

Transforming Education Transforming India

# UNIT 6

# LECTURE 13

# READING COMPREHENSION

### **Tone & Style**



*Tone* questions ask you to identify the attitude or mood of a specific part of the passage or of the entire passage. A common characteristic of this question type is answer choices that are marked by one to three word phrases containing adjectives. Tone questions test your ability to recognize an attitude or disposition of the author, which is signaled by the use of a handful of trigger words. Never base your guess about the author's tone on a single word--this is not enough to define the tone of the entire passage.

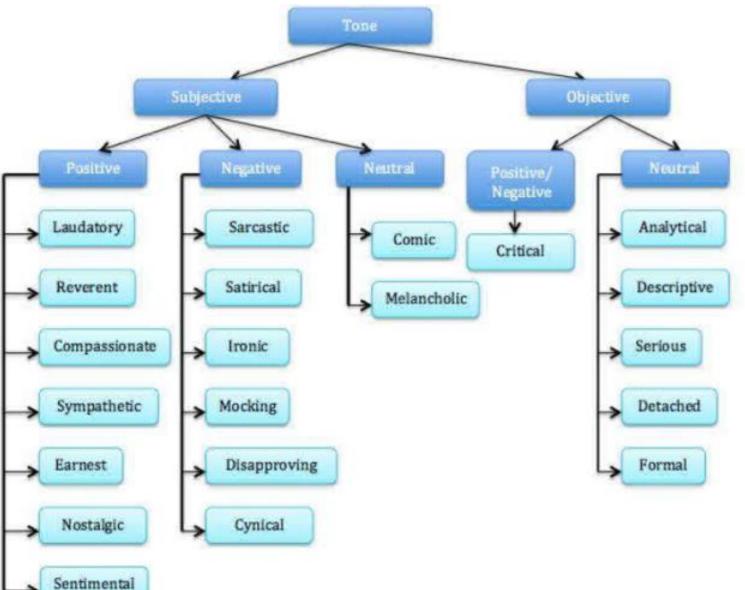
Tone questions tend to be among the more infrequent question types.

#### **Common Question Stems**

- 1. The attitude of the author of the passage toward x is best described as one of
- 2. The tone of the author is best described as

# Types of Tones







Pea Protein is a complete protein with all essential amino acids and is particularly high in branched chain amino acids as well as arginine, lysine and phenylalanine. It has a very well balanced essential amino acid profile that fits the requirements set by the world health organization for adults..

Branched chain amino acids have been shown to keep the body in a state of muscle building all day long. This anabolic effect increases strength gains while helping the body burn fat and improve lean tissue .

The Key BCAA's include leucine, valine and isoleucine. Pea Protein is the best non-animal source of these powerful BCCAs and with its 98% absorbency rate it rivals Whey Protein for its effects on metabolism and lean body tissue.

#### **Q:** What is the tone of the author in the passage?

a) CYNICALc) INFORMATIVE

b) PERSUASIVE d) NARRATIVE

### **Process of Elimination**



- The author is not criticizing, hence option a) is wrong
- The author is not asking anyone to eat Pea, hence option b) is not right
- The author is not giving his personal experience, hence option d) is wrong
- Option c) Informative- Answer



As everyone knows, the general idea of the Doctrine of Descent is that the plants and animals of the present day are the lineal descendants of ancestors on the whole somewhat simpler, that these again are descended from yet simpler forms, and so on backwards towards the literal "Protozoa" and "Protophyta" about which we unfortunately know nothing. Now no one supposes that Darwin originated this idea, which in rudiment at least is as old as Aristotle. What Darwin did was to make it current intellectual coin. He gave it a form that commended itself to the scientific and public intelligence of the day, and he won widespread conviction by showing with consummate skill that it was an effective formula to work with, a key which no lock refused. In a scholarly, critical, and pre-eminently fair-minded way, admitting difficulties and removing them, foreseeing objections and forestalling them, he showed that the doctrine of descent supplied a modal interpretation of how our present-day fauna and flora have come to be.

#### What is the author's tone in the passage?

a) Laudatory b) Sarcastic c) Analytical d) Descriptive



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# Application



Application questions ask you to take information and conclusions in the passage and extrapolate them to similar situations or ideas. The key to this question type is the ability to identify the crux of an argument and see how it relates to a similar situation.

#### **Common Question Tasks**

- **1. Mirroring**: Select an action or idea not discussed in the text that most mirrors an action or idea discussed in the text
- 2. Predicting: Make a prediction based upon the information in the passage

#### **Common Question Stems**

- 1. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following?
- 2. Which of the following statements would provide the most logical continuation of the final paragraph?
- 3. [an idea or action described in the passage] is most similar to which of the following?



One may react to someone's sarcastic comment with anger on one occasion but with amusement on another depending on current emotional status. How responsive one is to another's needs can vary significantly if, for example, an employee has just been reprimanded by a superior or praised for excellence in customer relations, or, if someone a professor perceives as an excellent student hands in sub-standard work. Perceptions are different for one who just learned of the death of a favorite relative or has been informed that they have won the lottery.

# **Q:** Based on the passage, which statement about perceptions would the authors of the passage most likely agree?

A. One who is both perceptive and emotionally reactive most likely lacks mental stability.

- B. Perceptions are wrong and should never be trusted.
- C. Present feelings affect one's perception.
- D. One should react without being swayed by one's perceptions.



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# Distinguish between facts and opinion:



A fact is something known for certain to have happened, to be true, or to exist. An opinion, on the other hand, is something believed to have happened, to be true, or to exist. The key difference between fact and opinion lies in the difference between believing and knowing. Opinions may be based on facts, but they are still what people think and believe, not what they know. Opinions are debatable; facts are not.

#### A good test for whether something is fact or opinion is to ask two questions:

- 1. Can this statement be debated?
- 2. Is this something known to be true?



#### Much of today's business is conducted across

international borders, and while the majority of the global business community might share the use of English as a common language, the nuances and expectations of business communication might differ greatly from culture to culture. A lack of understanding of the cultural norms and practices of our business acquaintances can result in unfair judgements, misunderstandings and breakdowns in communication. Here are three basic areas of differences in the business etiquette around the world that could help stand you in good stead when you next find yourself working with someone from a different culture. I can never underestimate the power of a great business communication!

#### **Question; Which sentence from the paragraph above is an OPINION?**

- a. Much of today's business is conducted across international borders
- b. . I can never underestimate the power of a great business communication!
- c. A lack of understanding of the cultural norms and practices of our business acquaintances can result in unfair judgements



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# **Comparing and contrasting idea**



#### **Support Indicators**

- Likewise
- Similarly
- In the same way
- And

#### **Contrast Indicators**

But

Despite this

However

On the other hand



Allopathic treatment is symptomatic while Ayurveda treats an elemental level. First may be necessary immediate relief. **However**, to cure the problem from the root the treatment at the elemental level is must. **Therefore**, synergy of modern medical science and ancient Indian wisdom is in the interest of humanity.

# **Question: The highlighted words are indicators of what?**

- 1. Topic sentence?
- 2. Contrasting idea
- 3. Conclusion



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## **Effective Reader v/s less Effective Reader**

Effective reader	Less effective reader
Knows his goal in mind	Does not know why s/he is reading?
Previews text, heading, topic sentences	Starts reading without thinking about topic
Recalls previous knowledge	Does not preview text
Makes prediction about the text	Does not make predictions
Reads selectively, knows what to skip, to read carefully and quickly	Reads whole passage with same intensity
Summarizes major ideas	Does not summarize
Underlines keywords	Relies on memory



# **RC : General Improvement 'Tips**

- Read for at least 30 minutes a day.
- Read from a variety of sources: newspapers, the Internet, novels, magazines and variety of topics : sports, business, politics, science etc.
- Always summarize to yourself the material you have just read.

# **RC : Exam Tips**



**Don't rush yourself.** It is natural that you will start a little slowly and then build up speed as you gain familiarity with the passage.

**Read all the questions first** (if the exam format permits this). This will help you zero in on the relevant portions when you start reading the passage.

**Read actively.** This means, *try to anticipate the next sentence*. Reading this way will help you engage with the passage more closely.

**Make notes** to capture the essence of *each paragraph* within the passage. The first sentence of the paragraph usually conveys the main idea or theme of the paragraph.

### Continued...



**Don't try to memorize anything.** Memorizing consumes time and is not very useful.

**Get the overview.** After you have read the passage, ask yourself the following questions:

(1) what is the passage as a whole trying to say?

(2) How does each paragraph contribute to the broad message of the passage?

**Vocabulary**: Use **context clues** to determine the word's meaning.

# **Time Constraint Soluti**



- Skimming (main idea)
- Zig zag movement of the eye
- Accompanied by grasping of major ideas of the passage
- Scanning (Eye reading)(intricate details)
- Reading using ones eyes and getting details, as in, facts, figures, examples (Specific info.)



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# **Thank You**