strategy 4: information words

There will be times when you need to do more than skim a text in the way described above. But still need to read quickly. This may require the ability to conduct “surface reading”. It is worth remembering that no more than 50% of the words in an average textbook are “information” words. The other words are like glue and paint: they are there to provide connections and add interest, but not are essential for meaning. If you, concentrate on information words, you can read faster and with better comprehension. But, how do you learn to pick out the important

information words? A large of the tricks involves paying attention to what the author is trying to say. Look for the message, and the information words will emerge naturally.

Reading Strategy 5: Phrase reading

Watch the eyes of a friend or a member of your family while he or she is reading. You will see that they move along each line of print in a series of jerks. The pause between the jerks is known as fixations. It is during the fixations that your eyes take in words. Poor readers take in only one or two words in each fixation. A good reader, on the other hand, takes in several words in each fixation. This is how a better reader's eyes more along the lines of print

Reading Strategy 6: analytical reading

Analytical reading is needed when you want to make sure that you fully grasp and appreciate what you are reading. You may have to read statements more than once, stop to think about them, or job

Strategy 7: marking the text

If the text you are reading is your own copy, you could also underline keywords, highlight with a marker, or make notes in margins, or alternatively, if you don't own the text, you could use little 'post-it' labels.

This process of marking texts can help you concentrate and can help you identify key points and make the book easier to survey later when you need to use it again for your assignment or to revise for an exam, revise effectively later.

Reading Strategy 8: note-taking

If you don't take notes well, or don't take them at all, now is the time to develop these essential skills. Note-taking can help you gain a deeper understanding and reflection, a better ability to remember, and good exam preparation materials for later. When taking notes, pay to keep in mind the following 7 principles:

Readings strategy 9: managing vocabulary

Even if you are a native English speaker, you may at times feel overwhelmed by the amount of unfamiliar vocabulary you encounter. Of course, as a university student, you have a great opportunity and need to build your vocabulary, so consult glossaries and use a dictionary. Keep a list of new words: record their definitions and write example sentences which shows meaning and usage. When using your dictionary, be discerning. Know which words can be ignored, and see if it is possible to guess the meaning of words.

Reading strategy 10: reading with other

Consider getting a “study buddy” or study group. Be careful to keep focus on what you need to do and you may find that by sharing notes, explaining, asking, and quizzing each other, you can increase your ability to understand, reflect upon and remember key points in texts.

Activity

Multiple choice

1. What is critical reading?
 - a. readers read with critical attention to comment and make the necessary change to the text

- b. readers apply specific processes models, questions, and theories that result in increased clarity and understanding
 - c. this is just a reading technique
 - d. this is a reading technique also known as skimming
2. Critical reading is a way of reading active

Answer choices_____

True or False

1. Critical reading skills include:
 - A. Analyze
 - B. Interpret
 - C. Evaluated
 - D. Understand

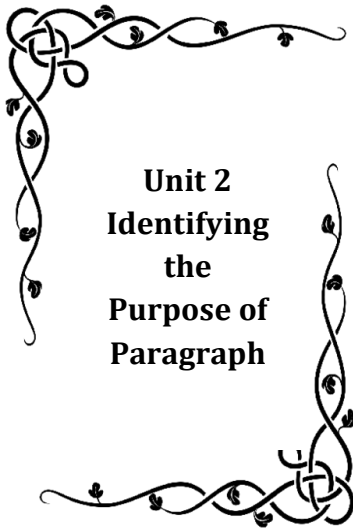
2. What is the synonym of “impartial”
 - A. Judge
 - B. Subjective
 - C. Not biased
 - D. Interested

3. An expression of someone’s feelings that cannot be proven is called....
 - A. Emotions
 - B. Expression
 - C. Objective
 - D. Opinion

4. As a student which reading approach is more suitable for writing academically?
 - A. Reading comprehension
 - B. Critical reading
 - C. Narrative

5. How do you annotate?
 - A. Read and take notes
 - B. Scan content and summarize

- C. Skim through content and take notes
 - D. Underline keywords and important terms
6. A critical approach means finding fault or criticizing
Answer choices _____
True
False
7. Researching means asking yourself why certain
writers _____
A. Publish text
B. Write the text
C. Check the text
8. Reading skills is a _____
A. Skills for reading text
B. Researching text
C. The ability to decode meaning from a text



Unit 2 Identifying the Purpose of Paragraph

A. What Are Synonyms?

Reporting to Literary Terms, a synonym is a word that has a meaning that is similar to or exactly the same as another word. Usually, the word equation that we know is only one, but it turns out that the similarity of a word can be more than one or even many. According to the Indonesian Thesaurus,

synonyms for words are for, well, for, well, and make, or words that have the same meaning with other words. According to Soedjito (1989), synonyms are similarities in meaning or meaning, of two or more words that have the same meaning. Synonyms are two or more words that have the same or almost the same or similar meaning. Equations in English can be from verbs, adjectives, nouns, and also others.

Use of Equations in English

- a. Bad: awful, terrible, horrible
- b. Good: fine, excellent, great
- c. Hot: burning, fiery, boiling
- d. Cold: chilly, freezing, frosty
- e. Easy: Simple, effortless, straightforward

- f. Hard: difficult, challenging, tough
- g. Big: large, huge, giant
- h. Small: tiny, little, mini

Then, how is it implemented in a sentence?

- My mother says that cheating should be banned. = It forbids to be capture.
- Where is your boss? = Where is the chief? The benefits of studying synonyms in English
- master new vocabulary
- easier to understand native speakers
- easier to understand English text
- develop English writing

Activity

Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Synonyms are similarities in meaning or meaning, or two or more words that have the same meaning. Synonyms are two or more words that have the same or almost the same or similar meaning. The above synonyms were put forward by?
 - A. Dictionary
 - B. English books
 - C. Soedjito
 - D. Thesaurus

2. Synonyms of Good Is ...
 - A. Fine
 - B. Wicked
 - C. Diligent
 - D. Clean

3. She is so small. The bolded word chooses the meaning synonym?
 - A. Big
 - B. Fat
 - C. Tall
 - D. Tiny

4. What year Soedjito published the meaning of Synonyms?
 - A. 1985
 - B. 1989
 - C. 2000
 - D. 2022

Matching

Look at the synonym text above to help you identify the meaning of the following words. Then match each word with its definition.

1. Definition. A. Equations in English can be from verbs, adjectives, nouns, and also others.
2. Benefit. B. synonym is the similarity of the meaning of one word to another

3. Equation. C. The benefits of studying synonyms in English is master new vocabulary, easier to understand native speakers, easier to understand English text, develop English writing

True or False

Read the statement below. As you read sentences in the text, mark each sentence correctly (T) or incorrectly (F)

1. Synonym is the similarity of the meaning of one word to another

T

F

2. The benefits of learning synonyms in English are master new vocabulary

T

F

3. Synonym of Bad >< large

T

F

4. Synonyms have a relationship with semantics which states that there is a similarity of meaning

T

F

Completion

Complete the information by circling the correct word in each pair.

One day a 1. Lion/snake was sleeping in his den. A mouse was also playing nearby. By chance a mouse ran over the lion. This made the lion wake up.

The lion 2. Caught/let the mouse. He was ready to kill it. 'Please do not kill me,' said the mouse. 'I am a tiny creature. Please save me.'

The lion felt pity for the mouse. He smiled and let the mouse go.

A few 3. days/months after, the lion was walking in a jungle. He found himself caught in a hunter's 4. net/hole. He roared and rolled to get out of the net. But he failed.

The mouse heard the roar. It is at once 5. ran/sit to the lion and said, 'Please don't roar. I'll on set you free.' It cut through the net and set the lion free.

B. What is a Paragraph?

A paragraph is a component of fictional prose and non-fiction writings. When writing essays, research papers, books, etc., new paragraphs are indented to show their beginnings. Each new paragraph begins with a new indentation. The purpose of a paragraph is to express a speaker's thoughts on a particular point in a clear way that is unique and specific to that paragraph. In other words, paragraphs shouldn't be mixing thoughts or ideas. When a new idea is introduced, generally, a writer will introduce a new paragraph.

Basic Paragraph Structure: How to Layout a Paragraph

In non-fiction writing, a body paragraph is any paragraph that comes between the introduction and the conclusion.

A good body paragraph will have the following:

Topic Sentence

A topic sentence is the first sentence of the body paragraph. Simply put, the topic sentence introduces the topic of the paragraph. A good topic sentence will be broad enough to allow for explication but narrow enough that it does not require a paragraph that is too long.

Supporting Sentences

The supporting sentences of a paragraph are the sentences between the topic sentence and the concluding sentence. The supporting sentences “support” the topic sentence. That is, they explain and elaborate the point of the paragraph.

Concluding Sentence

The concluding sentence is the last sentence in the paragraph. It should succinctly end the paragraph and transition to the next paragraph, if appropriate.

Activity

Multiple choice

A good paragraph contains many elements. Here are just a few of them.

1. A Paragraph is a group of sentences that talk about
 - (a) one topic
 - (b) two topic
 - (c) multiple topic
 - (d) Both a and c
2. What are the types of paragraph writing?
 - (a) narrative, persuasive
 - (b) descriptive
 - (c) expository
 - (d) All of above
3. What is the first sentence of a paragraph called
 - (a) introduction sentence
 - (b) exclusive sentence
 - (c) topic sentence
 - (d) first sentence

4. _____ is necessary for writing.

- (a) Planning
- (b) Time
- (c) Place
- (d) None

Matching

IELTS Matching Paragraph Information Practice

Amundsen's Expedition to the South Pole

- A. The first expedition to reach the geographic South Pole was led by the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen. He and four others arrived at the pole on 14 December 1911, five weeks ahead of a British party led by Robert Falcon Scott as part of the Terra Nova Expedition. Amundsen and his team returned safely to their base, and later learned that Scott and his four companions had died on their return journey.
- B. Amundsen's plans had focused on the Arctic and the conquest of the North Pole by means of an extended drift in an icebound ship. He obtained the use of Fridtjof Nansen's polar exploration ship Fram, and undertook extensive fundraising. Preparations for this expedition were disrupted when, in 1909, the rival American explorers Frederick Cook and Robert E. Peary each claimed to have reached the North Pole. Amundsen then changed his plan and began to prepare for a conquest of the South Pole; uncertain of the extent to which the public and his backers would support him, he kept this revised

objective secret. When he set out in June 1910, even most of his crew believed they were embarking on an Arctic drift.

- C. The expedition's success was widely applauded. The story of Scott's heroic failure overshadowed its achievement in the United Kingdom, unable to accept that a Norwegian had been the first person to set foot in the South Pole, but not in the rest of Qworld. Amundsen's decision to keep his true plans secret until the last moment was criticized by some. Recent polar historians have more fully recognized the skill and courage of Amundsen's party; the permanent scientific base at the pole bears his name, together with that of Scott. (Passage from Wikipedia)

Questions 1-5

In which paragraph (A-C) is the following information found.

1. The success of Roald Amundsen was celebrated worldwide, except in one country.
2. Amundsen only heard about the death of Scott after he had reached the South Pole.
3. The base at the South Pole bears both Amundsen's name and Scott's.
4. Amundsen had originally planned an expedition to the North Pole.
5. When Amundsen decided to aim for the South Pole he did not reveal his intentions.
6. The British did not celebrate Amundsen's success as did other countries due to the death of Scott.

True or false

1. The main purpose of a body paragraph is to spell out in detail the examples that support your thesis.

T

F

2. The middle paragraphs of the essay are collectively known as the body paragraphs.

T

F

Completion

People have been coming to the wise man, complaining about the same problems every time. 1. One/two day he told them a joke and everyone roared in laughter.

After a couple of 2. Minutes/years, he told them the same joke and only a few of them 3. smiled/cry.

When he told the same joke for the 4. third/fourth time no one laughed anymore.

The wise man smiled and said, "You can't laugh at the same joke over and over. 5. So/because why are you always crying about the same problem?" One

Multiple choice

1. Providing benefits for women on maternity leave and children is a societal responsibility which can be funded in a large country through a combination of general taxation and contributory payments from those who have the means. Health care should be treated as a right and deliveries handled

without _____ cost _____ to _____ women.
_____. Such a policy would harmonise the varying maternity benefit provisions found in different laws that govern labour at present.

- A. The income guarantees during the pregnancy period can be ensured through a universal social insurance system.
 - B. Beneficiaries covered by the latest amendment must be protected from discrimination through clear provisions.
 - C. Mandating creche facilities to help women workers under the changed law is a forward-looking move
 - D. Women’s empowerment can be achieved through universal initiatives, not by imposing conditionalities to avail benefits.
 - E. Access to welfare support has become even more critical as workers migrate frequently due to economic changes.
2. Fringe elements affiliated with the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) have been in the news ever since the party came to power. Activists who pretend to be associated with the Trinamool Congress in West Bengal and the Samajwadi Party in Uttar Pradesh too have had their day in the news. _____ . First, the “fringe” is encouraged by the party as a strategy to appeal to more extreme elements within the party and to polarize politics. Second, and more specific to the right wing, some believe that these individuals’ provocative actions and remarks are indicative of the government’s tacit support for Hindutva principles.
- A. There are two reasons of the palpable polarization in politics.

- B. There are also local politicians who have misperceived favourable responses or miscalculated the impacts of their actions.
 - C. There are two widely held explanations for such activism.
 - D. In our view, this results from a systemic problem with our politics.
 - E. Their two actions have served to embarrass the BJP and the Central government.
3. Traditional pharmacies have been knocking at the doors of the government for some time now as they face intense competition from e-pharmacies. Their profit margins and market share have faced pressure in recent years from e-pharmacies that often offer medicines at cheaper prices. _____ . The AIOCD has repeatedly accused e-pharmacies of a wide range of malpractices, including selling fake drugs and enabling self-medication. The organization has been citing these issues to seek a ban on the sale of drugs online.
- A. While this has improved the accessibility of drugs to a wider population, the concern of traditional pharmacists too is easy to understand.
 - B. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare proposed the setting up of an e-portal to track and regulate the sale of drugs across the retail chain.
 - C. The risks associated with e-pharmacies, especially when it comes to the dispensation of prescription drugs without the necessary checks, cannot be taken lightly.
 - D. However, the Ministry's plan on regulating e-pharmacies is a rather outdated one.
 - E. But perhaps the only thing clear from the All India Organisation of Chemists and Druggists (AIOCD)'s

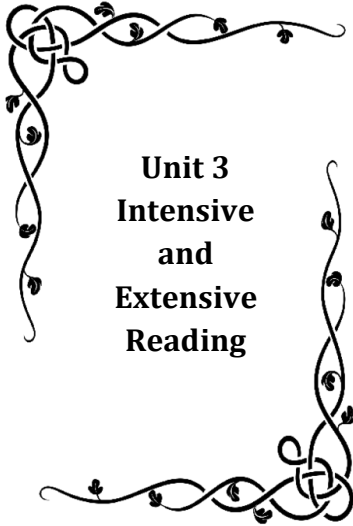
demands is its intention to protect the business interests of traditional brick-and-mortar pharmacies.

4. With the direction of global headwinds remaining uncertain, growth in government spending budgeted to be lower this year compared to last year, and private investment virtually absent, the lowering GDP numbers should serve as a reality check. _____ . While the government has vigorously underlined its reform achievements of the last three years, such as the Goods and Services Tax that rolls out in July, a mission-mode reforms reboot is urgently needed. And that can only begin if the problem is suitably acknowledged by policymakers.
- A. While lower inflation and growth may soften the RBI's outlook, there is little that monetary policy alone can do at this juncture to revive animal spirits.
 - B. Returning to the 8% growth mark is going to be a big challenge.
 - C. In fact, the only reason the 7.1% estimate has held up is because growth for the previous quarters was revised upwards.
 - D. Private consumption grew at the slowest pace in five quarters, even as construction and manufacturing activities dipped sharply.
 - E. Yet, whichever way one looks at it, the note ban seems to have exacerbated the problem, particularly for India's large informal economy that the poor depend on, as even the World Bank has now noted.
5. The United States currently gives an impression of being at war with itself. This stems from a series of charges and countercharges levied against President Donald Trump and

his advisers, including that of collusion with the Russians, who are accused of meddling with the presidential election.

_____. Meanwhile, the kaleidoscopic nature of the changes taking place in the top echelons of the new administration is hardly helping matters. The peremptory actions of the President, such as the dismissal of Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Director James Comey, has only aggravated this situation. Almost every step taken by the new administration is leading to partisan rows.

- A. One of the principal charges against members of the Trump team is that they maintained improper contact with Russian diplomats.
- B. The media and intelligence agencies are far from impartial in their behaviour.
- C. Several probes have already been launched in this connection.
- D. Barack Obama, Mr. Trump's predecessor, is by contrast credited currently with many more virtues than at any time when he was in office.
- E. What has led to a fractured society in the U.S. today carries a message for democracies everywhere.



Unit 3 Intensive and Extensive Reading

Intensive Reading

Imagine you're reading an article on bioluminescence—the light emitted by sea creatures like plankton and fungi that illuminates seawater like a glow stick. Now, as you're reading about this phenomenon, how much of it do you actually register?

It is possible that you lose focus when the article mentions a chemical reaction or some scientific terms that you're not very familiar with. Intensive reading can help you retain more information as you're reading. Skimming words is not enough. If you want to reap the benefits of reading, you need to understand everything from grammar and vocabulary to the author's intent and meaning.

Let's understand the meaning and definition of intensive reading and its benefits.

What Is Intensive Reading?

The meaning of intensive reading is to read with full concentration and complete focus. It's not about reading book after

book or 10 articles a day. Even if you're reading a single-line quote, you should try to understand what the words are trying to convey.

Intensive reading is one of the most critical skills you can develop to get a better understanding of information. When you have to read a report for work, for instance, you can't just skim it and call it a day. You have to get a deeper understanding of what's written, assess the purpose and evaluate the results to make sense of it. Reading intensively will help you tackle complex texts. You'll be able to strengthen your reading comprehension, vocabulary, and language skills.

How to Read Intensively

In school, it was easier to read in bulk and still understand everything. This is primarily because we had more time and fewer worries related to our future. Today, we get distracted for a good hour if someone so much as rings the doorbell. Here are some ways to develop the habit of intensive reading.

1. Taking Notes

Try to jot down notes and ideas in the margins as you're reading. Maybe you have a question related to the text or a thought that you want to express. Taking notes is convenient when you reread the text and can be particularly helpful when you're reading a long report. Add sticky notes with questions, ideas and opinions so you can share them with the author. Not

only will you be able to keep track but it'll also give you something to focus on while you're reading.

2. Break Down the Reading Process

A handy trick to intensive reading is breaking it down into three steps—pre-reading, reading and post-reading. The first step is preparation: use your existing knowledge to understand the purpose of the text. The second is the actual reading process that's supplemented by note-taking. The final step is what comes after you're done reading. This is where you summarize all the information, ask questions and get your thoughts in order.

3. Apply What You've Learnt

It's not enough to simply keep the information to yourself and forget about it the next day. If you can find ways to use that information, you'll be able to retain it for much longer. For instance, if you're reading a report on achieving sales targets, you can make notes that you can later share with your team. These can include points to look out for, strategies for advertising and other ideas that crop up as you read.

You'll find that there are many advantages of intensive reading. It increases your efficiency and saves time in the

process. You're able to focus on one task and deliver improved results.

Some Examples of Intensive Reading are:

- Articles or editorials in magazines like The Economic and Political Weekly
- Blog posts on various topics ranging from science and technology to art and culture
- Short stories or poetry with layers of meaning
- Business reports packed with important information, numbers and data
- Analysing statistical data like diagrams, images and tables

Reading is a joyous experience that you can share with others. You can even have informative discussions with your friends and colleagues when you read something interesting. Intensive reading will help you tackle everything from office communication to current news.

Activity

Multiple choice

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What is the meaning of Intensive reading?
 - a. Approach to language learning in which long text and a large amount of material.
 - b. Reading method wherein learners are supposed to read the short text carefully and deeply so as to gain maximum understanding

- c. Completely deconstruct a text, with the goal of absorbing as much meaning from it as possible
2. Reading intensively will help you tackle complex texts and you will be able to strengthen your....?
 - a. Vocabulary
 - b. Writing
 - c. Memory
3. Here is some way to develop the habit of intensive reading, *except...*?
 - a. Taking notes
 - b. Apply what you've learnt
 - c. Forget it
4. Why you have to takes notes?
 - a. To jot down notes and ideas in the margins as you're reading
 - b. To make some diary
 - c. To make it more interesting
5. What examples of Intensive reading?
 - a. Article
 - b. News
 - c. Comic

Vocabulary practice

Complete the sentences using the words in blue below.

Interesting Habit Complex Gain Ranging

1. He has a bad _____ since childhood
2. My dog Coby when I bring her to pet shops she always ___ to see doll.
3. What should we do to _____ our skill in learning English
4. The place offers reasonably priced rooms _____ from 80k to 200k.
5. We usually found a _____ word in a reading material

Matching

Look at the fluency text above to help you identify the meaning of the following words. Then match each word with its definition.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Margins | a. the area between the main content of a page |
| 2. Skill | b. make or become stronger |
| 3. Strengthen | c. learned ability to perform an action given time, energy. |

True or false

Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)? and mark each sentence correctly!

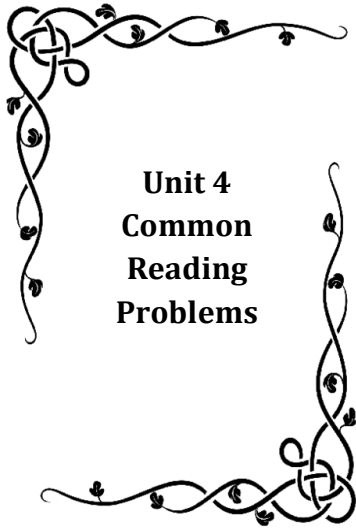
1. Taking notes is some ways to develop the habits of Extensive reading. **T** **F**

2. Break down the reading process in some ways to develop Intensive Reading **T** **F**
3. Novel is some examples of Intensive reading **T** **F**
4. Business reports packed with important information, number, and data **T** **F**

Completion

Choose the correct words to complete the information

In England they can **1.** (hardly / harsh) forecast their weather in winter. Sometimes it **2.** (cloudy / rains) and sometimes it snows. They will never know what the weather is **3.** (go/ going) to be like. Children in England rarely go skating because the rivers never **4.** (freeze/ hard) there. Winter in England is much **5.** (boiling/ colder) than winter here in our country. It never snows here in Indonesia.



Unit 4 Common Reading Problems

Common Reading Problems for Students

Developing strong reading skills in students is one of the key goals of every early education program. It is through reading that students expand their vocabulary and learn about the world. Reading is also the key to success in spelling and writing. And while 6 and 7-year-olds are fluent speakers, they require instruction in how to navigate print. If a student is having problems with literacy skills, it can affect their performance across the school curriculum and have a negative impact on their motivation to learn and self-esteem.

Sometimes there may be an undiagnosed learning difficulty to blame – as is the case for students who struggle with dyslexia or slow processing. In these situations parents and educators are tasked with understanding the root of the problem and providing children with appropriate coping strategies, to ensure they continue to progress and achieve reading milestones.

How Reading Works

Not every student acquires reading skills at the same rate. Reading begins with mastering pre-literacy skills, including learning the alphabet and enhancing phonemic awareness. This is followed closely by phonics instruction that teaches students how to map sounds to letters and sound out words. As more terms become familiar to a beginner reader, the process speeds up via whole-word recognition or sight-reading. This can be encouraged through direct instruction in high-frequency vocabulary.

When students move into middle school, they will be asked to achieve greater feats of comprehension, which include understanding complex texts and processing more information in shorter amounts of time. Being a fast and efficient reader is important for classroom-based lessons, but also for satisfying homework requirements and performing well on standardized exams.

Three Common Difficulties in Reading:

1. Issues with decoding

Also known as sounding out words, decoding is when a student is able to put sounds to letters in order to sound out written language. It's common for beginner readers to struggle when they meet new or unfamiliar terms, but typically decoding becomes easier with phonics instruction and repeated practice with reading out loud. If students' continues to struggle, there may be a specific learning difficulty present, or a physical impairment that is preventing them from physically seeing the letters or hearing the sounds in spoken

language. Learn more in our posts on dyslexia and visual impairment in the classroom.

2. Poor comprehension

There's a lot going on in reading, from letter and word recognition to understanding meaning at the phrase, sentence, and paragraph level. When beginner reader encounters vocabulary they do not know or do not recognize due to inaccurate decoding, they are likely to skip ahead. The more blanks in a line of text, the harder it is to make meaning and the more cognitively challenging and frustrating the reading task becomes. That's why poor comprehension can result when a student struggles with decoding, has a limited vocabulary, or attempts to read a text that is at too high of a level.

However, reading also requires being able to pay attention to the narrative. Students need to identify the gist, main ideas, and specific details and even make inferences about what they are reading. If a student has problems staying focused as a result of attention difficulties, it can affect comprehension.

3. Speed

The more students read, the more they encounter unfamiliar terms. Quite often the context in which these new words are found gives students all of the clues they need to guess at the meaning. As

students expand their vocabulary, they recognize more words by sight and reading speeds up.

If speed is still an issue, there may be an underlying problem, such as slow processing. Reading is a cognitively demanding task and holding so much information in mind while continuing to process text can exhaust students with slow processing. Strategy instruction may help, but it's important that these students be allowed extra time to complete tasks that require extensive reading.

Reading Strategies That Can Help

Activate ideas

Help students activate their prior knowledge of a topic and take guesses about what they are about to read by analysing pictures and titles or skimming a text to assess the main idea. You can also create mind maps as a pre-reading activity or put a few questions on the board and have the students start by discussing them in order to prepare for the reading.

Build vocabulary

The more words a student knows, the easier it will be to recognize them in reading. Teaching vocabulary is also helpful for spelling skills. Teachers can provide a glossary alongside a text or

pre-teach key terms before the reading begins. As learning words in context provides additional depth in meaning, teachers might also consider providing instruction on contextual guessing.

Invitation Text

Invitation Text is a type of text in English that contains an invitation to attend an event held by someone. According to the large Collins dictionary it is stated that the Invitation Text is "An invite is the card or paper which an invite is writing or printed." So we can conclude that this invitation text is a written or printed text that contains an invitation to do or come to an event.

1. Before You Read

Matching.

Before reading the text below, first fill in the type of letter grouping below.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Formal Invitation | a. Birthday Invitation |
| 2. Informal Invitation | b. Meeting Invitation |
| 3. Semi-Official Invitation | c. Family Meeting |
- Invitation

What is an invitation letter?

An invitation letter is a letter written to invite people to a particular event. It can be formal or informal. Invitation letters can

be written by individuals or organizations. The purpose of the invitation letter is to arrange the number of guests' positions a few days before the event date.

In the Correspondence Manual (1985) by Maman Sumantri and colleagues, an invitation letter is a notification letter asking other parties to come at a predetermined time, place and event. Invitation letters are usually made in large quantities. So that the party making the invitation simply writes down the address of the person or party to whom it is addressed. Given the large number of invitations, signing such an invitation letter can be done with a hand stamp. This speeds up the creation of invitations. The following are the types of invitation letters:

- **Personal invitation letter (unofficial)**

A personal or informal invitation is a type of invitation that contains a request to attend a kinship event or a family event. For example, such as circumcision invitations, birthday parties, engagements, wedding invitations, iftar invitations, and other family-friendly events.

- **Semi-official invitation letter**

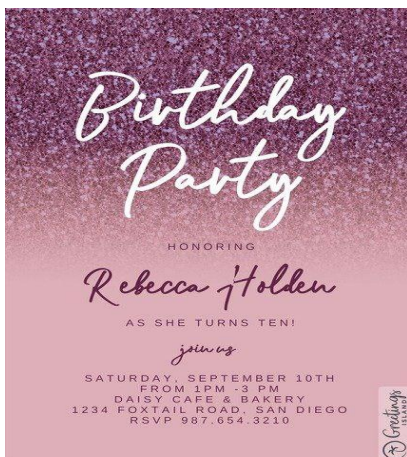
This type of letter is a combination of official and informal letters. Usually this semi-official invitation has a formal purpose but has an event that can run in a family way. Such as invitations to family meetings, thanksgiving, RT meetings or youth meetings, and other events. This type of letter is a combination of

official and informal letters. Generally, these invitations are made on behalf of individuals and are addressed to individuals as well as other agencies or organizations. For example invitations to family meetings, thanksgiving, RT meetings or youth meetings, and other events.

- **Formal Invitation Letter**

A formal invitation letter is an invitation made to invite to an event organized between agencies or organizations for business purposes. This invitation is official in nature that has a relationship with official, company, or business matters. Examples of formal invitations are general meeting invitation letters, business meetings, official invitations, and others. Some of these events are invitations made from an agency and are official.

- **Sample Invitation Image :**



B. Multiple Choice.

1. What is this passage mainly about?
 - a. Announcement
 - b. Invitation Letter
 - c. History Of Moluccas
 - d. Notice Text
2. Birthdays and weddings are included in..... letters.
 - a. Formal
 - b. Informal
 - c. Notice
 - d. Announcement
3. The purpose of the invitation letter is to arrange the number of guest positions a few days before the event date.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. It could be
 - d. Not both
4. The following examples of formal invitations are correct, except...
 - a. General meeting invitation
 - b. Family meeting invitation
 - c. Business meeting invitation
 - d. Official invitation

5. Invitation letter is a notification letter asking other parties to come at a predetermined time, place and event. Invitation letters are usually made in large quantities. So that the party making the invitation simply writes down the address of the person or party to whom it is addressed. This definition comes from...

- a. Archives Book 1 by Wursanto (1991)
- b. Handbook of Correspondence (1985) by Maman Sumantri
- c. Purwanto (2015:10)
- d. Prajudi Atmosudirjo

C. True and False

1. Official invitations have a relationship with official, company, or business matters (T/F)
2. Personal or informal invitations are types of invitations that contain requests to attend kinship or family events (T/F)
3. Examples of official invitations are general meeting invitation letters, business meetings, official invitations, and others (T/F)

D. Completion

Invitation letter is a letter written to invite people to a certain 1.(culture/event). It can be formal or informal. Invitation letter can

be written 2.(individual/group) or organization. The purpose of the invitation letter is to arrange the number of 3. (attendance/position) guests a few days before the event date. In the Correspondence Manual (1985) by Maman Sumantri and colleagues, an invitation letter is a notification letter asking other parties to come at a predetermined time, place and event. Invitation letters are usually made in the amount of 4. (odd/lots), so that the party making the invitation simply writes down the address of the person or party being addressed. Considering the large number of invitations, 5.(signing/sending) such an invitation letter can be done with a hand stamp. This speeds up the creation of invitations. The types of invitation letters are divided into three groups, namely, official, non-official and semi-official invitation letters.

Activity

Multiple choice

1. What are the common problems for students?
 - a. Speed
 - b. Listening
 - c. Motivation
2. Build vocabulary is also helpful for...?
 - a. assess the main idea
 - b. skimming
 - c. spelling skill

3. ... is also the key to success in spelling and writing
 - a. Listening
 - b. Reading
 - c. Vocabulary
4. 3 common reading difficulties.... *Except*
 - a. Issues with decoding
 - b. Poor comprehension
 - c. Writing skill
5. Active ideas can help students to?
 - a. activate their prior knowledge of a topic
 - b. imagine
 - c. memorizing

vocabulary practice

Complete the sentences using the words in blue below

Knowledge Difficulties Quickly Frequency Decoding

1. every time we want to try something and experience ___it's normal
2. Diligently reading it will increase our_____.
3. At lower_____it is called infrared, or far red
4. _____The paintings are not difficult once you know what the component parts
5. I_____accessed my options

Matching

Look at the fluency text above to help you identify the meaning of the following words. Then match each word with its definition.

1. Common a. not known or recognized
2. Unfamiliar b. used for something that is of the everyday sort and frequently occurs
3. Spelling c. the process or activity of writing or naming the letters of a word

True or false

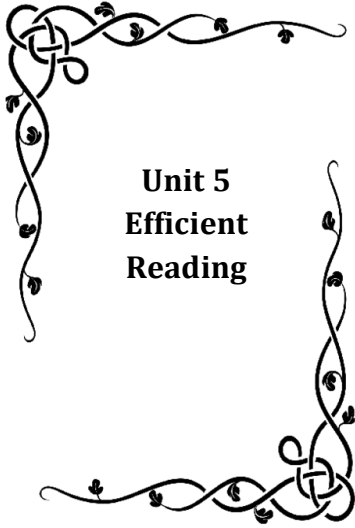
Are these sentences true (**T**) or false (**F**)? and mark each sentence correctly!

1. Teaching vocabulary is also helpful for spelling skills.
T **F**
2. The more students read, the more they encounter unfamiliar terms **T** **F**
3. decoding is when student is not able to put sounds to letters in order to sound **T** **F** out written language.
4. Active ideas can make we think specific
T **F**
5. As students expand their vocabulary, they recognize more words by sight and reading speeds up.
T **F**

Completion

Choose the correct words to complete the information

It's important for people to eat as much as they need to give **1.** (power/ energy). If they eat too little food or the wrong food they won't have enough energy. If they eat too **2.** (much/ more), they will need to make more exercise, otherwise their they will put on **3.** (weight/ fat). When we eat the correct quantity of food for the exercise we take, we call this the energy balance. Sugar isn't **4.** (great/ good) for the energy balance either. The only value of the diet is to provide energy, and you can get that from other food. So, eat less fatty food (sweet, chocolate, cakes, pudding, jam) and eat **5.** (again/ more) fibre foods (bread, potatoes, pasta, fresh fruit, and vegetables)



Unit 5 Efficient Reading

Efficient Reading

The first requirement for efficient reading is knowing the purpose of our reading; Efficiency criteria are not the same according to your purpose of reading. If the purpose of reading is only to fill spare time, for example reading a novel or short story in a magazine, the speed of time is not really needed. but if reading for study, in addition to good comprehension, reading speed is required. Efficient reading, namely reading with good comprehension and fast

Using the Text Effectively

Effective in the sense of being able to use reading material flexibly, being able to utilize all reading sources or making use of all the resources, and being able to increase reading speed or improving reading speed.

One of the main characteristics of a good reader is the flexibility to get an adequate understanding. Reading flexibly means always looking for which parts of the discourse are important to remember to get the essence or ideas of the discourse. The technique we need is scanning and skimming. The use of skills

in the form of skimming and scanning is useful for choosing discourse that is suitable for the purpose of reading, and to shorten the time for selecting material. Scanning 'reading at a glance' and skimming 'reading quickly' is needed to find main ideas and supporting details.

1. Before You Read

A. Matching

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Reading purpose | a. scan |
| 2. One step read | b. understand information |
| 3. Reading rapidly to find Specific facts | c. scan |

Knowing What You Want from Reading

Activity

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question

1. First requirement for efficient reading
 - a. understand discourse
 - b. to understand the purpose of the reader
 - c. fill spare time
 - d. determine the result of text

2. One way to read effectively
 - a. Skim reading
 - b. Only depend on text
 - c. Take advantage of resources
 - d. Reading when in a pinch

3. The ability to understand what is read
 - a. Reading comprehension
 - b. Reading skill
 - c. skimming
 - d. scanning

4. How to be effective as in text, except
 - a. with focus
 - b. read the beginning of the paragraph
 - c. increase reading speed
 - d. look for other sources first

5. Which body part should you focus on when reading?
 - a. body, legs

b. ears, hands

c. eyes, brain

d. nose, mouth

B. True & false

1. Increase reading speed including reading comprehension?

T/F

2. Skimming is an efficient reading method

T/F

3. Hands and feet are important to focus on text

T/F

2. Vocabulary Practice

Completion

Reading is very important in human life to find information or add insight and knowledge. Reading **1. (class/lessons)** are formally taught from an early age. Kindergarten students have learned to recognize letters to sentences according to their thinking abilities. In English there are reading lessons, namely Reading Comprehension, which means reading by understanding what is read or **2.(considerate/understanding)**. Usually textbooks

on Reading Comprehension are designed in the form of a discourse accompanied by questions about the discourse to **3.(detect/ find out)** whether the reader can understand what is read. Reading Comprehension is given from Elementary School to College in English lessons or subjects. In general, in universities, this course is taught for one semester and is very useful because there are still many student reference books that are **4, (still/until now)** written in English.

Main Idea

Before You Read

A. Matching

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Main sentence of a paragraph | a. First sentence |
| 2. Main ideas are usually placed in Sentence | b. Topik |
| 3. Play ideas in the form of sentence or more | c. One |

Understanding the Main Idea (Main Idea)

The main idea is the main idea of a paragraph that contains a description, explanation, description, or opinion from the author about the topic (subject). The main idea is an explanation of the topic or title of the text. The main idea can be a complete sentence

that contains part of the topic of conversation. The main idea written in the form of a sentence can also be called a topic sentence

The main idea/main idea/main idea is always contained in the main sentence, while the idea of the explanatory paragraph is found in the explanatory sentence. Between ideas and sentences are like life and soul. Sentence is sport or physical, while ideas are life or soul.

The main idea and topic sentence at the end of the sentence (inductive). Inductive text develops from something specific, more specific, to a general conclusion, broader. However, we must be careful in drawing conclusions using inductive patterns because the general conclusions drawn are not necessarily reliable.

Activity

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question

1. Main idea can be found in several places, except

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| a. in first sentence | c. in the middle of paragraph |
| b. in the last sentence | d. .in three sentence of the paragraph |

2. What this is passage mainly about?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. main idea | c. sentence |
| b. paragraph | d. theme |

3. Apart from the main idea, what is the most important part of a text?

- a. font
- b. capital letters
- c. topic sentence
- d. number of sentences

4. What's the topic sentence about?

- a. suggests the main idea
- b. theme of the story
- c. topic of conversation
- d. all paragraph conclusions

5. How many main ideas are there in one paragraph?

- a. 2
- b. 1
- c. 4
- d. 3

B. True & false

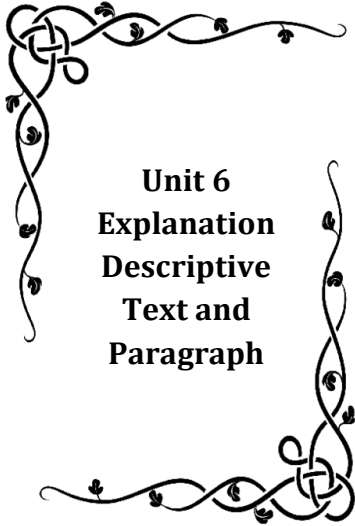
- 1. The main idea does.'t an important role in the paragraph
(T/F)
- 2. Every reading must have a subject to make it easier to understand (T/F)
- 3. Inductive text can develop to be wider
(T/F)

Vocabulary Practice

Completion

According to research World Health Organization (WHO), smoking is **1.(dangerous/harmful)** to health. Cigarettes contain

4,000 harmful chemicals. At least 25 types of diseases can arise as a result of smoking. Found 70 million deaths in the world in the next 50 years because of **2.(illnesses/disorder)** caused from smoking. One of them is cancer .A **3.(observe/survey)** had mentioned that lung cancer cause of death in Australia in 1993 and 26.9% of deaths occurring in country kangaroo was caused lung cancer. Although many members of the public who have died because of diseases caused by smoking, it was not **4.(strong/powerful)** enough to be a shock therapy cigarette addicts. Conversely growing number of active smokers, including in Indonesia.



Unit 6
Explanation
Descriptive
Text and
Paragraph

Explanation Descriptive Text
and Paragraph

1. Descriptive text

Descriptive text is a text that explains something. Whether people, objects, events, or places. Descriptive text provides detailed explanations so that readers understand the object of information.

For example, describing an admired figure, tourist attractions, pets and.

Use of descriptive text

Using the basic verb or the first form (verb 1) and using the verb principle can show the ownership or state of an object. Descriptive text uses easy tense because descriptive text tells a fact of the Iranian language object that is described.

The characteristics of descriptive text are:

- Use verb attributes such as to be is, am, are, and only focus on certain objects.
- Using the simple present tense.
- Using many adjectives or adjectives.
- Use detailed sentences to describe an object

How to Create a Description Text:

The first step is to determine the theme or topic that will be used as an object.

Determine the direction of writing to be able to describe objects that have been previously determined.

Collect data and make direct observations about the object that you will describe.

The exercise about Descriptive text

Explain what is meant by descriptive text.

1. How to make descriptive text?
 - a. Give details c. the object
 - b. To be able d. have been previously
2. What are the characteristics of descriptive text?
 - a. Identification and decision c. direct observation
 - b. Writing d. describe
3. Explain what is mean by descriptive text?
 - a. Semple present text c. project
 - b. Describe d. decision
4. What example descriptive text?
 - a. my uber driver looked like deflating airbang
 - b. present text
 - c. descriptive
 - d. looked
5. Where is descriptive text used
 - a. Explain and describe c. deflating
 - b. Driver d. Simple

2. Paragraph

A paragraph is a self-contained unit of discourse in writing dealing with a particular point or idea. A paragraph consists of three or more sentences. Though not required by the syntax of any language, paragraphs are usually an expected part of formal writing, used to organize longer prose.

A paragraph is a brief piece of writing that's around seven to ten sentences long. It has a topic sentence and supporting sentences that all relate closely to the topic sentence. The paragraph form refers to its overall structure.

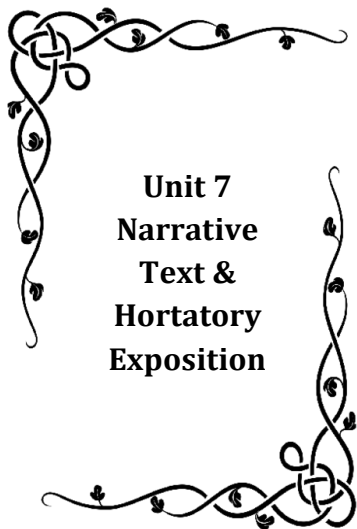
What is an example of a paragraph? A good example of a paragraph contains a topic sentence, details and a conclusion. "There are many different kinds of animals that live in China. Tigers and leopards are animals that live in China's forests in the north."

Types of paragraphs are [descriptive, narrative, expository, and persuasive] These four types allow you to write about absolutely anything them

Tips for Structuring and Writing Better Paragraphs are:

1. Make the first sentence of your topic sentence.
2. Provide support via the middle sentences.
3. Make your last sentence a conclusion or transition.
4. Know when to start a new paragraph.
5. Use transition words.

A paragraph consists of a main idea sentence, three sentences that explain the main idea with reasons, details or facts and a concluding sentence.



Unit 7 Narrative Text & Hortatory Exposition

Narrative Text

A narrative text is a text that contains imaginary stories, fairy tales, or true stories that have been exaggerated. Usually, there is a moral value to be learned at the end of the story. The goal of this text is to entertain the reader with a story or stories written by the author while also implying a

moral message to convey to the reader. There are characteristics of narrative text, namely using tenses that show events in the past, namely past tense. Adverb of time, the use of adjectives to give a more detailed picture in the form of a noun phrase. In addition, there are 3 generic structures of narrative text when writing, namely: Orientation, Complication, and Resolution.

Hortatory Exposition

In the Oxford English dictionary, it is explained that hortatory is an adjective which means “tending or aiming to exhort”. Exposition has the meaning of “a comprehensive description and explanation of a theory”. So it can be concluded that a hortatory exposition is a text that explains a theory or problem comprehensively and aims to influence the reader. Like analytical exposition, hortatory exposition is a type of English text

that belongs to the argumentation text form. In it, the author includes several opinions on certain matters to strengthen the main idea of the text. Unlike the analytical exposition, the hortatory exposition makes recommendations as the closing paragraph. In addition, in the hortatory exposition, the author influences the reader that it should or should not be so. This is different from the purpose of analytical exposition, which emphasizes the importance of the events being told.

Text

A long time ago, there lived on the island of Bali a giant-like creature named Kbo Iwo. The people of Bali used to say that Kbo Iwo was everything, a destroyer as well as a creator. He was satisfied with the meal, but this meant for the Balinese people enough food for a thousand men. Difficulties arose when for the first time the barns were almost empty and the new harvest was still a long way off. This made Kbo Iwo wild with great anger. In his hunger, he destroyed all the houses and even all the temples. It made the Balinese turn to rage.

So, they came together to plan steps to oppose this powerful giant by using his stupidity. They asked Kbo Iwo to build them a very deep well, and rebuild all the houses and temples he had destroyed. After they fed Kbo Iwo, he began to dig a deep hole. One day he had eaten too much, he fell asleep in the hole. The oldest man in the village gave a sign, and the villagers began to

throw the limestone they had collected before into the hole. The limestone made the water inside the hole boiling. Kbo Iwo was buried alive. Then the water in the well rose higher and higher until at last it overflowed and formed Lake Batur. The mound of earth dug from the well by Kbo Iwo is known as Mount Batur

Activity

I. Multiple choice

Choose the best answer for each question

1. Which the following fact is true about Kbo Iwo?
 - a. Kbo Iwo ate a little amount of meat
 - b. Kbo Iwo is a destroyer that cannot make anything
 - c. Kbo Iwo was angry because his food was stolen by Balinese people
 - d. Kbo Iwo destroyed all the house but not the temple
 - e. **Kbo eat food was equal for food of thousand people**

2. Why did Kbo Iwo feel angry to the Balinese people?
 - a. Because Balinese people ate his meal
 - b. Because Balinese people took his food so his barns was empty
 - c. **Because Balinese people didn't give him food**
 - d. Because Balinese people were in hunger
 - e. Because Balinese people turned to rage

3. According to the story, if Kbo Iwo is never existed in Bali island, what do you think will happen?
 - a. There will be no Bali island
 - b. Bali People will never be angry
 - c. All Bali people will live in a prosperous way

- d. **We are not able see the beauty of Lake Batur**
 - e. Mount Batur will not be a sacred place now
4. “So, they came together to plan steps to oppose this powerful giant.....”(Paragraph 3). The antonym of the word “oppose “ is....
- a. **Support**
 - b. Defeat
 - c. Turn Against
 - d. Beat
 - e. Change
5. What is mount batur?
- a. A lake build by Kbo Iwo
 - b. A well dug by KboIwo
 - c. The mountain build by Kbo Iwo
 - d. **A mound of earth dug from the well by KboIwo**
 - e. A home build by Balinese people to Kbo Iwo
6. Where does Kbo Iwo live?
- a. Jakarta
 - b. The Island of Bali
 - c. North America
 - d. South Korea
 - e. Riau Island
7. Why did Kbo Iwo destroy all the houses and even all the temples?
- a. Because of his hunger
 - b. Because he is enraged
 - c. Because he is content

- d. Because he was ordered by the Balinese
- e. Because he wants to destroy everything.

II. True or False

Read the sentences below. According from the text, mark these sentences as true (T) or false (F).

- 1. The limestone made the water inside the hole boiling T F
- 2. Lake Iwo was buried alive T F
- 3. This made Kbo Iwo wild with great anger. T F
- 4. It made the Jakarta turn to rage. T F
- 5. One day he had eaten too much, he fell asleep in the hole. T F

III. Matching

- 1. Lake • a. Having great power or strength
- 2. Powerful • b. Contented
- 3. Giant • c. A large body of water surrounded by land.
- 4. Satisfied • d. An imaginary or mythical being of human but superhuman size.

IV. Completion

Complete the information below with the correct form of words in the box. Two words are extra.

boiling	buried	overflowed	mout	mound
----------------	---------------	-------------------	-------------	--------------

The limestone made the water inside the hole 1. Kbo Iwo was 2
alive. Then the water in the well rose higher and higher until at last
it 3and formed Lake Batur. The mound of earth dug from the well
by Kbo Iwo is known as Mount Batur.

V. Word in Context

Complete each sentences with the correct answer

1. A_____ is a remote **place** in the middle of the
sea
a. island
b. City

2. A will **destroy** the fort that has been built _____ .
a. enemy
b. king

3. when something **burns**, it will _____ .
a. scorched
b. clean

4. When someone is **against** something, it means _____ .
a. Support
b. disagree

5. **Stone** is _____ object.
a. lives
b. inanimate

Text

Snow White

Once upon a time there lived a little girl named Snow White. She lived with her aunt and uncle because her parents were dead. One day she heard her uncle and aunt talking about leaving Snow White in the castle because they both wanted to go to America and they didn't have enough money to take Snow White. Snow White didn't want her uncle and aunt to do that so she decided that it would be best if she ran away.

The next morning she ran away into the woods. She was very tired and hungry. Then she saw a little cottage. She knocked but no one answered so she went inside and fell asleep. Meanwhile, the seven dwarfs were coming home from work. There they found Snow White sleeping. Then Snow White woke up. She saw the dwarfs. The dwarfs said, "What is your name?" Snow White said, "My name is Snow White." Then, Snow White told the dwarfs the whole story. The dwarfs said, "If you want, you may live here with us." Snow White answered, "Oh, could I? Thank you." Finally, Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after.

I. Multiple choice

Choose the best answer for each question

- a. What type of the text is used by the witer?
 - a. Narrative
 - b. Report
 - c. Anecdote
 - d. Comparative
 - e. News item

- b. To tell the plot, the writers uses.....
 - a. A rhetorical question and an exclamation
 - b. Time sequences
 - c. Contrastive evidences
 - d. Past tense

- e. Concessive conjunctions

- c. Why Snow White ran away to the woods?
 - a. Her parents passed away
 - b. Her uncle was angry with her
 - c. Her uncle and aunt would go to America
 - d. Snow White was happy to run away
 - e. Snow White liked playing in the woods.
- d. When did Snow White run away to the woods?
 - a. In the afternoon
 - b. In the morning
 - c. In the evening
 - d. In the full moon
 - e. In the middle of night

- e. Where did Snow White live after she ran away to the woods?
 - a. She lived in the cave
 - b. She lived in the lion nest
 - c. She lived everywhere in the woods
 - d. She lived in the dwarfs' cottage
 - e. She lived on the street
- 6. According to the text, why did Snow White live with her uncle and aunt?
 - a. Because she loved them very much
 - b. As a result of forcing attitude from them
 - c. Because her parents were dead
 - d. Because she were afraid of the dwarfs
 - e. Because she ran away from a monster

- 7. The communicative purpose of this text is.....
 - a. To inform the readers about important and newsworthy events
 - b. To entertain readers with fairy tale

- c. To share an account of an unusual event
- d. To persuade readers to accept his/her opinions
- e. To denote or propose something as the cas

II. True or False

Read the sentences below. According from the text, mark these sentences as true (T) or false (F).

- 1. Snow White’s parents are still alive. T F
- 2. Snow White ran away into the woods. T F
- 3. Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after. T F
- 4. Snow White will be killed by her uncle and aunt. T F
- 5. Snow White is annoyed at being disturbed by the dwarves. T F

III. Matching

- 1. Castle • a. A large fortified building or set of buildings
- 2. Wood • b. An adult height of 4 feet 10 inches (147 centimeters) or less
- 3. Dwarfs • c. A small simple house, typically one near a lake or beach
- 4. Cottage • d. An area of land, smaller than a forest

IV. Completion

Complete the information below with the correct form of words in the box. Two words are extra.

Snow White	Dead	Castle	Money	America
-------------------	-------------	---------------	--------------	----------------

Once upon a time, there lived a little girl named 1 .
She lived with her aunt and uncle because her parents were 2 .
One day she heard her uncle and aunt talking about leaving Snow
White in the 3 . because they both wanted to go to America
and they didn't have enough money to take Snow White.

V. **Word in Context**

Complete each sentences with the correct answer

1. **Money** is for everyone .
a. everything b. nothing
2. A is a large fortified **building** or set of buildings
a. castle b. cottage
3. When Snow White ran into the **woods**, she saw a .
a. large house b. little cottage
4. When someone makes a final **decision**, they will .
a. quiet b. decide
5. **Running** is the opposite of .
a. walking b. sprint

Text

Let`s Make the City Clean and Fresh

A clean and fresh city will surely make the inhabitants healthy. Every morning especially in dry season, all roads must be watered with clean water and swept by the workers of the regional government under the mayor's instruction. To protect people from heavy pollution caused by cars, trucks and motorcycles, enough trees must be planted along the roads. Every building or house in city must be surrounded by short and small trees which bear colourful flowers. Bad and improper habits which cause disadvantages, such as smoking and throwing rubbish anywhere. Should be stopped at once.

The city mayor will have to think over the way to educate people, so they realize how important cleanliness and health care. More public lavatories are badly needed. It will be wise if the city mayor decides a certain amount of fine to be paid by those who break the government regulation on cleanliness matter. For example, a man who urinates not at lavatory, smokes not at a smoking room or throws rubbish at the roads should be fined. Besides dirtying the environment with cigarettes' butts, smoking will also cause pollution and bad lung disease to other people. So, bad habits and impolite attitude should be immediately stopped; otherwise. The city will be dirty, unhealthy, badly polluted and will never attract foreign and domestic tourist as well.

Activity

I. Multiple choice

Choose the best answer for each question

1. The writer suggests that the city inhabitants ... to protect people from pollution caused by cars.
 - b. Plant trees
 - c. Stop smoking
 - d. Urinate at the lavatory
 - e. Throw rubbish at the road
 - f. Smoke at the smoking room
2. What is the difference between paragraphs two and four?
 - a. Both paragraphs talk about the condition of the city
 - b. Both paragraphs tell how to protect people from the solution
 - c. It is necessary to fine people who break the government regulations
 - d. The idea stated in paragraph four is contrary to that stated in paragraph two
 - e. Paragraph two talks about protecting people from pollution and paragraph four talks about what the city mayor should do
3. Which of the following helps clean the air from the dust?
 - a. Smoking only in smoking area.
 - b. Throwing rubbish anywhere.
 - c. Urinating at someone's fence.
 - d. Planting trees along the road sides.
 - e. Watering roads especially in dry season.
4. "A clean and fresh city will surely make the inhabitants healthy." (Paragraph 1)
What does the underlined word mean?
 - a. Buildings

- b. Families
 - c. Citizens
 - d. Houses
 - e. Places
5. What is the text about? It's about
- a. clean and fresh city
 - b. A bad habit
 - c. Health care
 - d. Indifference to the environment
 - e. Domestic tourist
6. Why should enough trees be planted along the roads?
- a. Because it's a must
 - b. That's a very bad act
 - c. It's nothing
 - d. To protect the government
 - e. To protect people from heavy pollution caused by cars, trucks and motorcycles
7. According to the text, bad habits and impolite attitude should be....
- a. Followed up
 - b. Quiet
 - c. Simply stop talking
 - d. Immediately Stopped
 - e. Imprisoned

II. True or False

Read the sentences below. According from the text, mark these sentences as true (T) or false (F).

1. A clean and fresh city will surely make the inhabitants healthy
T F
2. Every morning, especially in the dry season, all roads are dirty
T F
3. The city mayor will have to think over the way to educate people
T F
4. Healthy and proper habits will cause disadvantages
T F
5. More public lavatories are badly needed.
T F

III. Matching

1. City • a. Any substance that negatively impacts the environment
2. Road • b. A large town.
3. Pollution • c. A wide way leading from one place to another
4. Lavatory • d. A room or compartment with a toilet and Washbasin

IV. Completion

Complete the information below with the correct form of words in the box. Two words are extra.

Immediately	Foreign	Bad habits	City	Domestic
-------------	---------	------------	------	----------

So, 1 _____ and impolite attitude should be 2 _____ stopped; otherwise. The city will be dirty, unhealthy, badly polluted and will never attract foreign and 3 _____ tourist as well.

V. Word in Context

Complete each sentences with the correct answer

1. If a new **car** from Fortuner comes out, people will flock to _____ it.
a. buy _____ b. leave

2. When people **realize** that Good habits is good, the environment will be _____.
a. improper _____ b. healthy

3. Every **building** or house in city must be _____ by short and small trees.
a. surrounded _____ b. edge

4. A **clean** and fresh city will surely make the _____ healthy.
a. public _____ b. inhabitants

5. Everyone should be aware that **health care** is _____.
a. important _____ b. lousy

Text

Skateboarding

Anybody who is over the age of six knows that there is nowhere safe for skateboarders to skate. This prevents young people from enjoying an active, energetic and adventurous pastime. Just watch a local street for a short while and note the steady stream of skaters speeding up and down the footpaths. Toddlers can be trampled on and old ladies can be knocked down as they struggle home carrying their cat food from supermarkets. Skateboarding is a serious sport that improves young people's health. It increases fitness, improves balance and strengthens the joints in knees and ankles. Although it appears to be a solo sport, when groups practice together and compete to perform stunts or runs they form firm friendships.

Young people should be prevented from becoming overweight couch potatoes. If they are actively involved in skating, they do not smoke, take drugs or break laws for fun Kids will always seek thrills and excitement. They need to practice their 180s, 360s and Ollie's free from restrictions. We must build skate parks in the suburbs so that streets are safe for small children and senior citizens and skaters have spaces where they can race, chase, speed, and soar towards the sun.

I. Multiple choice

Choose the best answer for each question

1. Where do the kids usually ride their skateboard?
 - a. In the main roads and foot paths
 - b. In front of the supermarket
 - c. In front of their home
 - d. In the suburbs
 - e. In the park

2. What is the main idea of paragraph 2 ?
 - a. There is no safe place for skateboarders
 - b. Kids seek an excitement in skate
 - c. The goodness of skateboarding
 - d. The skateboarding is a serious sport
 - e. How to prevent overweight by skateboarding

3. The writer's purpose in writing the text is
 - a. To invite the local teenagers to skate in a park built specifically for skaters
 - b. To convince the readers that they need a safe place for skaters to skate
 - c. To provoke youngsters into the local government policy
 - d. To promote the writer's business of skateboarding class
 - e. To inform parents about the goodness of skateboarding

4. What must we do to let the skaters play?
 - a. Join with them anywhere
 - b. Give them space in the park
 - c. Let them play in the main roads
 - d. Let them play in the local street

- e. Build a skate park in the suburbs
5. They need to practice their 180s, 360s and Ollie's free from restrictions. (Paragraph5) The synonym of the word "restrictions" is ...
 - a. Approval
 - b. Allowance
 - c. Improvement
 - d. Prevention
 - e. Limitations

 6. Which of the following is true according to the text?
 - a. Skateboarding is a scary sport
 - b. Skateboarding is a serious sport that improves young people's health.
 - c. Skateboarding is a not health sport.
 - d. Young people don't need to take care of their bodies.
 - e. Exercise is not very important for health

 7. What should be done to make skaters in the suburbs safer and more comfortable?
 - a. Reprimanding bystanders
 - b. Build a skate park
 - c. Forbidding people from playing skater
 - d. There is no need to be concerned about them.
 - e. Let them do whatever they want

II. True or False

Read the sentences below. According from the text, mark these sentences as true (T) or false (F).

1. All places are safe for skateboarders.
T F
2. Skateboarding is not a solo sport
T F

3. Skateboarding is a sport that improves young people's health. T F
4. Skateboarding improves balance and strengthens T F
5. Young people should be prevented from becoming overweight. T F

III. Matching

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Skateboard | • a. Excessive or extra weight. |
| 2. Energetic | • b. Showing or involving great activity or vitality. |
| 3. Overweight | • c. A large public green area in a town. |
| 4. Park | • d. A short narrow board with two small wheels. |

IV. Completion

Complete the information below with the correct form of words in the box. Two words are extra.

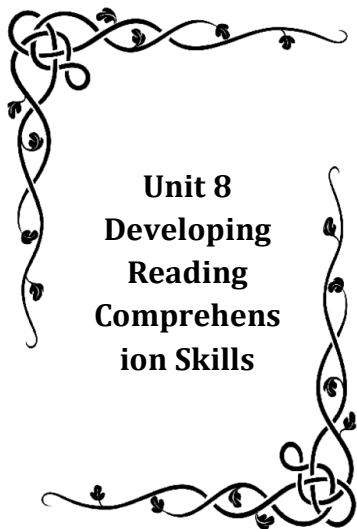
Prevents	local	skateboard	city	Anybody
-----------------	--------------	-------------------	-------------	----------------

1 who is over the age of six knows that there is nowhere safe for skateboarders to skate. This 2 young people from enjoying an active, energetic and adventurous pastime. Just watch a 3 street for a short while and note the steady stream of skaters speeding up and down the footpaths.

V. Word in Context

Complete each sentences with the correct answer

1. All **safe** places will give you a sense of _____ .
a. not safe b. comfort
2. When you **enjoy** an activity, you will feel _____ .
a. steady b. energetic
3. When a person is **overweight**, it means he is not of his health.
a. healthy b. taking care
4. Skateboarding **appears** to be a _____ sport.
a. solo b. together
5. **Skateboard** is _____ object.
a. inanimate b. lives



Unit 8
Developing
Reading
Comprehens
ion Skills

Developing Reading
Comprehension Skills

Reading comprehension skills are important for students to become effective readers. Reading begins with the decoding of letters, letter groups and the sounding out of words. Later, learners begin to read words, sentences, picture books, short stories and other texts.

Reading aloud helps learners to develop their decoding skills which can be a valuable diagnostic aid. This process concentrates on the development of fluency. The movement from passive to active reading involves the development of reading comprehension skills.

Reading comprehension is the ability to understand what we read where words have context and texts have meaning. Reading comprehension skills allow us to read proficiently, learn effectively and to conceptualize. These skills are, basically, based on earlier stages of reading development, including oral reading and reading fluency. Without developing these earlier reading skills, students must continually focus on decoding letters and words, rather than progressing to meaning and understanding. The key to developing proficient reading skills in the early years of education is an even

earlier foundation in underlying language learning skills. Therefore, strong reading comprehension skills are viewed as being dependent on the strength of the cognitive strategies established in the early years.

Activity

Multiple Choice

(This text is for question number 1)

Line 1 London grew up beside the Thames, being founded at a point where the river could be forded or crossed. Julius Caesar, hoping to conquer Britain, crossed the Thames in 54 B.C., and Danish pirates often entered the river later. Line 5 centuries. However, when times grew more peaceful, the Thames became a London thoroughfare. State barges carried kings and queens to and from Greenwich Palace and Westminster Palace. Prisoners were also taken in boats to Traitor's Gate in the Tower of London.

1. It is implied that if London grew up beside the Thames and the Thames became a London thoroughfare, then the Thames is in
 - a. Ireland
 - b. America
 - c. England
 - d. Germany

(This text is for question number 2 – 4)

Line 1 The administration of a college or university provides the governing structure of the institution. Although each institution organizes its administration differently, nearly all colleges and universities have a board of trustees, a

4. The word its in Line 3 refers to
- a. administration
 - b. institution
 - c. president
 - d. divisions

Matching

My name is Peter. I am a student. I am 19 years old. I am from London. I have 2 brothers and a sister. My father is a doctor. My mother is a teacher.

1. How many brothers does Peter have?
2. What does Peter do?

True or False

My name is Peter. I am a student. I am 19 years old. I am from London. I have 2 brothers and a sister. My father is a doctor. My mother is a teacher.

- A. True
- B. False

Completion

The War on Smoking

Make no mistake, the move to introduce plain packaging is just the latest front in the war against smoking. Over the past decade, there has been a ban on smoking in public places and moves to restrict displays in shops. But one of the issues that has been concerning health experts and ministers is the number of people who continue to take up smoking,

particularly young people. More than 200,000 under-16's start in the UK each year - helping ensure a viable market remains for manufacturers once the number of people quitting and dying is taken into account. In countries like the UK where there is a ban on advertising, the pack remains the last major vehicle for promotion. Hence the detail and care were taken in the design of the packets with their laminated and special print effects, foil decorations and slide openings and bevelled edges. It should come as no surprise therefore to learn that they have become known as the "silent salesman" and "mobile billboard" within the industry. They are that important.

Questions 1-4

Complete the sentences. Choose no more than two words and / or a number from the passage for each answer.

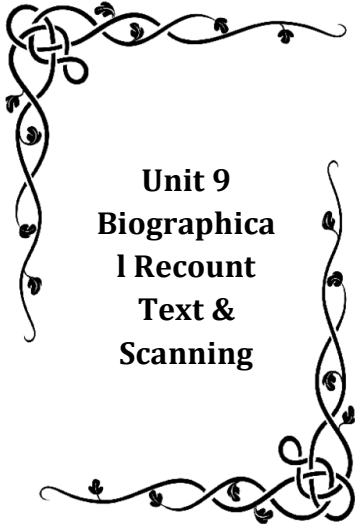
1. is the most recent strategy to tackle the problem of smoking.

2. The large number of new smokers, particularly under 16's, makes certain that cigarette companies will always have a

3. In some countries, packaging is the only method that cigarette companies have for

4. Packets are seen as being the in the

cigarette industry.



Unit 9
Biographical Recount
Text & Scanning

Biographical Recount Text & Scanning

Biographical Recount Text

Biography consists of two words, namely "Bios" which means life, and "Graphia" which means writing. Biography text itself usually describes a person's life history in real and is written from another point of view.

1. Before You Read

A. Matching. There are some biographic of Kapitan Pattimura, try to match them!

Date of Birth * Hualoy

Place of Birth * Hero

Profession * 8 June 1783

Who is Kapitan Pattimura?

He was a hero who fought for the Moluccas against the Dutch VOC. Previously Pattimura was a former sergeant in the British military. In 1816 England bowed to the Dutch. The return of the Dutch colonials in 1817 met a strong challenge from the

people. This is due to the poor political, economic and relationship conditions for two centuries. The people of Moluccas finally took up arms under the leadership of Kapitan Pattimura.

As a warlord, Kapitan Pattimura set a war strategy with his assistants. As a leader he managed to coordinate the kings and patihis in carrying out the implementation, leading the people, organizing education, providing food and defenses. In the Dutch struggle he also forged alliances with the kingdoms of Ternate and Tidore, the kings of Bali, Sulawesi and Java. The Pattimura war could only be stopped by the Dutch politics of fighting, deceit and scorched earth.

In Saparua, he was chosen by the people to lead the resistance. For that, he was also named Kapitan Pattimura. On May 16, 1817, an extraordinary battle took place. The people of Saparua under the leadership of Kapitan Pattimura succeeded in capturing the fort of Duurstede. The Dutch soldiers in the fort were all killed, including Resident Van den Berg.

The Dutch troops who were sent later to retake the fort were also Kapitan Pattimura's troops. As a result, for three months the fort was successfully controlled by Kapitan Patimura's troops. However, the Dutch did not want to just give up the fort. The Dutch then carried out a large-scale operation by strengthening more modern troops. Pattimura's troops were finally overwhelmed and retreated.

In a house in Siri Sori, Kapitan Pattimura was captured by Dutch troops. Together with several members of his troops, he was taken to Ambon. There he was persuaded several times to be easily accessible by the Dutch government but he always refused.

The fighter figures were finally captured and devoted their service to the gallows on December 16, 1817 in the city of Ambon. For his persistence in fighting for independence, Kapitan Pattimura was confirmed as a "Hero of the Struggle for Independence" by the government of the Republic of Indonesia.

Activity

- A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.
1. What is this passage mainly about?
 - a. The biography of Kapitan Pattimura
 - b. Indonesia's First Ever Hero
 - c. History Of Moluccas
 - d. Beginning Of Indonesia Independence
 2. As a leader he managed to coordinate the kings and patih in carrying out the "**implementation**". What is the meaning of Implementation?
 - a. Unknown Thing
 - b. Taking Care
 - c. The process of putting a decisions or plan into effect
 - d. Saving them from the enemies

3. Who's that partner of Pattimura setting a war strategy?
 - a. His co leader
 - b. His mother
 - c. Enemies
 - d. His Assistant

4. What happened in Saparua?
 - a. Pattimura defeat the enemies
 - b. He was chosen by the people to lead the resistance
 - c. Pattimura and his assistant setting a war strategy
 - d. Nothing happened

5. Where did Dutch take Pattimura and his assistant?
 - a. Ambon
 - b. Netherlands
 - c. Hualoy
 - d. Pontianak

B. True and False

1. The Pattimura war could only be stopped by the Dutch politics of fighting, deceit and scorched earth (T/F)
2. Pattimura is Indonesia's First Ever Hero (T/F)
3. For three months the fort was successfully controlled by Kapitan Patimura's troops (T/F)

Vocabulary Practice

A. Completion

Born on the island of Saparua, Pattimura 1.(joined/unite) the British army after they took the Maluku islands from the Dutch colonials. When the islands were returned to the Dutch in 1816, he was dismissed. 2.(Worried/Concerned) that the Dutch would implement programs that limited his people, Pattimura led an armed 3.(rebellion/uprising) that captured Fort Duurstede on 16 May 1817. Killing the inhabitants of the fortress and fighting off Dutch reinforcements, on 29 May he was 4.(declared/announce) the leader of the Maluku people. After being betrayed by the King of Booi Pati Akoon, he was 5.(captured/catch) by Dutch forces on 11 November and hanged the next month.

Scanning

Scanning is very high-speed reading. When you scan, you have a question in mind. You do not read every word, only the words that answer your question. Practice in scanning will help you learn to skip over unimportant words so that you can read faster. In this unit, you'll practice scanning many different kinds of materials. You should work as quickly as possible on all the exercises. Remember that scanning is a high-speed skill.

2. Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

1. How many times a movie is shown in two days?

- a. 1 times
- b. 3 times
- c. never
- d. always

2. What's the tv show "Bikin Laper" about?

- a. Racing
- b. Soap Opera
- c. Culinary
- d. Reality Show

3. What time can we watch "Berbuat Baik"?

- a. 17:00 PM
- b. 05:00 AM
- c. 17:30 PM
- d. 16:30 PM

4. What are the tv shows with title "Raja Hutan" means in English?

- a. Ibuku Hebat
- b. Cemal Cemil
- c. Tanpa Batas

- d. King of the jungle
5. What are the tv shows talk about nature?
- a. My trip my adventure
 - b. Goodbye Jobless
 - c. Pagi pagi ambyar
 - d. Brownis (obrolan manis)

B. True and False

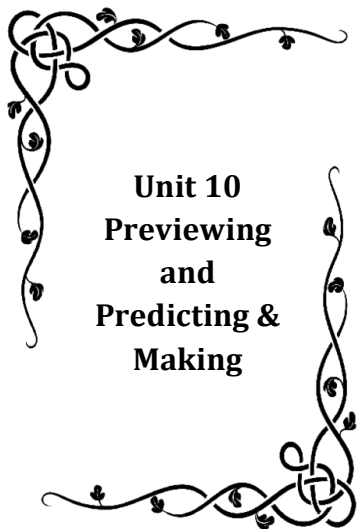
1. Exos travel the world on a ladder in Namhae tv shows is about a Korean idol who's traveling (T/F)
2. Cemal cemil and bikin laper is talk about gossip (T/F)
3. CNN is just talk about infotainment (T/F)

3.Vocabulary Practice

A.Completion

A television show – or simply TV show – is any content produced for viewing on a television set which can be broadcast via over-the-air, satellite, or cable, excluding breaking news, 1.(advertisements/notice), or trailers that are typically placed between shows. Television shows are most often scheduled for broadcast well ahead of time and appear on electronic guides or other TV listings, but streaming services 2.(frequently/often) make them available for viewing anytime. The 3.(content/contented) in a television show can be produced with different methodologies such

as taped variety shows 4.(emerge/emanating) from a television studio stage, animation or a variety of film productions ranging from movies to series. Shows not 5.(produced/make) on a television studio stage are usually contracted or licensed to be made by appropriate production company.



Unit 10 Previewing and Predicting & Making

Previewing and Predicting & Making Inference

A. Previewing and Predicting

Preview is the skill of gathering information about a book by examining its cover. The purpose of previewing is to help you predict or make some "educated guesses" about what's in the book. As for also looking for ideas about what to read. Then you will begin to process the information far more quickly.

Predicting allows students to use information from the text, such as titles, headings, pictures, and diagrams, to anticipate what will happen in the story (Bailey, 2015). When making predictions, students envision what will come next in the text based on their prior knowledge. Predicting encourages children to actively think ahead and ask questions.

Text

Fourth Asian Dream Cup to be held in Jakarta

Retired South Korean soccer player Park Ji-sung, through his JS Foundation, will hold the fourth Asian Dream Cup, a charity soccer match on June 2 at Gelora Bung Karno Stadium, Jakarta.

The event will feature a collaboration of Korean and world soccer stars including Park's former teammate in Manchester United Rio Ferdinand, Jong Tae Se, Miura Kayoshi, Hideyuki Ujiiie as well as the cast of Korean popular reality show Running Man.

They will represent the JS and Friends team who will play a friendly match against an Indonesian All Stars team with a provisional line up comprising Bambang Pamungkas, Ponaryo Astaman, Firman Utina and many more. All the proceeds from ticket sales, which range from Rp 75,000 (US\$6) to Rp. 750,000, will go to a charity managed by the JS Foundation promoting soccer in the Southeast Asian region. Tickets for the training day on June 1 will also be on sale at Rp 1.8 million.

“ Park Ji-sung will come and stay for three days in Indonesia for the Asian Dream Cup 2014,” said Park ‘s father Park Sung-jong in a statement. For this year's Asian Dream Cup, Park will also bring along Korean celebrities including new girl group Crayon Pop and Choi Minho of boy band SHINee. The Asian Dream Cup has previously been held in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam in 2011; Bangkok, Thailand, in 2012 and Shanghai, in 2013.

<https://www.thejakartapost.com>

Activity

Multiple choice

Choose the best answer for each question

1. What is this passage mainly about ?
 - a. Fourth Asian Dream Cup to be held in Jakarta
 - b. Park Jisung comeback to be a player South Korean soccer

- c. Football match between South Korean and the world soccer star
 - d. Football match between south Africa and the world soccer star
2. In paragraph 3, the word *comprising* is closest in meaning to .
- a. Consist of
 - b. Between
 - c. Into
 - d. Standing
3. What date is the football match?
- a. 10th June
 - b. 5th March
 - c. 2nd April
 - d. 2nd June
4. Which of the following statements about Fourth Asian Dream Cup is NOT true?
- a. Fourth Asian Dream Cup to be held in Jakarta
 - b. A charity soccer match on 2 June at Gelora Bung Karno in Medan
 - c. Featuring the cast of popular Korean reality show Running Man
 - d. The Asian Dream Cup held at Bangkok, Thailand in 2012
5. How many days does Park Jisung stay in Jakarta to play soccer?
- a. Three days
 - b. One week

- c. Five days
 - d. One month
6. How much is the entrance ticket to the South Asian dream cup?
- a. From Rp. 75.000 – Rp 750.000
 - b. USD 10
 - c. Rp. 1.800.000
 - d. Rp. 500.000
7. Who are the provisional players from the Indonesian team to compete in the Fourth Asian Dream Cup football?
- a. Bambang Pamungkas, Ponaryo Astaman, Firman Utina
 - b. Ponaryo Astaman, Susi Susanti, Ronaldo
 - c. Firman Utina, Bambang Pamungkas. Verry Setiawan
 - d. Bambang Pamungkas, Denny Vransyatya

True of False

Read the sentences below. According from the text, mark these sentences as true (T) or false (F).

- 1. Fourth Asian Dream Cup to be held in Jakarta
T F
- 2. A charity soccer match on 2 june at Gelora Bung Karno in Jakarta T F
- 3. Bambang Pamungkas, Ponaryo Astaman, Firman Utina T F
provisional players soccers
- 4. Park Jisung live in Jakrta for 5 days
T F

5. The Asian Dream Cup held at Bangkok, Thailand
in 2012 T F

Matching

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 5. Stadium | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | a. A fellow member of a team |
| 6. Teammate | <input type="radio"/> | b. A famous person |
| 7. Celebrities | <input type="radio"/> | c. A sports arena with tiers of seats for spectators |
| 8. Provisional | <input type="radio"/> | d. Arranged, possibly to changed later |

Completion

Complete the information below with the correct form of words in the box. Two words are extra.

including	feature	reality	cast	foundation
-----------	---------	---------	------	------------

Retired South Korean soccer player Park Ji-sung, through his JS Foundation, will hold the fourth Asian Dream Cup in Jakarta. The event will 1. a collaboration of Korean and world soccer stars 2. Park's former teammate in Manchester United Rio Ferdinand, Jong Tae Se, Miura Kayuyoshi, Hideyuki Ujiiie as well as the cast of Korean popular 3. show Running Man

Word in Context

Complete each sentences with the correct answer

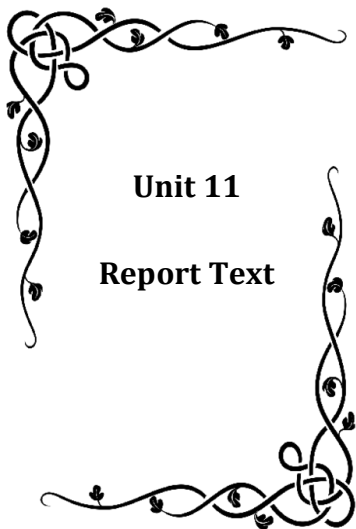
1. When a family **held** a party, they want you for it
a. Come b. Return

2. When someone stays at home **provisional**, of course they will be _____ from _____ that house.
 - a. Stay _____
 - b. Gone _____
3. The **facilities** of a stadium include the _____ .
 - a. Seats _____
 - b. Players _____
2. When someone **watches** a football match, then they will _____ .
 - a.Support _____
 - b. Angry _____
3. When you **store** something, you _____ .
 - a.Keep it _____
 - b. Throw it away _____

Predicting

Predicting about the text passage. Then answer the question.

1. Who is Park Ji-sung and what is he doing?
2. Where will the first Asian Dream Cup be held?
3. Do you think the k-pop performances delivered by the Fourth Asian Dream Cup can attract the audience's attention?
4. How many tickets were sold on the first day of the Fourth Asian Dream Cup?
5. Who are the provisional line up players who are members of the Indonesian team?



Unit 11

Report Text

Report Text

Meaning of the Text Report

Report text is one type of text in English that describes the details of an object. The explanation in the report text is the result of observations, research, observations and studies on various things.

Purpose of the Text

To inform the readers about natural or social phenomena; to describe the way things

Generic Structure (General Structure):

1. General Classification

A general statement that explains the subject of the report, information, and statements its classification.

2. Descriptions

Making information about general characteristics/generalizations possessed by the subject such as behavior, physical, psychological, quality, characteristics

Language Features:

1. Using the Simple Present Tense because it states general facts/truths.
2. The results of observations, observations, research or studies on objects, animals, people or places.

Report Text characteristics:

Report text has nine characteristics that you need to know, in order to be able to distinguish report text from descriptive text. The following are the characteristics of the report text that the author has summarized.

1. Report text contains scientific facts.
2. The title of the report text looks general (can be recognized by readers who do not have competence in the science of the report text topic).
3. Usually accompanied by pictures and statistical data to prove the results of the author's observations.
4. Report text sentences use simple present tense sentence patterns.
5. Report text uses common nouns as in language feature general nouns.
6. Using verbs that are interconnected, according to the language feature, namely linking verbs or relative verbs.
7. Report text consists of an object and added with other objects.
8. Report text describes various kinds of groups and not individuals specifically.
9. Report text uses conditional logical conjunctions, for example so, when and so on.

Text

Whales are the largest animals on earth. Bigger than elephants, they may grow 95 feet long, and weigh 150 tons. A baby blue whale, just born, can be 23 feet long and weigh 3 tons. Although whales live in the oceans and swim like a fish, they are not fish. They are mammals, like cows and elephants. Unlike fish they bear young alive, not as eggs. Their babies live on their mother's milk. They breathe through their lungs and hold their breath when they go under water. If they cannot come to the surface to breathe fresh air, they will drown. They are warm-blooded. Fish, however, lay eggs, breathe oxygen in the water, and are cold-blooded. Whales live in all the oceans. In the winter, some of them go to the warm water to breed and in the summer, most of them go to the cold water to feed. There are two kinds of whales, whales with teeth (toothed whales) and whales without teeth (baleen whales). The toothed whales eat fish and squid, which they can catch with their teeth, although they swallow their food without chewing it. The baleen whales eat plankton (small animals and plants). When they find plankton, they open their mouths and swim into the plankton. When they close their mouth they squeeze out the water and swallow the plankton. Whales have few enemies. Only human beings and the killer whales that attack whales. And whales do not seem to fight among themselves. They usually live from 20–30 years

Multiple Choice

1. The difference between whales and fish is that whales
 - A. do not have to come to the surface to get fresh air
 - B. deliver their young like elephants do
 - C. will die if they cannot get oxygen in the water
 - D. are mammals that are cold-blooded
 - E. can easily breathe when they are under water

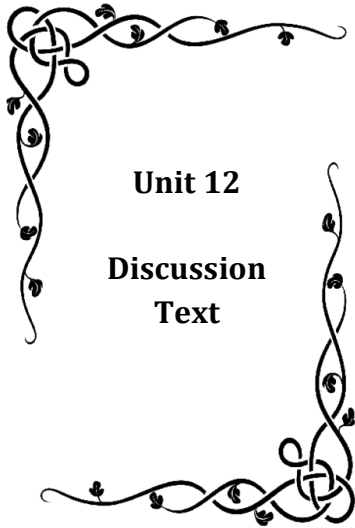
2. A suitable title for the text is
- A. Large Animals on Earth
 - B. Difference Between Whales and Elephants
 - C. Whales, the Biggest Animals on Earth
 - D. Similarity Between Fish and Whales
 - E. The Life of Whales in the Oceans
3. Which of the following is TRUE about the whales?
- A. Whales are generally 95 feet long and weigh 150 tons
 - B. Big animals living in the ocean tend to be their enemies
 - C. Like fish, whales can live in all kinds of water.
 - D. Their life-span is usually longer than human beings.
 - E. A new-born baby whale may weigh one-fiftieth of its mother
4. Whales occasionally live in warm water ...
- A. to get more foods
 - B. for reproduction
 - C. to avoid winter
 - D. to get fresh air
 - E. to feed their babies
5. From the text we may conclude that
- A. a whale can both eat squid and plankton
 - B. toothed whales chew their food before swallowing it
 - C. the two types of whales live in the different waters
 - D. baleen whales swallow the water containing the plankton.
 - E. each type of whale eats a specific kind of foods

2.	report text has no structure	T	F
3.	Purpose of the Text To inform the readers about natural or social phenomena	T	F

Completion

Complete the information by circling the correct word in each pair.

Today, because of tests (conducted/ attached) by we know lot about ancient Egyptians through their mummies-for example, whether they died from illness or 2. (luxury/injury). We have also learned about people of the past through things buried with them. For example, the kings of ancient Egypt lived very 3. (vulnerable / luxurious) lives. So when a tomb is found filled with treasure, archeologists can quickly 4. (rule out / murder) the possibility that the tomb belonged to a poor person. Though ancient tombs are often very 5. (vulnerable/effective) to grave robbing, many of the kings' tombs were hidden, so their treasures can tell us about how they lived



Discussion text

Definition of Discussion Text

Discussion text is a text that contains opinions or opinions on an issue. This opinion is divided into two, namely the contra and pro views on the problem. Therefore, we can conclude that the nature of the text is neutral because it is impartial. The presentation of his views takes place in a balanced way through two points of view. The goal is

that the reader has a balanced consideration to draw

The difference between Discussion Text and Persuasive Text

Many are still wrong when distinguishing discussion text and persuasive text. This is because the structure of the two is very similar. However, they both have very different functions and purposes. Let's look at the differences between the two below: Persuasive text is persuasive or persuading. Its purpose is to persuade the reader to agree with the author's opinion and to lean on a side. Discussion text is logical and objective. The author does not invite the reader to lean into a side. The author's goal is simply to provide information from different perspectives. Because the discussion text is objective, we should not show our inclination to one side. We must remain neutral and maintain a neutral tone in our writing. Let the readers determine their own inclinations.

Structure of Writing Discussion Text

First, let's understand the structure and characteristics of discussion texts in English.

In simple terms the structure of the discussion text in English is as follows:

- main issue (statement of issue),
- main issue pro points (list of supporting points),
- counter view (list of contrastive points),
- conclusion (conclusion) or recommendation (recommendation).

Main Characteristics of Discussion Text

In addition to structure and understanding, let's discuss the characteristics of discussion text.

1. the sentence is in the form of simple present tense,
2. use thinking verbs such as hope, feel, believe, and others,
3. there are conjunctions in the form of additive, contrastive, and casual connection as differentiators,
4. use modes such as should, must, may, would, and others

Text

The view that women are better parents than men has shown itself to be true throughout history. This is not to say that men are not of importance in child-rearing; indeed, they are most necessary if children are to appreciate fully the roles of both sexes. But women have proven themselves superior parents as a result of their conditioning, their less aggressive nature and generally better

communication skills. From the time they are little, females learn about nurturing. First, with dolls and later perhaps with younger brothers and sisters, girls are given the role of caregiver. Girls see their mothers in the same roles so it is natural that they identify this as female activity. Boys, in contrast, learn competitive roles far removed from what it means to nurture. While boys may dream of adventures, girls conditioning means they tend to see the future in terms of raising families. Girls also appear to be less aggressive than boys. In adulthood, it is men not women, who prove to be the aggressors in crime and in war. Obviously, in raising children, a more patient, gentle manner is preferable to a more aggressive one. Although, there certainly exist gentlemen and aggressive women, by and large, females are less likely to resort to violence in attempting to solve problems. Finally, women tend to be better communicators than men. This is shown in intelligence tests, where females, on average, do better in verbal communication than males. Of course, communication is of utmost importance in rearing children, as children tend to learn from and adopt the communication styles of their parents. Thus, it is all very well to suggest a greater role for men in raising children, let's not forget that women are generally better suited to the parenting roles.

1. The main information of the text is about
 - A. the importance of men and women in child rearing
 - B. the reluctance of men to play the role of parents
 - C. the reasons why women are better parents than men
 - D. the superiority of women in family
 - E. the different attitudes of men and women as parents

2. As parents, women in general play a more important role than men because they are

- A. not aggressive at all
- B. good communicators
- C. superior human beings
- D. experienced in raising children
- E. capable of solving problems

3. Most women are good mothers because they

- A. have brothers and sisters with whom they play
- B. had to learn about nurturing when they were children
- C. have never dreams of adventure like boys
- D. are not to learn about competitive roles
- E. have known the role of career since childhood

4. The following are the general characteristics of men, EXCEPT

- A. aggressive
- B. adventures
- C. impatient
- D. irresponsible
- E. competitive

5. According to the text, which of the following statement is TRUE about parents in general?

- A. Children love their mothers more than they love their fathers

- B. All fathers tend to be aggressive and violent towards their children.
- C. Mothers play a greater role in the education of their children.
- D. Even gentle fathers are unable to communicate with children
- E. There is no communication between fathers and their children

Matching.

- 1. Definition
- 2. Persuasive
- 3. Discussion text
 - a. Persuasive text is persuasive or persuading. Its purpose is to persuade the reader to agree with the author's opinion and to lean on a side.
 - b. Discussion text is a text that contains opinions or opinions on an issue This opinion is divided into two, namely the contra and pro views on the problem
 - c. Discussion text is logical and objective. The author does not invite the reader to lean into a side. The author's goal is simply to provide information from different perspectives.

True or False

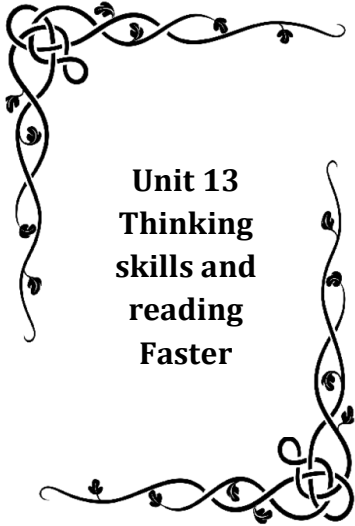
Read the statement below. As you read sentences in the text, mark each sentence correctly (T) or incorrectly (F)

1.	Discussion text is a text that contains opinions or opinions on an issue This opinion is divided into two, namely the contra and pro views on the problem.	T	F
2.	Discussion text has several structures	T	F
3.	The purpose of the discussion text is to make the reader confused about an issue.	T	F

Completion.

Choose the correct words to complete the information below.

After surviving the dangers of the ocean 1. (voyage / mineral) from China, Marco Polo reached his home city of Venice. But more troubles waited for him there. Italy at that time was not united under one government, and the 2. (administration / admiration) of each city was left to different powerful families. So the different cities were often at war with each other. During fighting between Venice and Genoa, Marco Polo was put in prison. There, he met Rustichello, a writer of fairy tales, who 3. (undertook / contributed) to Polo's future fame by helping him create a(n) 4. (journal/ objective) of his travels. Because of this book, many people around the world 5. (perceive / admire) Polo's achievements as an explorer. Today, Marco Polo is 6. (perceived / contributed) by many to be one of the greatest explorers that ever lived.



Unit 13
Thinking
skills and
reading
Faster

Thinking skills and reading
Faster

A. Thinking skills

If you want to read well in English, you have to think in English as you read. If you think in another language and translate from English, you will always have difficulty with understanding. Understanding words and grammar alone is not

enough. Learning to read well in English means learning to think in English. However, many students are accustomed to translating while reading and have great difficulty thinking in other languages.

To complete the Thinking Skills exercise successfully, students need to follow the way ideas are presented in English. Correct completion may involve understanding semantic English syntax and/or logical connections. You should be able to follow ideas in English.

The following exercises will help you develop your ability to follow ideas and think in English.

Example

In this example, the last sentence is incomplete. Try to think of an ending that would logically complete the sentence. Then look at the four possible endings below the paragraph. Determine the best ending and circle the letter.

In the past, if you wanted to eat Japanese food, you had to go to Japan. Now, you can find Japanese restaurants all over the world, from New York to Rome or Sydney. In the same way, Italian food used to be found only in Italy. Now, Italian restaurants can be found everywhere, from Moscow to Tokyo or Sao Paulo. People everywhere are learning to enjoy food from other countries. Someday, it may be possible to.

- A. eat Italian food in Tokyo.
- B. eat only traditional food in every country.
- C. eat every kind of food in every country.
- D. eat only Japanese food.

Which is the best ending?

Ending C is correct because the main idea of the paragraph is that different national foods are being in more and more countries.

Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer for each question.

The physical examination cannot be done on Tuesday because all the question sheets had been flooded. The school decides to delay

the examination and it will be held on Monday next week. All the students who will take the exam are required to bring a ruler with a length of 30 cm.

1. The topic of the above text is...

- A. The size of a ruler
- B. The wet question sheets
- C. The change of exam day**
- D. The cancelation of the exam
- E. The information to bring a ruler

2. What can be inferred from the text?

- A. The principal will get a meeting
- B. The question sheets are very wet**
- C. Some students join a competition
- D. Students do not pay the school fee
- E. Students do not bring a ruler with a length of 35 cm.

3. The dog was the first domesticated animal. Very early in human history, people learned that a dog could help with hunting. Dogs also were good company for early man. We can say that the dog is man's " best friend " and his. Which is the best ending?

- A. worst enemy.
- B. only friend.
- C. latest friend.
- D. oldest friend.

4. Most flowering plants bloom in the spring or summer. But some plants also have flowers in the winter. One of these is the peony. Certain kinds of peonies can produce beautiful red or pink flowers even. Which is the best ending?

- A. on the warmest days of the year.
- B. when other flowers are blooming.

- C. on the coldest days of the year.
- D. when it has no leaves.

5. It used to be fashionable for women to have very small waists. They often wore tight clothes around their middle to make them thinner. A woman with a very thin waist was said to be " wasp-waisted " because her body looked like the body of a wasp. The wasp is an insect. Which is the best ending?

- A. large head and small body.
- B. a very thin middle.
- C. tight clothes around its middle.
- D. long, thin legs

Matching.

Look at the text above to help you identify the meaning of the following words.

Then match each word with its definition.

On November 4, 1922, a British archeologist named Howard Carter discovered the tomb of King Tutankhamen. Inside, he found a beautiful solid gold coffin containing a mummy. It was the body of the young Egyptian king who had died over 3,200 years before.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Archaeologist | a. preserved body |
| 2. Tomb | b. a room used to bury the dead |
| 3. Coffin | c. a box in which a dead body is kept |
| 4. Mummy | d. is a scientist who studies things and people from the past |

True or False

Read the statement below. As you read sentences in the text, mark each sentence correctly (T) or incorrectly (F)

1. Sharks are mammals. ()

1. Sea otters have a favorite rock they use to break open food.
()

3. The blue whale is the biggest animal to have ever lived.
()

4. The hummingbird egg is the world's smallest bird egg.
()

5. Pigs roll in the mud because they don't like being clean.
()

Completion

Choose the correct words to complete the information.

Today, because of tests 1. (conducted/attached) by researchers, we know a lot about ancient Egyptians through their mummies - for example, whether they died from illness or 2. (luxury/injury). We have also learned about people of the past through things buried with them. For example, the kings of ancient Egypt lived very 3.

(vulnerable/luxurious) lives. So when a tomb is found filled with treasure, archeologists can quickly rule out the possibility that the tomb belonged to a poor person. Though ancient tombs are often very vulnerable to grave robbing, many of the kings' tombs were hidden, so their treasures can tell us about how they lived.

B. Reading faster

Reading faster should be an important part of any reading improvement program. There are two basic reasons for this. First, students in most academic environments are faced with large amounts of reading in English. Many ESL/EFL students take three to four times longer than native language students to finish reading, meaning that they have little time left to absorb what they have read. Another reason to learn to read faster is that it leads to better understanding. When reading faster, the eyes cannot focus on each word; they should focus on grouping words together. This makes it easier for the brain to reconstruct meaning. Furthermore, because reading faster forces the reader to skip unfamiliar or unimportant words, the brain can concentrate better on the general meaning of the text. Get ready to face some resistance on the part of your students! Breaking them from the habit of reading word for word is not always easy. The habit may be longstanding and may be related to students' insecurity about understanding English. If this

is the case, don't force the change too much, but try to build students' confidence and willingness to take risks. Other students may be reluctant to read faster because of differences in reading attitudes in their native culture that make them feel that reading word for word is the only "real" way of reading. With these students, you may need to spend extra time discussing the nature and variety of reading in English

Multiple choice

Water Sports in Hawaii

Water Sports in Hawaii Starting time If you enjoy water sports, Hawaii is the place for you You can go swimming all year round in the warm water. You can go sport fishing from the shore or from a boat . If you like boats, you can go sailing, canoeing, or windsurfing . Or, you can also try some other water sports that are especially popular in Hawaii: surfing snorkeling and scuba diving. Surfing is a sport which started in Hawaii many years ago . The Hawaiians called it " he'enalu , " which means " to slide on a wave. " Long before the arrival of the Europeans , the Hawaiians would ride on the waves on long, narrow wooden boards . When the first Europeans came to the islands, they were amazed by these surfing Hawaiians , Since that time , surfing has become a very popular sport on the California coast and in Australia , among other places . If you want to try surfing, you need , first of all , to be a good swimmer . You also have to have an excellent sense of balance .

You must swim out from the beach with your surfboard under your arm . When you get to where the waves begin to break , you wait for a calm moment . Then you try to stand up on the board . The wave will begin to rise under you . You must try to steer the board with your feet so you stay on top of the wave . The important thing is to keep your balance and not fall down . If you can manage this , you will have an exciting ride all the way in to the shore . Scuba diving and snorkeling are two ways to get a close look at the beauty lying below the surface of the ocean . The waters off the Hawaiian Islands are clean , clear , and warm . They contain hundreds of kinds of colorful fish . The undersea world is the coral reefs of red , gold , white , and light purple . made even more colorful Among these reefs there may be larger fish or sea turtles . Scuba diving allows you to see the most interesting undersea sights . " SCUBA " means " Self - Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus , " that is , equipment for breathing and swimming around far underwater . In Hawaii , you can take special courses to learn how to scuba dive . After the courses , you can get a certificate that will allow you to dive alone . Since it can be dangerous , proper instruction and great care are always necessary when you are scuba diving . If you are less adventurous , you might try snorkeling instead of scuba diving . Less equipment is needed , just a face mask , a breathing tube (snorkel) , and flippers for your feet . It only takes a few minutes to learn how to snorkel . Although you cannot dive deep into the water , you can swim with your face below the surface .

Breathing through the tube , you float on the surface and keep yourself moving with your flip pers . Even from the surface like this , there will be plenty of color and beauty to see.

1. This passage is about
 - a. water sports around the world.
 - b. surfing.
 - c. tourist activities in Hawaii.
 - d. water sports in Hawaii.

2. You can infer from this passage that
 - a . water sports are all expensive.
 - b . you need to take a course in all water sports.
 - c . everyone can find a way to enjoy sports on the water.
 - d . swimming in Hawaii can be dangerous.

3. You can go deep underwater when you are
 - a. snorkeling.
 - b. scuba diving.
 - c. swimming
 - d. surfing.

4. Surfing
 - a . began as a sport in 1943
 - b . was invented by the native Hawaiians
 - c . requires expensive equipment.
 - d . is very dangerous.

5. If you want to try surfing, you
 - a . need to be a good swimmer.
 - b . should not go out into deep water.
 - c . need to wait for a windy day.
 - d . should go to Australia.

Matching

Read the information below. Then match each definition below with a word in red.

Dogs were probably first attracted to humans by the smell of our garbage. Today, some governments have found a use for those powerful noses that is beneficial to all who fly in airplanes. They train dogs to smell, track and find bombs on planes and in luggage. Dogs are easy to train because they already have a deep connection with humans. Many of these dogs are donated to the program, where they can be given a good home. The partnership between dogs and humans allows each to profit from the special talents of the other as they work together to save lives.

1.bags you carry when you travel
2.trash, things you throw away
3.to follow the path of something, to find its location
4.given in order to help a person or an organization
5.better than normal abilities, usually natural

True or False

Read the statement below. As you read sentences in the text, mark each sentence correctly (T) or incorrectly (F)

1. Bats are blind. ()
2. dog sweats by panting on its tongue. ()

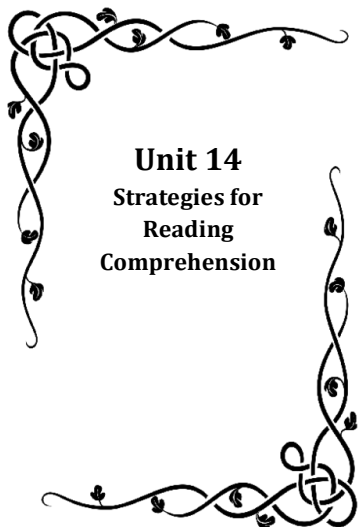
3. It takes a sloth two weeks to digest a meal. ()
4. The largest living frog is the Goliath frog of West Africa. ()
5. An ant can lift 1,000 times its body weight. ()

Completion

Complete the information by circling the correct word in each pair.

Much of the network of 1. (sculptures/tunnels) under Paris is off-limits to tourists, with trails that only the cataphiles - and the police - know. However, there is a small section where tourism is allowed. A visitor-friendly legal 2. (entrance trend) can be found off Place Denfert - Rochereau, near the Montparnasse district.

Here, visitors can walk along with skull - and - bone-lined pathways. Tourists are 3.(occupied/permitted) to take photos in these catacombs. However, most are respectful and 4. (silent daring) as they 5. (occupy/descend) into the catacombs, the final resting place of perhaps six million people. It's a fascinating but strangely sad visit for many people.



Unit 14
Strategies for
Reading
Comprehension

Strategies for Reading Comprehension

Reading strategies are crucial for any reader. Once students have adequate decoding and vocabulary skills to allow for fluent reading, their understanding can be improved by instructing students to develop a routine for reading which includes specific strategies that can be employed throughout the reading process (before, during, and after) that increase their awareness and understanding of text. These strategies include the following:

Before Reading	During Reading	After Reading
Preview Reading	Monitor their own reading, generate questions about the text; and identify and organize ideas based on text's structure	Answer high-level questions and summarize the text

That is why developing foundational skills in phonemic awareness and phonics at the start of reading instruction is so important: it helps students develop automatic decoding skills so

they can concentrate on the meaning of what they are reading. Other areas that may contribute include a lack of prior knowledge or limited strategies. Once students DO have a foundation of basic skills, there are various research-based reading strategies you can teach to help them improve their reading aptitude.

General Strategies for Reading Comprehension

- Using Prior Knowledge/Previewing. ...
- Predicting. ...
- Identifying the Main Idea and Summarization. ...
- Questioning. ...
- Making Inferences. ...
- Visualizing. ...
- Story Maps. ...
- Retelling.

Activity

Multiple choice

Bruce is a student at a secondary school. Both of his parents work and they go to work very early. They usually prepare breakfast for Bruce and leave home before Bruce wakes up. Bruce forgot to set the alarm yesterday so he woke up late this morning. He didn't wear his uniform because it was dirty. He left home

without having breakfast and went to school. He was late, and he missed the first lesson. He knocked the door of the classroom and opened it, but there wasn't anybody inside. He took his seat and started to wait for his friends. He waited about half an hour, but nobody came. He looked out of the window and saw his friends. They were in the garden. He went out the classroom and started to run. He wasn't careful enough so he fell down the stairs. He felt a sharp pain in his left leg and tried to move it but he couldn't. Because it was broken.

1. Why did Bruce wake up late?
 - a. Because he didn't have breakfast.
 - b. Because his parents' work.
 - c. Because he didn't set the alarm.
 - d. Because he prepared breakfast.

2. Why didn't Bruce wear his uniform?
 - a. It was late.
 - b. He prepared breakfast.
 - c. He went to school late.
 - d. It was dirty.

3. What did Bruce do before he opened the door?
 - a. He fell down the stairs.
 - b. He knocked the door.
 - c. He waited his friends.
 - d. He looked out the window.

4. What did he do when he saw his friends in the garden?

- A. He started to wait.
- B. He left home without having breakfast.
- C. He shouted at them.
- D. He went out the classroom and started running.

5. What happened to his leg?
- a. There was a sharp pain.
 - B. He fell down the stairs.
 - C. It was broken.
 - d. The teacher helped him.

Matching.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ Feli | A. Musical bow |
| 2. _____ Gbung gbung | B. Harp-lute found in West Africa |
| 3. _____ Nyeng-nyeng | C. Triangular frame-zither |
| 4. _____ Koning
master drummer | D. Goblet-shaped drum played by |
| 5. _____ Kor | E. Rattles added to an instrument |
| 6. _____ Ghong-kpala | F. two headed cylindrical drum |

True or False

The Bristol International Balloon Fiesta

The Bristol International Balloon Fiesta is held annually in England. Teams from the UK and other parts of the world bring their hot air balloons to the site and participate in mass ascents where as many as 100 balloons may launch at a time.

The event was first held in 1979 and is now one of the largest in Europe. It is common to have crowds of over 100,000 on each of the four days of the festival. It takes place in a large country estate Ashton Court. Mass launches are made twice a day, at 6am and 6pm, subject to weather conditions.

One popular attraction is the night glow, when balloons are inflated and glow to music after dark. These are held on the opening Thursday night at approximately 9:30pm, followed by a spectacular fireworks display. There is another night glow at the same time followed by the fireworks on the Saturday night. Some people see these as the highlight of the fiesta.

The balloon makers Cameron Balloons are near to the fiesta site, in Bedminster, and make many of the special shaped balloons, which have included Rupert the Bear, The Scottish Piper, Bertie Bassett, the Tesco Trolley, Stuart the Minion, and the BBC One Balloon. Many interestingly shaped balloons have also attended the fiesta from abroad, over the years a UFO and a beaver have travelled from the USA, a kiwi bird from New Zealand, and an upside-down balloon from the Netherlands.

In the past, the fiesta used to be held in the second week of September, but due to cancellations of flights and the muddy ground because of bad weather, it has been moved in the start of

August. This has had a great effect as more flights manage to fly; cancellations are now normally due to high winds.

In 2003, the weight of crowds returning from the Balloon Fiesta and Ashton Court festival put such a great strain on the Clifton Suspension Bridge that it was decided to close the bridge to all traffic, including pedestrians, during these events from 2004 onwards.

In recent years, the event has diversified to include small scale air displays, attracting the likes of The Blades, Typhoon display team and the Red Arrows.

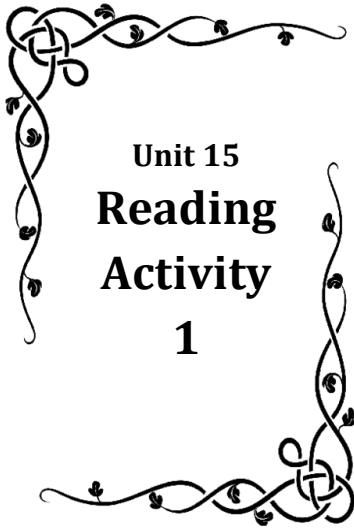
1. The largest mass balloon ascent ever occurred at the Bristol International Balloon Fiesta.
 - a. true
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given
2. If the meteorological situation is acceptable, then more than one mass launch of balloons can occur per day.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given
3. A night glow event takes place on each evening of the festival.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given
4. One company is responsible for all of the balloons at the festival.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given

5. The festival benefits from being moved to an earlier time in the year.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given
6. The decision to close the Clifton suspension bridge in 2003 was made by the local traffic police.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given
7. Different kinds of events have been introduced at the festival in the recent years.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given
8. Since 2013 the festival has broken records every year.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given

Completion

1. Something that your way stops you from moving forward.
2. A(n) is something that you have must have
3. If you are is something that you must have. you feel happy and excited.
4. When you something, you overcome the challenges it presents; or you take control of it.

6. In an exam, when the bell rings and you haven't finished your test, you are
7. If you do something, you make it less difficult to do.
8. When you climb a mountain, you move upwards to the peak. Healthy is healthy compared to unhealthy people



Unit 15
Reading
Activity
1

Mystery on Everest

Were Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay really the first people to reach the top of Mount Everest?

Some believe British climbers George Mallory and Andrew Irvine reached the summit previously in June 1924. Unfortunately, this is hard to prove because both men vanished on the mountain. Recently a team of climbers visited Everest,

hoping to solve this mystery. Near Everest's First Step, on the way to the summit the team found Mallory's oxygen tank evidence that he and Irvine were near the top. Close by a member of the team, Conrad Anker, discovered Mallory's body.

When the team examined Mallory's body, they found items like a knife and matches, but no photos. Why is this significant? Mallory carried a photo of his wife with him. He planned to leave it at the top of Everest, if he reached the summit.

Did Mallory and Irvine achieve their goal and reach the top?

Difficult path/Poor equipment: Mallory and Irvine were last seen near Everest's Second Step. This is a 27-meter (90-foot) wall of rock. Climbing this section of Everest is extremely difficult, even with modern climbing equipment. Without the right tools, it is doubtful Mallory and Irvine were able to proceed to the top.

No frostbite: Mallory and Irvine were near the summit late in the day. Climbers who reach the summit at this time need to camp

at the top. If you do this, it is common to suffer from frostbite. But Mallory's body had no sign of frostbite.

So what happened to Mallory and Irvine? Anker thinks they probably turned back just after the First Step. When Mallory 30 was going down, perhaps he accidentally fell. Irvine's body has never been found. Whatever happened, they will always be remembered as early Everest heroes.

Activity

Multiple Choice

1. The reading is mainly about two climbers who....
 - a) solved a mystery about Everest
 - b) vanished on Everest
 - c) recreated Hillary and Norgay's climb
 - d) invented new climbing tools

2. Which statement is true?
 - a) Mallory and Irvine were last seen near Everest's First Step
 - b) Conrad Anker's team found two bodies on Everest.
 - c) Mallory and Irvine were near the top of Everest in the morning
 - d) Anker's team found some of Mallory's things on the mountain.

2. If Mallory and Irvine turned back, they..... the mountain
 - a) the body
 - b) the oxygen tank

- c) the summit
 - d) the picture
3. Which statement would Conrad Anker probably agree with?
- a) Mallory and Irvine definitely reached the top of Everest
 - b) Mallory and Irvine never got close to the summit.
 - c) Mallory and Irvine got close, but didn't reach the top.
 - d) Andrew Irvine probably reached the top, but not Mallory

Vocabulary practice

Archieve	prove	doubtful	significant
path	suffer	proceed	

Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary reached the summit of Everest in 1953. But there have been other 1 . "firsts" on Everest since then. Here are two:

- During a climb up Everest in 1975, an avalanche buried Japanese climber Junko Tabei in the snow. It was 2 . that she would survive. Luckily, a group of climbers from Nepal found and saved her. Twelve days later, on May 16, 1975, Tabei 3 . and became the first woman to reach the summit. her goal
- Can a blind' person climb Everest? On May 25, 2001, blind American climber Erik Weihenmeyer reached the summit

and 4 . it is possible. Three years later, he climbed Everest again with a group of blind teenagers from Tibet. The 5 . to the top of Lhakpa Ri (one of Everest's summits) was difficult. Some teens 6 . from extreme headaches (because of the lack of oxygen). Their amazing journey became a movie called "Blindsight."

True or false

- 1) If today is Monday, the previous day is/was Sunday
 - a) True
 - b) false
- 2) A newspaper has different sections. This means, it has different parts
 - a) True
 - b) false
- 3) If you proceed in a direction you continue in that direction
 - a) True
 - b) False
- 4) If you can buy whatever you want, you can buy anything.
 - a) True
 - b) False

The perfect beach

In pursuit of the perfect beach, travel writer Stanley Stewart heads to Brazil, where he discovers some of the world's most beautiful sandy escapes.

I'm standing on Rio de Janeiro's Copacabana beach, one of Brazil's- and the world's most famous stretches of sand. As I watch life go by here in all its varied forms, I've come to realize that any understanding of Brazil really begins 10 on its beaches. In this vibrant, multicultural country, the beach is not just a place; it's a state of mind a way of thinking and living. Rio alone, I'm told, has over 70 beaches, each with its own community: some are for bodybuilders, others are for senior citizens, still, others are popular with parents and children.

But Rio's beaches are just the starting point for my exploration of Brazil's Atlantic coastline, which at more than 8,000 kilometers (5,000) 20 miles), and with more than 2,000 beaches, is the longest in the world. Every Brazilian has his or her own ideas of the perfect beach and is eager to tell you where to find it. I'm happy to take people's advice, but my ultimate goal is to find my own dream beach.

I head to a place said to have some of Brazil's best coastline: the state of Bahia in the northeast. Portuguese settlers established themselves at Bahia's present-day capital, Salvador da Bahia, in 1549. Over the centuries, people of many races have arrived and intermarried here, creating a distinctive cultural mix, which influences Bahia's language, religion, cuisine, music, and dance.

I'd been told that one of Bahia's best beaches-Prainha-lies just south of Salvador, near the town of Itacaré. On arriving at Prainha's beach, I discover its golden sand lined by a row of perfect palm

trees, moving softly in the ocean breeze. Under the moon, some silver waves roll onto the sand. As I enter the water, I have the feeling of swimming through moonlight. Prainha's beauty is magnificent its perfect curves and graceful lines are like something you might see in a postcard. But for me, it's a little too perfect. The beach I'm searching for needs to be a little wilder... I continue my search, heading north to one of Brazil's legendary beaches: Jericoacoara. Twenty years ago, only a handful of people were living in Jeri. Today it's an international destination, considered one of the best beach hangouts in the world (especially if you like windsurfing). It attracts visitors from Tokyo to Toronto and has grown from a small village into a lively little town. Despite the changes, Jeri hasn't been spoiled by tourists, mostly because of its isolated location-it's at least five hours from any airport.

Everyone in Jeri rents a beach buggy," which comes with a driver. I tell my driver to take me as far along the coast as he can. We drive for three hours, finally arriving at Maceió, a fisherman's beach. Boats lie on their sides while nets hang out to dry on lines between fishermen's houses. We eat on the beach and later rest in hammocks near the table. It's a great day on an amazing beach. How can it possibly get any better? I wonder. But I have one final place to visit of the many beach destinations in this country, there is one that all Brazilians hold in high regard the islands of Fernando de Noronha. Praia do Leão-one of the truly beautiful stretches of coastline in Brazil's Fernando de Noronha, More than a dozen beautiful beaches ring the island of Fernando alone, three of which rank among the top ten in Brazil. The islands of Fernando de Noronha lie a few hundred kilometers out in the Atlantic. For years, people were prohibited from visiting these islands because they were used as a prison and later by the army. Today the islands are a national park and UNESCO World Heritage Site, rich with diverse bird and sea life.

I visit a number of beaches on Fernando, but leave the best one for last. The beach at Praia do Leão is the perfect balance of sand, sea, and sky. The water is pale blue and warm, alive with colorful fish, turtles, and other marine life; the sand is the color of honey. And in the rock formations and strong winds that occasionally hint of come in from the Atlantic, there is that wildness I was seeking. Finally, I've found the beach of my dreams. I dig my toes in the sand deeply and imagine I can hold on to this place forever.

Activity

Multiple Choice

1. What is the reading mainly about?
 - a) Brazilian beach tourism
 - b) An educational tour of South America's beaches
 - c) The search for the author's dream beach
 - d) Little-known beaches of South America
2. In line 7 paragraph 5, the word legendary could be replaced with
 - a) Oldest
 - b) Isolated
 - c) Picturesque
 - d) Famous
3. Which of these beaches is the most isolated?
 - a) Copacabana
 - b) Prainha
 - c) Jericoacoara
 - d) Maceió
4. The islands of Fernando de Noronha are now used
 - a) as a prison
 - b) as a national park
 - c) by the army
 - d) for fishing

5. In line 1 on the last paragraph, the best one refers to
- a) the collection of Fernando beaches
 - b) Praia do Leão
 - c) the pale blue water
 - d) the marine life

Matching

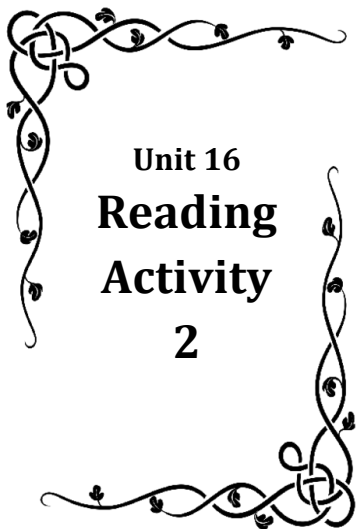
- Praia do Leão a. beautiful but too crowded
- Copacabana b. the author's perfect beach
- Maceió c. remote village with beaches great for
- Windsurfing d. great place to fish, eat, and relax
- Praia e. one of the most famous beaches in the world
- Jericoacoara f. picture perfect but not wild enough

Vocabulary Practice

Pursue	ultimate	eager	isolated
prohibited	destination		

Writer seeks "wife" for a year on a tropical island. How many women do you think would answer this advertisement, which was placed by writer Gerald Kingsland in a London magazine in 1980? Well, 24 year-old British woman Lucy Irvine did. The opportunity to survive in a(n) 1..... place provided her with the 2.... challenge. In her own words: "The desert-island dream is one that has been seducing people's imaginations for centuries, yet strangely, there

seem to be very few people who have been willing to give it a go in real life." As an adventurer herself, Irvine was 3..... to try living on an empty tropical island. There were other applicants in 4.....of the job, but Irvine eventually got it. And not long afterward, in May 1981, she was heading for a(n) 5..... on the other side of the world.



Unit 16
**Reading
Activity**
2

Travel and Adventure

1. Adventure Destinations

Before You Read

A. Completion Look at the photos and read about each place. Then complete each description with a word from the box. Camp cruise
hike swim.

B. Scan. You are going to read about two friends' travel adventures. Quickly scan the reading to answer the questions below. Then read going to check your answers.

1. Where did they start and their trip? How did they travel?
2. How many kilometers (or miles) did they travel?

Travel Adventure: Alaska to Argentina

Many people dream of going on a great travel adventure.

Most of us keep dreaming; others make it happen...

Gregg Blakeney's dream was to travel the Americas from top to bottom. He got the idea after he finished a 1,600-kilometer (1,000-mile) bike ride. Gregg's friend, Brooks Allen, was also a cyclist. The two friends talked and decided on their goal: they would travel from Alaska to Argentina by bike.

To pay for the journey, Gregg and Brooks worked and saved money for years. Once they were on the road, they often camped

outdoors or stayed in hostels. In many places along their route, people opened their homes to the two friends and gave them food.

During their trip, Gregg and Brooks cycled through deserts, rainforests, and mountains. They visited modern cities and explored ancient ruins such as Tikal in Guatemala. In many places, they met other cyclists from all over the world.

In May 2007—two years, twelve countries, and over 30,500 km (19,000 miles)—Gregg eventually reached Ushuaia, Argentina, at the tip of South America. (Near Guatemala, Brooks had to return to the U.S. and Gregg continued without him.)

Gregg and Brooks kept a record of their adventures in an online blog. The trip taught both men a lot about traveling. Here is some of 25 Gregg's advice:

Travel light. The less baggage you have, the less you'll worry about.

Be flexible: Don't plan everything. Then you'll be more relaxed and happier, even when there are challenges along the way.

Be polite. As one traveler told Gregg, "Always remember that nobody wants to fight, cheat, or rob a nice guy."

Activity

- A. Multiple Choice.** Choose the best answer for each question.
- Another title for this reading could be...
 - Cycling the Americas from top to Bottom
 - The southernmost city in the world
 - Things to see and do in Alaska and Argentina
 - Argentina: The land of Adventure

2. Which sentence about the trip is NOT true?
 - a. To pay for the trip, they saved money and traveled cheaply on the road.
 - b. Only Gregg made the complete trip from Alaska to Argentina.
 - c. During their trip, Gregg and Brooks met people from all over the world.
 - d. In Guatemala, Gregg got sick and went back to the U.S.

3. In line 13, them means _____.

a. the local people	c. other cyclists
b. Gregg and Brooks	d. their friends

4. Which of these words or phrases is most similar in meaning to *flexible* in line 27?

a. Able to change easily	c. well-planned
b. Careful	d. difficult

5. Which statement would most likely agree with?
 - a. In other countries, only stay in hotels or with people you know.
 - b. Olan every part of your trip so you can relax.
 - c. When abroad, learn how to say “thank you” in the local language.
 - d. Bring a lot with you on your trip so you don’t have to buy anything.

B. True and False (T/F)

1. Gregg Blakeney’s dream was to travel the Americas from top to bottom. (T/F)
2. To pay for the trip, Gregg and Brooks beg the residents. (T/F)

3. Gregg and Brooks kept a record of their adventures in an online blog The trip taught both men a lot about traveling. (T/F)

Vocabulary Practice

Completion. Complete the information with words from the box. One word is extra.

advice	especially	polite	trip
baggage	eventually	relaxes	

A lot of smart people make mistakes when they go hiking. Here's some 1. _____ that can help you safe:

Before you start, tell someone where you are going and for how long, 2. _____ if you are going alone.

No one likes to carry a lot of 3. _____. But it's important to take certain things on your 4. _____: water, extra clothing, and a cell phone.

If you get lost or hurt, you should "S.T.O.P." This means:

Stop: try to 5. _____ and stay calm

Think about your situation.

Observe: look around and notice where you are.

Plan what to do next.

Also, it's important to stay in one place. Someone will 6. _____ look for you.

2. Extreme Activities

Before you read

The South Pacific
Home to some of the best water and adventure sports in the world.

AUSTRALIA

VANUATU
Port-Vila

Samoa
Apia

Fiji Islands
Suva

TONGA
Nuku'alofa

NEW ZEALAND
Wellington

Coral Sea

Tasman Sea

PACIFIC OCEAN

- Tonga has great waves, and (a) **surfing** is popular here.
- Vanuatu has some of the best sea (b) **kayaking** in the world.
- In New Zealand—"The Adventure Capital of the World"—you can do everything from (c) **bungee jumping** to (d) **snorkeling** with the fish.

- A. Matching.** Look at the map and read the information.
1. Which countries are described? Find and circle them on the map.
 2. Match the words in blue (a-d) with the sport pictured.
- B. Skim for the main idea.** On the next page, look quickly at the title, headings on Vanuatu? Circle **a**, **b**, or **c**. Then read the passage to check your answer.
- a. expensive b. dangerous c. relaxing.

Extreme Destination: VANUATU

Vanuatu is an island nation in the South Pacific. It is also one of the smallest countries in the world. But for those interested in adventure and sport, there is a lot to do. Some of the best snorkelling and sea kayaking can be found here. Vanuatu's islands

also offer visitors two of the most exciting and dangerous activities in the world: volcano surfing and land diving.

Volcano surfing

On Tana Island, Mount Yasur rises 300 meters (1,000 feet) into the sky. Yasur is an active volcano, and it erupts almost every day, sometimes several times a day. For centuries, both island locals and visitors have climbed this mountain to visit the top. Recently people have also started climbing Yasur to surf the volcano. In some ways, volcano surfing is like surfing in the sea, but in another way it's very different. A volcano surfer's goal is to escape the erupting volcano without getting hit by flying rocks! It's fast, fun, and dangerous – the perfect extreme sport.

Land diving

Most people are familiar with bungee jumping, but did you know bungee jumping started on Pentecost Island in Vanuatu and is almost fifteen centuries old? The original activity, called land diving, is part of a religious ceremony. A man ties tree vines to his legs. He then jumps head-first from a high tower. The goal: to touch the earth with the top of his head without breaking the vine and hitting the ground hard. Every spring, island natives (men only) still perform this amazing test of strength.

Reading Comprehension

- A. Multiple Choice.** Choose the best answer for each question.
1. What is the purpose of this reading?
 - a. to encourage people not to do dangerous sports
 - b. to explain what volcano surfing and land diving are
 - c. to talk about the world's best volcano surfer and land diver

- d. to compare activities in Vanuatu with sports in New Zealand
2. Which sentence about Mount Yasur is true?
 - a. It is no longer active.
 - b. People have been climbing it for a long time.
 - c. It get a lot of snow.
 - d. It's on Pentecost Island.
 3. Land diving _____.
 - a. was first called "bungee jumping"
 - b. came to Vanuatu from another country
 - c. is less popular today than in the past
 - d. is a traditional activity in Vanuatu
 4. In paragraph 1, what does the word those refer to?
 - a. People
 - b. countries
 - c. activities
 - d. islands
 5. In paragraph 3, what does the earth mean?
 - a. the people
 - b. the ground
 - c. the tower
 - d. the world

B. True and False (T/F)

1. Vanuatu is an island nation in the South Pacific. (T/F)
2. Yasur is an active volcano, and it erupts almost every day, sometimes several times a day. (T/F)
3. Every spring, the island's natives (male only) plant rice. (T/F)

Vocabulary Practice

- A. Completion. Complete the information with the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

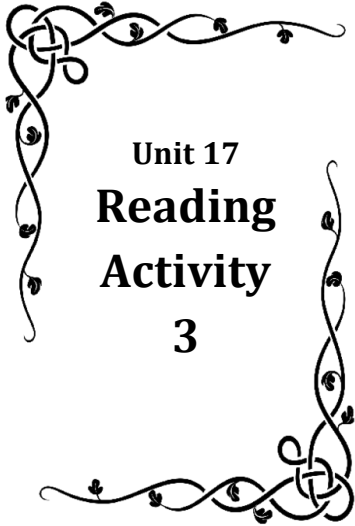
century	extreme	goal	native
streight			
escape	familiar	hit	religious
tie			

The Festival of San Fermin

Where: the city of Pamplona in northern Spain

When: early July, for nine days

What happens: Every day, there are special events: music, dances, and 1. _____ ceremonies. But the part of the festival that most people are 2. _____ with is “the running of the bulls.” Every morning, a group of bulls runs down a city street. Hundreds of people run in front of the animals. Runners wear white; they also 3. _____ a red scarf around their bodies. The run lasts three minutes. A runner’s 4. _____ is to 5. _____ from the bulls without falling or getting 6. _____ by them. Running with the bulls started in Spain in the 13th 7. _____, and is still very popular today. Pamplona 8. _____ and visitors from all over the world join in. The run is very dangerous. So why do people do it? For some runners, it is a test of 9. _____. For others the run makes them feel alive.



Unit 17
**Reading
Activity**
3

**Clothing and Fashion &
Legends of the Sea**

1. From Sandal to Space Boot

Before you read

A. Matching.

Read the sentences. In the picture above, circle an example of each type of shoe.

- Sandals are very common in hot countries.
- Some people think that high heels are hard to wear.

B. Predict

Read at the captions on the text page. What do you think is special about shoes? Read the passage to check your ideas.

The Shoe Designer

Born to a Spanish mother and a Crech father, Manolo Blahnik grew up in the Canary Islands near north Africa. In his twenties, he moved to New York City and began to design shoes for women . Today , his high heels (often called “ Manolos) are known around the world . “ Women love my shoes , “ says Blahnik . “ Some never take them off . “

Why are his shoes so popular ? Yes , they’re beautiful . On the other hand , his high heels aren’t always particularly

comfortable . They're also costly ; prices range from hundreds to thousands of dollars . Maybe the best answer is this : each 5 pair of Manolos is a work of art – like a painting by Picasso .

But aren't they just shoes ? “ Yes , only shoes , “ says Blahnik . “ But , if they bring a bit of happiness to someone , then , perhaps , they are something more than shoes.

The Shoe Engineer

At \$ 30,000 a pair, moon boots aren't cheap. But to walk in space, you need high – tech shoes – like those designed by Dave Graziosi . He and his team are making space boots for NASA.¹ “ We're planning for the moon and beyond, “ he says.

The latest space boot is the M2 Trekker. These boots are smaller and weigh less than the ones Neil Armstrong wore to the moon . In them , astronauts can walk comfortably on the moon's rocky surface . M2 Trekkers also protect astronauts 'feet from extreme cold and heat. They can be worn in temperatures ranging from -212 ° C (-350 ° F) to + 177 ° C (+ 350 ° F) . They are truly more than just a shoe!

1. NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) is a U.S organization responsible for space travel.
2. Neil Armstrong was the first astronaut to walk on the moon, in 1969.

Activity

- A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question
- Another title for this reading could be....
 - Shoes from Around the World
 - A History of the High Heel
 - Two Important Shoemakers
 - Shoes of the Future
 - People often call Manolo Blahnik's shoes
 - Canaries
 - Manolos
 - Picassos
 - Blahnik
 - Which sentence about the M2 Trekkers is NOT true ?
 - They can be worn in very hot or cold temperatures
 - Neil Armstrong wore them on the moon
 - They cost a lot of money
 - Astronauts wear them
 - In lines 6, we can change *On the other hand* to
 - And
 - But
 - So

d. For

5. In line 16 , *the ones* means
- the space suits
 - the temperatures
 - the M2 Trekkers
 - the boots

Vocabulary Practice

- A. Matching.** Match each word in red with a definition. One word is extra.

40,000 years ago: People in the Middle East and Europe start to wear sandals made of plants or leather . These shoes protect their feet from rocky ground, and cold and heat.

The 1700s : In Europe , shoes called chopines are popular with women . These shoes are stylish and beautiful , but they are not easy or comfortable to walk in . Some are extremely high : they range from 25-50 cm (10-20 inches) or more ! Chopines are also costly . Only people with a lot of money can buy them.

- very expensive_____
- warmth, or a hot temperature _____
- making one feel relaxed_____
- well dressed and fashionable_____
- to vary from one point to another_____

B. Completion. Complete the information using the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

Beyond	futuristic	heat	pair
weigh			

The 20th century and 1._____ In the 1960s , University of Oregon coach Bill Bowerman helps to start a new sports – shoe company. Later , it becomes known as Nike, Inc.

Within a few years , sneakers are popular around the world . Today , designers are trying to create 2._____ of sneakers that are very light. Soon, we may see more 3._____ sport shoes that. 4._____ almost nothing!

B. The Silk Story

Before you read

A. Discuss

How much do you know about silk?

The Miracle of Silk

Silk. The word itself is beautiful. The story of silk starts in China over 4,000 years ago. One legend says a silkworm's cocoon fell into a woman's teacup. It then opened into a single, unbroken thread. This was an important discovery. The Chinese learned they could use the cocoons to make cloth that was both beautiful to look at and soft to touch.

Making silk was a protected secret in China for many years . In other countries , silk was very rare and valuable. Often it was worth more than gold . Legend tells us that the secret finally got out when

a princess left China to go to India. In her hair , she secretly carried many silkworms

By the year 1 A.D. , silk was sold as far west as Rome, and all along the Silk Road , which connected China with places in the Middle East and the Mediterranean . Eventually , around the year 300 , silk also traveled from China to Japan . Centuries later , in 1522 , the Spanish brought silkworms to Mexico .

Nowadays people around the world still make many beautiful things from silk . But silk isn't only beautiful . It looks delicate ,² but it's actually very strong . For example , it has been used to make bicycle tires . And some doctors even use silk threads in hospital operations.³ Silk is also lightweight and warm . This makes it great for clothes like winter jackets , pants , and boots .

All of this from a little insect the silkworm . That is the miracle of silk .

1. A miracle is something that is very surprising or fortunate.
2. If something is delicate, it is easy to break and needs to be handled carefully.
3. During an operation, a surgeon cuts open a patient's body to remove, replace, or repair a diseased or damaged part.

Activity

- A. **Multiple Choice** . Choose the best answer for each question
1. This reading is mainly about
 - a . how silk is made
 - b . different types of silk
 - c . the history of silk
 - d . a Chinese legend

2. According to legend , how did people first learn about silk ?
 - a . An Indian princess told people about it
 - b . Someone found it on the Silk Road
 - c . A man from Rome brought it to China
 - d . A silkworm's cocoon fell into a woman's teacup
3. According to the passage , which sentence is NOT true ?
 - a. Silk is very delicate
 - b. A princess took silkworms to another country in her hair
 - c. Sometimes doctors use silk in hospitals
 - d. Silk can be comfortable to wear in cold weather
4. In line 5 , it says , *In other countries , silk was very rare and valuable . Often it was worth more than gold .* What does this mean ?
 - a. You could only buy silk with gold
 - b. Silk was very expensive
 - c. Many people bought silk at that time
 - d. In many countries , silk wasn't very popular
5. In line 14-15 , we can change the word *actually* to

a. of course	b. luckily
c. only	d. in fact

Vocabulary Practice

- A. **Words in Context** . Complete each sentence with the best answer.
 1. If something is valuable , it costs _____, money

a. very little	b. a lot of
----------------	-------------
 2. A jacket is a type of short_____ You wear it to stay warm.

a . dress	b. coat
-----------	---------

The Answer Key

Unit 2

Multiple Choice

- 1.C. Soedjito
- 2.A. Fine
- 3.D. Tiny
- 4.B. 1989

Matching

- 1.B
- 2.C
- 3.A

True or False

- 1.T
- 2.T
- 3.F
- 4.T

Completion

- 1.Lion
- 2.Caught
- 3.Day's
- 4.Net
- 5.Ran

Multiple choice

- 1.A
- 2.D
- 3.A
- 4.A

Matching

- 1.C
- 2.A

- 3.C
- 4.B
- 5.B
- 6.C

True false

- 1.T
- 2.T

Completion

- 1.One
- 2.Minutes
- 3.Smiled
- 4.Third
- 5.So

Multiple choice

- 1.A
- 2.C
- 3.E
- 4.B
- 5.C

Unit 4

INTENSIVE READING EXTENSIVE READING
COMMON READING PROBLEMS

Multiple choice

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. C
- 4. A

Multiple choice

- 1. A
- 2. A
- 3. C
- 4. C

Multiple choice

- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. C

5. A

5. A

5. A

Vocabulary practice

Vocabulary practice

Vocabulary practice

1. Habit
2. Interesting
3. Gain
4. Ranging
5. Complex

1. Fluency
2. Provides
3. Enough
4. Speed
5. Effective

1. Difficulties
2. Knowledge
3. Frequency
4. Decoding
5. Quickly

Matching

Matching

Matching

1. A
2. C
3. B

1. B
2. A
3. B

1. B
2. A
3. C

True or false

True or false

True or false

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T

Completion

Completion

Completion

1. Hardly
2. Rains
3. Going
4. Freeze
5. Colder

1. Gaining
2. Bring
3. Damage
4. During
5. Location

1. Energy
2. Much
3. Weight
4. Good
5. More

Answers :

A. Matching

1. b. Meeting Invitation
2. a. Birthday Invitation
3. c. Family Meeting Invitation

B. Multiple Choice

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. B

C. True and False

1. T
2. F
3. T

D. Completion

1. Event
2. Individual
3. Position
4. Lots
5. Signing

Unit 5

Efficient Reading

-Matching

1. b 2.a 3.a

-Multiple choice

1. B 3.a 5. c

2. C 4.a

-True & False

1. T 2. T 3. F

- Completion

1. Lesson 3. Find out

2. Understanding 4. Still

Main Idea

- Matching

1. b 2. A 3.c

-Multiple choice

1.d 3.c 5.b

2.a 4.a

- True&False

1. F 2. T 3. T

-Completion

1. harmful 3. survey

2. illness 4. strong

Narrative Text

A. Multiple choice

1. E
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. A

B. True or False

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

C. Matching

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B

D. Completion

1. Boiling
2. Buried
3. Overflowed

E. Word in context

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. B

I. Narrative Text

A. Multiple choice

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. B

B. True or false

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. F

C. Matching

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. C

D. Completion

1. Snow White
2. Dead
3. Castle

E. Word in Context

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. A

II. Hortatory ExpositionText

A. Multiple choice

1. A
2. E
3. E
4. C
5. A
6. E
7. D

B. True or False

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

C. Matching

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. D

D. Completion

1. Bad Habit
2. Immediately
3. Domestic

E. Word in Context

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. A

III. Making Inference Text

A. Multiple Choice

1. A
2. C

3. B
4. E
5. E
6. B
7. B

B. True or False

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T

C. Matching

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. C

D. Completion

1. Anybody
2. Prevents
3. Local

E. Word in Context

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. A

Unit 8

Multiple Choice

- c) C. England
- d) A. miscellaneous
- e) D.line 6
- f) B.institution

Matching

1. He is a student.
2. He has 2 brothers

True Or False

1. True

Completion

4. Plain packing
5. Viable market
6. Promotion
7. Silent salesman

Unit 9

A). Biographical Recount Text

*Matching

Date of birth = 8 June 1783

Place of Birth = Hualoy

Profession = Hero

*Multiple Choice

1. A 4. B

2. C 5. A

3. D

*True and False

1. True 3. True

2. False

*Completion

1. Joined 4. Declared

2. Concerned 5. Captured

3. Rebellion

B) . Scanning

*Matching

Insert Pagi = Infotainment

Rumpi (no secret) = Gossip

Bioskop Trans Tv = Movie

*Multiple Choice

1. B 4. D

2. C 5. A

3. A

*True and False

1. True 3. False

2. False

*Completion

1. Advertisements 4. Emanating

2. Often 5. Produced

Content

Unit 11

True Or False

1. T
2. F
3. T

Completion

1. Conducted
2. Injury
3. Luxurious
4. Rule
5. Vulnerable

Unit 12

Multiple Choice

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. B

Matching.

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. A

True or False

1. False

2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False

Completion

1. Conducted
2. Injury
3. Luxurious
4. Rule out
5. Vulnerable

Unit 14

Multiple Choice

- a) C
- b) D
- c) B
- d) D
- e) C

Matching

1. D
2. F
3. E
4. C
5. B
6. A

True or False

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. C

Completion

- Block
- Conquer
- Depth
- Relatively
- Ease
- Necessity
- Out of time

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ISBN 978-623-448-535-6



Perkumpulan Rumah Cemerlang Indonesia
Pondok Karisma Residence
Jalan Raflesia VI D.151
Panglayungan, Cipedes Tasikmalaya - 085223186009
<http://rcipress.rcipublisher.org/>