

Gyan Bharti College of  
Education  
Andri (Karnal)  
Session:  -

Reading & Reflecting on Text

(EPC-I)

Submitted By: Sumidhi

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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# Reading

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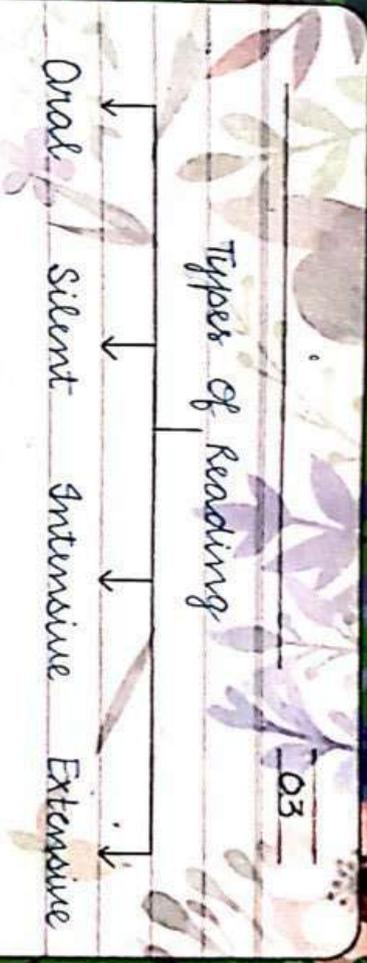
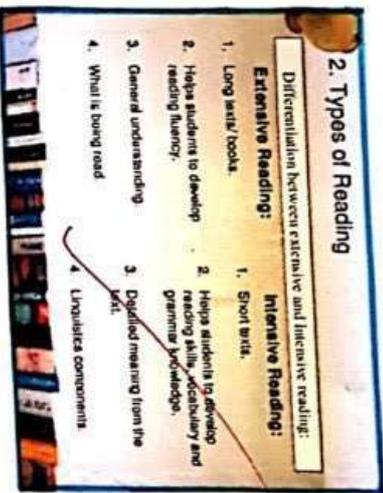


## READING

Reading is a complex cognitive process of decoding symbols in order to construct or derive meaning. Reading is a means of language acquisition of communication and of sharing information and ideas. The reading process requires continuous practice, development and refinement. In addition, reading requires creativity & critical analysis. Currently, most reading is either of the printed word form ink or texts on paper, such as in the books, magazines, newspapers or notebooks and electronic displays such as computer displays, television, mobile phone or e-reader.

## TYPES OF READING

Several types of reading may occur in a language.



• The first distinction that can be made is whether the reading is oral or silent.

• Intensive Reading: Intensive reading is used to teach or practice specific reading strategies or skills. It focuses on linguistic or semantic details of a reading. It is a form of reading in which you are not just looking at words on a page to understand the text but rather you are reading and as you read you ask questions and think about what the author means and purpose of writing.

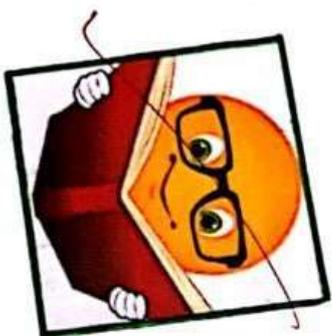
• Extensive Reading: Extensive reading is carried out "to achieve a general understanding of a task". The aim of



Pre-reading activities

The purpose of pre-reading (also called lead-in) is to facilitate while-reading activities.

- predicting.
- setting the scene
- skimming, and
- scanning

PRE-READING

- Introduction: Some teachers might think simply, telling students about a text in a sufficient pre-reading strategy but it is incorrect to assume that only a brief lecture about the reading will push struggling readers to engage with the text in their own minds. In fact, relying solely on a practice will enable struggling readers to continue to be dependent on the teachers to make meaning of the text. Pre-reading strategies that focus on active engagement with the text help struggling readers do what good readers do - think all throughout the reading process, not just at the conclusion. Pre-reading strategies actively involve students in the themes, concepts or vocabulary of the text before they even pick-up the article, textbook passage or



Know	Want to know	Learned
/		

piece of literature. Effective pre-reading strategies also stimulate students We have selected five pre-reading strategies that will draw students into the reading process before they even open the text with the exception of the character Quotes strategy.

1) KWL or KWL Plus Chart :

- The "KWL" chart is a staple in most reading focussed classrooms from kindergarten to high school. This simple three column chart is a way to
- 1) Bring students prior knowledge about a topic to the forefront of their minds.
  - 2) Identify questions that they will seek to answer while reading the text.
  - 3) Organise the information learned while reading.

The basic directions for constructing a "KWL" chart with your students are

straight forward.

a) Write the main topic of the unit, selection or story on the top of the chart.

b) Ask the students to contribute what they know about the topic.

c) Once you have established a fairly comprehensive list of what students already know about a topic, ask students to consider what they want to know about the topic.

d) As students read, encourage them to record answers to their questions or new information in the lesson.

The "plus" version of "KWL" chart requires students to go a step further and categorize what they have learned into various groups. The learned statements can then be transferred

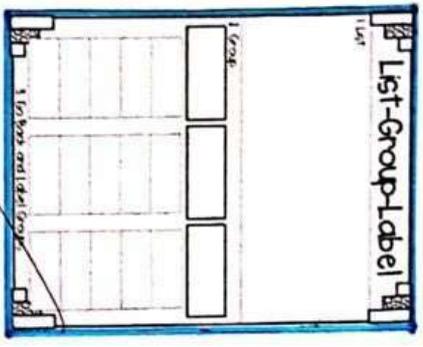


to a graphic organizer, which would serve as an outline for the student writing.

TOPIC - RATTLESNAKES

Know	What to know	learned
Sharp fangs	How are their fangs different from our teeth?	Some rattlesnakes have hollow fangs - swing forward and inject.
poisonous	Are all rattlesnakes poisonous?	All rattlesnakes are poisonous.
They make a rattling sound before bite?	Will you die if a rattlesnake bites you?	Often warn before biting by shaking the "rattles"
Eat mice	Do they live in my city?	The only way to stop the poison is to administer antivenom

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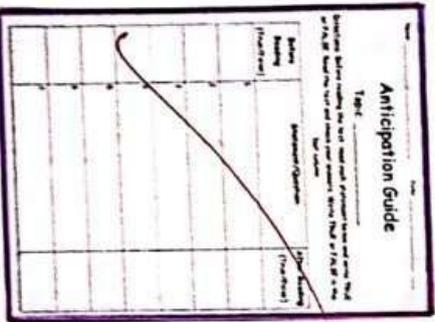
2.) List-Group-Label:

Similar to the "KWL" chart, the list-group-label strategy gives students a forum for accessing prior knowledge before reading a text or beginning a unit of study. Here are the steps:

1.) List: Determine a word or phrase that connects to your reading or unit of study that students will have some familiarity with already.

2.) Group: Put students in pairs or groups and ask them to combine their individual lists while they do this. They should create, categorize for similar words on everyone's lists and group their words into these categories.

3.) Label: Students should determine an appropriate label for each group they have created.



LIST - GROUP - LABEL : GETTING SICK

People / place who help sick people

How people get sick?

Doctors

Coughing & sneezing near future.

Nurses

Eating food that has spoiled sharing cups and utensils.

Hospitals

They don't dress warmly enough.

3) Anticipation Guide :

An anticipation guide provides a structured forum for students to think carefully about a text, key themes or concepts before they actually read the text. Students mark whether they agree or disagree with a series of statements and discuss their stance with their

classmate. Guide is simple:

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a) Identify the major themes or concepts in the text that the students will be reading.

b) Create statement that will provoke discussion of few statements will suffer, no more than ten should be used and five or fewer are preferable.

c) Prior to reading present the guide on the overhead or give students a copy.

d) Read the text.

e) After reading the text, discuss how students' stances were either strengthened or challenged as a result of how the themes.

Read the text and write whether you agree or disagree.



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Author	Title	Page
Date		
Topic		
Summary		
Conclusion		

Before reading	Statement	After reading
Agree or disagree?	It is acceptable to divorce.	Disagree.
	-six years parents	

4) Probable Passage :

This technique engages students in contextual study of vocabulary before reading a passage which is much more effective than giving students a list of words and requiring them to use a dictionary to define them one by one. Problems, settings, causes, people, solutions and unknown words. The specific steps for leading students through probable passage are below :

- a) Choose 8-15 key words from the text student will read.
- b) Determine categories into which students should sort the words when doing a

probable passage prior to reading a short story in English class, the categories could be setting, character, problems, outcomes and unknown words.

c) Tell students that the unknown words category is only for terms the groups have no idea about it.

d) Also, determine before hand if you want students to use all the words in their statement or only a certain position.

e) Remind students to complete the "To discover" section at the end, noting specific questions that have arisen as a result of identifying.

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**Post-reading stage**

Activities:

- discussion
- role play
- gap filling
- retelling
- summarizing
- writing (e.g. comment, imaginative ending to the story, instructions, travel brochure...)

**POST-READING ACTIVITIES**

Post Reading activities focuses on :

- Listening skills
- Speaking skills
- Reading skills
- Writing skills
- Social and physical skills
- Games and play activities

# POST-READING

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**Introduction:** As you realise and as you will need to explain your students, the process of actively engaging with a text doesn't end once you have completed to read. To truly foster the active reading and writing skills that will carry your students to academic achievement in all content areas. You must guide the students as they process the information. You will have to read and help them to systematically exercise their ability to clarify, summarize and evaluate. The stage of reading process after students have read is ripe with opportunities to build students metacognitive muscles in these areas.

Here we will describe three examples of specific post reading strategies that teachers have found effective in

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continuing to build and expand students thinking about comprehens-  
-ion of a text.

	Math	Science	Lang.	Social Science
• Post Reading Strategies				
• Scales		X	X	X
• Very Impor- -tant Points	X	X	X	X
• Somebody -wants-it- So			X	X

1) Scales :

Scales are essentially the post reading form of the anticipation guide discussed in the pre-reading section. Scales also provide students with opportunities to articulate an opinion on based on the themes, events or

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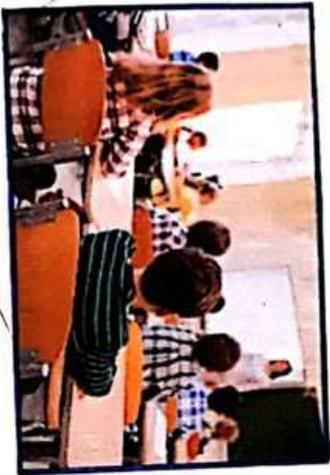


concepts of a text. Once again, the best statements are those that aren't clearly true or false but are somewhat debatable. A few statements will suffice - certainly fewer than 10 and 3-5 are probably sufficient. The purpose is to help students reflect on a text and engage in discussion with their peers afterwards.

## 2) Very Important Points (VIPs) :

- This exercise helps students accountable for picking out the key concept in a passage by having students share their notes on the ideas after the class has read a text. This strategy is similar to the last week's fare activity discussed above. There are many ways to implement this strategy in the following approach.
- 1) As students read, they write questions on sticky notes about what they

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have read. In addition, encourage students to mark the three most important points of the text.

2) Then, as a post-reading activity, put students into groups of three or four and have them discuss the answers to their questions or have answers read or marked as important. It is critical to have students justify what they have answered or marked important.

3) Somebody - Wanted - But - So :

Struggling readers often find it quite challenging to summarise a text, as they tend to either have very little to say or they relate too many unimportant details in the text. The somebody - unwanted - but - turned form gives students a structured form for summarising the key events for a text. Students must

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### Benefits of Pre-Reading

- Helps identify difficult concepts
- Pre-reading helps the student become aware of what to listen for during the lecture.
- Helps prepare questions
- Asking prepared questions during class fosters active listening and provides further understanding of the material.

## CONCLUSIONS & KEY CONCEPTS

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- Use overarching strategies to prepare your students to comprehend a text include teaching text structures. Such as chapter titles, sections, headings, figures and their purpose and text pattern such as generalization | principle

- Pre-reading strategies such as KWL chart, list - group label, anticipation guide, pre-able passage and character quotes, stimulate students prior knowledge about a topic and involve students in the theme, concepts or vocabulary of a text before they even open the book.

- During reading strategies such as coding text, encouraging students to conversations, re-reading and story mapping - all are examples of



ways you can help students practice the comprehension strategies that good readers employ while reading.

- Post reading strategies, such as scales, very important points and summarize wanted - but - so driver home the fact that the process of actively engaging with a text starts and ends once students have completed the reading.



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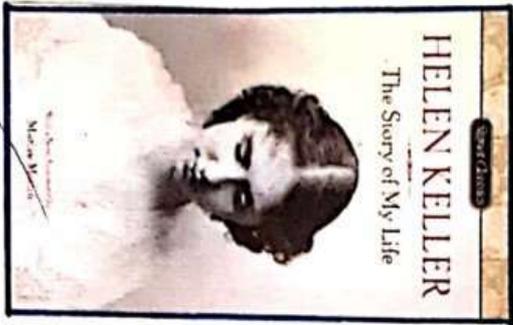
Summary

Books

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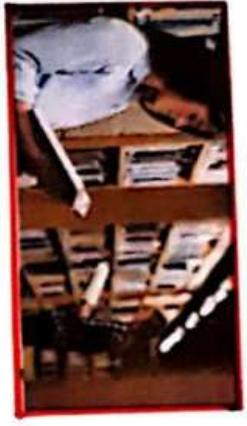


The 'Story of my life' was written by Helen Keller, then in her early twenties. She was a student at Radcliffe College. It is a story of the education of a child with the extreme handicap of being deaf and blind. The book begins with a rather vague description of young Helen's earliest memories, before she became deaf and blind at the age of nineteen months but most of it narrates her teaching by Anne Sullivan of the Perkins Institute for the blind.

The "Story of My Life" is far from the cry for help that it might easily have been. The tone is of joy. Keller emphasizes her early love of language. She recalls learning to speak before she lost her ability to awaken this ability. Throughout the book, there is a strong emphasis on her love of language, especially the written words, which was after all, one of the few ways she had of relating to outside world.

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The major emphasis of "Story of My Life" is on the work of Sullivan, whom Helen always in this book refers to as teacher. As subsequent writings made clearer, Sullivan's methods were far from orthodox at the time. She communicated with Helen mostly by use of the manual alphabets through lip-reading with fingers was also attempted at the time, oral communication was almost universally stressed among educators of deaf children.

When this book was written, Keller had already published a few articles and was doing well at Radcliffe. Keller makes it clear that she can't speak intelligibly and stresses that she probably never will. In fact, when Keller became a social activist later in life, she made a number of attempts to improve her speech, she was although her double disability made this difficult. After her graduation, she was regularly accompanied by

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by Sullivan on lecture tours. Sullivan acted as an interpreter as well as an additional speaker on educational methods.

The "Story of My life" is a tale of triumph over difficulties that would be insurmountable to most children. Keller went on to become a noted author, speaker and political activist, advocating human rights for people not only with physical disabilities but also with social problems. Many of her later works were largely autobiographical but there was always an emphasis on the inherent power of the individual to journey through life with hope. The "Story of My life" is the first chapter in such a journey.

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6) Nonchalantly: In a composed and unbothered manner  
 → "Yeah, but he doesn't really go into biting mode until class starts" Chip said nonchalantly.

7) Fervent: characterized by intense emotion  
 → I mean, I have the rich and here with a fervent passion I normally reserve only for dental work and my father.

8) Foray: an initial attempt  
 → In that first week at the creek, the cafeteria served fried chicken, chicken steak which marked my first foray in the delicacy.

9) Chagrin: Strong feeling of embarrassment  
 → Much of my chagrin that is an incontestable fact.

10) Amiable: Matchless  
 → And the way her mouth curled up on the right side all the time, like she

was preparing to snirk, like she's mas-  
-tered the right half of the Norina's  
imitatable smile.

11) audible: heard  
→ His audible almost desperate breaths  
reminded me of my grandfather.

12) antagonize: herke the hospitality of  
→ You antagonize them.

13) Esoteric: understandable only by an  
highlighted inner circle.

→ On both sides of the phone, dozens of  
phone numbers and esoteric notes were  
written in pin and markers.

14) Abide: Put up with something  
→ For fifty minutes a day, five days a  
week, you abide by my rules.

15) quest: turn away  
→ Alaska grabbed a cleaver with three full  
size petals and an undersize vent of



a fourth, then looked up at me, barely giving me time to avert my eyes.

16) Mutual: Shared by two or more persons.  
→ The general ran up to Alaska and they started fighting about something gritty enough that I couldn't hear the words so much as the mutual annoyance.

17) Condescend: Behave in a patronizing manner.  
→ He has no right to condescend to us.

18) Tirade: A speech of violent denunciation.  
→ Judge is done with staring out the windows and I'm done with going on tirade about.

19) Inescapable: Inevitable or unavoidable.  
→ Yeah, Judge is adorable but you want inescapable.

20) Catastrophe: An event resulting in great loss or misfortune.



# The Three Mistakes Of My Life

By CHETAN BHAGAT

What strikes you first about Chetan Bhagat's novel is the fact that this author writes about Indians and for Indians. His characters are young, ambitious & passionate and have the same moral, social and religious dilemma as many of the young Indians today. ~~At the same time~~ content and sensibility too is unabashedly Indian. The new and the third Bhagat book "THE THREE MISTAKES OF MY LIFE" has all these qualities.

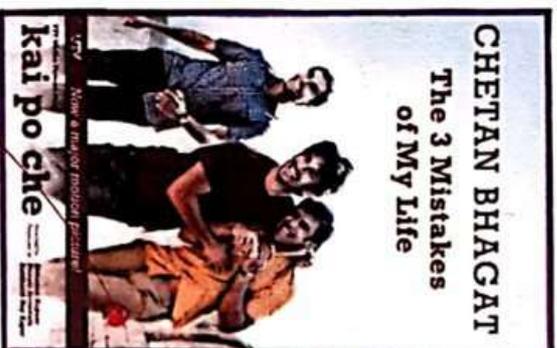
The setting is the city of Chandigarh that though being urban is yet not as metro -opolitan as many of its metro counterparts. It retains its small town flavor in its poets, traditional Indian

Q9) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

mensherets and small vegetarian countries. It has the protagonist Genda and his passion and journey for accounts and business. It has shown for when cricket is the element around which his life revolves around. It has omi a pivot on and loyal friend who is ready for anything that his friends are ready for. The book is based on real life events.

It began in a dramatic enough fashion with Bhagat receiving an email from Genda who had taken many sleeping pills and was writing to him while waiting for the deadly sleep embrace. Chetan was shaken enough by the incident to track the boy down to an ambulance hospital. Fortunately, he was still alive to tell the tale. The book is loosely based on the three mistakes Genda made in his life.

What follows is a mix of cricket, religion, business, love and friendship. Genda sets up a sports shop along with his friends in the temple around with omi's family. The shop prospers as Gohan coaches young



boys in cricket and Gevind teaches matters to Shohan's sister Vidya who also captivates his heart. Shohan then meets Ali, a child master with a hyper reflex condition that makes him hit each ball for a six. Ali displays the talent which Shohan never had and Ali's destiny becomes his own.

Enter Om's bitos mama, a communal party man bent on couch on converting the young into fighters in the name of Hinduism. Situations came to a head and Ahmedabad turns in hot fires. Om dies saving Ali and Shohan finds out about Vidya and Gevind, a betrayal he doesn't forgive. These events lead Gevind to his death bed and that is when he writes the email to Bhagat.

Perhaps, this is the biggest compliment an author can receive. It's not when New York Times describes him as the biggest selling English author in the country or when he crosses the 2 million books sales figure but when someone chooses to remember him in his last minutes, that makes a writer go

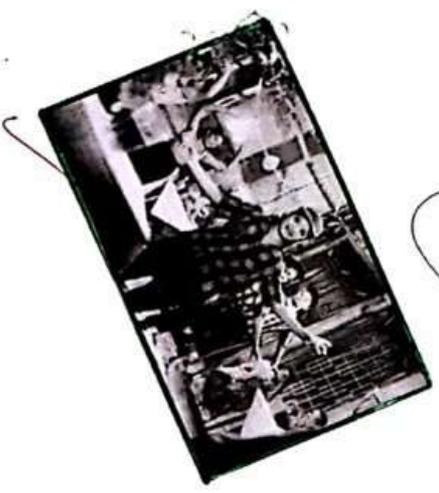
beyond the ordinary. After all, isn't the purpose of all writing is to touch someone's heart?

The "THREE MISTAKES OF MY LIFE" is written simply and has the quality that makes one want to read the book over to see if one sitting. The pricing of the book is just right for the target audience young people.

# Sareej Khan

## Early life

She was mostly trained in dance by B. Sehmalal. Sareej Khan's real name is Nimra Singh. Her father's name is Nimra Singh. Her mother is Nimra Singh and her father is Sandhu Singh. They migrated from Pakistan to India during the partition in 1947. Sareej worked as a child actor in the movie "Janaan" at the time she was only two years old. According to her own confession in a Pakistani TV show she embraced Islam before getting married and still is a Muslim. At the age of thirteen she married B. Sehmalal who was a well known dance master at that time. Sehmalal was 47 years old and already married and had 4 children at the age of 14 she gave birth to her first child. Nimra Khan who is now a famous choreographer by the name of Rajee Khan.





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In 1965, she separated from Sehmal but kept working as his assistant. They remarried again when Sehmal had a heart attack. Sarej Khan had been to Nimra Sandhu Singh, was one of the most prominent Indian dance choreographers in Hindi cinema. She was born on 22nd November, 1948 and has choreographed more than 200 films.

After making her debut as an independent choreographer in Gulzar's Masnam (1975), her first breakthrough came with Subhash Ghosh's Hero (1983) but it was Shridhar's Naagin dance in Nagina (1986) where she was noticed for her talent, followed up by Mr. India. Next she worked with Madhuri Dixit in "Ek de tem" number. Terabab (1989) and later in Khala Naag where she choreographed the "Choti ke piche" number.

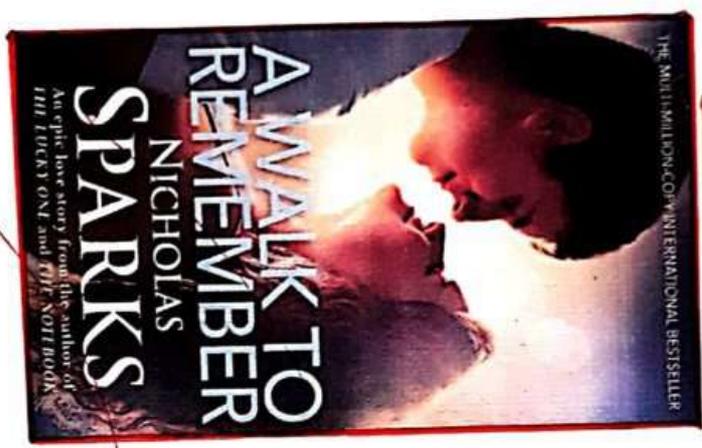
**Presently:** She hosts her own dance show, Nachli Ke with Sarej Khan on NDTV Imagine. She has also appeared as a judge on reality dance competition shows such as

"Nach Baliye" and "Thakak Dikhla Da". She has won "Bollywood Best Choreography" award eight times and "National Film" award for best choreography. Her daughter Hina Khan from Beharal was her daughter Hina Khan. She then moved to Madras leaving behind Sany and two children afterwards, she married with Sandar Kishan Khan and gave birth to a daughter named Sakina Khan, who now runs a dance institute in Dubai.

**Career:** She shot to fame after her hit dance choreography for Nagina's "Main Teri Dushman". She rose and choreographed some hit dance numbers for the screens of Bollywood like Madhuri Dixit and Sridevi during the late 80s & early 90s. She also opened advancing dance institute in Dubai on 29th November, 2009 and reached Virginia. She was escorted to a palatial mansion by a tall old man.



It lasted forever, And ended so soon.



# A Walk To Remember

Author - NICHOLAS SPARKS

## CHARACTERS

- North Carter: North Carter is London's father. He is a long serving US congressman and a wealthy man. Since he inherited his father's fortune. He is a skillful politician, diplomatic and charming. During 1950s, he serves on a house committee that investigates communist influence in the U.S. North Carter doesn't get along with Herbert Sullivan and he is not much of a father to London. He spends so much time in Washington DC that London regards him as a stranger. However, when North donates money to enable Jamie's medical



care at home, London is so grateful that he is reconciled to his father.

○ Mrs. Carter: Mrs. Carter is London's mother. She is the parent most responsible for raising London and he describes her as a nice, sweet and gentle lady. She provides a willing ear when London chooses to talk to her about his feelings and she gives him good advice. She can also be forceful when necessary, as when she persuades her husband to return from Washington and arrange to medical

○ Eric Hunter: Eric Hunter is London's best friend. They have known each other since kindergarten. Eric is the captain of the football team and has twice led them to the state titles. He teases London about his friendship with Jamie and sometimes his humor has a cruel edge but he is a loyal friend and when he hears about Jamie's illness he apologises to her for his past behaviour. He also reflects four

hundred dollars to donate to orphanage

Mr. Jenkins: Mr. Jenkins is the director of the orphanage. He is a kind man who has known Jamie.

Herbert Sullivan: Herbert Sullivan is a

seventy-two years old. Baptist minister, the father of Jamie. When he was younger, he

worked for London's unscrupulous grandfather but quiet to enter the ministry. His mem-

ber of his former employes has ruined his relationship with the entire Carter family

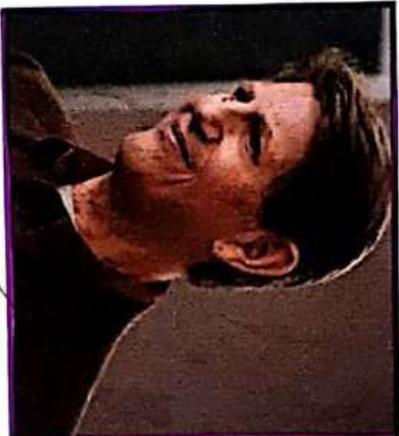
Herbert married late and was in relation-ship with the entire Carter family and he

was in his mid-fifties when Jamie was born. His wife died in childbirth and Herbert brought Jamie on his own. He is very protective of his young daughter but always

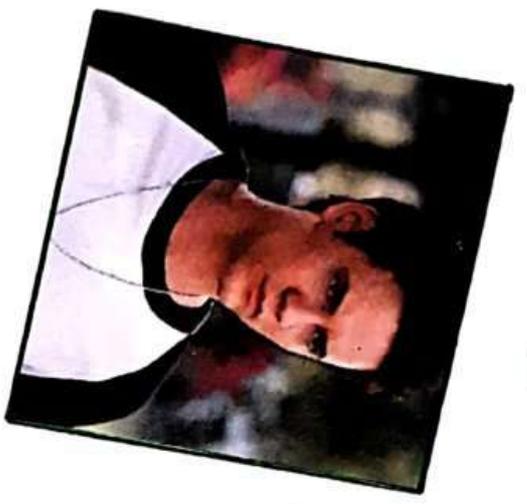
inspires her with a love of God. London and his friends openly mock Herbert, with

in his sermon's seems obsessed with denouncing "fornication" Herbert is well aware of this and he doesn't trust London with

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his daughter. However, as London shows that he is capable of bearing responsibility, Herbert's attitude towards him softens.

① Jamie Sullivan: Jamie Sullivan is the <sup>main</sup> <sup>character</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>novel</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>seventeen</sup> <sup>year</sup> <sup>old</sup> <sup>daughter</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>Herbert</sup> <sup>Sullivan</sup>. She is a very religious girl carrying her Bible with her everywhere and always talking about "the Lord's plan". She is happy and cheerful and sees the best in everyone and in every situation, always ready to help those in distress. There is an innocence in her. However, she is not popular at school because she is not "cool" like Margaret Hays or Angela Clark. She usually wears an old brown cardigan and puts her hair up in a bun. She appears to have no friends. She and London have known each other since second grade, but they barely talk to each other. London joins in with his friends in picking fun at her and he takes her to the homecoming dance only because there is no one else available. As they slowly begin to

"Love is always patient and kind. It is never jealous. Love is never boastful or conceited. It is never rude or selfish. It does not take offense and is not resentful. Love takes no pleasure in others' sins, but delights in their truth. It is always ready to excuse, to trust, to hope, and to endure whatever comes."

- Nicklas Syrak  
A Walk to Remember

become friends, London is embarrassed to be seen with her and continues to believe that he doesn't really like her but eventually her positive qualities win him over. She is kind & optimistic with an unshakable religious faith.

**THEME**

Discovery of Faith: In the early part of the novel, religious faith is presented only in the form of Jamie Sullivan as seen through the immature eyes of London rather. He mocks her for her Christian faith, pointing out that what ever happens in life, good or bad, Jamie always attributes it to the "Lord's plan". Jamie has faith in God no matter what happens and she shows it by carrying her Bible with her at all times. In breaks at school, rather than chatting with friends, Jamie prefers to read the

Bible lender on the other hand, has no interest in religion. He attends church only because everyone is expected to do so. He means nothing to him personally but as he gradually gets to know Jamie, his attitude slowly begins to change. He first mentioned faith in chapter 10 after Jamie confessed that she doesn't always understand what the Lord's plan might be. He replies that one must have faith although he doesn't really know what he is talking about and he knows that he doesn't and he steers the conversation away from God and towards remembrance. But after Jamie tells him she is dying, he faces his own personal (characteristics) crisis and turns with all sincerity. Jamie never for a moment loses or even questions her faith.

**BEST SELLER**

~~One day the narrator was on his way to Pittsburg for business purpose by the~~

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**What is ethnography?**  
Ethnography...  
Qualitative research design  
Studies the culture (values, beliefs, behaviors, language) of a distinct group within society  
The distinct group of people have usually been together over an extended period of time, having similar beliefs, attitudes, behaviors, language  
Ethnographic research originates from anthropology/ sociology

Topic

Date

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# ETHNOGRAPHY

culture writing

The word "ethnography" is derived from the Greek word "anthropography".

↓  
Ethnography

folk, people, nation field of study

Ethnography is the systematic study of people and culture. It is designed to explore culture phenomenon where the research observer the society from the point of view of the subject of the study.

The word "ethnography" literally means "writing about people group".





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"ETHNOGRAPHY IS ABOUT TELLING A CREDIBLE, RIGOROUS AND AUTHENTIC STORY."

people who seek to take a stand of opposition to inequality and domination.

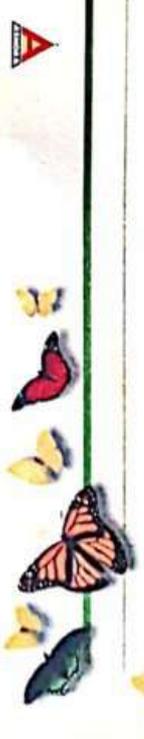
3) Life Ethnography: 1) Recollection of lifetime experiences.

2) Identifying important life turns for a culture.

3) Problem with remembering in the present.

4) Feminist Ethnography: It is a research methodology, a story that about how research should proceed. It's principle method is observational research conducted over time and motivated by a commitment to women. Social scientists use feminist ethnography to uncover how gender operates within different societies.

5) Confessional Ethnography: It is intentionally exposed to the nature of ethnographic research.



**What Are Ethnographic Research Methods?**

- Although anthropology relies on various research methods, its hallmark is extended research in a particular cultural group.
- Fieldwork features participant observation in which the researcher observes and participates in the day-to-day of the community being studied.

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## ETHNOGRAPHY AS METHOD

Topic

Date

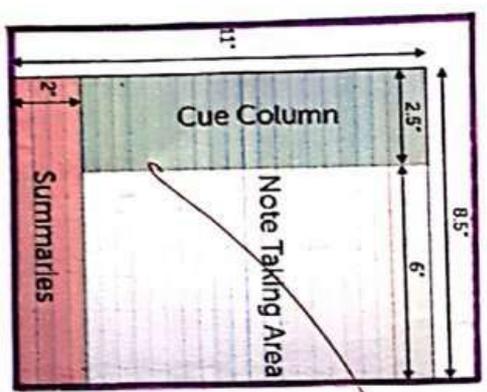
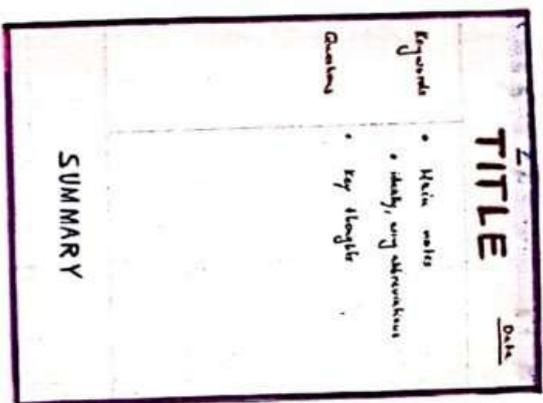
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The ethnography method is different from other ways of conducting social approach due to the following ways:

- 1) It is field based.
- 2) It is personalised.
- 3) It is multifactorial.
- 4) It requires a long term commitment.
- 5) It is dialogic.

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## NOTE TAKING

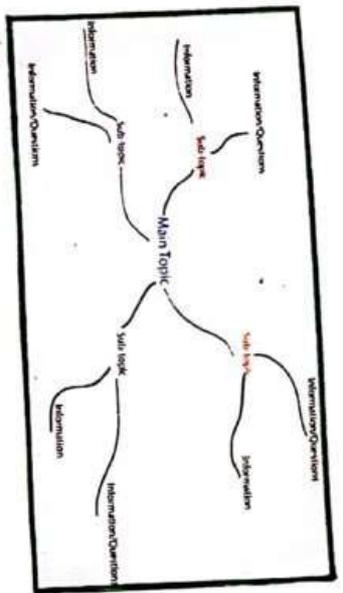
Note taking is the practice of recording information captured from other resource by taking notes. The writer records the essence of the information freeing their mind from having to recall everything.

Notes are commonly drawn from a transient source such as an oral discussion at a meeting or a lecture, in which case the notes may only record the event.

## NOTE TAKING METHODS

<u>Method</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Pros</u>	<u>Cons</u>	<u>Example</u>				
Cornell note-taking system	A two column format focuses not only on recording lecture notes but also organising & reviewing these notes.	Helps to keep organised.	Requires student to closely follow the lecture.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date &amp; Topic</td> <td>Note-taking column</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Summary column</td> </tr> </table>	Date & Topic	Note-taking column		Summary column
Date & Topic	Note-taking column							
	Summary column							

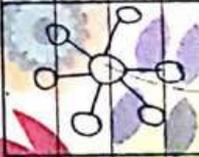




There is a single standing behind  
 ~ : 0 70 1.1  
 you. I am not asking; you  
 & 0 - 1 / in 6  
 seriously need to run.  
 6:00: -1 / of 60..



**Visual Mapping**  
 It presents information in a graphical format. Helps visually oriented students to organise information. Not all information is easily represented.



**Sheet-hand**  
 A freedom method that helps to develop own signs and symbols. Allow students to keep up with the fast moving lectures. Requires practice to understand class.

$\forall \circ$   
 $\forall \circ + \forall \circ =$   
 ∴ Therefore  
 ∴ Because

**Annotation**  
 Instead of blank sheet, note take annotate materials such as power point, text books and data tables. Allow students to make corrections to existing knowledge. Powerpoint slides, etc. are not always available and some professors do not announce the topic of assignments beforehand.

Power point presentation

M7

NEWSPAPER'S SIGNMENT	
1. To provide news and information to the public.	2. To provide entertainment and education to the public.
3. To provide a platform for public opinion and criticism.	4. To provide a record of events and actions.
5. To provide a means of communication between different parts of the world.	6. To provide a means of communication between different classes of society.
7. To provide a means of communication between different generations.	8. To provide a means of communication between different countries.



## NEWSPAPER VS INTERNET

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M7  
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Newspaper: There are many advantages and disadvantages of reading the newspaper. News papers are one of the traditional mediums used by business, both big or small alike. People read newspapers to find out information, news and whats going on around the world. However, there are many pros and cons of reading the newspaper.

Advantages: The advantages of reading the newspaper are good in many ways. For instance, you can increase your knowledge by reading the newspaper. You can also find information around the world. In addition, many people buy newspaper just to read the advertisements from the restaurants, movies, subway and discount stores. However, reading the newspaper has become a habit for most families. It has something for everyone.



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Disadvantages: The disadvantage of reading the newspaper shows that it is wasting of time by reading the nonsense articles. In addition, people who make the newspapers are wasting the paper and killing more trees. Moreover, they have no assurance that every person who receives the newspaper will read the advertisements. They may not read the ad even if you advertise in it. They may simply have skipped the page because it contained little or nothing else of interest and which is wasting of paper.

Internet: Internet is an arrangement of connected computers, which let the computer users all over the globe exchange data. At present, approximately 30% of the world's population has accessibility to the internet. The internet is an extraordinary entertainment and learning tool that may be utilized. In a number of modes to increase the activity of a user to collect information. The principal components of the internet are the world wide web and e-mail. With the passage of time, the internet has become the most effective business tool in the

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contemporary world. It can be described as a global economy meeting place where people from every corner of the world will meet.

Advantages :

- 1) Information : The biggest benefit offered by the internet is information. It functions as a valuable source of information.
- 2) Communication : The primary goal of the internet is communication. It has done extremely well in the field. However, the development process is still going on to make it more dependant and quick.
- 3) Entertainment : Internet functions as a proper medium of entertainment. A wide variety of entertainment includes music, movies, video games, etc.
- 4) Formation of communities : Internet helps in formation of communities. Here a number of people can participate in different types of debates & discussions.

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## CONCLUSION

From the entire, I think that both of them are important to humans. So, as a user we must know that important are newspapers and internet too.

Improve our lifestyle and improve our knowledge.

Ph

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