

# Inglês instrumental

## Class 1

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# Skimming and Scanning

To understand the context, you need to skim and scan. You need to learn to skim and scan in order to find key words and make assumptions about the context.



# Skimming

**Skimming** is looking over the entire passage quickly. Skimming will give you a *general* idea of what the passage is about.



# Scanning

**Scanning** is looking quickly for specific information or types of information. Scanning will help you locate answers to questions, and it will also give you a specific idea of what the passage is about.



# Key words

Key words and associated words will help you make assumptions, logical *guesses*, about the context of the passage. You can ask yourself the following questions:

- What do I know about the subject already?
- What will I learn about the subject?
- How is what I know about the subject and what I learn different?



# Your assumptions

Your own ideas and previous knowledge of the subject will help you understand the passage better. Your assumptions may be wrong, but that does not matter. You read to test your assumptions. If you discover when you read the passage that your assumptions are wrong, it means you comprehend and are analyzing the passage.



# Active process

Reading is an active process. Your brain must always be working, but you do not have to read every single word to find key words and ideas, or to make assumptions. Skimming and scanning allow you to process information quickly.



# Cognatos vs. Falsos Cognatos - Exemplos

## Cognatos Verdadeiros

- **informação** → **information**
- **tecnologia** → **technology**
- **documento** → **document**
- **aplicativo** → **application**
- **interface** → **interface**

## Falsos Cognatos

- **pretender** → **intend** (not "pretend")
- **assumir** → **presume** (not "assume")
- **enrolar** → **wrap** (not "enroll")
- **esquisito** → **weird** (not "exquisite")
- **passagem** → **ticket** (sometimes!)



















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