

Unit 2 (Reading Comprehension) (ATUL KUMAR) (ECE)

1) Skimming & scanning : Skimming and scanning are reading techniques that use rapid eye movement and keywords to move quickly through text for slightly different purposes.

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

→ Scanning is reading rapidly in order to find specific facts.

→ While skimming tells you what general information is within a section, scanning helps you to locate a particular fact.

→ Skimming helps us to save time in reading.

→ Scanning is used in research and study and to answer questions.

2) Comprehension : It is an exercise consisting of a previously unseen passage of text with related questions, designed to test a student's understanding.

→ the ability to understand

→ To be a good reader or listener one must know the language well.

Factual comprehension : In factual writing, there is very little scope for diverse interpretation and the writer writes what is factually there.

→ Like in newspaper, legal issues, tax information.

Inferential comprehension : Inferential comprehension is the ability to process written information and understand the underlying meaning of the text.

→ Inferences are the conclusions we draw based on what one already knows and judgement we make based on given information.

Inferential comprehension requires readers to

- 1) combine ideas
- 2) draw conclusion
- 3) interpret and evaluate information

Predicting : Predicting is an important reading strategy. It allows students to use information from the text, such as title, headings, pictures and diagrams to anticipate what will happen in the story.

- It is helpful in passage by connecting dots of the keyword we predict it.
- Predicting strategy is based on their prior knowledge.
- It helps us to allow to participate actively in the activity.

Visuals & Graphics :

- Visuals and graphics can help readers quickly understand complex concepts and processes.
- This allow readers to visualize relationship, b/w different part of the context.
- Images, pictures, screenshots provide reader to ease direction when text may take too long to describe visual content.

→ Use & Interpretation of Visuals and graphics in technical writing —

In technical writing graphics help to convey complex information in a more understandable and clear way for the readers.

- Avoid senseless graphics (meaningless or out of context graphics)
- Use readable graphics only
- Use graphics of high quality
- Use simple graphics for better understanding (like some standard sign)
- Mind the colour of graphics
- Order and placement of graphics (L to R or R to L)
- Use only neutral graphics. (Not offensive)