Reading Strategies
for EFL Learners

Name:_______________________________
ID:_________________________________
Class:________________________________
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A gift for my Students
Mrs. Ahlam Yusuf

School Principal
Mrs.Suha Saleh Hamada

Principal Assistant
Mrs. Ghanyah Al-Nashabah
Basic Reading Strategy

1: Title & Pictures

2: Questions

3: Read

4: Answer

5: Check
Question Type: Wh-questions

Strategy: How to answer Wh-questions:

1) Read the questions.
2) Circle the question words
3) Underline the key words
4) Read the text
5) Focus on keywords to find answers

الإجابة عن أسئلة أدوات الاستفهام:

1) أقرأ الأسئلة
2) أضع دائرة حول أداة الاستفهام في كل سؤل (مثال: متى؟ أين؟ كم؟ When، Where، How)
3) أحدد الكلمات المفتاحية في كل سؤال
4) أقرأ نص القراءة
5) أركز على الكلمات المفتاحية في النص لأحدد الإجابة
I have been trying to decide who makes the best ice cream since December. I have narrowed it down to my four favorite manufacturers: Randolph Farms, Goodies, Disco, and Twinkle.

Let's start with Randolph Farms. Randolph Farms makes very good ice cream. They have lots of different flavors, but this doesn't really matter to me. That's because I always get coffee flavor. They make the best coffee ice cream in the world which comes from Brazil. I've never had hot coffee (the drink) but people tell me that Randolph Farms coffee ice cream tastes just like the real thing. Randolph Farms uses all natural ingredients to make their ice cream. This is the best part, I think.

Second, we have Goodies. Goodies makes excellent ice cream. Like Randolph Farms, Goodies uses all natural ingredients. They only make three different flavors-strawberry, vanilla, and chocolate-but they make them very well. The strawberry is amazing. Every bite of it reminds me of the strawberries that I used to pick behind my old house. The vanilla is wonderful. It is very smooth and has a refreshing, creamy taste. The chocolate is outstanding. It is made with real cocoa beans from Bolivia. I didn't know where Bolivia is so I decided to look for it on a map. After hunting awhile, I discovered that it is in South America! That's a long way to go to get cocoa, so it must be good. I would say that the only drawback to Goodies ice cream is that they only make three different flavors.

Third, we have Disco. Disco ice cream is okay. They don't have many good flavors. Actually, the only Disco flavor I like is Bubblegum. It is vanilla ice cream with little chunks of bubblegum in it. After you eat the ice cream, you can blow bubbles with the gum. That's pretty fun.

Finally, there is Twinkle. Twinkle ice cream is normal. The only good thing about Twinkle is that it is relatively inexpensive. You can buy a whole carton of twinkle ice cream for $4.50. That's only two weeks' allowance for me.
Answer the following questions.

1. When did the author start tasting ice-cream?

2. Where would the author get a scoop of coffee ice cream?

3. Why does the author like Randolph farms ice cream?

4. How is Randolph Farms ice cream different from Goodies?

5. Why is Goodies chocolate flavour ice cream outstanding?

6. Which ice cream flavour comes with a gum?

7. How much does a box of Twinkle ice cream cost?
Strategy: How to answer matching headings-paragraphs:

1) Scan the text to find what is it about
2) Read the headings.
3) Circle the key words in each heading
4) Read the shortest paragraph
5) Find out which heading match with the ideas
6) Note: go from shortest to the longest paragraph.

الإجابة عن أسئلة تحديد عناوين الفقرات في نص القراءة:

1) أقرأ الأسئلة
2) أقرأ العناوين
3) أحدد الكلمات المفتاحية في كل عنوان
4) أبدأ بقراءة أقصر فقرة في نص القراءة
5) أحدد أي من العناوين يناسب الفكرة التي تتكلم عنها الفقرة
6) ملاحظة: أبدأ من أقصر فقرة إلى أطول فقرة في نص القراءة
Lance Armstrong

Lance Armstrong was born in Plano, Texas, in 1971. As a child, he enjoyed running, swimming, and bicycling and when he was only 13, he competed in his first triathlon. He became a professional athlete at age 16. While he was still in high school, the American national cycling team asked Armstrong to work out with them.

In 1991, Armstrong won several major races. However, he didn’t always win. At the 1992 Barcelona Olympics, he finished fourteenth, a poor show. The next year, he made a fantastic comeback. He won the U.S. cycling “Triple Crown,” and then became the youngest cyclist ever to win the World Race Championships in Norway.

Armstrong’s career was really taking off. Then in 1996, he started to feel tired and ill. He finished in only twelfth place in the Atlanta Olympics, a great disappointment. Later that year, Armstrong got the shock of his life: He was diagnosed with cancer, and his doctors said he had only a 40 percent chance of surviving. Many people were convinced that his career was over.

Armstrong wouldn’t quit. He had surgery and chemotherapy, and by February 1997, he was cancer-free. With his cancer under-controlled, he was determined to train hard and compete again with the world’s top cyclists.

In 1998, Armstrong returned to professional racing. He wanted to be the best, and that meant he had to win the most important race in the world: the Tour de France. No one thought he could recover from cancer and win such an exhausted race. Armstrong proved them wrong: Not only did he win it in 1999, but he also won it every year for another five years!
Many consider Armstrong to be one of the world’s greatest athletes, and a real inspiration. Armstrong once wrote. “I don’t always win. Sometimes just finishing is the best I can do. But with each race, I feel that I further define my capacity for living. That’s why I ride, and why I try to ride hard, even when I don’t have to.”

Match the headings with the paragraphs. Note that there is an extra heading.

A. Winning the first championship
Paragraph:________

B. Returning back
Paragraph:________

C. Overcoming cancer
Paragraph:________

D. The beginning
Paragraph:________

E. His opinion
Paragraph:________

F. Ending of career
Paragraph:________

G. Getting sick
Paragraph:________
Question Type: Words-definition

Strategy: How to answer words-definitions:

1) Read the words carefully.
2) Circle the keywords in all the given definitions
3) Find the word in the text.
4) Read the sentence where you find the word.
5) Study the context of the word
6) Go back to the definitions in the question
7) Find out now which definition gives the same meaning
Children’s Day

It is impossible to measure the true value of the love and caring parents give to their children. Twice a year, special days have been set aside for children to show their parents how much they appreciate them. In North America on Mother’s Day in May and Father’s Day in June, children honour their parents.

Children also play an important role in the lives of their parents, and in the future of the world. This fact was finally recognised by many countries around the world when they declared a holiday to celebrate children.

There are many times in recorded history when children were badly mistreated by the societies they lived in. Some of the world’s greatest empires often used children as slaves to work in fields, build cities or fight wars. During the peak of the industrial Revolution of the 19th century, many children were forced to work seven days a week in dangerous factories for little or no pay.

As the world approached the 20th century, many cultures started to see the importance of taking better care of their children. As a result, Children’s Day has become a recognised holiday around the world. It falls on different days in a number of countries, but children are always the focus of all events and celebrations.

The first Children’s Day in North America took place in Chelsea, Massachusetts. In June 1856, a group at the Universalist Church celebrated with a day of events designed to honour the children. By 1868 the second Sunday in June had been declared Children’s Day across the entire nation.

In Japan, Children’s Day was first known as Tango-no-sekku, or “Boys Day.” In the beginning, Boy’s Day was a time to honour Japan’s young males and teach them about strength and bravery. Today, May 5 is a Japanese national holiday called Kodomo-no-hi that honours both girls and boys.

On Children’s Day in Japan, huge paper and cloth craps, called koinobori are hung from poles or the edges of houses. Boys often display samurai warriors, armour and swords in the hope they will gain samurai-like strength as they grow older.

In Korea, children often dress in traditional clothing on children’s Day. Many boys and girls receive gifts before taking part in public pageants and martial arts displays. Although the holiday is celebrated on May 5 in South Korea, Children Day is held each June 6 in North Korea.

In 1923, Turkey’s leader Mustafa Kemal Ataturk declared April 23 as Children’s Day in his country. Since that day is also Turkey’s National Sovereignty Day, children are often invited into the national government offices in Ankara.

Children’s Day is also celebrated in Iceland, Indonesia, Nigeria and many more countries. With the growing need to take better care of our children, it is quickly becoming one of the world’s most important holiday.
Match the words in the box with the correct definition. Note that there is an extra definition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appreciate-</th>
<th>peak-</th>
<th>celebrations-</th>
<th>traditional-</th>
<th>growing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. __________________ customs done since long time ago
2. __________________ increase in number or importance
3. __________________ give a great value for something
4. __________________ getting older by time
5. __________________ festivals to remember an occasion
6. __________________ the highest point of something
Question Type: True (√) or False (×)

Strategy: How to answer True(√) OR False(×):

1) Read the statements carefully.
2) Circle the keywords in the statements
3) Read the text
4) Find the information in the text
5) Compare the information with the statements.
6) Decide now if the statement is True or False.

الإجابة عن أسئلة العبارات الصحيحة و الخاطئة:

1) أقرأ العبارات بعناية وتمعن
2) أحدد الكلمات المفتاحية في كل عبارة
3) أقرأ النص القراءة
4) أجد المعلومات ذات الصلة بالعبارة في نص القراءة
5) أقارن المعلومات بما ورد في العبارة
6) أقرر إذا كانت العبارة صحيحة (في حال تطابقت العبارة مع الفكرة في النص) و خاطئة (في حال تعارضت العبارة الفكره في النص)
Who is Nasreddin Hodja

Every body in Turkey knows the stories about Nasreddin Hodja. These funny stories are part of Turkish folk culture. Nasreddin Hodja was a man who lived near Ankara, in central Turkey, in the thirteenth century. The jokes and stories are about Nasreddin’s daily life. Some of these stories are about eight hundred years old, and they are still funny. Her are some Nasreddin Hodja stories.

The Pot That Gave Birth
Nasreddin Hodja borrowed a large pot from his neighbour. Days and weeks passed, but he didn’t return the pot. One day the neighbour came over and asked to have his pot back. Hodja apologized, “I am sorry. I forget to return it But,” he said, “I have good news for you. While the pot was at my house, it gave birth to a smaller pot.” Hodja handed his neighbour the big pot and the “baby” pot, and the neighbour went home happily with two pots.

A few weeks later, Hodja knocked on his neighbour’s door and asked to borrow the large pot again. The neighbour remembered the good experience from the first time, so he was happy to lend his pot to Hodja again. Weeks passed and there was no word from Hodja about the pot. The neighbour decided to go to Hodja’s house, as before, and ask him to return the pot. When Hodja opened the door, the neighbour asked to have the pot back. Hodja, with a sad face, told the man that the large pot died.

The neighbour was shocked and angry and said, “What do you think I am, an idiot? Do you want me to believe that a pot died?” “My good man,” Hodja replied with a smile, “You had no trouble believing that a pot gave birth.”

Tiger Powder
One day Nasreddin Hodja was outside. His neighbour saw Hodja putting some powder on the ground around his house. The neighbour asked, “Hodja, what are you doing?” Hodja replied,” I want to keep the tigers away.”

The neighbour said, “But there are no tigers within hundreds of mils.” “Effective, isn’t it?” Hodja Replied.

The Opinion of Men
Hodja and his son went on journey to another town. They only had one donkey. Hodja told his son to ride the donkey. Hodja preferred to walk. On the way they met some people who said, “Look at that healthy boy! That’s today’s youth. They have no respect for their elders. He is riding on the donkey and his poor father is walking!”

When they passed these people, the boy felt bad. He told his father to ride the donkey while he walked. So Hodja rode the donkey, and the boy walked at his side.

A little later, they met other people who said,”Well look at that! That poor boy has to walk while his father is riding the donkey.”
After they passed these people, Hodja told his son, “The best thing is for both of us to walk. Then no one can complain.” So they continued their journey on foot, walking beside the donkey. Down the road, they met some others who said, “just look at those idiots. Both of them are walking under this hot sun and neither of them is riding the donkey!” Hodja turned to his son and said, “That shows you how hard it is to escape the opinions of men.”

**Backward Donkey**

One day, Nasreddin Hodja got on his donkey the wrong way, facing backward. “Hodja,” the people said, “You are sitting on your donkey backwards!” “No,” he replied. “I am sitting on the donkey correctly. It is the donkey that is facing backward.”

The stories of Nasreddin Hodja are now in many languages. They are popular all over the world. In honour of Nasreddin Hodja, UNESCO (The United Nation Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation) decided to call 1996-1997 International Nasreddin Hodja Year.

**Read the following statements and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F).**

1. Nasreddin Hodja's stories are from English folk culture. ________
2. Nasreddin Hodja lived near Ankara, Turkey. ________
3. Hodja sat on his donkey the wrong way. ________
4. Nasreddin Hodja stories are only in Turkish. ________
5. Hodja and his son went to another city on a donkey. ________
6. Hodja and his son were walking in the rain and neither one was riding the donkey. ________
7. Hodja didn't return the pot to his neighbour for weeks. ________
8. Today, Nasreddin Hodja's stories are available only at the UNESCO. ________
Question Type: Multiple Choice

**Strategy: How to answer Multiple Choice:**

1) Read each of these items ONLY.
2) Circle the keywords
3) Find the information in the text
4) Compare the information with the options given.
5) Decide now which option is the best answer.
6) The correct choice has the same information given in the text.
Reading 5: Read the following passage carefully.

**A Gap Year**

This year, about 150,000 young people in the UK will take a "gap year". A gap year is a one year break between school and university, or between school and starting work in a profession. For most young people, it will be a chance to travel and to have interesting experiences.

A lot of students pay for their gap years by working in the countries they visit and some do voluntary work. Here are three young people who are going to do very different things.

**Nancy:** "Next year, I'm going to study physics at university. Before then, I want to spend some time abroad and do something completely different. I'm going to Japan to work at an animals' centre for nine months. It will be a hardworking job. My responsibilities will be to help to look after the animals and I'll also show visitors around the centre. It will be a great experience."

**Peter:** "Next summer, I'm going to start a job at a sports centre-it'll be my first full-time job. But before that, I want to take a break and live abroad and I've found the ideal job for me. I'm going to live in Sudan, in Africa, for six months and my work is to train a school basketball team. It will be a really good experience. As the school's website says, I won't just teach sport. I'll probably help with other lessons in school too."

**John:** "I'm going to start work next October. It's an office job in a bank. Before that, I want to spend a few months working with my hands outdoors. So I've joined a group called Concordia. I'm going to help to repair an old castle in the west of France. There will be 16 other young people from other countries, so it will be a great way to make friends and learn about other countries. And it'll be a great opportunity to practise my French too!"
Circle the correct answer a,b or c.

1. A gap year is
   a. A chance to start a new profession in another country
   b. A year away from work or study, usually spent in another country
   c. The first year at university in another country

2. Nancy is going to
   a. Study about animals
   b. Take animals to an animals’ centre
   c. Do different things at an animals’ centre

3. In Sudan, Peter will
   a. Start work at a sports centre
   b. Work on the school’s website
   c. Teach sport and other lesson

4. Concordia is a group to
   a. Help friends meet
   b. Take care of old places
   c. Teach French to students

5. John doesn’t want to
   a. Work in an office
   b. Travel to other countries
   c. Speak English all the time

6. Who is still a student?
   a. Nancy
   b. Peter
   c. John