In the Name of God, the Omniscient, the Omnipotent

STEPS TO FLEXIBLE READING

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To Our Families, For Their Patience and Support

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Reyhaneh Ghadirzadeh Mohammad Reza Masrour

Contents

Scope and Sequence Introduction		V VIII	
Chapter 1	Introductory Readings: I. The Jones Family II. Rita Anderson III. Patricia	1 2 8 14	
Chapter 2	Delicious Cherries	21	
Chapter 3	The Bowl of Soup	31	
Chapter 4	Catching a Cold	46	
Chapter 5	England or Australia?	56	
Stop & Check I	Tae Kwon Do: A Family Activity	67	
Chapter 6	Who Cooks? Man or Woman?	72	
Chapter 7	Hair Loss	84	
Chapter 8	Impact of Email on Society	95	
Chapter 9	lt's Not Just a Bird	107	
Stop & Check II	Mammoth: The Ice Age Elephant	119	
Appendixes		124	

Scope and Sequence

	-	
	Reading	Language Tips
Chapter 1 (I)	The Jones Family	 Subject Subject Pronouns Verb To Be I: Simple Present Forms (negatives, questions, short answers) Object Object Pronouns English Sentences
Chapter 1 (II)	Rita Anderson	 Verb To Be II: Simple Past Forms (negatives, questions, short answers) Demonstratives: This, That, These, Those There is/There was, There are/There were
Chapter 1 (III)	Patricia	 Possessive Adjectives, Possessive Pronouns Question Words Imperatives Conjunctions

Scope and Sequence

		-
	Reading	Language Tips
Chapter 2	Delicious Cherries	 Nouns and Verbs Articles (a / an) Suffixes: Noun-making, Verb-making Simple Present Tense
Chapter 3	The Bowl of Soup	 Adjectives and Adverbs Adverbs of Frequency Article (the) Suffixes: Adjective-making, Adverb-making Simple Past Tense
Chapter 4	Catching a Cold	 Prepositions Phrasal Verbs Present Continuous Tense
Chapter 5	England or Australia?	 Reading Style: Scanning Reflexive Pronouns Words with More Than One Meaning Past Continuous Tense
Stop & Check	I: Review of Ch	apters 2, 3, 4,& 5
Chapter 6	Who Cooks? Man or Woman?	 Both/ Either/ Neither Prefixes Present Perfect Tense

Scope and Sequence

	Reading	Language Tips
Chapter 7 Hai	Hair Loss	 Using the Context Some/ Any Units of Quantity Future Tense (I)
Chapter 8	Impact of Email on Society	 Compound Nouns Much, Many, A lot of Future Tense (II) Comparative Adjectives
Chapter 9	It's Not Just a Bird	 Reading Style: Skimming A Few/ A Little Modals Synonyms and Antonyms Superlative Adjectives

Stop & Check: Review of Chapters 6, 7, 8, & 9

Introduction

It is not a myth that successful language learners are dedicated readers. Reading is a path along which we can develop our language independently of the classroom. In this light, it is reasonable to invest class time in becoming more effective readers in English.

When reading, there is an interaction between our schematic and linguistic knowledge to predict the content (both related to the topic and the language itself). This is why reading is considered as an interactive process: what we encounter in a text (i.e., words, phrases, sentences, illustrations, etc.) interacts with what we already know about the topic or even the organization of various text genres.

In classroom L2 reading, a unit of reading is usually divided into three phases, namely pre-reading, while- reading, and post-reading tasks. These tasks and activities are designed to help readers develop both their micro skills (linguistic knowledge) and macro skills (reading strategies and styles). Steps to Flexible Reading concentrates on the language part of the reading process (that is morpho-syntactic knowledge). It, however, does not ignore - and actually paves the way for- effective use of reading styles and strategies.

Effective readers know how to select and use a reading style that is consistent with their purpose for reading. There are three important reading styles readers should learn to use, namely study reading, skimming, and scanning. Knowing when and how to use these three reading styles will make us a *flexible reader* hence the rational to move along "Steps to Flexible Reading".