

Skimming for general information english language essay

[Linguistics](#), [English](#)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

1. Explain different purposes of reading. 2. How can you create reading goals? 3. What are your essential reading strategies when you read college textbooks? <http://ahsqilt.wikispaces.com/file/view/Purposes+for+Reading.pdf>
<http://www.scribd.com/doc/91161585/Different-Purposes-of-Reading>

Reading Name: Nina Lingga Sari Nim:

09250041 According to Hiphiphurahura stated that there are three differences between extensive and intensive reading. The first difference is that Extensive Reading covers large area, while Intensive Reading covers narrow area. The second difference is about students' activity in class. In Extensive Reading the students' activity is more complex than in Intensive Reading. The last, Extensive Reading will discourage the over-use of dictionary (Bell, 1998); on the contrary dictionary is a must in Intensive Reading.

From the expert's explanation can be assumed

that there are three differences between extensive and intensive reading. First, Extensive Reading covers large area, while Intensive Reading covers narrower area. It means that extensive reading is reading long passages that are chosen by students and before the reading process begins the students must have background knowledge about the topic of passage. Second, in extensive reading the students' activity is more complex than in intensive reading. It means that in extensive reading the students must make the summary of the passage and have short presentation, in intensive reading the students only have to answer the questions that are related to the passage. Third, Extensive Reading will discourage the over-use of dictionary (Bell, 1998); on the contrary dictionary is a must in Intensive Reading. It means that in extensive reading the students do not have to open

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the dictionary because they have to guess the meaning of difficult words, in intensive reading the students have to open dictionary in order to make them easier to answer the questions. References: Hiphiphurahura.

Extensive and Intensive Reading. Retrieved from: <http://dianingpadmi.wordpress.com/eedduuccaattiioonn/extensive-and-intensive-reading/>. Accessed on: 24 april 2012

<http://suite101.com/article/reading-for-different-purposes-a91899>

If students can get the general sense of a sentence or paragraph without knowing every word, there's no need to interrupt their reading by using a dictionary to find the word's meaning.

Sometimes they will want to read through material quickly, but they will need to read more carefully when they are reading to learn. Some Purposes for Reading

for pleasure or for personal reasons to find general information

such as what a book is mostly about to find a specific topic in a book or

article to learn subject matter that is required for a class Once students have

mastered the basic decoding skills, they will begin to read for a variety of

purposes. If they are reading a book or article for fun or if they simply want

to know about a particular subject such as frogs, they may want to read fast.

It isn't necessary for them to read every word or even know the meaning of

every word in the text. They will probably get the sense of the unknown word

from the context. Skimming for General Information Students who want to

find general information about a subject such as frogs will want to skim

through a book or several books to determine how the books are organized

and what they cover. When they skim, they flip through the pages of the

book or article quickly to find out whether it might cover the information they

need. Scanning for Specific Information When a student wants to know how

tadpoles become frogs, he will need to scan a book or article about amphibians or frogs to find out whether the material covers tadpoles. When he scans, he will look at the title, the table of contents, the headings, and the index to find out if the material gives information about tadpoles. Reading to Learn Another purpose for reading calls for reading carefully and slowly. When a student studies for a test, he will want to skim the book or chapter first to see what it covers. Then he will read the headings and subheadings to discover how the book is organized. He should try to make connections between the material and what he already knows. Once the student has a general idea about the material he wants to learn, he will read the sections carefully. It's a time to read with a dictionary close by and to check the glossary for words he doesn't know. After reading the chapter or section carefully, the student will go back and review the material to see if he can answer questions about the text. A reading strategy called SQ3R gives more information about a method for studying, asking and answering questions, and reviewing material. Efficient readers have learned to use different strategies for different kinds of reading. They know when it's OK to read quickly – skipping over some of the words, how to skim for general information, scan for specific information, and how to study for tests.