

The Master Reader

by D. J. Henry

The Reading Process

- ◆ **Comprehension** is an understanding of what has been read.
- ◆ The most important aspect of being an effective reader is being an **active reader**.
- ◆ **Active reading** means that you ask questions, find answers, and react to the author's ideas.

Prior Knowledge

- ◆ **Prior knowledge** is the large body of information that is learned throughout a lifetime of experience.
- ◆ The more prior knowledge we have about a topic, the more likely we are to understand that topic.
- ◆ This is why effective readers build their knowledge base by reading often!

The Reading Process

- ◆ Effective readers break reading into a three-step process:
 - ◆ **Before reading**, look over or *preview* the material. Ask questions about the material you are about to read.
 - ◆ **During reading**, test your understanding of the material.
 - ◆ **After reading**, review and react to what you have learned.

SQ3R

- ◆ **Survey or skim** the reading passage for organization and what it is going to talk about. Look at the following:
 - ◆ *Italics*
 - ◆ Boldface type
 - ◆ Titles, introductions, headings
 - ◆ Pictures and graphs
 - ◆ First paragraph, summaries, questions

SQ3R

- ◆ **Ask questions before you read.**
 - ◆ What is the passage about?
 - ◆ How is the material organized?
 - ◆ What do I already know? What is my prior knowledge?
 - ◆ What is my purpose for reading?
 - ◆ What is my reading plan?
 - ◆ What are the most important parts to remember?

SQ3R

- ◆ **Read. Continue to ask questions.**
 - ◆ Does the information agree with what you already know? Do you need to remember this?
 - ◆ Form questions from headings, subheadings, words in bold print and italics.
 - ◆ Reread parts you don't understand or when your mind drifts.
 - ◆ Read ahead to see if the idea becomes clearer.
 - ◆ Determine the meaning of words from context.

SQ3R

- ◆ **Recite.**
 - ◆ Make sure you understand by repeating the information.
 - ◆ Create a picture in your mind or on paper.
 - ◆ Restate the ideas in your own words.
 - ◆ Write out answers to the questions you created based on the headings and subheadings.

SQ3R

- ◆ **Review.**
 - ◆ Go back over the material to review it.
 - ◆ Revisit the answers to your questions.
 - ◆ Review new words and their meanings.
 - ◆ Think and write about what you have read.

Chapter Review

- ◆ **Prior knowledge** is the large body of information that is learned throughout a lifetime of experience.
- ◆ **Comprehension** is an understanding of information.
- ◆ **SQ3R** stands for Survey, Question, Read, Recite, and Review.

Chapter Review

- ◆ Effective readers divide the reading process into the following three phases:
 - ◆ Before reading
 - ◆ During reading
 - ◆ After reading

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Vocabulary is all the words used or understood by a person.

- By the time you are 18, you know about 60,000 words.
- During college you learn an additional 20,000 words.
- Each subject has its own set of words.
- You can learn new words through:
 - Context Clues
 - Word Parts
 - Visuals

Context Clues

- A context clue is the information that surrounds a new word. It is used to understand its meaning.
- The four types of context clues are:
 - Synonyms
 - Antonyms
 - General sense of the passage
 - Examples

Synonyms

- A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning.
- Synonym signal words are: *or, that is*
- Example: The dentist gave me laughing gas to alleviate (or ease) the pain of taking out my wisdom teeth.

Antonyms

- An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word.
- Antonym signal words are: *but, not, unlike, in contrast, yet, however.*

- **Example:** During dinner, Anne let out a loud burp that mortified her mother, but amused her friends.

General Sense of the Passage

- Sometimes a definition is provided.
- Sometimes a description is provided.
- Sometimes logic and reasoning skills are needed.
- **Example:** To insure safety, written and road tests should be mandatory for everyone who seeks a driver's license for the first time; no exceptions should be allowed.

Another Example:

- Jamie speculated about how much weight he wanted to gain during the three-month bodybuilding program he was beginning for the first time.
 - Knew
 - Wondered
 - Worried
 - Celebrated

Examples

- An example is provided of the word.
- Example signal words indicate that an example is coming: *for instance, such as, consists of, including*
- **Example:** Some authors use pseudonyms; for example, famous American author Mark Twain's real name was Samuel Clemens.

Word Parts

- **Roots:** the basic or main part of a word.
- **Prefixes:** A group of letters added to the beginning of a root word to make a word.
- **Suffixes:** A group of letters added to the end of a root word to make a word.
- **Example:** in-vis-ible

Complete the Practices in your book for an in-depth explanation of roots, suffixes, and prefixes and how they can help you understand words.

Visual Vocabulary

- **A graph, chart, cartoon, or photograph gives a visual image of a word.**

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Stated Main Ideas

Main Ideas

- ⇒ **A main idea is the most important point the author is making about the topic; and it usually includes the topic and the author's attitude or opinion about the topic.**
- ⇒ **Ask two questions:**
 - ⇒ Who or what is the paragraph about?
 - ⇒ What is the most important point the author is making about the topic?

Parts of a Paragraph

- ⇒ **A topic (the general idea or subject). It can be stated in a sentence or just a few words.**
- ⇒ **A main idea (the most important point the author is making about the topic). It is often stated in a topic sentence.**
- ⇒ **Supporting details (the specific ideas to develop, explain, or support the main idea).**

Who or what is the
selection about?

- ⇒ **Make sure your answer is neither too broad nor too narrow.**
- ⇒ **Example: What is the topic?**

Pollution, sun, rain, and salt air can cause serious damage to your car's finish. Waxing your car a few times a year will provide it with much-needed protection. Occasional waxing not only keeps your car looking good, but it also extends its life and maintains the car's resale value. When you wax, wash and dry your car first to avoid grinding dirt into the finish, and wax in the shade for best results.

- ___waxing your car
- ___waxing your car for protection
- ___waxing for resale

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- waxing your car
- waxing your car for protection
- waxing for resale

Topic, Main Idea, or
Supporting Detail?

- One common cause of headaches is muscle tension.
- Poor posture that tenses the muscles in the neck and back can trigger a headache.
- Headaches are sometimes the result of stress, anxiety, and depression that cause the muscles in the neck, face, and scalp to become tense.
- One common cause of headaches

Topic, Main Idea, or
Supporting Detail?

- MI** One common cause of headaches is muscle tension.
- SD** Poor posture that tenses the muscles in the neck and back can trigger a headache.
- SD** Headaches are sometimes the result of stress, anxiety, and depression that cause the muscles in the neck, face, and scalp to become tense.
- T** One common cause of headaches

The Topic Sentence

- ⇒ A topic sentence is a single sentence that states the author's main idea.
- ⇒ Topic sentences can come:
 - ⇒ at the beginning of a paragraph.
 - ⇒ within the paragraph.
 - ⇒ at the end of a paragraph.
 - ⇒ at the beginning and the end of a paragraph.

Where is the topic sentence?

Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) is a new and serious disease. The disease, first noticed in 2003, developed in China and then spread to North America and Europe. It usually begins with a fever that is higher than 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit. Other signs may include a headache, an overall feeling of discomfort, and body aches. After two to seven days, SARS patients may develop a dry cough, and they may have trouble breathing. SARS has lead to death in some cases.

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Where is the topic sentence?

Ice cream reigns as a rich, delicious treat enjoyed by the majority of Americans. Many myths exist about the origin of this concoction of sugar and ice. The three most common myths include an explorer and two members of royalty. One popular legend has the famous explorer Marco Polo bringing water ices from China to Italy. Another myth claims that Catherine de Medici of Florence took her sorbetto recipes with her when she married Henry II and became Queen of France in 1533. The third most popular myth credits Charles I of England with a formula for “frozen milk” he bought from a French chef in the 17th century.

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Where is the topic sentence?

Fourteen-year-old Laura Cantrell thought she was being a good friend when she lied for fifteen-year-old Rebecca Anderson. Rebecca told Laura that her parents were trying to control her life because they wouldn't let her date Sam Larson, who was twenty-seven years old. Rebecca begged Laura to help her come up with a way to get out of the house so she could be with Sam one more time to say goodbye. So Laura covered for her by telling Rebecca's parents that Rebecca was spending the night with her. That night, Rebecca ran away from home. By the time the truth was discovered, Rebecca and Sam had vanished without a trace. Laura felt shocked, horrified, and betrayed. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson struggled with grief, guilt, and fear. A lie that seems harmless can have devastating results.

Where is the topic sentence?

Fourteen-year-old Laura Cantrell thought she was being a good friend when she lied for fifteen-year-old Rebecca Anderson. Rebecca told Laura that her parents were trying to control her life because they wouldn't let her date Sam Larson, who was 27 years old. Rebecca begged Laura to help her come up with a way to get out of the house so she could be with Sam one more time to say goodbye. So Laura covered for her by telling Rebecca's parents that Rebecca was spending the night with her. That night, Rebecca ran away from home. By the time the truth was discovered, Rebecca and Sam had vanished without a trace. Laura felt shocked, horrified, and betrayed. Mr. and

Mrs. Anderson struggled with grief, guilt, and fear. A lie that seems harmless can have devastating results.

Where is the topic sentence?

Using art as a form of therapy calls for a level of concentration that allows a person to relieve the pain of mental or emotional stress. Art therapy is not limited to painting or drawing but can include dance, photography, music, writing, or any other form of art. The main goal is self expression. It allows a person to use visual means to explore feelings and emotions, to make the unseen seen, to discover how the mind works. Art therapy does not require artistic ability, nor does it demand high artistic products. Indeed, art therapy focuses on the process, not the product. Art is therapy, art heals.

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The Central Point

- ⇒ The central point is the main idea of a passage made up of two or more paragraphs.
- ⇒ The thesis statement is a sentence that states a longer passage's central point.
- ⇒ Refer to the examples from college textbooks in your book regarding central points and thesis statements.

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Supporting Details

Supporting Details

- **Supporting details explain, develop, support, and illustrate the main idea.**
- **A major detail directly explains, develops, illustrates, or supports the *main idea*.**
- **A minor detail explains, develops, illustrates, or supports a *major detail*.**

Find a major detail.

Porpoises and dolphins are so similar in general appearance that many people mistake one for the other. However, they possess distinct differences. One difference is their shape. Porpoises are smaller and plumper than dolphins, which have long, streamlined bodies. In addition, the porpoise has a rounded head and a blunt snout in contrast to the dolphin's beak-like nose. A second difference can be seen in their sizes. Porpoises rarely grow to be more than six feet in length or weigh more than 300 pounds. In contrast, dolphins can be four to twenty-six feet long and weigh from 70 to 1,500 pounds.

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Find a minor detail.

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Creating a Summary from Annotations

- **A summary is a brief, clear restatement of the most important points of a paragraph or passage.**

Creating a Summary from Annotations

- **A summary is a brief, clear restatement of the most important points of a paragraph or passage.**
- **To create a summary after reading, you can annotate, or mark your text *during reading*.**

Chapter Review

- Supporting details **explain, develop, and support a main idea.**
- **To locate supporting details, an effective reader turns the main idea into a question.**
- **A major detail directly explains, develops, illustrates, or supports the main idea.**
- **A minor detail explains, develops, or supports the major detail.**
- **In a passage, ideas usually flow from general to specific ideas.**
- **A summary is a brief, clear restatement of the most important points to a paragraph or passage.**

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Outlines and Concept Maps

OUTLINES

- An outline shows the relationship between the main idea, major supporting details, and minor supporting details.
- A formal outline uses Roman numerals to indicate the main idea, capital letters to indicate the major details, and Arabic numbers to indicate minor details.
- An informal outline is at the student's personal discretion.

FORMAL OUTLINE

I. Differences between Porpoises and Dolphins

* Shape

1. Porpoises: small and plump with blunt nose.
2. Dolphins: long bodies and beak nose.

* Size

1. Porpoise 6 feet and 300 pounds
2. Dolphins 4-26 feet and 70- 1,500 pounds

CONCEPT MAPS

A concept map is a diagram that shows the flow of ideas from the main idea to the supporting details.

- The main idea is placed in a box or circle as a heading and then major supporting details are in boxes or circles beneath the main idea.
- Arrows or lines are used to show the flow of ideas.

Example

Chapter Review

- An outline shows the relationship between the main idea, major supporting details, and minor supporting details.
- An author often uses signal words such as *a few causes, a number of reasons, several steps, or several kinds of* to introduce a main idea.
- An author often uses signal words such as *first, second, furthermore, moreover, next, or finally* to indicate that a supporting detail is coming.

Chapter Review

- **A concept map is a diagram that shows the flow of ideas from the main point to the supporting details.**
- **A summary condenses the paragraph or passage to its primary points.**

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Implied Main Ideas and Central Points

Implied Main Ideas

- An implied main idea is a main idea that is not stated directly but is strongly suggested by the supporting details in the passage.
- Some college textbooks use details to imply the main idea.
- Short stories, novels, poems and plays often rely on vivid details to suggest the author's point, which is left unstated.

Ask these questions:

- What is the topic, or subject, of the paragraph?
- What are the major supporting details?
- Based on the details about the topic, what point or main idea is the author trying to get across?

What is the implied main idea?

Fear drains color from our faces, makes our teeth chatter, our hearts pound, our breath quickens, and our knees knock. Fear churns our stomachs, raises goose bumps, and causes jitters. Fear also raises feelings of anxiety and distrust, and may even cause us to change our behaviors. Obsessive fear can become a phobia that keeps us from enjoying life.

Phobias keep us from enjoying life.

Fear affects us in several ways.

Fear is the result of distrust and anxiety.

Fear affects many people.

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What is the implied main idea?

Green tea has been used for thousands of years in Asia as both a beverage and an herbal medicine. This herbal tea contains catechin, which is a type of tannin that acts as an astringent. Research suggests that men and women in Japan who drink five to six cups of green tea each day have much lower rates of cancer than people who do not. Green tea is also thought to lower cholesterol and blood sugar, control high blood pressure, stop tooth decay, and fight viruses. Green tea has even been credited with the power to slow down the aging process.

- Green tea is an ancient herbal drink.
- Green tea has caught the attention of medical researchers.
- Green tea has many positive properties as a health drink.

What is the implied main idea?

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- Green tea is an ancient herbal drink.
- Green tea has caught the attention of medical researchers.
- Green tea has many positive properties as a health drink.

The Central Point

- **The central point is the main idea of a passage made up of two or more paragraphs.**
- **Refer to the examples in your textbook for an in-depth explanation.**

Graphics as Implied Main Ideas

- **Textbook authors often use pictures, drawings, or graphs to make the relationship between the main idea and supporting details clear.**
- **Refer to the examples in your book to illustrate this point.**

Chapter Review

- **A main idea that is not stated directly but is strongly suggested by the supporting details in the passage is an implied main idea.**
- **Questions for finding the implied main idea are:**
 - What is the topic or subject of the paragraph?

- What are the major supporting details?
- Based on the details about the topic, what point or main idea is the author trying to get across?

Chapter Review

- The implied main idea will be general enough to cover all the details, but it will not be so broad that it becomes an overgeneralization or sweeping statement that suggests details not given.
- Implied main ideas must be neither too broad nor too narrow.
- To formulate an implied main idea, you must learn to summarize the most important details into one sentence.

Chapter Review

- Formulating implied main ideas require that the reader be actively involved in the reading process.
- You must use information you already have to make the connections between ideas that the author is suggesting.
- The central point is the main idea of a passage made up of two or more paragraphs.

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Transitions and Thought Patterns

Transitions and Thought Patterns

TRANSITIONS help you make sense of an author's idea in two basic ways.

- **Transitions join ideas within a sentence.**
- **Transitions establish *thought patterns* so readers can understand the logical flow of ideas between sentences.**

Transitions

Transitions are words and phrases that signal thought patterns by showing the logical relationships within a sentence and between sentences.

Example:

Fernando is actively involved in several community organizations. Children know Fernando likes them because he goes on all the Boy Scout camping trips and he coaches a youth soccer league.

Transition Words: Relationships Within a Sentence

A transition word makes the relationship of the idea within the sentence clear.

Example:

Cigarettes are a primary cause of cancer; therefore, the government forced tobacco companies to place the following warning on every pack: "Quitting Smoking Now Greatly Reduces Serious Risks to Your Health."

Thought Patterns

Thought Patterns are signalled by using transitions to show the logical relationships between ideas in a paragraph, passage, or textbook chapter.

Four common thought patterns:

- The time order pattern
- The space order pattern
- The listing pattern
- The Classification pattern

Transition Words used in the TIME ORDER patterns

After

Afterward

As

Before
Currently
During
Eventually
Finally
First
Immediately

Last
Later
Meanwhile
Next
Now
Often
Previously
Second
Since

Example

Robert and Dorothy had a fantastic time when they vacationed at Valhalla Resort on Marathon Key in Florida. They woke up before dawn every day so that they would not miss the beautiful sunrises....

Transition Words used in the SPACE ORDER pattern

Above
Across
Adjacent
Around
At the bottom
At the side
At the top
Back
At the side
Backup
Behind
Below
Beneath

Beside
Beyond
By
Center

Close to
Down
Far away
Farther
Front
Here
In
Inside
Left

Example

From the inside out, the car exuded luxury and power. Inside, plush charcoal-colored floor carpets complemented the soft leather seats and rich, mahogany-paneled dash board. Under the hood, a V8 engine purred with restrained power that could explode from 0 to 60 miles per hour in seconds. The aerodynamic exterior gleamed like a slick silver bullet as it sliced through the air.

Transitions used in the CLASSIFICATION pattern

Another (group, kind, type)

Characteristics

First (group, category, kind, type)

Second (group, class, kind, type)

Order

Traits

Example

Cats are not all alike, they differ from pet to pet. One type is the stereotypical, standoffish cat. Another type is the overly-friendly cat, one that demands much of your attention.

Chapter Review

Transitions are words and phrases that signal thought patterns by showing the logical relationships within a sentence and between sentences.

A thought pattern is established by using transitions to show the logical relationship between ideas in a paragraph or passage.

The four common patterns

The time order pattern

The space order pattern
The listing pattern
The classification pattern

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More Thought Patterns

Common Thought Patterns

- ◆ **The Generalization and Example Pattern**
- ◆ **The Comparison-and-contrast Pattern**
- ◆ **The Cause-and-effect Pattern**

The Generalization and Example Pattern

- ◆ **The author makes a general statement and then offers an example or a series of examples to clarify the generalization.**
 - ◆ **Statement of a general idea**
 - ◆ **Example**
 - ◆ **Example**
 - ◆ **“As technology evolves, it saves time; for example, broadband Internet access cuts down on the time needed to access information on the World Wide Web.”**

Words and Phrases That Introduce Examples

- ◆ **an illustration**
- ◆ **for example**
- ◆ **for instance**
- ◆ **including**

- ◆ **once**
- ◆ **such as**
- ◆ **to illustrate**
- ◆ **typically**

Definition & Example Patterns in Textbooks

- ◆ **Often a textbook will define new words and special terms and then give examples.**
- ◆ **The pattern is often:**
 - ◆ **Term and Definition**
 - ◆ **Example**
 - ◆ **Example**

The Comparison and Contrast Patterns

- ◆ **Comparison points out the ways in which two or more ideas are alike.**
- “Writing like farming follows a planting, growing, and reaping cycle.”
- ◆ **Contrast points out the ways in which two or more ideas are different.**
- “Women differ from men in their styles of communication.”

Words & Phrases of Comparison

- ◆ **Alike**
- ◆ **As**
- ◆ **As well as**
- ◆ **Comparable**
- ◆ **Equally**
- ◆ **In like manner**
- ◆ **In a similar fashion**
- ◆ **In character with**
- ◆ **In a similar manner**
- ◆ **In the same way**
- ◆ **Just as**
- ◆ **Like**
- ◆ **Likewise**
- ◆ **Matching**
- ◆ **Near to**
- ◆ **Of a kind**
- ◆ **Resemble**
- ◆ **Same**
- ◆ **Similar**
- ◆ **Similarity**
- ◆ **Similarly**

Words & Phrases of Contrast

- ◆ **All**
- ◆ **Although**
- ◆ **And**
- ◆ **As opposed to**
- ◆ **At the same time**
- ◆ **Both**
- ◆ **But**
- ◆ **Conversely**
- ◆ **Counter to**
- ◆ **Instead**
- ◆ **Nevertheless**
- ◆ **On the other hand**
- ◆ **On the one hand**
- ◆ **On the contrary**
- ◆ **To the contrary**

- ◆ Still
- ◆ Unlike
- ◆ Yet

Combined Comparison-and-Contrast

- ◆ “Although yoga and Pilates share similar characteristics, an important difference exists. Both yoga and Pilates are low-impact forms of exercise that improve posture, flexibility, and contraction. However, the primary goal of Pilates is to strengthen the midsection and buttocks. On the other hand, yoga does not focus on any one part of the body. Rather yoga works the opposing muscles of the entire body.”

The Cause-and-Effect Pattern

- ◆ **A cause states why something happens.**
- ◆ **An effect states a result or outcome.**
- “Because Selena memorized the algebra formulas and practiced using them, she did well on the test.”
- “Due to the amount of snow on the streets and highways, schools and businesses have shut down.”

Cause-and-Effect Words

- ◆ Accordingly
- ◆ As a result
- ◆ Because
- ◆ Because of
- ◆ By reason
- ◆ Consequently
- ◆ Due to
- ◆ If. . .then
- ◆ Leads to
- ◆ On account of
- ◆ Results in
- ◆ Since
- ◆ So
- ◆ Therefore
- ◆ Thereby
- ◆ Thus

Which pattern is it?

- ◆ “When stock prices fully reflect information that is available to investors, the stock market is efficient; in contrast, when the stock prices do not reflect all information, the stock market is inefficient.”
- ___ cause-and-effect
- ___ comparison-and-contrast
- ___ generalization and example

Which pattern is it?

- ◆ “When stock prices fully reflect information that is available to investors, the stock market is efficient; in contrast, when the stock prices do not reflect all information, the stock market is inefficient.”

 cause-and-effect

X comparison-and-contrast

 generalization and example

Chapter Review

- ◆ Example words signal that a writer is giving an instance of a general idea to clarify a point.
- ◆ A definition explains the meaning of a new, difficult or special term.
- ◆ Examples follow a definition to show how the word is used or applied.
- ◆ Comparison points out the ways two or more ideas are alike.
- ◆ Contrast points out the ways two or more ideas are different.

Chapter Review

- ◆ The words *like*, *similarly*, and *likewise* show the comparison pattern.
- ◆ A cause states why something happens.
- ◆ An effect states a result or outcome.
- ◆ An author will often begin with a cause and then give the effects.
- ◆ The phrases as a result, leads to, and therefore show the cause-and-effect pattern.

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Purpose and Tone

Purpose and Tone

- **Purpose is the reason the author writes about a topic.**
 - To inform, to persuade, to entertain
- **Tone is the emotion or mood of the author's written voice.**
 - Objective tone, subjective tone

Three Categories of Purpose

- **To inform the reader about a topic.**
 - “A healthy diet includes several daily servings from each of the major food groups.”

Three Categories of Purpose

- **To persuade the reader to agree with his/her view on the topic.**
 - “Required physical education classes should be a part of public school education from elementary through high school.”

Three Categories of Purpose

- **To entertain by amusing or interesting the reader.**
 - “If clothes say much about a person, a woman risking life and limb to wear 6-inch-spike high heels to the office must be screaming something about herself.”

Inform, Persuade, or Entertain?

__The National Hurricane Center predicts a record number of hurricanes in the upcoming months.

__Age is strictly a case of mind over matter. If you don't mind, it doesn't matter.

__Rely on Denta-Fresh toothpaste to stop bad breath just as millions of others have.

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Primary Purpose

- **Primary purpose is the author's main reason for writing the passage.**
- **Ask, "What is the author's main idea?" and that will reveal the primary purpose.**

What is the primary purpose?

Think of long-term memory as a "data bank" for all of your feelings and ideas. Information you heard hours, days, weeks, even years ago is stored in long-term memory. Long term memory can handle large amounts of information; short-term memory has less space for storage. Putting information in and getting it out again is a slow process in long-term memory. On the other hand, short-term memory is a rapid process.

What is the main purpose of the paragraph?

- ♦ **To argue against poor memory skills.**
- ♦ **To amuse the reader with humorous details about long-term memory.**
- ♦ **To inform the reader about the differences between long-term and short-term memory.**

The main purpose of the paragraph is:

- ♦ **To argue against poor memory skills.**
- ♦ **To amuse the reader with humorous details about long-term memory.**

- ◆ To inform the reader about the differences between long-term and short-term memory.

Basic Tone Words

- Objective (impartial)

- Impartial
- Unbiased
- Neutral
- Formal

- Subjective (personal)

- Personal
- Biased
- Emotional
- Informal

Choose the tone word:

- ◆ **“Mom, please,” she said as she rolled her eyes, “I would rather do it myself.”**
a. emotional b. neutral

Choose the tone word:

- ◆ **“Mom, please,” she said as she rolled her eyes, “I would rather do it myself.”**
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Choose the tone word:

- 2. **“Mother, I would like to introduce you to my professor, Dr. Henry!”**
a. formal b. informal

Choose the tone word:

- 2. **“Mother, I would like to introduce you to my professor, Dr. Henry!”**
a. formal b. informal

Choose the tone word:

3. "Mom, I'm having a terrible time; could you please, please come over?"

- a. details of facts b. details of experience

Choose the tone word:

3. "Mom, I'm having a terrible time; could you please, please come over?"

- a. details of facts b. details of experience

Choose the tone word:

4. "My mother's name is Gerta Powell, and she was born in 1933."

- a. objective b. subjective

Choose the tone word:

4. "My mother's name is Gerta Powell, and she was born in 1933."

- a. objective b. subjective

Irony

- **Verbal irony** occurs when the author's words state one thing, but imply the opposite.
- **Example:** At the finish line of a marathon, a tired runner says, "Oh, yeah, I'm ready to run another 24 miles."

Irony

- **Situational irony** occurs when the events of a situation differ from what is expected.
- **Example:** A high school dropout eventually becomes a medical doctor.

The Master Reader
by D. J. Henry

Inferences

Inferences

- An inference or conclusion is an idea that is suggested by the facts or details in a situation or a passage.
- What are the emotions shown in this picture?

Inferences & Context Clues

- Nikki is not her usual docile self when she is playing basketball; she has more fouls called on her for unnecessary roughness than any of her teammates.
 - A. bold
 - B. meek
 - C. brave

Thinking Through Inferences

- A common pitfall is to rely too much on opinions and bias.
- An effective reader's goal is to find out what the author is saying, stating, or implying.
- A false inference is a wrong conclusion that is not based on the details or facts.

Step 1: Consider the Facts.

- What can be inferred from the picture?
 - The tennis player feels confused.
 - The tennis player feels triumphant.
 - The tennis player feels defeated.

Step 2: Check for Prior Knowledge.

- What you already know and have experienced can help make accurate inferences:
- "I forgot to make a back-up copy of my brain, so everything I learned last semester was lost."
 - Compared to a computer
 - Compared to a friend

- Compared to what he knows

Step 3: Confront Your Biases.

- To confront your biases, note and eliminate biased words, replacing them with factual details, as you form conclusions.
- Reword, eliminating bias:
 - Jack Nicklaus is, without question, golf's most talented player with a record that includes 73 official Tour victories with a total of nearly \$6 million in Tour earnings.

Step 3: Reworded, eliminating bias

- Jack Nicklaus is a talented golfer with a record that includes 73 official PGA Tour victories with a total of nearly \$6 million in Tour earnings.

Step 4: Challenge Your Assumptions and Conclusions.

- What are some explanations for:
 - Poor balance?
 - Depression?
 - Fatigue or tiredness?

Inferences in Literature

- Words are used to create mental pictures.
- "Gene's skin was pale and hot to the touch; he squeezed his eyes tight against the throbbing in his head, and as he lifted his fingers to press on his temple, his stomach lurched with nausea."

Inferences and Visual Aids

- Pictures, photos, cartoons, and graphs imply ideas in textbooks.

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Argument

Argument

- **An argument is made up of two types of statements:**
 - **Author's claim:** the main point of the argument
 - **The supports:** the evidence or reasons that support the author's claim.

Step 1: Identify the author's claim and supports.

- ***The Lord of the Rings: Return of the King* is a movie worth seeing.**
 - It won 11 Oscars.
 - It is a story about heroism, courage, and love.
 - It is full of non-stop action.

Step 2: Decide if the supports are relevant.

- **Online shopping offers a lot of benefits.**
 - You can shop anytime.
 - You don't have to leave home.
 - You can't try clothes on to see if they fit.
 - You have to pay postage for returned items.

Step 2: Decide if the supports are relevant.

- **Online shopping offers a lot of benefits.**
 - R You can shop anytime.
 - R You don't have to leave home.
 - N-R You can't try clothes on to see if they fit.
 - N-R You have to pay postage for returned items.

Step 3: Decide if the supports are adequate.

- **Not enough support:**
 - "A vegetarian diet is a more healthful diet. I feel much better since I became a vegetarian."

Example of support:

- **"Muscles burn more calories than fat."**
 - One pound of muscle burns 50 calories a day.
 - One pound of fat burns 2 calories a day.

- **Two pounds of muscle can burn up 10 pounds of fat in one year.**

Step 4: Check the Argument for Bias.

- **Does the author provide mostly positive or negative supports?**
- **Does the author provide mostly factual details or rely on biased language?**
- **Does the writer include or omit opposing views?**