Elements of the Lecture:

- *Previewing Vocabulary*

- *Getting Meaning from Context*

- *Previewing Reading*

- *Prefixes*

3 Getting Meaning from Context Use both specific clues in these sentences and your own logic to determine the meanings of the underlined words and expressions. Then write your guess about the meaning. Compare your answers with those of a partner.

1. Twenty years ago, in many countries, people could choose their <u>livelihood</u>, but they couldn't usually choose to change from one profession to another.
_____

2. Many people with temporary jobs would prefer more permanent <u>posts</u>.
_____

3. Even in Japan, where people traditionally had a very <u>secure</u> job for life, there is now no promise of a lifetime job with the same company.
_____

4. When they lose their job, they also lose their <u>self-confidence</u>, or belief in their own ability.
_____

5. They usually need to <u>upgrade</u> their skills to find a new, better job.
_____

6. Because technology changes fast, workers need continuing education if they want to <u>keep up with</u> the field.
_____

7. In many professions, <u>telecommuting</u> is now possible. People can work at home for some—or all—of the week and communicate by computer, telephone, and fax.
_____

8. It's difficult for some people to focus on work when they are at home. The refrigerator, TV, and their children often <u>distract</u> them.
_____

9. There is an advantage to technology: customers and clients have access to businesspeople at any time and anywhere. However, there is also a <u>drawback</u>: many businesspeople don't want to be available day and night.
_____

10. Many people don't have time for their family, friends, or <u>leisure</u> activities such as hobbies, sports, or movies.
_____

11. There are advantages and disadvantages to <u>globalization</u>, and we are all affected by it.
_____

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1

12. Some people are <u>flexible</u> and can adjust well to change, but others are more <u>rigid</u>.

flexible: _____

rigid: _____

13. <u>Workaholism</u> is another common problem in the 21st century.

_____

4 Comparing Answers Compare your answers in the previous activity with those of other students. Were your answers similar? Now, go back to the vocabulary chart in Activity 2. Can you check any more words?

Strategy

Previewing a Reading

It helps to preview a chapter or passage before you read it so you can get an idea of what the article is about. In other words, look it over quickly to see what you can expect. Specifically, look at

- headings (the "titles" of the paragraphs), which indicate main topics
- pictures
- charts, figures, or diagrams

- Previewing is a useful way to determine the usefulness of a text, how easy or difficult it will to read, and what reading speed to use to read it well.

Guidelines for Previewing Passages:

- "Read the title.

- Look at the pictures (if there are any).

- Read the first few sentences in the first paragraph.

- Read the first line of the other paragraphs.

- Read the first and last sentences of the last paragraphs."

- **When previewing, look at tables, graphs etc as well as headings**

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"Helicopters"
Reading Comprehension – Informational Passages

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer questions about the passage below.

Helicopters are very different from airplanes. They can do three things that airplanes cannot do. First, when airplanes move upward, they must also move forward, but helicopters can move straight up without moving ahead. Second, helicopters can fly backward, which airplanes cannot do. Third, helicopters can use their rotors to **hover** in the air (stay in one place) which is impossible for planes.

Because helicopters can **perform** actions that airplanes cannot, they are used for different tasks. Since helicopters can take off without moving forward, they do not need a runway for takeoff. They are used in **congested** areas where there is no room for airplanes or in **isolated** areas which do not have airports. Because they can hover, they are used on firefighting missions to drop water on fires. They are used in logging operations to lift trees out of forests. Helicopters are used as air ambulances to airlift patients out of situations which are difficult to reach by **conventional** ambulances. The police use helicopters to follow suspects on the ground or to search for cars on the ground. Of course, helicopters have military uses because of their design and capabilities.

USING THE PREFIX OVER-

The prefix *over-* can appear as part of a noun, verb, or adjective. In some words, it indicates that there is too much of something or that someone is doing too much of a certain action.

Example Some people **overwork** and don't enjoy their work.

overwork (verb) = work too much

---

11 Using the Prefix *Over-* Read the definitions below. Write the words being defined. They begin with *over*. Then compare your answers with another student's.

1. do something too much (verb) = *overdo* _____

2. a place with too many people or things; a crowded place (adjective) =

   _____

3. give an estimate that is too high (verb) = _____

4. left unpaid, undone, or unreturned too long, past the due date (adjective) =

   _____

5. too many people in an area; a population that is too high (noun) =

What Are Prefixes?

- A <u>prefix</u> is a group of letters we add to the <u>front</u> of a word.

- Prefixes <u>change the meaning</u> or <u>purpose</u> of the word, e.g.

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- **Un = not**

- un + kind = unkind

- unacceptable, unreal, unhappy, unmanned

- **Un = reversal or cancellation of action or state**

- unplug, unmask

The prefix 'un':

- My mum was **un**well at the weekend with a bad cold.

- Jerry seemed **un**happy that the cat was by his hole.

- Dis = negation, removal, expulsion

- disadvantage, dismount, disbud, disbar

The prefix 'dis':

- Sally **dis**agreed with Tom over who threw the snowball.

How has the word meaning been altered with this prefix?

agree-----disagree

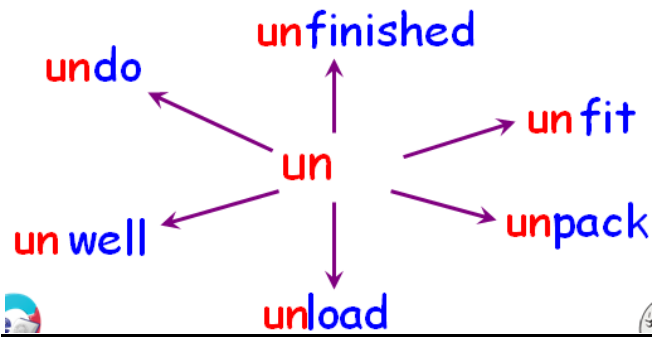Again the word has become an antonym (opposite) of the root word.

- Can you **dis**able the alarm?

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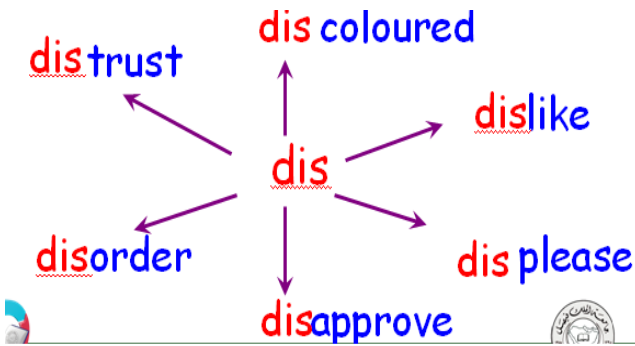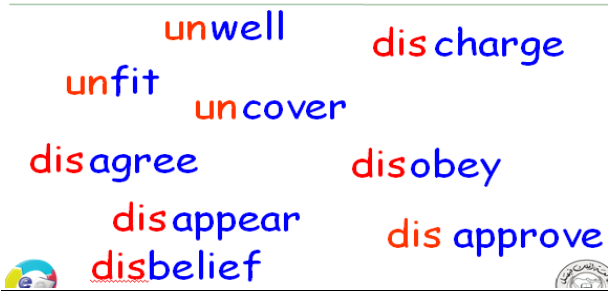
4

Add the prefix 'un' to

 these root words!

unfinished

undo

un fit

un

un well

unpack

unload

Add the suffix 'dis' to

 these root words!

dis coloured

distrust

dislike

dis

disorder

dis please

disapprove

Is it 'un' or 'dis'?

unwell

dis charge

unfit

uncover

disagree

disobey

disappear

dis approve

disbelief

Prefixes 2 = re, de, pre

To understand what is meant by the term 'prefix';

To recognise and spell the prefixes: - re, de and pre.

re = again

repaint, reappraise, reawake

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The prefix 're':

- Danny had to refill the bucket.

- The T.V. showed an action replay.

The prefix 'de':

Dad had to **de**frost the chicken before he put it in the oven.

- de = down, away
- de= removal, reversal
-

- Descend, despair, depend, deduct
- de-ice, decamp

- The time to **de**part from the station had arrived.

- **Pre** = before in time, place, order or importance   *   pre-adolescent, prelude, precondition .

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The prefix 'pre'

- John liked **pre**historic animals.

- A **pre**fix is fixed to the front of a word.

Read the sentence carefully.

Add the correct prefix and rewrite the sentence.

Use a dictionary to find more words with the prefixes 're' 'pre' or 'de.'

Is it 're' or 'de' or 'pre'?

pre caution

prefix

deface

pre mature

re heat

de posit

re port

re arrange

deface

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