



A Synopsis

READING & COMPREHENSION




TYPES OF WRITING

- Expository
 - Used to
 - Clarify
 - Classify
 - Explain
 - Define
 - Inform
- 




TYPES OF WRITING

- **Expository Essays**
 - **Sequence**
 - Also known as '**process**' - listing the order of steps in a process or listing events in chronological order. cooking instructions, performing a task.
 - **Descriptive essay**
 - Enables the reader to relate through their senses whatever the author is describing.
 - **Classification**
 - Arranges groups of objects or ideas according to a common topic in detail.
 - **Comparison**
 - Shows how two or more subjects are similar or contrasting.
 - Often used in determining which is the better of two or more choices
 - **Cause and effect**
 - Identifies the reason for something occurring and lists what occurs because of that reason.
- 



TYPES OF WRITING

- *Persuasive/ Argumentative*
 - Intends to persuade the audience that the author's point of view is valid or the best choice
- 



TYPES OF WRITING

- Narrative/ Literary
- To describe an experience, event, or sequence of events in the form of a story




LEVELS OF COMPREHENSION

- **Literal**
 - Surface meaning
 - Denotation




LEVELS OF COMPREHENSION

- Interpretative
 - Connotative
 - Implied meaning
 - Draw inferences / make educated guesses
- 



LEVELS OF COMPREHENSION

- **Applied**
 - taking what was said (literal) what was meant (interpretive) and extending (applying) the concepts beyond the situation to other information
 - Analyzing
 - Synthesizing
 - Applying
- 




Reading

- Skimming


- used to quickly identify the main ideas of a text.

- Things to look at:

- first and last paragraphs
 - headings
 - title, subtitles, subheading, and illustrations
 - first sentence of each paragraph
 - dates, names, and places
 - review graphs, tables, and charts
- 



Reading

- Scanning
 - Searching for key words or ideas
 - Involves moving your eyes quickly down the page seeking specific words and phrases.
 - Also used when you first find a resource to determine whether it will satisfy your purpose
- 



Skim Practice


- Many establishments ask customers to refrain from using cell phones, but no one wants to actually miss a call. What if you're in the movies and the babysitter is frantically trying to reach you? No worries. Almost all cell phones offer vibrate features, so you don't have to miss a call.
- Have you noticed how some people feel the need to scream at the top of their lungs while speaking on a cell phone? Talking loudly doesn't make you an easier to hear over the phone; lower your voice or move to a quieter place to continue the call.
- What's more annoying than listening to the intimate details of a stranger's weekend plans while standing in line for coffee or commuting to work on the bus? People around you don't really want to be privy to your personal conversations. Be aware of your surroundings; don't conduct nonessential calls in public transportation, restaurants, checkout lines, elevators, bathrooms, and other close quarters.
- Excuse Yourself Before Taking the Call : The call may be important to you, but realize you're also important to the person in front or next to you. Don't talk on your cell phone, play games or send text messages in front of someone who expects your attention, whether it's a grocery store clerk, doctor, business partner, or old friend.
- Occasionally, an emergency is going to arise at an inopportune cell phone time. No matter where you are, if you believe it may be an emergency, do take the call.

Scan Practice - SAR

- Just by their basic operation, cell phones have to emit a small amount of electromagnetic radiation. Cell phones emit signals via radio waves, which are comprised of radio-frequency (RF) energy, a form of electromagnetic radiation.
- There's a lot of talk in the news these days about whether or not cell phones emit enough radiation to cause adverse health effects. The concern is that cell phones are often placed close to or against the head during use, which puts the radiation in direct contact with the tissue in the head. There's evidence supporting both sides of the argument.
- According to the [Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association](#), specific absorption rate, or SAR, is "a way of measuring the quantity of radio frequency (RF) energy that is absorbed by the body." For a phone to pass FCC certification and be sold in the United States, its maximum SAR level must be less than 1.6 watts per kilogram. In Europe, the level is capped at 2 watts per kilogram while Canada allows a maximum of 1.6 watts per kilogram. Keep in mind that it is possible for the SAR level to vary between different transmission bands (the same phone can use multiple bands during a call), and that different testing bodies can obtain different results. Also, it's possible for results to vary between different models of the same phone--such as a handset that's offered by multiple carriers.



Writing Strategies

- **Purpose** – The aim of the writer
 - **Strategies** – The methods for achieving the purpose
- 



Writing Strategies

- Examples/ Illustrations
 - Repetition
 - Sarcasm
 - Humour
 - Imagery
 - Other literary devices
 - Comparison/ contrast
 - Cause & Effect
 - Statistics
 - Historical Data
 - Classification
 - Description
 - Narration
 - Tone & Mood
 - Language choice
 - Appeal to emotion/
logic/ ethics
- 




Writing Strategies

- The writer's main point
 - This must not be your opinion of the topic
 - It can be located by looking at the title, headings, thesis statement, topic sentences and examples



Writing Strategies

- Strategy Effectiveness
 - A strategy is effective if it achieves the purpose and has the desired impact on the audience
 - All information must be **relevant** to the topic
- 



END
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