# **READING COMPREHENSION**

1. Class Description: The class consists of 05 female Grade 10 students between the ages of 14 and 15.

2. Lesson: Reading comprehension

3. Time: 02 hours

4. Goal: develop reading for comprehension skills

5. Objectives:

By the end of the lesson students will be able to:

a. develop speed reading skills with a reading race

b. learn vocabulary related to reading and books5

c. share ideas and participate in classroom discussions.

d. practice reading for specific details.

### 6. Material and Equipment needed:

- a. Pupil's Book and Writing Book
- b. Online screen
- c. reading passages
- d. power point presentation

### 7. Teaching Techniques:

- a. Activities
- c. Discussion
- d. Evaluation

### 8. Procedure:

Time	Activity	Interaction	Skills
10mins	Checking homework	T-Ss	
	<ul> <li>Discussing the answers with the students.</li> </ul>	Ss-T	
	<ul> <li>A feedback is given to each students.</li> </ul>	T-Ss	

	Pre-test		
10mins	Ask the students to complete the Activity 9 of UNIT 2. (Appendix 1)	T-Ss	Writing
5mins	<ul> <li>Check the answers in the class.</li> </ul>		
	Reading for specific details		
	<ul> <li>Ask the students to turn into the activity 8 of UNIT 3. (Appendix 2)</li> </ul>	T-Ss	
5mins	<ul> <li>Ask them to read the questions first.</li> </ul>		Reading
10mins	<ul> <li>Then ask them to read the passage once.</li> </ul>		
10mins	<ul> <li>Instruct the students to read the passage for the second time while searching answers for the questions.</li> </ul>		Reading
5mins	<ul> <li>The students are instructed to underline the facts they identify as answers.</li> </ul>		
5mins	<ul> <li>Write the answers to the questions properly.</li> </ul>		Writing
	Session 1		
10mins	<ul> <li>Using a power point presentation explain the studens about reading for specific details. (Appendix 3)</li> </ul>	T-Ss	
5mins	<ul> <li>Explain it more to the students.</li> </ul>	T-Ss	

	Activity 1		
	<ul> <li>Give a work sheet on reading comprehension to the students.</li> </ul>	T-Ss	Writing / Reading
20mins	<ul> <li>Ask the students to complete the work sheet. (Appendix 4)</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Send the answers to the teacher.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Feedback will be given to each student.</li> </ul>		
20mins	Have a discussion with the	T-Ss	
	students about the session.		Speaking
		Ss-T	
	<ul> <li>Ask them what is the easiest way to answer the</li> </ul>		
	comprehension questions	Ss-Ss	
	Eg. Is it read the questions first and read the passage and answer? or		
	Is it read passage and then read		
	the questions and answer?		

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### Appendix 1



Read the following text and answer the questions.

During the school vacation, I went on a trip with three of my friends to my uncle's farm in Bandarawela. This is what I wrote in my diary about what we saw on the farm.

It was a fine morning when we arrived in Round Hill Park. The surroundings of the farm was beautiful. I took many photos with my new camera.

On arrival at the farm, we saw a herd of cattle grazing in the field. My uncle came out to greet us and took all of us to the farm. There was a bunch of ducks swimming in the stream which flows behind the farmhouse. We sat in the garden and enjoyed a cup of tea.

There were different types of animals on the farm. We saw a brood of chicken and a herd of goats in the backyard. There was a drove of pigs in the pigsty.



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A kit of pigeons flew into the compound and we fed them. My uncle told us to be careful as there was a beehive nearby. We saw a swarm of bees flying into the beehive and we ran into the house for safety.

We had a wonderful lunch that had been prepared by my aunt. In the evening, we returned to the hotel.

- 1) Who went on the trip?
- 2) What was the weather like that day?
- 3) How many different types of animals were there on the farm?
- 4) Why did the uncle tell the children to be careful of the bees?
- 5) Write a short description about a trip you went on recently.

### READING COMPREHENSION

Appendix 2



Read the following article and answer the questions given below.

The wheel has been an essential part of human life from the very early years of human civilisation. The wheel can be best described as a circular object that rotates on an axial bearing. The earliest wheels were known to be wooden disks with a hole in the middle for the axle. The word wheel first came from an Old English word. In Sanskrit, the wheel is called chakra to mean round or circle. It is believed that the

wheel first originated around 3500 BC in Mesopotamia (part of modern -day Iraq) where it was used for chariots. Some argue that it was invented by the Mesopotamians, the Northern Caucasus and Central Europeans. Therefore, the issue of where the wheel originated in still remains a mystery.

The next step in the evolution of the wheel was made by the Egyptians 1500 years later in 2000 BC when they used spokes in their wheels and proudly used them in their chariots while the Greeks have the honour of introducing the cross bar or the H-type wheel.

The other significant developments in the evolution of the wheel includes the introduction of wire tension spoke in 1802 when G. F. Bauer obtained a patent for it and the introduction of a new type of tire in 1845 by R.W. Thompson which was improved later by John Dunlop in 1888.

The wheel was one of the central technologies which boosted the industrial revolution. The invention of the wheel has contributed immensely to the development of technology and the most significant being the water wheel, the cog wheel and the spinning wheel. Some of the latest developments of the wheel include the propeller, the jet engine and flywheel and the turbine.

The wheel which originated so long ago has passed through many stages of development and change and is now presented in very attractive forms. Today, one cannot even imagine any mechanism without a wheel, can you?

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- 1. Write true (T) or false (F).
  - Technology would not have developed if we had not invented the wheel.
  - II. The earliest wheels were made of rubber.
  - III. The word 'wheel' came from Sanskrit.
- 2. Who invented wheels with spokes?
- 3. Who possesses the patent for the wire tension spoke?
- Complete the following flow chart to describe the evolution of the wheel.

#### 3500 BC



- Find single words from the text for the following phrases.
  - belonging to a period of history -
  - II. involving a great or complete change -
  - III. most important -
- Find antonyms / opposite words from the text for the following words.
  - unattractive -
  - modern -
  - dishonour -
- 7. What does 'they' in paragraph 2 refer to?
- Give a suitable title to the text.
- Write the main idea of the text in two sentences.
- Imagine a world with no wheels. Write a short paragraph.

You can begin like this....

Before the invention of wheel, people had to walk long distances but today people travel ...... because of ....... . If there were no wheels, people would......

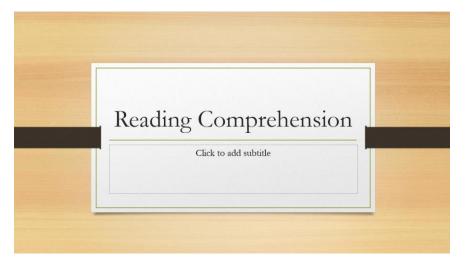
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#### Appendix 3



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### Appendix 4

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

### The Battle of Chancellorsville

The Battle of Chancellorsville, one of the most famous battles of the Civil War, took place in Virginia in the spring of 1863. For months, the two armies had been staked out on opposite banks of a narrow river. The Confederate troops were led by perhaps the most revered military tactician in American history, General Robert E. Lee. The Union soldiers were led by "Fighting" Joe Hooker. In appearance, personality, and lifestyle, these men were nearly perfect opposites. Lee, an older man in poor health with a gray beard, had a somber, measured demeanor. Hooker was a blond, strapping young man whose vanity over his appearance was but one aspect of his egotism. Whereas Lee was devout and principled, Hooker was known for his rollicking enjoyment of both women and whiskey. Despite the fact that the Confederacy had won the last four major battles and the Union soldiers were famished, exhausted, and demoralized, Hooker proclaimed, "My plans are perfect. And when I start to carry them out, may God have mercy on Bobby Lee, for I shall have none." Why, aside from a propensity for narcissism, was Hooker so confident? Hooker had used spies, analysts, and even hot air balloons to compile a vast amount of intelligence about Lee's army. He had discerned, for example, that Lee had only 61,000 men to Hooker's own 134,000.

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Buoyed by his superior numbers, Hooker covertly moved 70,000 of his men fifteen miles up and across the river, and then ordered them to sneak back down to position themselves behind Lee's army. In effect, Hooker had cut off the Confederate soldiers in front and behind. They were trapped. Satisfied with his advantage, Hooker became convinced that Lee's only option was to retreat to Richmond, thus assuring a Union victory. Yet Lee, despite his disadvantages of both numbers and position, did not retreat. Instead, he moved his troops into position to attack. Union soldiers who tried to warn Hooker that Lee was on the offensive were dismissed as cowards. Having become convinced that Lee had no choice but to retreat, Hooker began to ignore reality. When Lee's army attacked the Union soldiers at 5:00 p.m., they were eating supper, completely unprepared for battle. They abandoned their rifles and fled as Lee's troops came shrieking out of the brush, bayonets drawn. Against all odds, Lee won the Battle of Chancellorsville, and Hooker's forces withdrew in defeat.

- 1) Based on information in the passage, it can be concluded that Hooker lost the Battle of Chancellorsville mostly because of his
- A. vanity
- B. ignorance
- C. overconfidence
- D. faulty information
- E. vices
- 2) The contrast drawn between Lee and Hooker in paragraph 2 is intended to
- A. showcase the different backgrounds and personal histories of these two enemy soldiers
- B. provide support for the idea that Lee was a more virtuous person than Hooker, and therefore a better military commander
- C. prove that two men with very different values could end up in similar positions of power

- D. suggest that if Hooker had been more devout and principled, he might not have been outwitted by Lee E. imply that these men fundamentally differed in their approaches to nearly everything, including battle
- 3) In paragraph 3, the author quotes Hooker as saying, "My plans are perfect. And when I start to carry them out, may God have mercy on Bobby Lee, for I shall have none." The author most likely includes this quote in order to
- A. demonstrate Hooker's belief in his own infallibility
- B. provide an example of the way language has changed since 1863
- C. reveal that Hooker was a deeply religious man in spite of his lifestyle
- D. foreshadow Hooker's defeat at the hands of Lee's army
- E. portray Hooker as a merciless general who was compelled by his hated of Lee
- 4) Based on its use in paragraph 3, it can be inferred that the word propensity belongs to which of the following word groups?
- A. fondness, partiality, affection
- B. flaw, fault, shortcoming C. distaste, aversion, dissatisfaction
- D. tendency, inclination, predisposition
- E. confidence, self-assurance, certitude
- 5) How many men did Hooker position behind Lee's army?
- A. 61,000
- B. 70,000
- C. 73,000

D. 134,000
E. 158,000
6) As used in paragraph 4, buoyed most nearly means
A. strengthened
B. anchored
C. floated
D. sharpened
E. heartened
7) According to the author, Hooker's advantages going into the Battle of Chancellorsville included
I. numbers II. position III. strategy
A. I only
B. II only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II, and III
8) As used in paragraph 4, buoyed most nearly means
A. dialogue

B. specific examples
C. vivid details
D. sensory words
E. scenic descriptions
9) If this passage were to continue, which of the following would most likely be the first sentence of the next paragraph?
A. His army routed, Hooker and his reduced forces hobbled south, back to the center of Confederate operations where he was harshly rebuked for having squandered his vast army.
B. In all his days of fighting, Hooker had never been met with such surprise and opposition; he took to solemn contemplation of the events that had transpired as well as the lessons he might learn from them.
C. Wounded in both body and spirit, Hooker and his severely diminished forces retreated to higher ground where they proceeded to reload their weapons and prepare for a counter attack.
D. Upon returning to camp, the triumphant Lee immediately ordered for supplies to be brought up and provisions made for a raucous victory celebration.
E. Not one to gloat over his success, Lee remarked that the victory had been the product of valiant fighting and good luck, as he began to map out strategies for their next move.
10) Based on the information in the passage, summarize the events of the Battle of Chancellorsville in your own words.

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44) If you had been Hadren			
	what would you have done differently during the battle of Chancellorsville?		
would you have made the Sa	ame decisions? Why or why not?		
4.2) \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			
	bened to Hooker after his defeat at Chancellorsville? Make your inferences elieve this to likely be the case		
below, explaining why you be	eneve this to likely be the case		

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