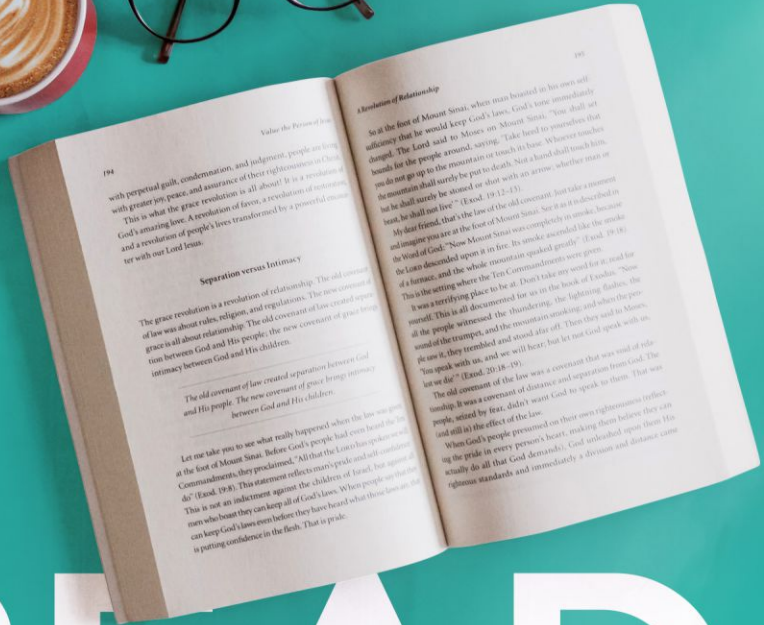


Rizqi Akbarani, M.Pd.



READ EASY

for Beginner

An English Course for Understanding Text

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PREFACE

All Praises to be Lord for the gracious mercy and tremendous blessing that enables me to accomplish this book entitled: Read Easy for Beginner. This book is written to fulfil the need of university student learning English, especially in reading competence. This book is organized based on student centre learning where students as a centre of learning activities. This book is designed to provide an opportunity for students to develop their English skill especially in reading and writing more communicatively and meaningfully. Author realizes that this book still need revision to match students' demand in academic life so author hope some advises and constructive critics for the perfection of this book. Hopefully this book can be useful for all of us, especially students.

The Author

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	iii
Table of Contents.....	v
Chapter 1 GENRE TEXT	1
A. Definition of Genre Text	1
B. Types of Genre Text.....	1
1. Descriptive Text.....	2
2. Narrative Text	3
3. Report Text	5
4. Recount Text.....	7
5. Procedure Text.....	9
6. Spoof Text.....	11
7. Analytical Exposition	12
8. Hortatory Exposition	14
9. Discussion Text.....	15
10. News Items.....	18
11. Explanation Text	20
12. Anecdote Text	21
13. Review Text.....	23
Chapter 2 PREVIEWING.....	27
Chapter 3 PREDICTING.....	33
Chapter 4 SCANNING.....	43
Chapter 5 READING FASTER	49
Chapter 6 ANTICIPATION	57
Chapter 7 SKIMMING	61
Bibliography	73

GENRE TEXT

A. Definition of Genre Text

Genre text is types of text. In understanding a text, we need to understand the genre text as well. So, it makes easier for us to find the answers. There are 13 types of text. Every genre text has its own characteristics, writing procedures, goals, and components that are different from one another.

B. Types of Genre Text

There are the types of genre text:

1. Descriptive text
2. Narrative text
3. Report text
4. Recount text
5. Procedure text
6. Spoof text
7. Analytical exposition text
8. Hortatory exposition text
9. Discussion text
10. News item text
11. Explanation text

12. Anecdote text

13. Review text

1. Descriptive Text

Descriptive text is text that describes about something, humans, animals, plants, objects.

The Generic Structure of Descriptive Text:

- a. Identification contains the identification of an object to be described in general
- b. Description contains a detailed description of the object

The Example of Descriptive Text



Source: www.tvovermind.com/Tom Foster

Identification	Those black marks make unique and different pandas have you ever seen the "Kung Fu Panda" cartoon movie? The panda in the film is described as a fat animal, love noodle eater, and kung fu master. But the Panda that will be described below is not the Panda that can do kung fu like in that movie. Here is the description about Panda.
----------------	--

Description	Pandas are bear-like animals that originally inhabit in central and western China. Pandas have to distinguish the characteristics that make them different from other bear species. Pandas have thick white skin covering their entire body with patches of black eyes, ears, nose, legs, shoulders and arms. Those black marks make unique and different Pandas. Like other bear species, pandas have a big head, a short tail, rounded ears, and a long snout with a big nose. However, the Pandas diet is totally different with other bear species; In which they prefer bamboos than others. 90% of the diet of pandas consists of bamboos. That's why pandas adapted their bodies to help them eat bamboo. Pandas have a large jaw with hard muscles and strong molars to crush bamboos so they can extract the nutrients they need.
-------------	---

Source: <http://britishcourse.com/20-contoh-descriptive-text-terbaik.php>

Understanding Words

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Different : | 6. Inhabit : |
| 2. Snout : | 7. Jaw : |
| 3. Molars : | 8. Extract : |
| 4. Muscles : | 9. Distinguish : |
| 5. Patches : | 10. Consists of : |

2. Narrative Text

Narrative text is an imaginative story to entertain people. The purpose of Narrative Text is to amuse or to entertain the reader with a story.

The Generic Structure of Narrative Text

- Orientation: It is about the opening paragraph where the characters of the story are introduced.
- Complication: Where the problems in the story developed.
- Resolution: Where the problems in the story is solved.
- Coda / reorientation (optional) – lesson from the story

The example of narrative text

Fox and Cat



www.huffpost.com

Orientation	One day a cat and a fox were having a conversation. The fox, who was a conceited creature, boasted how clever she was. "Why, I know at least a hundred tricks to get away from our mutual enemies, the dogs," she said.
Complication	'I know only one trick to get away from dogs,' said the cat. 'You should teach me some of yours!' 'Well, maybe someday, when I have the time, I may teach you a few of the simpler ones,' replied the fox airily.
Resolution	Just then they heard the barking of a pack of dogs in the distance. The barking grew louder and louder – the dogs were coming in their direction! At once the cat ran to the nearest tree and climbed into its branches, well out of reach of any dog. 'This is the trick I told you about, the only one I know,' said the cat. 'Which one of your hundred tricks are you going to use?'

Re-Orientation	The fox sat silently under the tree, wondering which trick she should use. Before she could make up her mind, the dogs arrived. They fell upon the fox and tore her to pieces.
----------------	--

Source: <http://britishcourse.com/narrative-text-definition-generic-structures-purposes-language-features.php>

Understanding Words

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Conceited : | 6. Arrived : |
| 2. Mutual : | 7. Heard : |
| 3. Reach : | 8. Make : |
| 4. Fell : | 9. Wondering : |
| 5. Tore : | 10. Barking : |

3. Report Text

Report text is text that describes about something in general and usually describes about animal or plant.

The Generic Structure of Report Text is

- General classification: stating classification of general aspect of thing: animal, public place, plant, which will be discussed in general
- Description tells what the phenomenon under discussion; in term of parts, qualities, habits or behaviours.

The example of Report Text

Learn about 7 Continents of the World

General Classification	There are seven continents and five oceans on our planet. The continents are the huge landmasses that are separated by the waters of the oceans. The seven continents on our planet are Africa, Asia, Antarctica, Europa, North America, and South America, and Oceania/Australia. These 7 continents vary in size and population numbers.
------------------------	--

Description	Asia is the largest continent in size. It has the biggest land area and the world's biggest population. This means most people on our Earth live on the Asian continent. About 4.6 billion people live in Asia. The Asian continent has the most populous cities, which means there are the biggest cities in the world. Australia/Oceania is the smallest continent on the planet. Strictly speaking, Oceania is a geographic region that includes Australasia, Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia. About 43 million people live in Oceania. The most populous cities of the continent are Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Perth – all these cities are in Australia. Meanwhile, Europe is considered to be the wealthiest and richest continent, however, there are poor regions especially in the eastern parts of the continent too. According to the United Nations, there are 44 countries in Europe. Africa is the continent with the most countries. There are 54 countries on the African continent. About 1.3 billion people live in Africa. The largest cities of the African continent are Lagos/Nigeria, Kinshasa/DR Congo, and Cairo/Egypt. The oldest human fossils such as skeletons and skulls have been discovered in Africa, therefore the African continent is also referred to as the 'cradle of humankind'. Africa also houses the longest river in the world, the Nile, and the second-highest waterfalls in the world, the Tugela Falls in South Africa. North America is a continent which is located entirely in the northern and western hemisphere. There are 23 countries in total on the North American continent. The world's largest island Greenland is located on the North American
-------------	--

	continent. About 580 million people live on the North American continent. South America is a continent of many natural superlatives. About 430 million people live in South America. Antarctica is the smallest continent by population numbers. This means the huge continent is only sparsely populated. On Antarctica, there are only research stations for scientists and no permanent settlements. Antarctica is covered almost completely by ice.
--	---

Source: <https://blog.cakap.com/report-text/>

Understanding Words

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Continents : | 6. Landmasses : |
| 2. Strictly : | 7. Wealthiest : |
| 3. Skeletons : | 8. Discovered : |
| 4. Superlatives : | 9. Sparsely : |
| 5. Settlements : | 10. Huge : |

4. Recount Text

Recount text is a text that telling the reader about one story, action or activity. Its goal is to entertaining or informing the reader or to retell past experience.

The Generic Structure of Recount Text

- Orientation: It gives the readers the background information needed to understand the text, such as who was involved, where it happened, and when it happened.
- Events: A series of events, ordered in a chronological sequence.
- Re-orientation (optional): A personal comment about the event or what happened in the end.

The Example of Recount Text



Source: <http://sitif98.blogspot.com/2012/01/recount-text.html>

Understanding Words

- | | | | |
|------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 1. Holiday | : | 6. Feed | : |
| 2. Rested | : | 7. Ostrich | : |
| 3. Hay | : | 8. Feed | : |
| 4. Crowded | : | 9. Traders | : |
| 5. Goose | : | 10. Interesting | : |

5. Procedure Text

The definition of procedure text:

- a. Texts that explain how something works or how to use instruction / operation manuals, (*how to use the video, the computer, the tape recorder, the photocopier, the fax*)
- b. Texts that instruct how to do a particular activity (*recipes, rules for games, science experiments, road safety rules*)
- c. Texts that deal with human behaviour (*how to live happily, how to succeed*)

Generic Structure of Procedure Text

- a. Goal: (*How to make spaghetti*)
- b. Material or Ingredient: (*the material to cook omelette are egg, onion, vegetable oil, etc*)
- c. Step: (*first, wash the tomatoes, onion,, second cut the onions becomes slice*)

Purpose of Procedure Text

- a. To explain / tell (the reader) how to make / operate / do something through a sequence of actions or steps.
- b. To explain steps / instruction to make / operate / do something

The Example of Procedure Text

How to Make a Vegetable Salad with Peanut Sauce



Ingredients:

2 potatoes - cut into quarters & boiled
2 eggs - boiled and cut into quarters
Bean sprouts - blanched
Long beans - cut into 2 inch long, blanched
Firm tofu - pan fried/baked & cut into cubes
Tempe - cut into slices & pan fried/baked
Spinach - blanched & roughly chopped
Cabbage - blanched and thinly sliced
Cucumber - cut into cubes
Chayote - boiled

Ingredients for Sauce:

100-gram fried peanut
1 clove garlic
1 teaspoon shrimp paste
2 red chili peppers
1 teaspoon brown sugar
1/2 teaspoon tamarind pulp
1/2 teaspoon of lime juice
Salt to taste
1 cup hot water, depending on desired thickness

Utensils that we need:

Pot
Colander
Mortar and Pestle
Serving dish
Slotted spoon

Steps:

1. Place fried peanut, garlic, brown sugar, chilies, and shrimp paste in a mortar. Grind with pestle until everything is well mixed. Remove into a mixing bowl.

2. Add tamarind juice, lime juice, and half cup of water. Stir well and add more water to get the consistency of peanut sauce to your liking.
3. Boil separately the cabbage, long beans, spinach and bean sprouts, potato and egg, then put aside.
4. Blanch the rest of the vegetable and egg in boiling water and remove using a slotted spoon.
5. Place a portion of each salad ingredient into a serving plate/ bowl. Serve the peanut sauce and mix well. It can be served both warm or cool.

Source: foodrepublic.com

Understanding Words

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Portion : | 6. Blanch : |
| 2. Slotted spoon : | 7. Mortar : |
| 3. Firm Tofu : | 8. Boil : |
| 4. Remove : | 9. Warm : |
| 5. Consistency : | 10. Grind : |

6. Spoof Text

Spoof is a text which tells a factual story, happened in the past time with unpredictable and funny ending". or. "Spoof is a type of story which have has twist (funny part in the end of the story). It contains an unpredictable event which makes the story funny".

The Generic Structure of Spoof Text:

- a. Orientation : This paragraph contains information about who is involved in the story, followed by information about place and time
- b. Events : Further paragraph will contain information about anything that has happened
- c. Twist : The last paragraph of the text was an unexpected event, unaware for readers.

The Example of Spoof Text

Orientation	Soon after he left college, Dave found one of his uncles who was very rich and had no children of his own died and left him a lot of money, so he decided to set up his own real estate agency.
Event	Dave found a nice office. He bought some new furniture and moved in. He had only been there for a few hours when he heard someone coming toward the door of his office. "It must be my first costumer," Dave thought. He quickly picked up the telephone and pretended to be very busy answering an important call from someone in New York who wanted to buy a big and expensive house in the country.
Twist	The man knocked at the door while this was going on. He came in and waited politely for Dave to finish his conversation on the phone. Then the man said to Dave, "I am from the telephone company and I was sent here to connect your telephone."

Source: English Academy by Ruang Guru/ Muhamad Azka Rais

Understanding Words

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Decided : | 6. Set up : |
| 2. Heard : | 7. Thought : |
| 3. Picked up : | 8. Pretended : |
| 4. Knocked : | 9. Politely : |
| 5. Company : | 10. Sent : |

7. Analytical Exposition

Analytical exposition text or argumentative text is text contains the writer arguments about something or the current phenomena. The goal of this text is to make readers believe and understand about the topic that urgent to be discussed but this text will not affect the reader point of view. This text is often found usually in journal articles, newspapers, scientific papers, etc.

The generic structure of analytical exposition:

- a. Thesis contains about the topic to be discussed
- b. Arguments contain opinions from writer who support the main idea / topic discussed
- c. Conclusion contains the conclusion of the idea that has been submitted by the writer

The example of Analytical Exposition**The Importance of Breakfast**

Thesis	Why is breakfast important? "Breakfast like a King, Lunch like a Prince and Dine like a Pauper" It's a well-known phrase, but do you follow it?
Arguments	Breakfast provides many benefits to our health and wellbeing. Breakfast provides the body and brain with fuel after an overnight fast – that's where its name originates, breaking the fast! Without breakfast you are effectively running on empty, like trying to start the car with no petrol! Breakfast support cognitive function. Breakfast also restores glucose levels, an essential carbohydrate that is needed for the brain to function. Breakfast provides energy, studies have shown how eating breakfast can improve memory and concentration levels and it can also make us happier as it can improve mood and lower stress levels.
Conclusion	Breakfast provides energy needs. People's energy needs vary depending on activity levels and life stage but typically men require more energy than women. Growing children require a lot of energy, as an example boy aged 7-10 years should consume approximately 1970 kcals per day, and girls aged 7-10 years should consume approximately 1740 kcals.

Source: <http://www.shakeupyourwakeup.com/why-is-breakfast-important>

Understanding Words

- | | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------|---|
| 1. Wellbeing | : | 6. Fuel | : |
| 2. Pauper | : | 7. Running on | : |
| 3. Essential | : | 8. Require | : |
| 4. Approximately | : | 9. Restores | : |
| 5. Improve | : | 10. Provides | : |

8. Hortatory Exposition

Hortatory exposition text is a text that contains the writer's thoughts or ideas towards something that aims to advise the reader.

The text structure of the hortatory exposition is

- a. Thesis contains ideas or theories presented by the writer
- b. Arguments contain opinions or reasons that support the theory presented by the writer
- c. Recommendations contain recommendations/advice/suggestions given by the writer to the reader about what should or should not be done

The Example of Hortatory Exposition text

Monitoring your Kids While Watching TV

Thesis	Television becomes one of the most important devices which takes place in almost houses. It can unite all members of the family as well as separate them. However, is it important to know what your kids are watching? The answer is, of course, absolutely "Yes" and that should be done by all parents. Television can expose things you have tried to protect the children from, especially violence, pornography, consumerism and so on.
Arguments	Recently, a study demonstrated that spending too much time on watching TV during the day or at bedtime often cause bed-time disruption, stress, and short sleep duration.

	Another research found that there is a significant relationship between the amount of time spent for watching television during adolescence and early adulthood, and the possibility of being aggressive. Meanwhile, many studies have identified a relationship between kids who watch TV a lot and being inactive and overweight.
Recommendations	Considering some facts mentioning above, protect your children with the following tips: 1. Limit television viewing to one-two hours each day 2. Do not allow your children to have a TV set in their own bedrooms 3. Review the rating of TV shows which your children watch 4. Watch television with your children and discuss what is happening in the show

Source: <http://englishadmin.com/2013/02/example-of-hortatory-exposition-in-watching-tv.html>

Understanding Words

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 1. Takes place | : | 6. Allow | : |
| 2. Happening | : | 7. Demonstrated | : |
| 3. Disruption | : | 8. Adolescence | : |
| 4. Adulthood | : | 9. Inactive | : |
| 5. Overweight | : | 10. Absolutely | : |

9. Discussion Text

Discussion text is a text that presents a problem topic that is discussed in various points of view. In other words, the discussion text discusses a matter containing pro and con views on a thing. The topics discussed in the discussion text are usually controversial issues that occur in society. The purpose of the discussion text is

to provide new information to readers regarding an issue. This information is in the form of a new point of view from the author, so that readers can see an issue from a different point of view

The Generic Structure of Discussion Text:

1. The issue contains the problem that is discussed in the first paragraph.
2. Supporting point contains opinions and facts of the issue discussed from a pro point of view on the issue being discussed
3. Contrasting point contains opinions and facts of the issue discussed from the point of view of the counter to the issue being discussed
4. Conclusion contains a conclusion to the issue that has been discussed in the previous paragraph. Where the author is neutral to the pros and cons.

The Example of Discussion Text

Does the Internet Bring People Closer Together?

Issue	Modern technology has given a huge influence on people's lives. The internet is one of its attributes. Some people believe that the internet has been able to connect people, while others argue that it can cause social isolation and confinement. This essay will discuss these views.
Supporting Point of View	Technology developments and advancements, which bring convenience to us all, have been increased since the last two decades. The internet is one significant product of this modernization. It has made our lives more convenient in many respects, including our way to communicate. In the past, mail and the telephone were the only tools we used to send messages across the globe, while today, there is the internet which allows us to communicate with almost everyone in an instant. There is no inconvenience of long

	distances anymore because we can talk and even see distant friends or relatives any time we want. For instance, people whose families are abroad can connect through Facebook, Twitter, or Skype anytime and anywhere.
Contrasting Point of View	On the other hand, this technological development has its downsides. It has been observed that some people tend to spend a lot of time surfing the internet or opening their social networking sites. Communities meet online via private Facebook groups, instead of in a community building to discuss matters. Since this does not allow them to socialize face to face with people, they isolate themselves in this virtual world. Teenagers and adults use much of their time online. This hinders their interpersonal skills to develop. A study from 2015 by The Social Media Explorer stated that over 93% of teenagers aged 16-19 have tried social media. This study also found that each person has more than three social accounts.
Conclusion	In conclusion, it is true that the internet has provided convenience to society and brought many people to be closer. Nevertheless, people should balance the use of the internet with other aspects of their lives.

Source: ieltsachieve.com (with various changes)

Understanding Words

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---|
| 1. Confinement | : | 6. Tend | : |
| 2. Convenience | : | 7. Hinders | : |
| 3. Across | : | 8. Provided | : |
| 4. Downsides | : | 9. Balance | : |
| 5. For Instance | : | 10. Instead of | : |

10. News Items

News items are texts that provide information about everyday events. The incident that is conveyed to the reader is an event that is considered important and deserves to be used as a news story. The purpose of a news item is to report to readers, listeners or viewers about events or events that are considered important or newsworthy.

The Generic Structure of News Item:

1. main event, this section is also known as newsworthy event.
This section is a section that contains news about core events or events that are usually written in the form of summaries.
2. Background events are a part that is often referred to as elaboration. It is a section that tells the background of the event or incident, who was involved and the location of the incident.
3. Source is to tell about comments, witnesses to events, opinions of experts, and so on regarding the events or events reported.

The Example of News Item

Police suspect drug overdose in boxer Tony Ayala Jr.'s

Main Event	Heroin and a syringe were found next to the body of Tony Ayala Jr., San Antonio police disclosed Thursday in a report that says investigators suspect a drug overdose killed the troubled boxer.
Background Event	According to a newly released police report, the items were found on a desk next to Ayala's body, which was found face-down on the floor next to the desk and chair. Investigators said the syringe contained what appeared to be a narcotic and that a ball of heroin wrapped in tape was found on the desk with a cooker cap and a spoon. There was no sign of trauma on the body, police said. According to the report, a woman whom officers found weeping over Ayala's body said the pair had

	been drinking alcohol and quarrelling in a house they shared the night before. About 1 a.m. Tuesday, he left the house angry, she said. About 7:30 a.m., sensing that something was wrong, she went to the gym owned by the Ayala family where he trained and found his body. The woman's name was concealed in the report. Ayala, a 1979 Golden Gloves middleweight champion, was 19 when he was arrested and later convicted of raping a schoolteacher in New Jersey. He was undefeated in 22 bouts with 19 knockouts and set to fight Davey Moore for a junior middleweight title before the arrest. After serving 16 years of a 35-year term for rape, Ayala repeatedly ran into legal trouble in Texas as he tried to revive his boxing career. He was shot in the left shoulder by a woman after allegedly breaking into her home and refusing to leave in 2000. He got probation and a short jail term in a plea agreement. Four years later, Ayala went back to prison for 10 years when he violated parole in the Texas case. He was pulled over for speeding and charged with driving without a license, possession of heroin and possession of pornography.
Source	Ayala was charged in 2003 with having sex with a 13-year-old girl, but the case was dismissed when the girl said she lied about the incident

Source: <https://www.kuliahbahasainggris.com/contoh-news-item/>

Understanding Words

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------|---|
| 1. Disclosed | : | 6. Syringe | : |
| 2. Appeared | : | 7. Weeping | : |
| 3. Concealed | : | 8. Quarrelling | : |
| 4. Revive | : | 9. Arrest | : |
| 5. Violated | : | 10. Probation | : |

11. Explanation Text

Explanation Texts are used to describe the way (process) of something happens, especially with regard to natural phenomena, the scientific world or socio-cultural. Its purpose is to tell the reader or listener how something happened. It usually comes from the author's question regarding 'why' and 'how' to an existing phenomenon. The purpose of the Explanation Text is to explain the processes that occur in the formation of something or activities related to natural, social, scientific, cultural, and other phenomena that aim to explain why and how this can happen.

The generic structure explanation text:

- a. A general statement contains an introduction to an event or a general explanation of the event. The general statement contains a general explanation of the phenomenon to be discussed, it can be an introduction to the phenomenon or an explanation.
- b. A sequenced of explanation contains an explanation of why and how the event is and about an explanation of the process of why the phenomenon can occur or be created.
- c. The closing contains the closing or conclusion of the events discussed in the previous paragraph.

The Example of Explanation Text

How Chocolate is Made

A General Statement	Have we wondered how we get chocolate from? Well, this time we will enter the amazing world of chocolate so we can understand exactly we are eating. Chocolate starts a tree called cacao tree. This tree grows in equatorial regions, especially in place such as South America, Africa, and Indonesia. The cacao tree produces a fruit about the size of a small pine apple. Inside the fruits are the tree's seeds. They are also known as coco beans.
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A Sequenced of Explanation	Next, the beans are fermented for about a week, dried in the sun. After that they are shipped to the chocolate maker. The chocolate maker starts processing by roasting the beans to bring out the flavour. Different beans from different places have different qualities and flavour. So, they are often sorted and blended to produce a distinctive mix. The next process is winnowing. The roasted beans are winnowed to remove the meat nib of the cacao bean from its shell. Then the nibs are blended. The blended nibs are ground to make it liquid. The liquid is called chocolate liquor. It tastes bitter.
Closing	All seeds contain some amount of fat and cacao beans are not different. However, cacao beans are half fat, which is why they ground nibs from liquid. It is pure bitter chocolate.

Source: <http://britishcourse.com/explanation-text-definition-generic-structures-purposes-language-features.php>

Understanding Words

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| 1. Ground | : | 6. Shipped | : |
| 2. Liquor | : | 7. Blended | : |
| 3. Seeds | : | 8. Wondered | : |
| 4. Winnowing | : | 9. Bring out | : |
| 5. Nibs | : | 10. Grows | : |

12. Anecdote Text

Anecdote is a text which retells funny and unusual incidents in fact or imagination. Its purpose is to entertain the readers. The Purpose of Anecdote Text is to share stories about unusual events of a humorous nature to entertain readers

The Generic Structure of Anecdote Text

- a. Abstract: Unique description of the text.
- b. Orientation: Discusses the background of the events that took place.
- c. Crisis: shows interesting and unique problems that wouldn't happen in real life.
- d. Reaction: Unique and interesting problem-solving.
- e. conclusion: The author will give the conclusion of the story, usually including the character's decision to solve the problem.

The Example of Anecdote

Abstract	One day, Nana was working on an assignment that was piling up and had to be completed within a week. She was confused because, at the same time, she had a family event that she could not leave. Then he had an initiative.
Orientation	At the same time, Vira wanted to borrow money again from Nana, who knows how many times she has borrowed money and has not received it back. "Can I borrow money again?" asked Vira in a slightly pleading tone. "How much vir?" Nana inquired. "One million only." "What, that's enough to pay your debts, and you want to borrow more, so let's do it this way, but there are conditions: you complete my assignment a week later, and I will lend you money, how? "Do you agree?" asked Nana. "All right," Vira replied with a slight frown. One week later, when Nana's assignment was finished, Vira asked Nana for a loan. "Na, your assignment is finished, so I can borrow money from you, right?"

Crisis	I'm sorry, Vir. How much do you owe me? One million, right? Well, yesterday you did my assignment as payment because you didn't want to repay your debt. Nana firmly explained by insinuating her friend
Reaction	Vira, who was listening, could only remain silent.

Source: <https://www.sastrawacana.id/2023/02/what-is-anecdote-text-definition.html>

Understanding Words

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------|---|
| 1. Piling up | : | 6. Debts | : |
| 2. Leave | : | 7. Slightly | : |
| 3. Inquired | : | 8. Lend | : |
| 4. Insinuating | : | 9. Confused | : |
| 5. Firmly | : | 10. Remain | : |

13. Review Text

Review Text is text for reviewing or assessing a work, whether a movie, book, or so on. This assessment has the purpose of knowing and informing the quality, strengths, and weaknesses. Not only to convey personal opinions, review texts also function to inform the public at large about what is being reviewed. If the writing is positive, then the product being reviewed will get a positive response from many people.

Review text is used to criticize events or art works for the reader or listener, such as movies, shows, books, and others.

The Generic Structure of Review Text

- Introduction: General information about the text to be reviewed.
- Evaluation: Give their assessment of the product.
- Interpretative Recount: Conveys various views of a work or product being reviewed.
- Summary: Contains the assessment or essence of the artwork being criticized.

The Example of Review Text

Orientation	All and each Harry Potter series both movies and book hold a particular part in my heart. And by that means, I love it all. No, I won't talk about the whole series. I'll only talk about the 6th series of Harry Potter movie, Harry Potter and the Half of Blood Prince.
Evaluation	The movie may slightly unsatisfying for those who read the book. It's a dark time for Harry. It's like a cup of hot cocoa on your cold morning, but your cat breaks the cup.
Interpretative Recount	Harry Potter books have been a hit and been more potent since the Warner Bros decide to bring it to life through a movie. One or two changes from the text in the film is undeniable. We all know Harry has to feel one more lost on the last movie because Bellatrix killed his God-father, Sirius Black after they talk about lives together in an entirely safe village far from anywhere. Sure it's like a thunder strikes on the midday for Harry. As we always want for Harry happiness, many have hope that everything he's been through will paid on the Half-Blood Prince. At the first hour of this movie, we can see Harry doing great for his Potion class even beat Hermione, thanks to the book previously owned by The Half-Blood Prince he found at the bottom of the cupboard. But another dreary, depressing feel once again must we see on this movie as Dumbledore fall from the attic after being Avada Kedavra by his trusted man, Severus Snape aka the Half-Blood Prince. Not many things from the book were adapted. Instead, it almost entirely different. After the movie was released, you can hear some voice of disappointment roaring from some of the fans, including me.

Summary	Nevertheless, this is still an ejxcellent movie to watch and of course worth your time. 7 stars out of 10 for the Half-Blood Prince! Don't worry because every question and every scene missed in this movie will be soon explained on Deathly Hallows
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Source: <https://www.ef.co.id/englishfirst/kids/blog/contoh-review-text-dalam-bahasa-inggris/>

Understanding Words

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|---|
| 1. Hold | : | 6. Adapted | : |
| 2. Slightly | : | 7. Breaks | : |
| 3. Disappointment: | | 8. Trusted | : |
| 4. Explained | : | 9. Released | : |
| 5. Entirely | : | 10. Instead | : |

CHAPTER 2

PREVIEWING

Previewing is an important skill in developing your speed reading. Through previewing, you can gain enough information from the text before actually reading it.

How to Preview a text

1. Read the title page and the copyright page. Find the author's name(s) and date of publication
2. Read the table of contents. Check the organization of the book, number of sections and chapters
3. Scan for the chapter. Look for illustrations, charts, tables, and find sections in it
4. Look at the first page of each chapter
5. Skim quickly through final chapter

How to Preview a Chapter

1. Read the title
2. Look at all of illustrations
3. If the chapter is divided into parts, scan the headings
4. Read the first and last paragraphs very quickly
5. Read the summary or discussion quickly

Let's Read the Text!

FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

The word Islam, which is derived from Arabic, means to accept, to follow, and to obey. In the words, Islam is submissions to, and complete obedience to whom the human being had submitted to, and that is God almighty. God is our Creator and Master. Our success in life relies fully on following the Master. Therefore, we must all obey His commands, either in words or in deeds. And there is no doubt that submission implies absolute obedience, and non-violation of the principles and teaching of the one the Muslims submitted himself to.

Islam therefore encompasses all the matters provided for in the doctrine of Islam. The prophet (peace be upon him) said Islam is upheld by five pillars. First, the pronouncing of "there is no God but Allah and Muhammad is His apostle". The second is praying regularly as ordained by God, and as detailed by the messenger of God as a pillar of Islam. Third, giving zakat (divine tax) to those who deserve it, which means giving of a certain percentage of one's wealth-in its various kinds-the poor and the indigent. Fourth, fasting of the month of Ramadhan by abstaining from food, drink, and others from dawn to sunset. Fifth, visiting the holy house of God in Mecca for those who are able to make the journey.

Understanding Words

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|---|
| 1. Encompasses | : | 6. Derived | : |
| 2. Fasting | : | 7. Indigent | : |
| 3. Implies | : | 8. Command | : |
| 4. Obedience | : | 9. Follow | : |
| 5. Doubt | : | 10. Provided | : |

Comprehensions Questions

1. What does Islam mean?
2. To whom had the human being submitted?
3. How many pillars of Islam?
4. Who is God?
5. What language is the word "Islam"?
6. When do Moslem fast?
7. Who is God's Apostle?
8. Whom is zakat given to?
9. What is ordained by God?
10. What is the last pillar of Islam?

Exercises

Activity 1

Read the following of the text. Read it as quickly as possible and try nothing more of half a minute.

To deepen your understanding of the above material, do the following Activity!

Language Learning in the United States

Most people in the United States speak only one language: English. They do not learn to speak a second language. High schools teach languages. But very few students learn to speak well. Why don't Americans speak other languages?

First, most Americans never travel to other countries. The United States is a very large country. Americans can travel a long distance and not leave the United States. They do not need to learn a second language. Second, one of the countries next to the United States is Canada. Most people in Canada speak English. Some Americans live near Canada. They travel there often. But they do not have to learn a new language. Third, many people in other parts of the world speak English. If Americans travel to other

countries, they can speak English there, too. Some Americans think that it is a mistake to speak only English. They believe it is very important to learn a second language. Maybe, someday Americans will agree. Then more people will speak a second language in the United States.

Source: English Intensive Course for Islamic Studies

Now choose the answer that you consider most appropriate. Don't look back at the reading text before you finish working on it.

1. Most Americans never learn to speak
 - a. English
 - b. a second language
 - c. to people in other countries
 - d. fluently
2. Most Americans speak only English because
 - a. they can't learn another language
 - b. they never travel to other countries
 - c. other languages are not important
 - d. they do not have language classes at school.
3. In other parts of the world
 - a. everyone speaks English.
 - b. no one speaks English
 - c. many people speak English
 - d. everyone speaks a second language.
4. Some Americans think it is a mistake to
 - a. learn other language
 - b. speak only English
 - c. travel to other countries
 - d. go to school

Activity 2

Now try to read the following text. Do not forget, pay attention the steps you learned earlier.

- 1) Read the title.*
- 2) Pay attention to the image if you have one.*
- 3) Read a few sentences in the first paragraph.*
- 4) Read the first sentence of the other paragraph.*
- 5) Read the last sentence of the last paragraph.*
- 6) Pay attention to the name, date and numbers.*

You are given 30 seconds to previewing the text!

Body on Ice

In very cold part of the world, scientists study the past. They find animal frozen in the ice. The animals look alive, but they are not. They were frozen many years ago. Russian scientist found a large animal called a mastodon in the ice. It looked like an elephant. But it was larger, and it has lots of hair. In fact, the elephant is the mastodon's younger cousin. In 1984, American scientists were working near the North Pole. They found the body of a man frozen in the ice. This man went to the North Pole in 1846. He died and his friends buried him in the ice. Today, his body looks the same. The body did not change at all in the ice. These facts interest doctors. They have some patients who are very sick. No one can help this patient. But some day, there may be a new medicine for them. These doctors want to save people for the future. Maybe patients can be frozen until there is medicine to help them.

Now try to answer the following question. Don't look return to the text before you finish the answer.

1. Scientists are studying the past
 - a. in the ice
 - b. in the laboratory
 - c. in 1848
 - d. in Russia
2. Russian scientists found
 - a. a man in the ice
 - b. a large animal in the ice
 - c. it was too cold
 - d. nothing interesting
3. American scientists worked
 - a. in Russia
 - b. in the laboratory
 - c. near the North Pole
 - d. with a mastodon
4. Doctors think frozen bodies
 - a. are too cold
 - b. are near the North Pole
 - c. are interesting
 - d. are mastodons

Summary

You've just learned the skills of previewing. Previewing is an indispensable skill in activities before reading because with previewing, you can anticipate and predict what you will read

CHAPTER 3

PREDICTING

Predicting should be introduced as a specific skill. Before you read, you can do something to improve your understanding. You can guess what will be in the passage. This is called predicting. When there is a title, a picture, or some other information about what you will read, stop and think. When you predict, you find out:

- a. What kind of the text you will read; is it a newspaper article, a story, an advertisement, a textbook, a recipe, a letter, etc.
- b. What you already know about what will you read
- c. How carefully you want to read it. Will you read to remember every word? Will you scan for one or two pieces of information? Will you read for pleasure with no need to remember?

In practice, predicting is usually unconscious and is done prior to reading. But for the purpose of highlighting the process of predicting, it is necessary to give the students some training with exercises which isolate the skill. Naturally, the students should be instructed to apply the skill whenever they read, and predicting should be an explicit part of all-class, intensive reading lesson.

Let's Read the Text!

Some Basic Islamic Beliefs

There are six basic beliefs in Islams; they are belief in God, belief in the angels, belief in God's revealed books, belief in the prophets, belief in the day of judgment, and belief in al-Qadar.

First, Belief in God. Muslims believe in one, unique, incomparable God, who has no son nor partner, and that none has the right to be worshipped but Him alone. He is the true God, and every other deity is false. He has the most magnificent names and sublime perfect attributes. No one shares His divinity, nor His attributes. In the Quran, God describes Himself:

Say, "He is God, the One. God, to Whom the creatures turn for their needs. He begets not, nor was He begotten, and there is none like Him." (Quran, 112:1-4)

Second, Belief in the Angels. Muslims believe in the existence of the angels and that they are honoured creatures. The angels worship God alone, obey Him, and act only by His command. Among the angels is Gabriel, who brought down the Quran to Muhammad.

Third, Belief in God's Revealed Books. Muslims believe that God revealed books to His messengers as proof for mankind and as guidance for them. Among these books is the Quran, which God revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. God has guaranteed the Quran's protection from any corruption or distortion. God has said:

Indeed, we have sent down the Quran, and surely, we will guard it (from corruption). (Quran, 15:9)

Fourth, Belief in the Prophets and Messengers of God. Muslims believe in the prophets and messengers of God, starting with Adam, including Noah, Abraham, Ishmael, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, and Jesus (peace be upon them). But God's final message to man, a

reconfirmation of the eternal message, was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. Muslims believe that Muhammad is the last prophet sent by God, as God has said:

Muhammad is not the father of any one of your men, but he is the Messenger of God and the last of the prophets... (Quran, 33:40)

Fifth, Belief in the Day of Judgment. Muslims believe in the Day of Judgment (the Day of Resurrection) when all people will be resurrected for God's judgment according to their beliefs and deeds.

Sixth, Belief in Al-Qadar. Muslims believe in Al-Qadar, which is Divine Predestination, but this belief in Divine Predestination does not mean that human beings do not have freewill. Rather, Muslims believe that God has given human beings freewill. This means that they can choose right or wrong and that they are responsible for their choices.

The belief in Divine Predestination includes belief in four things: 1) God knows everything. He knows what has happened and what will happen. 2) God has recorded all that has happened and all that will happen. 3) Whatever God wills to happen happens, and whatever He wills not to happen does not happen. 4) God is the Creator of everything.

Source: A Brief Illustrated Guide to Understanding Islam (<https://www.islam-guide.com/ch3-2.htm>)

Understanding Words

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. God | : | 6. Worshipped : |
| 2. Belief | : | 7. Recorded : |
| 3. Happen | : | 8. Angels : |
| 4. Judgement | : | 9. Creature : |
| 5. Revealed | : | 10. Command : |

Comprehensions Question

1. What are the pillars of Islam?
2. What is belief in Al-Qadar?
3. Who is the last prophet of Allah?
4. What is belief in the Angels?
5. The belief in Divine Predestination includes belief in four things. Mention it!

Activity 1

Use images to make predictions. You will be exposed to several pictures, and several story titles. And you have to predict which title follows the following images. Do this with your friends.

- 1)  B. The Violin in Symphony Orchestra

- 2)  A. Women in Science

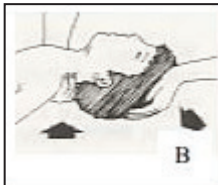
Based on your understanding of existing vocabulary or concepts built from existing sentences, you can make systematic predictions. For example, you would choose a picture of a woman in a Laboratory shirt, for a choice of Woman In Science. Laboratory, related to science. Or if you read The Violin in the Symphony Orchestra then you will predict that the image of people playing the violin (playing music) is the choice because of the Violin vocabulary, (see the picture), and the concept of orchestra (by looking at two people playing music), has led you to that prediction.

Activity 2

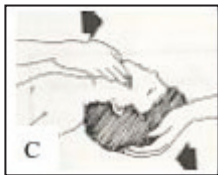
In the following, you will read a guide how to conducting artificial respiration. On the left you will see the illustration, while on the right you will find the sentence which supports that illustration. Match the image and the statement so that it is appropriate.



- 1) Breathe into the child, but do not too strongly. Take your lips away and let the child's chest go down while you take your next breath. Use fairly quick, short breath, and keep it up until the child can breathe by himself or until help comes, as long as two hours. []



- 2) Open the air passages by pulling the neck up and putting the head down very far. []



- 3) If the child has got water in his lungs, first get it out by putting him on his stomach for ten seconds with his hips a foot higher than his head. []



- 4) Keep the child's chin pushed up all the time, to keep the air passages open []



- 5) With a child's small face you can breathe into mouth and nose together. []

(EEC Practice p. 101)

Activity 3

Predicting the next idea

In reading, you can sometimes guess what sentence next you will read, based on what is and is new just you read. That prediction, can be based on contain sentences so that you can predict the next event. However, you can also predict the next idea because of the presence of a marker of discourse, as the word first, but, although, otherwise and others.

- 1) There were many good shows on TV last night. The Smith family stayed home.
 - A. They turned off the TV and went to bed early.
 - B. The only interesting show was about traveling by bicycle.
 - C. They saw a play, a music show, and the news
- 2) John and Alice Babson are not happy with the school in their town.
 - A. Their children love to go to school.
 - B. The classes are very crowded.
 - C. It is a beautiful building.
- 3) The roads were covered with ice and were very dangerous today.
 - A. Sam drove home very quickly.
 - B. Some took a long time to drive home.
 - C. Some enjoyed driving home.
- 4) Boston is a nice place to live in but New York City is more fun.
 - A. New York is very dangerous.
 - B. There are many interesting things to do in New York.
 - C. There are no good restaurants in New York.
- 5) Fly Happy Time Airlines! Take an exciting trip to Holiday Island.
 - A. This trip is very expensive.
 - B. Holiday Island has warm, sunny weather.
 - C. Happy Time Airlines is never on time.

- 6) Alex had trouble falling a sleep last night. He was awake until 3 a.m.
- A. This morning, he feels rested and ready to work.
 - B. This morning he is very hungry.
 - C. This morning, he feels very tired.
- 7) Dr. Hammond was busy with his patient all day. He did not have time for lunch.
- A. He may not be hungry at dinner time.
 - B. he has a very easy day.
 - C. He will be very hungry at the dinner time.
- 8) Judy and Alan moved to a new apartment near the university
- A. Now they need a car to drive to class.
 - B. Now they can walk to class every day.
 - C. Now they will not be near the university library.
- 9) Max works all day in a shoe store. At night, he takes business classes at the university.
- A. Max wants his own business someday.
 - B. Max has lots of free time.
 - C. Max is not very busy.
- 10) "Eat at Joe's dinner! We serve breakfast from 6 to 10!"
- A. No one likes the breakfast at Joe's!"
 - B. And the breakfast costs only U\$ 1,00.
 - C. The food is cold and the service is slow!

Activity 4

This short story consists of 5 paragraphs. The first paragraph has been given to you. Can you predict the second, third, and next paragraphs?

The Fox and The Crow

By Aesop

A fox once saw a crow fly off with a piece of cheese in its beak and settle on a branch of a tree.

1) Second paragraph

- a) "Good day, Mistress crow," he cried. "How will you be looking today; how glossy your feathers; how bright your eye. I feel sure your voice must surpass those other birds, just as your figure does; let me hear but one song from you that I may greet you as the Queen of Birds."
- b) "That's for me, as I am a Fox," said Master Reynard, and he walked up to the foot of the tree.
- c) The crow lifted up her head and began to caw her best, but the moment, she opened her mouth the piece of cheese feels to the ground, only to be snapped up by master fox.
- d) "That I will do," said he. That was all I wanted. In exchange for your cheese, I will give you a piece of advice for the future. "Do not trust flatterers."

2) Third paragraph

- a) "Good day, Mistress crow," he cried. "How will you be looking today; how glossy your feathers; how bright your eye. I feel sure your voice must surpass those other birds, just as your figure does; let me hear but one song from you that I may greet you as the Queen of Birds."
- b) "That's for me, as I am a Fox," said Master Reynard, and he walked up to the foot of the tree.
- c) The crow lifted up her head and began to caw her best, but the moment, she opened her mouth the piece of cheese feels to the ground, only to be snapped up by master fox.
- d) "That I will do," said he. That was all I wanted. In exchange for your cheese, I will give you a piece of advice for the future. "Do not trust flatterers."

3) Fourth paragraph

- a) "Good day, Mistress crow," he cried. "How will you be looking today; how glossy your feathers; how bright your

eye. I feel sure your voice must surpass those other birds, just as your figure does; let me hear but one song from you that I may greet you as the Queen of Birds.”

- b) “That’s for me, as I am a Fox,” said Master Reynard, and he walked up to the foot of the tree.
- c) The crow lifted up her head and began to caw her best, but the moment, she opened her mouth the piece of cheese feels to the ground, only to be snapped up by master fox.
- d) “That I will do,” said he. That was all I wanted. In exchange for your cheese, I will give you a piece of advice for the future. “Do not trust flatterers.”

4) Fifth paragraph

- a) “Good day, Mistress crow,” he cried. “How will you be looking today; how glossy your feathers; how bright your eye. I feel sure your voice must surpass those other birds, just as your figure does; let me hear but one song from you that I may greet you as the Queen of Birds.”
- b) “That’s for me, as I am a Fox,” said Master Reynard, and he walked up to the foot of the tree.
- c) The crow lifted up her head and began to caw her best, but the moment, she opened her mouth the piece of cheese feels to the ground, only to be snapped up by master fox.
- d) “That I will do,” said he. That was all I wanted. In exchange for your cheese, I will give you a piece of advice for the future. “Do not trust flatterers.”

CHAPTER 4

SCANNING

Scanning is a reading skill used for quickly locating specific information. Scanning should not be confused with skimming, which is, a much more complicated reading skill. Skimming will be discussed in the later chapter. Scanning is a very important and useful skill for readers. You scan whenever you need a piece of information from a text. For example, if you need to find someone's telephone number, you do not read the whole telephone directory! You read only what you need. Can you think of any other things you scan?

When you learn to scan, you can obtain information from a text without reading every word. You should not try to meticulously read the entire text. Read only certain information what you need. To help you master the scanning skill, your teacher will read aloud the requested information which is to be found by scanning. Your teacher might divide you into groups and have a competition to scan. By having a competition among groups, you will be more enthusiastic in having the scanning activities.

SCANNING THE ADVERTISEMENTS



<https://www.contohtext.com/2019/07/contoh-iklan-event-dalam-bahasa-inggris.html>

The Requested Information

1. When is the Summer Camp held?
2. What will you do when you want to ask more information about camp?
3. What are the activities in summer camp?
4. Where is the summer camp?
5. Where the office of huko camp?

We're now hiring

ENGLISH TEACHER



- ✓ Age range from 20 - 30 y.o.
- ✓ At least D3/S1 in English Department/relevant subject
- ✓ Fresh Graduate are welcome
- ✓ Fluent in English, both written & spoken
- ✓ Working experience in the related field is a plus.
- ✓ Benefit: Salary + Commission up to IDR 10,000,000.
- ✓ Benefit: Overseas Training
- ✓ Willing to be placed in Palembang, Jakarta, Batam, Solo, Lampung, Jambi, Pontianak, Tanjung Pinang, Pekanbaru, Semarang, Bandung, Surabaya, Samarinda.

Send your CV to hrd@central-education.com
with subject: **Kota yang dituju_Posisi**
(cth: Palembang_English Teacher)



0811 7888 711

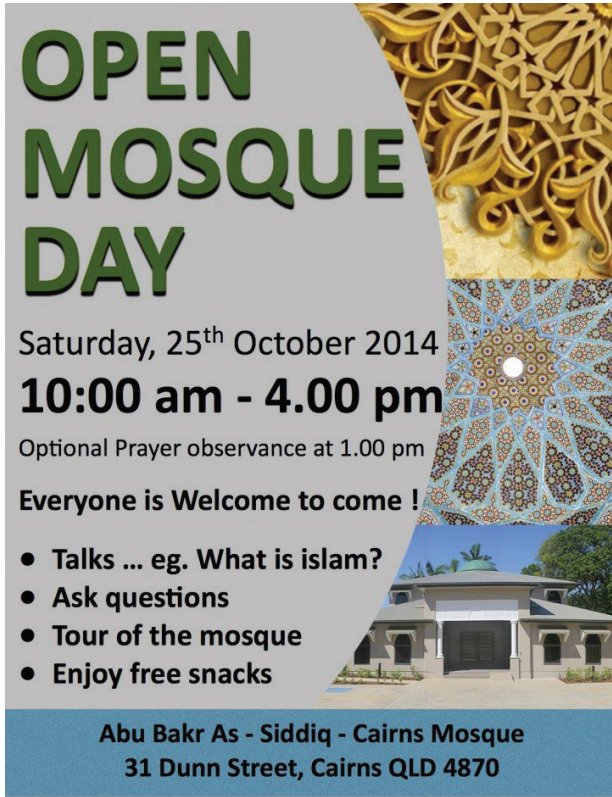


@central.education

<https://www.yukampus.com/2019/09/contoh-iklan-bahasa-inggris.html>

The Requested Information

1. What job vacancies are needed?
2. What are the requirements to be English teacher?
3. Where is the applicant sending the CV?
4. What is the name of the company that needs an English teacher?
5. Where is the platform to find information about this company?



OPEN MOSQUE DAY

Saturday, 25th October 2014
10:00 am - 4.00 pm
Optional Prayer observance at 1.00 pm
Everyone is Welcome to come !

- Talks ... eg. What is islam?
- Ask questions
- Tour of the mosque
- Enjoy free snacks

Abu Bakr As - Siddiq - Cairns Mosque
31 Dunn Street, Cairns QLD 4870

organised by Islamic Society of Cairns
islamicsocietyofcairns@hotmail.com

<https://mypolice.qld.gov.au/farnorth/2014/10/23/mosque-open-day-answer-questions/>

Make a conclusion about the flyer above in detail!

CHAPTER 5

READING FASTER

Most students read slowly, especially in a second language. But research showed that you will not understand if you read slowly. Your brain needs to receive many ideas quickly in order to make sense of what you are reading. Reading faster is a skill that you can learn, just like running faster. It takes practice and some training from the coach; that is; your teacher. We will work on reading faster, and you will be able to read as twice as fast by the end of the semester.

In order to understand how speed reading works, you first need to know how the reading process works inside a human's brain.

11 Ways to Help You Read Faster

Here are 11 proven ways to help increase your reading speed.

1. Stop the Inner Monologue

One's inner monologue, also known as subvocalization, is an extremely common trait among readers. It is the process of speaking the words in your head as you read, and it is the biggest obstacle that gets in the way of you being able to increase your reading speed.

If you're hearing voices in your head when you're reading, don't fret. As long as it is your own voice, reading along with you, you're fine. In fact, this is how teachers teach kids to read – say the words silently in your head as you read.

2. Word-Chunking

Word-chunking closely parallels with the idea of eliminating the inner monologue. This is the act of reading multiple words at once, and is the key to reading faster. All of these reading tips tie together, yet word-chunking is probably the most active tool to use when you work to increase your reading speed.

For now, focus on trying to read three words with one glance. Continue on down the page like that, taking note of how much faster you complete the entire page of text. You are still able to process and comprehend what you read, but spend far less time doing it.

3. Do Not Reread the Words on the Page

Before we move on to the peripheral vision part – that's the real kicker – you're going to want to make sure you break the habit of rereading the words on the page.

4. Use Peripheral Vision

Congratulations! You've made it to the key step that really ties everything together. While this may not be the final step, it's certainly a critical one.

Use the techniques from everything above to view and comprehend several words at one time. Instead of chunking in smaller groups of words, try reading one line at a time. This involves looking at the center of the line, and using your peripheral vision to read the rest of it. Scan the page in this manner and, when you reach the bottom, you will find that you still understood what you read, but you did it in record time.

5. Use a Timer

Speaking of 'record time', now is your chance to test yourself and work on how to increase your reading speed each time you

read. Set a timer for one minute, reading normally as the time dwindles down. When the timer goes off, note how many pages you have read.

6. Set a Goal

Holding yourself accountable will better ensure you stick with your reading and your timer tests. Give yourself a goal of a certain number of pages to read each day/week/etc., and stick to it. When you reach it, treat yourself. Incentive never hurt anyone!

7. Read MORE

The old adage, “Practice makes perfect,” is actually pretty darn accurate. Any professional, artist, musician, etc. practices their work regularly.

A reader should be doing the same thing. The more you read, the more you will be better at it. The better you are at reading, the more you will increase your reading speed.

8. Use a Marker

Do you find your vision slipping and sliding through the page as you read? Not a problem. Simply place an index card below each line, and slip it down as you read. This will ensure you stay at reading one line at a time, rather than flitting your eyes about and taking nothing in.

9. Work on Improving Your Vocabulary

Think about it: You’re reading along, and then you run into a word you don’t know. Do you skip it? Do you try to figure it out by context? Do you stop to look it up? Whichever course of action you take, you are slowing your time significantly, if not stopping it all together to go and look up the retarding word.

If you work on improving your vocabulary, you will know more words. The more words you add to your repertoire, the faster you read. The faster you read, the more you can read. It may be self-evident, but it’s important.

10. Skim the Main Points FIRST

Finally, when you're in a real time-crunch and need to get something read by yesterday, take a deep breath and calm down. Open the book, and take some time reading over all the main points. Read the table of contents. Read the subtitles. Read the captions under the diagrams. Get an overall feel for the chapter/section/etc.

Next, read the first paragraph of each main section. Read the last. Read the middle. Think this over in your head, and piece it together.

11. Read with a Purpose

Do you have a goal before starting to read a book?

Whether it's to find out how a story goes, learn a new skill, or get some answers, keep that goal in your mind while reading. When you read with a clear goal or purpose, this pushes you to keep on reading.

Especially when you're reading a self-help book, having some background questions can help you get your answers or insights more quickly.

Read the passages and mark the best answer choice-a, b, c, or d.

Text 1

American folk music originated with ordinary people at a time when the rural population was isolated and music was not yet spread by radio, audios, compact disks, or music DVDs. It was transmitted by oral tradition and is noted for its energy, humor, and emotional impact. The major source of early American folk songs was music from the British Isles, but songs from Africa as well as songs of the American Indians have a significant part in its heritage. Later settlers from other countries also contributed songs. In the nineteenth century, composer Stephen Foster wrote some of the most enduringly popular of all American songs, which soon

become part of the folk tradition. Beginning in the 1930's, Woody Guthrie gained great popularity by adapting traditional melodies and lyrics and supplying new ones as well. In the 1950's and 1960's, singer-composers such as Pete Seeger, Bob Dylan, and Joan Baez continued this tradition by creating "urban" folk music. Many of these songs dealt with important social issues, such as racial integration and the war in Vietnam.

1. The primary purpose of this passage is to
 - a. trace the development of American folk music
 - b. explain the oral tradition
 - c. contrast the styles of folk musicians
 - d. point out the influence of social issues on "urban" folk music

Text 2

There has never been an adult scientist who has been half as curious as any child between the ages of four months and four years. Adults sometimes mistake this superb curiosity about everything as a lack of ability to concentrate. The truth is that children begin to learn at birth, and by the time they begin formal schooling at the age of five or six, they have already absorbed a fantastic amount of information, perhaps more, fact for fact, than they will learn for the rest of their lives. Adults can multiply by many times the knowledge children absorb if they appreciate this curiosity while simultaneously encouraging the children to learn.

2. With which of the following statements would the author probably agree?
 - a. Children lack the ability to concentrate.
 - b. Young children have a much greater curiosity than adult scientists do.
 - c. The first few years of school are the most important ones for most children.

- d. Adults can use children's intense curiosity to help children learn more.
- 3. The paragraph following this one most likely deals with
 - a. ways in which adults can help children learn by stimulating their curiosity
 - b. the learning habits of children over the age of four
 - c. the methods adult scientists use to study the curiosity of young children
 - d. ways in which adults can become as curious as children about their environments

Text 3

In most of Europe, farmers' homes and outbuildings are generally located within a village, and tools and animals are housed there. Every morning, the farmers and farm laborers leave their village to work their land or tend their animals in distant fields, and return to the village at the end of the day. Social life is thus centripetal; that is, it is focused around the community centre, the village. Only in certain parts of Quebec has this pattern been preserved in North America.

Throughout most of North America, a different pattern was established. It was borrowed from northern Europe, but was pushed even further in the New World where land was cheap or even free. It is a centrifugal system of social life, with large isolated farms whose residents go to the village only to buy goods and procure services. The independence associated with American farmers stems from this pattern of farm settlement. The American farmer is as free of the intimacy of the village as the urbanite.

- 4. The main topic of the first paragraph is
 - a. European farm products
 - b. social life in Quebec
 - c. the European pattern of rural settlement
 - d. Independence associates

5. The main topic of the second paragraph is
 - a. The community centre of village
 - b. the relative isolation of North American farm families
 - c. the relationship between farmers and urbanites in North America
 - d. the low cost of farmland in North America
6. The main topic of the entire passage is
 - a. a comparison of farming in northern and southern Europe
 - b. the difference between farming in Quebec and the rest of North America
 - c. European influence on American agriculture
 - d. a contrast between a centripetal system of rural life and a centrifugal system

Text 4

While fats have lately acquired a bad image, one should not forget how essential they are. Fats provide the body's best means of storing energy, far more efficient energy sources than either carbohydrates or proteins. They act as insulation against cold, as cushioning for the internal organs, and as lubricants. Without fats, there would be no way to utilize fat-soluble vitamins. Furthermore, some fats contain fatty acids that contain necessary growth factors and help with the digestion of other foods.

An important consideration of fat intake is the ratio of saturated fats to unsaturated fats. Saturated fats, which are derived from dairy products, animal fats, and tropical oils, increase the amount of cholesterol in the blood. Cholesterol may lead to coronary heart disease by building up in the arteries of the heart. However, unsaturated fats, derived from vegetable oils, tend to lower serum cholesterol if taken in a proportion twice that of saturated fats.

The consumption of a variety of fats is necessary, but the intake of too much fat may lead to a variety of health problems. Excessive intake of fats, like all nutritional excesses, is to be avoided.

7. The main idea of the first paragraph is that
 - a. fats have a bad image
 - b. fats serve important functions in the body
 - c. variety health problems
 - d. fats store food more efficiently than proteins or carbohydrates
8. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
 - a. Unsaturated fats may reduce cholesterol levels.
 - b. The consumption of any type of fat leads to heart disease.
 - c. Fats taken in the proper proportion may reduce serum cholesterol.
 - d. Cholesterol make heart disease
9. The main idea of the third paragraph is that
 - a. people are eating less and less fat today
 - b. Fats make bad images
 - c. fats should be gradually eliminated from the diet
 - d. excessive consumption of fats may be dangerous to one's health
10. With which of the following is the whole passage primarily concerned?
 - a. The role of fats in human health
 - b. The dangers of cholesterol
 - c. The benefits of fats in the diet
 - d. The importance of good nutrition

CHAPTER 6

ANTICIPATION

An anticipation guide is a comprehension strategy that is used before reading to activate students' prior knowledge and build curiosity about a new topic.

Steps to implement Anticipation Guides:

- a. Generate several statements about the main topics of the text.
- b. Read the statements to the students, and ask them if they agree or disagree with the statement. Allow time for discussion over their answers.
- c. Read the text. This can be done individually, as a small group, or out loud to the whole class.
- d. After the reading, go back to the students' answers on the anticipation guide. Discuss how their answers have changed or stayed the same based on the text read, ("Anticipation Guide," 2014).

Benefits of this Strategy:

- a. Activate prior knowledge of topic.
- b. Gives a purpose for the reading.
- c. Engages all students, ("Anticipation Guides," 2014)

Exercise 1

Here's the title of the article. What do you think about this article?

Select a, b, c, or d.

- a. A kind of software
- b. A virus
- c. A name of spacecraft
- d. A name of planet

Free Software or Freeware

Free software represents a specific program or application that can be used, studied, and modified without any restriction, and which can be copied and redistributed in modified or unmodified form either without restriction, or with restrictions only to ensure that further recipients can also do these things.

There are also some misunderstandings that usually occur like a free software that you don't need to pay for using it but being forbidden to distribute it or improve it in anyway. This type of software applications is usually used by different producers in marketing campaigns to promote themselves or a specific product and there is no guarantee that it will stay free.

Absolutely free software is generally placed in the Public Domain and can be used in commercial programs.

Freeware generally refers to software that is copyrighted but for which the author solicits no payments even if the user continuous to use it.

Source: Reading 1 Book Open University

Exercise 2

Guess the title of the article

1. A kingdom of my own is about:
 - a. An animal kingdom
 - b. A vegetable kingdom
 - c. A fungi kingdom
 - d. A fruit kingdom
2. Let the circus tricks begin is about:
 - a. The new tricks found in a circus
 - b. How to learn some circus tricks
 - c. How to teach a dog some tricks
3. The best secret of all is about:
 - a. Kindness
 - b. Open mindedness
 - c. Hidden treasure
 - d. Friendship
4. Balloon trouble is about:
 - a. A balloon that brings trouble
 - b. A balloon that is difficult to blow
 - c. A balloon that explodes
 - d. A balloon that makes a wish come true
5. Keepsake heart is about:
 - a. Good heart
 - b. Heart that lies in a keepsake box
 - c. Sick heart
 - d. Bad heart
6. Secret valentine is about:
 - a. A secret admirer
 - b. A wrong person
 - c. Some persons who got the wrong valentine cards
 - d. Some persons who put the valentine cards in the wrong sacks

SKIMMING

Skimming is a method of rapid reading which will help you to understand the overall theme or general meaning of the text. It is a fast-reading technique that helps readers to quickly identify the main idea of a text. The skimming technique is used to obtain the gist or overall sense of a text.

Exercise 1

Read this sentence as quickly as possible. Then ask yourself "Does this author for (agree) or against (oppose the idea in the text). Put a sign (✓) in the space provided.

1. Many people believe that meat is an important food to eat. It is not true. You do not need to eat meat at all. In fact, you may be healthier if you do not eat meat.
For Against
2. Travel is not always fun. Often there are problems with transportation, language or hotels. It is also very tiring to travel, and you can easily get sick.
For Against

3. Today it is better not to have a camera when you travel. A camera is heavy and difficult to carry. It is also not necessary. You can buy good picture postcards almost everywhere.
For Against
4. A bicycle is the best way to see a country. It does not need gas. It is not expensive. And you also get some exercise at the same time you are travelling.
For Against
5. Bicycles can be very dangerous. You can hurt yourself by falling off the bicycle. You can also get seriously hurt if you are hit by a car.
For Against

SKIMMING FOR PATTERN OF ORGANIZATION

There are 4 kinds of organizing patterns of a texts, namely listing (dengan cara membuat semacam daftar), cause and effect (sebab dan akibat), time-order (susunan waktu-kronologi), or comparison contrast (membuat perbandingan).

Exercise 1

A parakeet is a small bird that lives in southern forests. The parrot is similar to a parakeet, but it is larger. Both birds sometimes can learn how to say words.

() listing () comparison () time-order () cause-effect

Some kinds of birds cannot fly. The penguin is one of these birds. It lives mostly in the very cold Antarctic climate. Another kind of bird that cannot fly is the ostrich. It lives in Africa.

() listing () comparison () time-order () cause-effect

Lisa plans to travel in Europe this summer. In June she will visit Sicily. Then in July, she will bicycle in northern Italy. In august she

will travel through France. By September, she hopes to be in Paris.
☐ listing ☐ comparison ☐ time-order ☐ cause-effect

Headaches are often the results of psychological causes. For example, worrying about something can cause a headache.
☐ listing ☐ comparison ☐ time-order ☐ cause-effect

The clambake is a popular New England dinner. It usually includes many different kinds of seafood. Calms are the most common kind of seafood at a clambake. There may also be lobster and mussels.
☐ listing ☐ comparison ☐ time-order ☐ cause-effect

Directions: In this mini-test, there are several passages, each followed by a number of questions. Read the passages and, for each question, choose the one best answer. (A), (B), (C), or (D). You can mark the answer you have chosen either on the answer sheet above or on the blanks by the answer choices. All of your answers should be based on what is stated or implied in the passages.

Humans have struggled against weeds since the beginnings of agriculture. **Marring** our gardens is one of the milder effects of weeds-any plants that thrive where they are unwanted. They **clog** waterways, destroy wildlife habitats, and impede farming. Their spread eliminates grazing areas and accounts for one-third of all crop loss. They compete for sunlight, nutrients, and water with useful plants.

The global need for weed control has been answered mainly by the chemical industry. Its herbicides are effective and sometimes necessary, but some pose serious problems, particularly if misused. Toxic compounds threaten animal and public health when they accumulate in food plants, ground water, and drinking water. They also harm workers who apply them. In recent years, the chemical industry has introduced several herbicides that are more ecologically sound. Yet new chemicals alone cannot solve the

world's weed problems. **Hence**, scientists are exploring the **innate** weed-killing powers of living organisms, primarily insects and microorganisms.

The biological agents now in use are harmless to humans and are environmentally benign. They can be chosen for their ability to attack selected targets and leave crops and other plants untouched. In contrast, some of the most effective chemicals kill virtually all the plants they come in contact with, sparing only **those** that are naturally resistant or have been genetically modified for resistance. Furthermore, a number of biological agents can be administered only once, after which no added applications are needed. Chemicals typically must be used several times per growing season.

1. With what topic does this passage primarily deal?
 - a. The importance of the chemical industry
 - b. The dangers of toxic chemicals
 - c. Advantages of biological agents over chemical ones
 - d. A proposal to ban the use of all herbicides
2. The word "Marring" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
 - a. Spoiling
 - b. Dividing
 - c. Replacing
 - d. planting
3. The word "clog" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - a. Drain
 - b. float on
 - c. Obstruct
 - d. grow along
4. Which of the following terms does the author define in the first paragraph?
 - a. Grazing areas
 - b. Weeds
 - c. Wildlife habitats
 - d. Nutrients

5. Which of the following statements about the use of chemical agents as herbicides would the author most likely agree?
 - a. It should be increased.
 - b. It has become more dangerous recently.
 - c. It is safe but inefficient.
 - d. It is occasionally required.
6. Which of the following is NOT given as an advantage of biological agents over chemical herbicides?
 - a. They are less likely to destroy desirable plants.
 - b. They are safer for workers.
 - c. They are more easily available.
 - d. They do not have to be used as often.
7. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “Hence” in line 16?
 - a. In addition
 - b. Consequently
 - c. Subsequently
 - d. In contrast
8. The word “innate” in line 17 is closest in meaning to
 - a. Natural
 - b. Effective
 - c. Organic
 - d. Active
9. According to the passage, biological agents consist mainly of
 - a. insects and microorganisms
 - b. useful plants
 - c. weeds
 - d. herbicides
10. The word “those” in line 23 refers to
 - a. chemicals
 - b. targets
 - c. plants
 - d. agents

SKIMMING FOR IDEAS

Skimming is a reading technique meant to look for main or general ideas in a text, without going into detailed and exhaustive reading. In skimming, a reader reads only important information, but not everything. This technique works effectively in non-fiction materials, newspapers, and long novels.

The function of using skimming technique is to get an overview of a text and get main points. Skimmers move quickly through texts, ignoring and skipping paragraphs, sentences, and words to gather necessary information without wasting their time. The major function of skimming technique is to gather the gist of a text.

Example #1: Hamlet Globe to Globe (By Dominic Dromgoole)

" 'It began, we are told, as a whim lubricated by strong drink. In 2012, the management of Shakespeare's Globe — ...' A young person who refuses to make his peace with the sly criminal who has 'popped in between the election and my hopes.' What better hero for our times?"

Skimming Description: The management of Shakespeare's Globe planned to take exciting new initiatives in 2012. The theater's artistic director, Dominic Dromgoole took the tragedy of Hamlet to every country. The book "Hamlet Globe to Globe" highlights the venture and presents its details in a succinct manner. Dromgoole not only keeps his audience engaged in London theater, but he also tours them around the world. His touring idea is wonderful for the promotion of the play "Hamlet," because of the way a traveling company features the whole play, its actors, their arrival at Elsinore and meeting with Prince Hamlet.

The book sheds light on the Globe Company and its journey to new destinations. The purpose is not to incite the issue of moral

crises and murder confessions, but to celebrate a question of social and psychological evils. They not only visit remote countries, but also the most advanced and urban industrial countries. Nonetheless, due to worse global political and social problems over the past two years, Hamlet's story is not taken to the countries suffering from civil wars and internal strife. It is also that the story seems directly relevant to the common political scenario prevalent in the world.

Example #2: Sense and Sensibility (By Jane Austen)

"The family of Dashwood had long been settled in Sussex... bid fair to equal her sisters at a more advanced period of life."

Skimming Description of the First chapter: The Dashwood family settles in Sussex for too long, and has a large estate. The late owner of the estate leaves everything for his nephew Mr. Henry Dashwood and his family. Mr. Henry Dashwood has one son, John from his former marriage and three daughters, Elinor, Marianne, and Margaret from his current wife. John is lucky to have inherited wealth from his mother's side, too. In his will, old Dashwood leaves everything for Henry's son, but nothing for his wife and daughters. John promises his dying father to take care of his step-mother and sisters. But, in fact, John is selfish and cold-hearted man who marries a selfish woman.

After Henry's death, without informing her mother-in-law, John's wife steps into her house to take control. Mrs. Dashwood feels her behavior so ungracious, but her elder daughter Elinor suggests her mother to avoid any conflict with John. Elinor has good understanding, while Marianne is sensible, amiable, and prudent. Margaret, on the other hand, is a well-disposed and good-humored girl.

Exercise 1

Text 1

Nuclear power is generated by using uranium, which is a metal mined in various parts of the world. The first large-scale nuclear power station was opened at Calder Hall in Cumbria, England, in 1956.

Some military ships and submarines have nuclear power plant for engines. Nuclear power produces around 11% of the world's energy needed, and produces huge amounts of energy. It causes no pollution as you'd get when burning fossil fuels.

The advantages of nuclear is as follows:

- 1) It costs about the same as coal, so it's not expensive to make.
- 2) It doesn't produce smoke or carbon dioxide, so it doesn't contribute to the greenhouse effect.
- 3) It produces huge amounts of energy from small amount uranium.
- 4) It produces small amounts of waste.
- 5) It is reliable.

On the other hand, nuclear power is very, very dangerous. It must be sealed up and buried for many years to allow the radioactivity to die away. Furthermore, although it is reliable, a lot of money has to be spent on safety because if it does go wrong, a nuclear accident can be a major disaster.

People are increasingly concerned about this. In the 1990's nuclear power was the fastest growing source of power in many parts of the world. In 2005, it was the 2nd slowest-growing.

1. Which statement is true about nuclear?
 - a. It is reliable.
 - b. It is costly to make.
 - c. It causes air pollution.
 - d. It affects the greenhouse.
 - e. It produces small amount of energy

2. Why is nuclear power very dangerous? Because ...
 - a. its radioactivity lasts long
 - b. uranium is renewable
 - c. it is reliable
 - d. it is cheap
 - e. it is safe

Text 2

Two students were discussing the school's new rule that all the students must wear a cap and a tie. One of them showed her annoyance. She said that wearing a cap and a tie was only suitable for a flag raising ceremony. So, she was against the rule.

Contrary to the girl's opinion, the other student was glad with it. He said that he didn't mind with the new rule because wearing a cap and a tie will make the students look great and like real educated persons. The first student gave the reasons that they would feel uncomfortable and hot. Moreover, the classrooms were not air conditioned. The second said it wasn't a big problem. He was sure that the students would wear them proudly. They would surely be used to it any way.

3. The two students are discussing ...
 - a. the facilities in school
 - b. their homework
 - c. their uniform
 - d. their friends
 - e. their family
4. The boy said that he agreed with the new rule in his school. Which statement shows his agreement?
 - a. He was not annoyed.
 - b. He would not obey the rule.
 - c. He didn't care of the rule.
 - d. He didn't like wearing a cap and tie.

- e. He didn't mind wearing a cap and tie.
- 5. The boy believed that all students would ...
 - a. have a high spirit to study
 - b. solve their own problems
 - c. care for their environment
 - d. follow the new rule,
 - e. feel uncomfortable

Text 3

Gift card Bring Advantages and Disadvantages

Gift cards become more popular during recent years. For example, in one holiday season, sales can reach USD19 billion in united Stated and it is seen to grow more in the following season due to their convenience in the side of consumers and retailers.

In retailer? side, gift cards bring them some benefits. Selling gift cards is simply selling product. When the cards are sold, they will get benefit. Gift cards tend to be a matter of image and trend, which means it is not strictly influenced by the functionality. Since sending gift cards is a trend, the sales will increase significantly.

However, there are potential disadvantages in the side of consumers. For example, iTune gift cards apply process in the way of completing the shopping. They need to do one step to another step in processing the shopping. Likely, most of the steps need time and date of validity or expiration. When certain step loses that validating date, the gift cards may be in risk. The card can be rejected to redeem. Again, in retailers side, producing card it self is costly. It means that there is additional cost which retailers have to pay. In whatever thing, we need to be wise, if we can use that gift.

- 6. Paragraph 3 of the text is mainly about
 - a. the trend of gift cards
 - b. popularity of gift cards
 - c. benefit obtained by the retailer

- d. the convenience of using gift cards
- e. disadvantages in side of consumers

Text 4

A survey has found about 13 percent of first-time smokers in the country are junior high school students. It also revealed 89 percent of young female employees were smokers.

The survey was conducted in five major cities across the country, including Surakarta in Central Java.

Muhammad Syahril Mansyur, the Surakarta Health Agency's respiratory illness division, said that the finding of the survey showed an alarming growth rate of Indonesian smokers. "This situation is a cause for concern," he said. "It appears the country's younger generation is uneducated about the health risks of smoking."

The Indonesian anti-tobacco campaign has reportedly been deemed as ineffective as the government refuses to sign the international convention on tobacco control. It said that cigarette producers contributed to a large amount to state revenue and gave jobs to thousands of workers

7. The text mainly tells reader about
 - a. The increase of Indonesian smokers
 - b. The health risks of smoking
 - c. Large amount of cigarettes
 - d. Young female smokers
 - e. The danger of smoking
8. One of the advantages of cigarette industry is
 - a. To cause people addictive
 - b. To contribute a little amount to state revenue
 - c. To make sellers rich
 - d. To give a great job chance
 - e. To give jobs for certain people

Text 5

Two state-owned lenders — Bank Mandiri and Bank BNI — will build temporary houses for 400 families displaced by the recent strong earthquake that hit Sigi District, Central Sulawesi Province.

Second Assistant Secretary of Sigi District Government Iskandar Nontji informed that the temporary houses for 100 families will be constructed by Bank Mandiri in the South Sibayala area of Dolo Sub-district. Meanwhile, Bank BNI will erect the temporary shelters for 300 families in Jonoge Village of Sigi Biromaru Sub-district that severely suffered from soil liquefaction during the 7.4-magnitude earthquake that rocked the area on Sept 28, he noted.

The temporary houses will be constructed on pieces of land, owned by the sub-district government, village, and community members, he stated, adding that the Sigi district government will facilitate all related parties to sign a letter of agreement.

“We are going to provide a letter of agreement that will be signed by all related parties to avoid any unexpected eventuality in the future,” he explained. (Antara, 17th October, 2018)

9. What is the text mainly about?

- a. Building temporary houses for displaced family
- b. Planning to displace the temporary house
- c. Signing a letter of agreements to build a permanent house
- d. New luxury house will be built by BNI
- e. Assistant Secretary has built temporary houses

10. What can we infer from the text?

- a. The temporary house will be build in the family lands
- b. The displaced family will build 400 houses for two state banks
- c. Shelters will be built by two state banks for the earthquake victims
- d. Bank Mandiri will be built in the South Sibayala
- e. Bank BNI will be built by the earthquake victims in Jonoge Village of Sigi

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READ EASY for Beginner

Many people study English for years, but they still cannot understand it well. Especially when it comes to English reading which is the scourge of English students. Basically, English reading can be learned easily and quickly, depending on the method.

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