POLITEKNIK MALAYSIA

KEMENTERIAN PENGAJIAN TINGGI

KOLEJ KOMUNITI MALAYSIA

DUE10012 COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH 1

READING

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"This eBook is dedicated to all students and English Language Unit Lecturers"

DUE10012- COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH 1: READING SKILLS
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Nurhaida binti Abdullah Hadi, Ruzlinda binti Mustaffa, Badrul Hishyam bin Hamid
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PREFACE

Reading skills are crucial if a person intended to be a knowledgably person. There are a lot of skills required in order to read effectively, to save time, and to get the most of the materials read.

Nowadays, the reading materials are available in various forms, be it in soft copy forms or hard copy. Students nowadays are likely to choose online platform to read their preferred reading materials. Some reading materials even come with interactive activities that engaged the reader to read further.

Good reading materials are able to widen a person's thinking ability. It should make the reader to think critically, interact with the text, and sometimes even predict the outcome. Reading is very interesting because it will be able to let you travel without moving your feet.

This e-Book aims to educate the students of the reading skills they require in order to read effectively and critically. The development of reading skills is arranged as to enhance the interest of the students to polish their skills and ability. Notes are provided, interesting reading materials are included as well as the activities that will ensure the skills acquired are applied.

It is hoped that this e-Book will bring only good experiences to the students in improving their reading skills. As Barrack Obama once said; Reading is the gateway skills that makes all other learning possible.

"The more that you read, the more things you will know. The more that you learn, the more places you'll go."

Dr. Seuss

TABLE OF CONTENTS

2.0 READING SKILLS 7

2.1 DEMONSTRATE UNDERSTANDING OF CURRENT ISSUES/ TOPIC OF INTEREST 8

2.1.1 SKIM AND SCAN TEXTS 10

2.1.2 COMPREHEND A VARIETY OF TEXTS BASED ON CURRENT ISSUES, INCLUDING THOSE WITH GREEN ELEMENTS OR TOPIC OF INTEREST 15

2.1.3 IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE MEANING OF WORDS AS USED IN CONTEXT 15

2.1.4 IDENTIFY SIGNIFICANT POINTS OF CURRENT ISSUES/ TOPIC OF INTEREST 25

2.1.5 DISCUSS SIGNIFICANT POINTS OF CURRENTS ISSUES / TOPICS OF INTERESTS 30

2.1.6 USE MIND MAPS TO ORGANIZE INFORMATION FROM VARIOUS TEXTS 34

2.1.7 MAKE LOGICAL PREDICTIONS OR SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLUTION BASED ON CURRENT ISSUES / TOPIC OF INTEREST 41

2.1.8 LISTEN TO AND COMPREHEND RECORDED AUDIO / VIDEO / TEXT ON CURRENT ISSUES / TOPICS OF INTEREST. 46

2.1.9 WRITE IN RESPONSE TO A STIMULUS 49

2.2.2 USE APPROPRIATE VOCABULARY TO DESCRIBE/DEPICT VALUES 54

2.2.3 DEMONSTRATE ABILITY TO USE RELEVANT IDIOMS AND PROVERBS RELATED TO VALUES 59

2.2.1 IDENTIFY CAUSES, EFFECTS AND VALUES FROM TEXT 64

REFERENCES 69

ATTRIBUTIONS 72

2.0 READING SKILLS

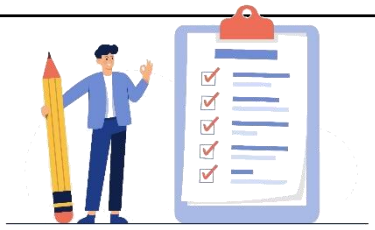
What is Reading?

It is a process of looking at sequences of written symbols in order to process meaning. The reading process can be done silently or aloud. When we read, we use our eyes to recognize written information and we use our brain to transform the information into words, sentences and paragraphs to convey message.

In short, **READING SKILLS** will help readers to understand written text by being able to perform three reading comprehension skills below:

- ability to read to identify facts
- comprehend to make judgments
- interpret to connect with other related reading material

What do you find difficult about reading at polytechnic? Tick the boxes below:



- ☐ Understanding the text
- ☐ Reading different genre and types of text
- ☐ Identifying main points and supporting details
- ☐ Selecting what to focus on in text
- ☐ Managing the vocabulary
- ☐ Identifying the similarities and differences between text
- ☐ Understanding new words from the text
- ☐ Making interpretation and make judgments

"Once you learn to read, you will be forever free."

Frederick Douglass

2.1 DEMONSTRATE UNDERSTANDING OF CURRENT ISSUES/ TOPIC OF INTEREST

What you read at polytechnic

As a polytechnic student you are expected to read a wide range of texts for your field of study such as your text books, modules, lecture slides, articles, journals, newspapers, reports and lecture notes.

Why you read at polytechnic

You may need to read in order to prepare yourself for your lectures and tutorials, complete your assessments, presentations, assignments, test and final examinations.

What reading abilities you need

Apart from being able to read, you will need to understand the text, evaluate, compare and contrast and apply the info in a meaningful way.

DO you like to read?

_____

Can you list what are some of your reading materials?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

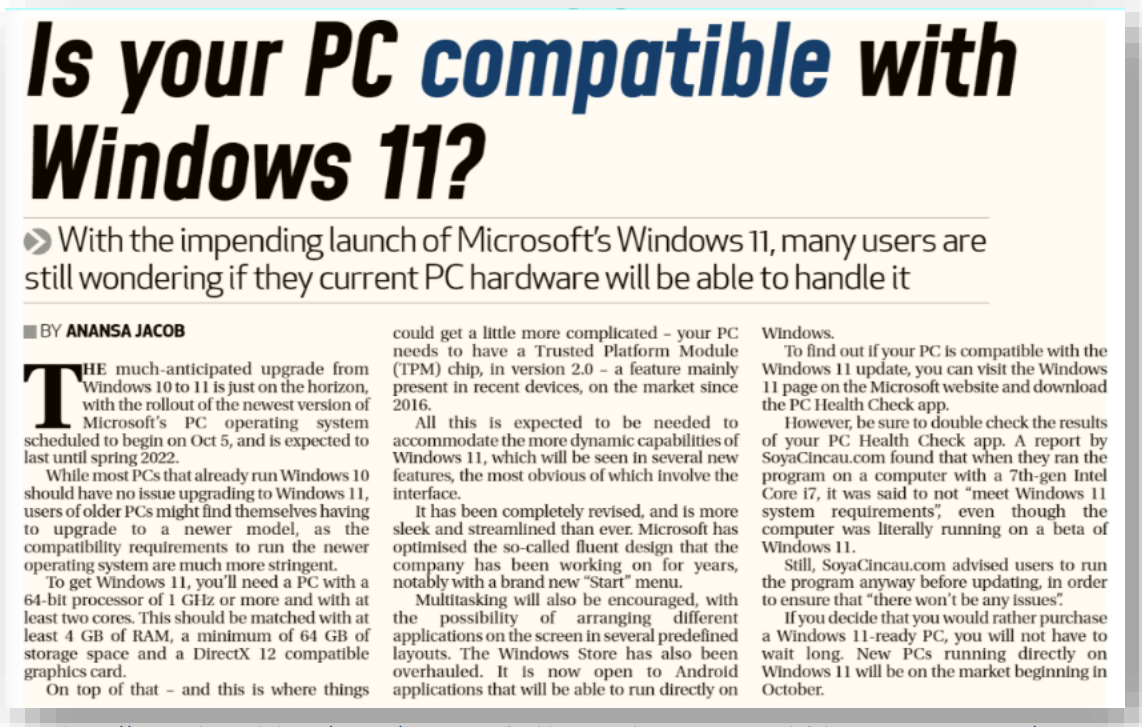
Why do you Read?

There are various current issue topics available online and offline as listed below:

- Social
- Health
- Sports
- Education
- Lifestyle
- Science and Technology
- Environment

TASK 1:

Look for articles of current issues for each category listed above and share your findings with the class.



Is your PC compatible with Windows 11?

With the impending launch of Microsoft's Windows 11, many users are still wondering if they current PC hardware will be able to handle it

BY **ANANSA JACOB**

THE much-anticipated upgrade from Windows 10 to 11 is just on the horizon, with the rollout of the newest version of Microsoft's PC operating system scheduled to begin on Oct 5, and is expected to last until spring 2022.

While most PCs that already run Windows 10 should have no issue upgrading to Windows 11, users of older PCs might find themselves having to upgrade to a newer model, as the compatibility requirements to run the newer operating system are much more stringent.

To get Windows 11, you'll need a PC with a 64-bit processor of 1 GHz or more and with at least two cores. This should be matched with at least 4 GB of RAM, a minimum of 64 GB of storage space and a DirectX 12 compatible graphics card.

On top of that – and this is where things could get a little more complicated – your PC needs to have a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip, in version 2.0 – a feature mainly present in recent devices, on the market since 2016.

All this is expected to be needed to accommodate the more dynamic capabilities of Windows 11, which will be seen in several new features, the most obvious of which involve the interface.

It has been completely revised, and is more sleek and streamlined than ever. Microsoft has optimised the so-called fluent design that the company has been working on for years, notably with a brand new "Start" menu.

Multitasking will also be encouraged, with the possibility of arranging different applications on the screen in several predefined layouts. The Windows Store has also been overhauled. It is now open to Android applications that will be able to run directly on Windows.

To find out if your PC is compatible with the Windows 11 update, you can visit the Windows 11 page on the Microsoft website and download the PC Health Check app.

However, be sure to double check the results of your PC Health Check app. A report by SoyaCincau.com found that when they ran the program on a computer with a 7th-gen Intel Core i7, it was said to not "meet Windows 11 system requirements", even though the computer was literally running on a beta of Windows 11.

Still, SoyaCincau.com advised users to run the program anyway before updating, in order to ensure that "there won't be any issues".

If you decide that you would rather purchase a Windows 11-ready PC, you will not have to wait long. New PCs running directly on Windows 11 will be on the market beginning in October.

https://ipaper.thesundaily.my/epaper/viewer.aspx?publication=The%20Sun%20Daily&date=27_09_2021#page/14

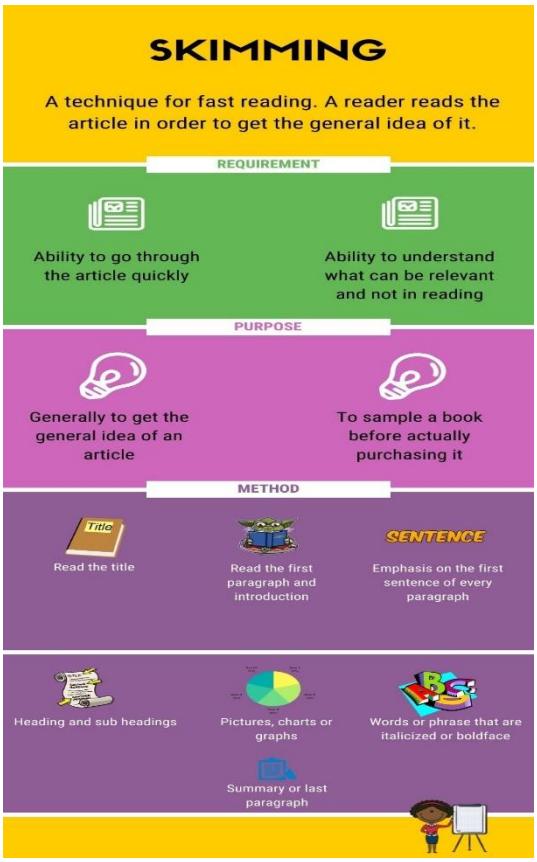
WHAT ARE READING STRATEGIES?

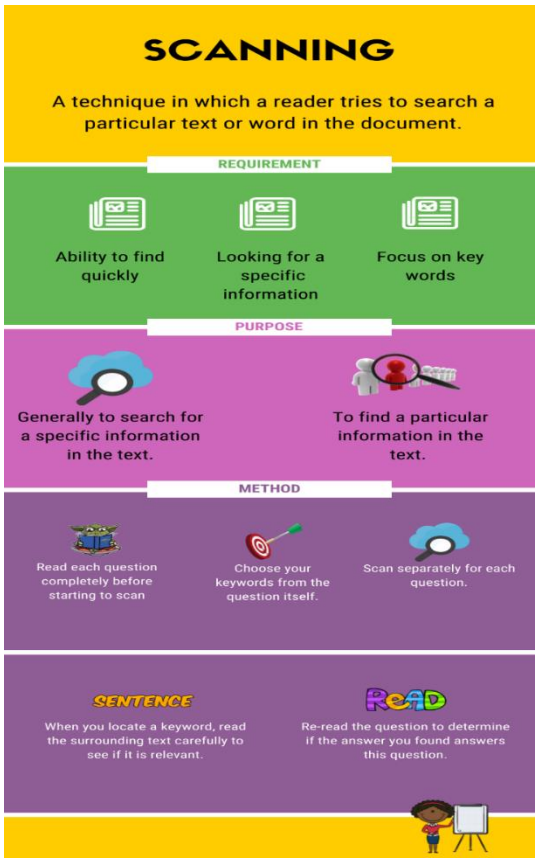
In order for you to read effectively, different reading techniques are necessary for different purposes and texts. Listed below are the strategies that you can use in your reading.

- Prediction
- Surveying
- Skimming
- Scanning
- Guessing unknown words
- Reading for detail
- Summarising

2.1.1 SKIM AND SCAN TEXTS

Skimming is **reading rapidly in order to get a general overview of the material** meanwhile, **Scanning** is **reading rapidly in order to find specific facts**.





2.1.1.1 SKIMMING

You might use skimming to:

- see what's in the news in a paper or on a website

You can skim to find out what the news is all about.

Headings and pictures can help you do this.

Breaking the mould in eSports

Woman sets trend in video game competitions, showing fairer sex can also go toe-to-toe with men

BY **ELLY FAZANIZA**
newsdesk@thesundaily.com

AUTOMATIC weapon fully loaded, Nur Suraya Mohd Yusoff is ready to fire.

She has landed in difficult terrain and is competing with hundreds of others in search for supplies. She has to kill to survive.

Of course, Suraya is not in any mortal danger. The battleground is on her smartphone and she is more likely to be sitting on her sofa at home or on the train going to work.

She is among only a few women who have taken to eSports in a big way.

The world of eSports, an activity that entails competing for points in a war scenario or adventure, and played on the smartphone, has seen a boom in the past few years, yet few women have shown an interest in it.

The fact that Suraya has sponsors sets her apart from other players, men included.

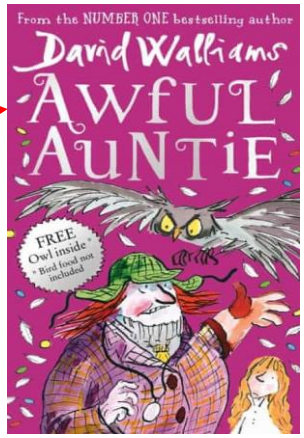
Her first introduction to this virtual world of mayhem came in 2016 with PlayerUnknown's Battlegrounds (PUBG) Mobile, a multi-player online game that pits players in a fight for survival.

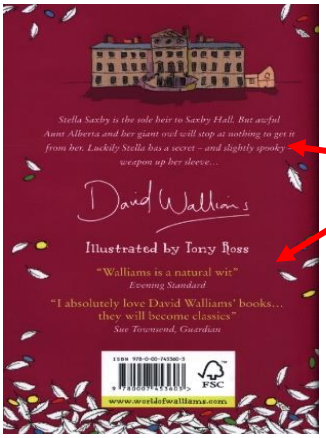
She was pursuing a diploma at that time and had just secured an internship, and was placed in a team that managed the company's social media account. That was when Suraya had

Suraya enjoying a game with her teammates. – *AMIRUL SYAFIQ/THESUN*

- browse through a book to see if you want to read it

Read the title





Read the information on the back page of the book

➢ look through the television guide to see what's on one evening

CH101 TV1 HD	CH102 TV2 HD	CH103 TV3
On Now Kuppa Kopi 04:00 PM SEMASA 4 04:05 PM Jom Redah	On Now Mithra 04:00 PM Shadow of Love 05:00 PM Kasih Tak Terungkap	On Now Movie 04:00 PM Bepanah Pyaar 05:00 PM Ejen Ali
CH104 Astro Ria HD	CH105 Astro Prima HD	CH106 Astro Oasis HD
On Now Hingga Jumpa Lagi 04:00 PM MegaDrama: The Hotel Ep07 05:00 PM Pesantren Rock N Dut Ep04	On Now Dramaria: Isteri Tuan Ihsan Ep3 04:00 PM Obsesiku 04:30 PM Alternatif Ep21	On Now Go Shop 04:00 PM Indahnya Iman 04:40 PM Kapsul Pejuang Agama Ep8
CH107 Astro Warna HD	CH108 Astro Citra HD	CH109 Naura HD
On Now Karoot Komedia X 04:00 PM Super Spontan Xtravaganza 2018 ... 05:30 PM Motif Sosial?	On Now The Teacher's Diary 05:00 PM Kala Malam Bulan Mengambang 07:00 PM Aku Tak Gila	On Now Raja Lubuk 04:00 PM Rasapedia Ep015 04:30 PM The Great Indian Rasoi The Great I...
CH111 Go Shop 111	CH112 Astro Rania HD	CH113 Astro Aura HD
On Now Go Shop 04:00 PM Go Shop 05:00 PM Go Shop	On Now Tikus dan Kucing Ep11 04:00 PM Samudra Cinta Ep161 05:00 PM Anak Penjahit Tunanetra Kini Sukse...	On Now Calon Pengantin Berduka di Hari B... 04:00 PM Music Video 04:10 PM Music Video
CH114 Al-Hijrah	CH116 Colors Hindi HD	CH118 Go Shop 118
On Now La Tahzan 04:00 PM Omar & Hana 04:30 PM Panggilan Agung Asar	On Now Kranti 04:55 PM Choti Sarrdaarni Ep552 05:55 PM Pinjara Khoobsurti Ka (RECAP) Ep2...	On Now Go Shop 04:00 PM Go Shop 05:00 PM Go Shop

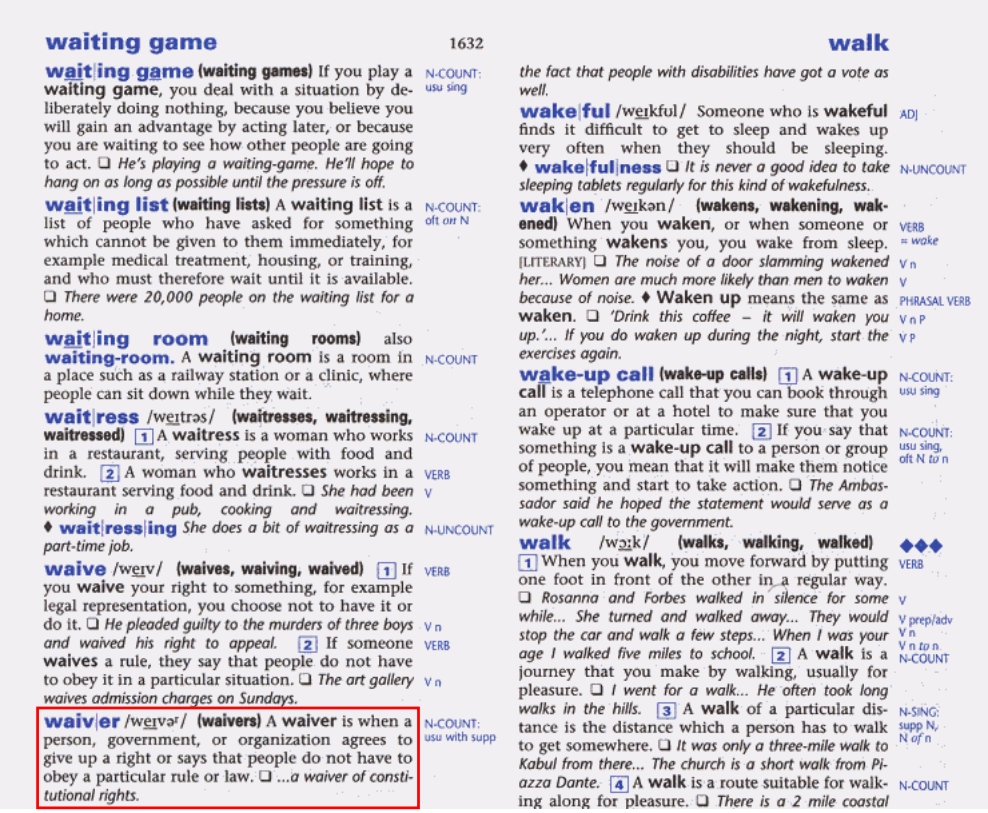
➢ flick through a catalogue to see what's on offer

https://en.mykatalog.my/watsons-catalogues/promotion-16684-39

2.1.1.2 SCANNING

You might use scanning to:

- look up a word in a dictionary or index



waiting game 1632 **walk**

waiting game (waiting games) If you play a **waiting game**, you deal with a situation by deliberately doing nothing, because you believe you will gain an advantage by acting later, or because you are waiting to see how other people are going to act. ❑ *He's playing a waiting-game. He'll hope to hang on as long as possible until the pressure is off.* N-COUNT: usu sing

waiting list (waiting lists) A **waiting list** is a list of people who have asked for something which cannot be given to them immediately, for example medical treatment, housing, or training, and who must therefore wait until it is available. ❑ *There were 20,000 people on the waiting list for a home.* N-COUNT: oft on N

waiting room (waiting rooms) also **waiting-room.** A **waiting room** is a room in a place such as a railway station or a clinic, where people can sit down while they wait. N-COUNT

waitress /weɪtrəs/ **(waitresses, waitressing, waitressed)** [1] A **waitress** is a woman who works in a restaurant, serving people with food and drink. [2] A woman who **waitresses** works in a restaurant serving food and drink. ❑ *She had been working in a pub, cooking and waitressing.* ♦ **waitressing** *She does a bit of waitressing as a part-time job.* N-COUNT / VERB / V / N-UNCOUNT

waive /weɪv/ **(waives, waiving, waived)** [1] If you **waive** your right to something, for example legal representation, you choose not to have it or do it. ❑ *He pleaded guilty to the murders of three boys and waived his right to appeal.* [2] If someone **waives** a rule, they say that people do not have to obey it in a particular situation. ❑ *The art gallery waives admission charges on Sundays.* VERB / V n / VERB / V n

waiver /weɪvər/ **(waivers)** A **waiver** is when a person, government, or organization agrees to give up a right or says that people do not have to obey a particular rule or law. ❑ *...a waiver of constitutional rights.* N-COUNT: usu with supp

the fact that people with disabilities have got a vote as well.

wakeful /weɪkfʊl/ Someone who is **wakeful** finds it difficult to get to sleep and wakes up very often when they should be sleeping. ♦ **wakefulness** ❑ *It is never a good idea to take sleeping tablets regularly for this kind of wakefulness.* ADJ / N-UNCOUNT

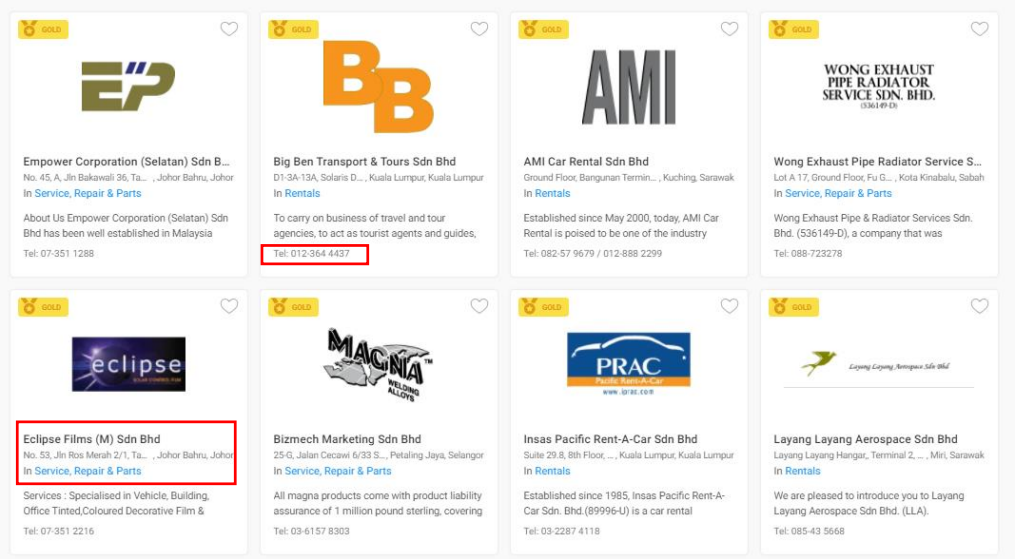
waken /weɪkən/ **(wakens, wakening, wakened)** When you **waken**, or when someone or something **wakens** you, you wake from sleep. [LITERARY] ❑ *The noise of a door slamming wakened her... Women are much more likely than men to waken because of noise.* ♦ **Waken up** means the same as **waken.** ❑ *'Drink this coffee – it will waken you up.'... If you do waken up during the night, start the exercises again.* VERB = wake / V n / V / PHRASAL VERB / V n P / V P

wake-up call (wake-up calls) [1] A **wake-up call** is a telephone call that you can book through an operator or at a hotel to make sure that you wake up at a particular time. [2] If you say that something is a **wake-up call** to a person or group of people, you mean that it will make them notice something and start to take action. ❑ *The Ambassador said he hoped the statement would serve as a wake-up call to the government.* N-COUNT: usu sing / N-COUNT: usu sing, oft N to n

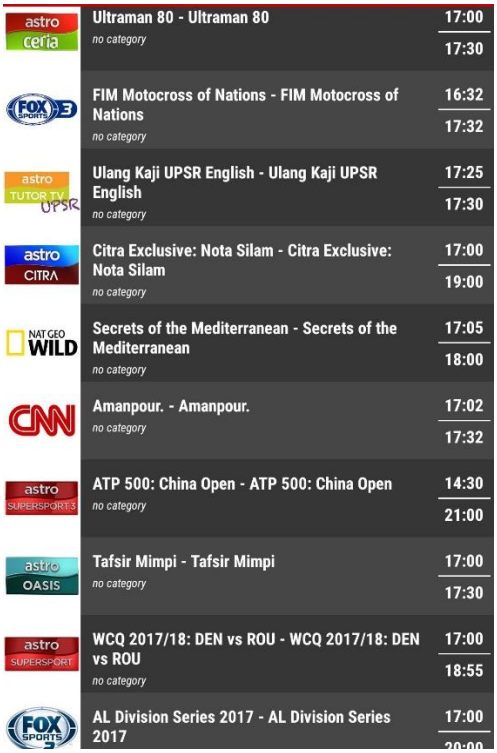
walk /wɔːk/ **(walks, walking, walked)** [1] When you **walk**, you move forward by putting one foot in front of the other in a regular way. ❑ *Rosanna and Forbes walked in silence for some while... She turned and walked away... They would stop the car and walk a few steps... When I was your age I walked five miles to school.* [2] A **walk** is a journey that you make by walking, usually for pleasure. ❑ *I went for a walk... He often took long walks in the hills.* [3] A **walk** of a particular distance is the distance which a person has to walk to get somewhere. ❑ *It was only a three-mile walk to Kabul from there... The church is a short walk from Piazza Dante.* [4] A **walk** is a route suitable for walking along for pleasure. ❑ *There is a 2 mile coastal* ◆◆◆ VERB / V / V prep/adv / V n / V n to n. / N-COUNT / N-SING: supp N, N of n / N-COUNT

Collins COBUILD Advanced Learner's English Dictionary, 5th edition

- find an address or a phone number in a directory



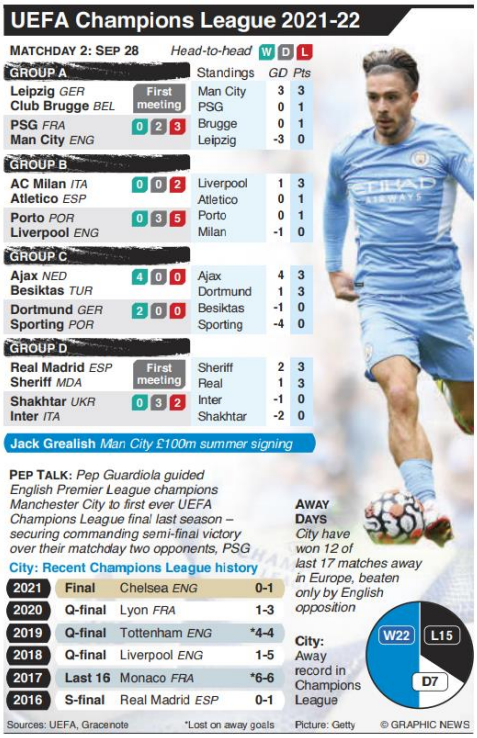
➢ check what time your programme is on television



astro ceria	Ultraman 80 - Ultraman 80 *no category*	17:00 17:30
FOX SPORTS 3	FIM Motocross of Nations - FIM Motocross of Nations *no category*	16:32 17:32
astro TUTOR TV UPSR	Ulang Kaji UPSR English - Ulang Kaji UPSR English *no category*	17:25 17:30
astro CITRA	Citra Exclusive: Nota Silam - Citra Exclusive: Nota Silam *no category*	17:00 19:00
NAT GEO WILD	Secrets of the Mediterranean - Secrets of the Mediterranean *no category*	17:05 18:00
CNN	Amanpour. - Amanpour. *no category*	17:02 17:32
astro SUPERSPORTS	ATP 500: China Open - ATP 500: China Open *no category*	14:30 21:00
astro OASIS	Tafsir Mimpi - Tafsir Mimpi *no category*	17:00 17:30
astro SUPERSPORT	WCQ 2017/18: DEN vs ROU - WCQ 2017/18: DEN vs ROU *no category*	17:00 18:55
FOX SPORTS 2	AL Division Series 2017 - AL Division Series 2017	17:00

1. What is the Channel for **Tafsir Mimpi** programme?

➢ look up details



UEFA Champions League 2021-22

MATCHDAY 2: SEP 28

Head-to-head W D L

GROUP A		Standings	GD	Pts
Leipzig GER Club Brugge BEL	First meeting	Man City	3	3
		PSG	0	1
PSG FRA Man City ENG	0 2 3	Brugge	0	1
		Leipzig	-3	0

GROUP B				
AC Milan ITA Atletico ESP	0 0 2	Liverpool	1	3
		Atletico	0	1
Porto POR Liverpool ENG	0 3 5	Porto	0	1
		Milan	-1	0

GROUP C				
Ajax NED Besiktas TUR	4 0 0	Ajax	4	3
		Dortmund	1	3
Dortmund GER Sporting POR	2 0 0	Besiktas	-1	0
		Sporting	-4	0

GROUP D				
Real Madrid ESP Sheriff MDA	First meeting	Sheriff	2	3
		Real	1	3
Shakhtar UKR Inter ITA	0 3 2	Inter	-1	0
		Shakhtar	-2	0

Jack Grealish *Man City £100m summer signing*

PEP TALK: *Pep Guardiola guided English Premier League champions Manchester City to first ever UEFA Champions League final last season – securing commanding semi-final victory over their matchday two opponents, PSG*

City: Recent Champions League history

2021	Final	Chelsea ENG	0-1
2020	Q-final	Lyon FRA	1-3
2019	Q-final	Tottenham ENG	*4-4
2018	Q-final	Liverpool ENG	1-5
2017	Last 16	Monaco FRA	*6-6
2016	S-final	Real Madrid ESP	0-1

AWAY DAYS *City have won 12 of last 17 matches away in Europe, beaten only by English opposition*

City: Away record in Champions League

Sources: UEFA, Gracenote *Lost on away goals Picture: Getty © GRAPHIC NEWS

Comprehension Questions

1. How many teams were listed in Group D?

2. When will Matchday 2 be held?

2.1.2 COMPREHEND A VARIETY OF TEXTS BASED ON CURRENT ISSUES, INCLUDING THOSE WITH GREEN ELEMENTS OR TOPIC OF INTEREST

5 Core Components of Reading - Comprehension

- ☐ **ABILITY TO IDENTIFY MAIN IDEA & KEY DETAILS**
- ☐ **ABILITY TO SEQUENCE A PASSAGE INTO AN ORDINAL SERIES**
- ☐ **ABILITY TO ANSWER DIRECT RECALL QUESTIONS**
- ☐ **ABILITY TO MAKE INFERENCES AND/OR PREDICTIONS**
- ☐ **IDENTIFY UNFAMILIAR VOCABULARY**

2.1.3 IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE MEANING OF WORDS AS USED IN CONTEXT

Dictionary provides list of words with their meanings and other useful information. A **DICTIONARY** is a very important tool in the process of learning a language. A good dictionary will also provide pronunciation, part of speech, spelling variations, appropriateness of usage, the etymology of the word, synonyms and/or antonyms.

IDENTIFY UNFAMILIAR VOCABULARY

Every time you come across a word with an unfamiliar meaning, go through the following steps:

- look at surrounding words
- break down the words
- look for root words

SYNONYM

SYNONYM

Synonyms are words that share meanings with other words. They are used to add variety to writing and speech and allow you to avoid repetition. The words amazing, astounding, and marvelous are all synonyms. Their meanings are similar and can be interchanged with one another. Another set of synonyms are big, large, and huge.

Once you have an arsenal of synonyms at your disposal, you can work on the tone of your writing and see how it is changed by saying, for example, "discharging a firearm" instead of "firing a gun," or "disenfranchised youths" for "kids without voices."

ACTIVITY 1.

Write a synonym for each word.

1. small _____
2. tasty _____
3. smelly _____
4. think _____
5. break _____
6. big _____
7. scare _____
8. cool _____
9. record _____
10. run _____

Circle the 2 synonyms for each set of words.

Entire	Brief	Wicked
Broad	Whole	Short
Funny	Evil	Wide
Small	Deep	Soon

ANTONYM

ANTONYM

An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning to another word. Antonyms can be differentiated from the words they are opposite to by a prefix, or they may be totally different words.

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TUANKU SULTANAH BAHIYAH

Light ⇨ Dark
Late ⇨ Early
Loud ⇨ Quiet
Big ⇨ Small
Tall ⇨ Short

Keep in mind that adding a prefix does not always make the word an antonym. For example, flammable and inflammable are not opposites. They mean the same thing and are synonyms. There are always exceptions to the rules in the English language and some things just have to be learned through usage

ACTIVITY 2

Write an antonym for each word.

1. agree _____
2. happy _____
3. noisy _____
4. windy _____
5. easy _____
6. big _____
7. angry _____
8. sink _____
9. open _____
10. top _____

Circle the 2 antonym for each set of words.

messy	wet	full
far	pretty	fast
ugly	dry	empty
slow	near	Soon

AFFIXES

Affixes include prefixes and suffixes that are attached to root words whether it is in the beginning or after it.

Prefixes

Prefixes are added at the beginning, creating another word with a new meaning.

PREFIX	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
Anti-	against	- anti-romantic - anti-social
De-	opposite	- Detach - dehydrated
Dis-	Not, opposite of	- Disagree - discriminative
En-, em-	Cause to	- Enlighten - emplacement
Fore-	Before, front of	- Forecast - forespoke
Hemi-	half	- Hemisphere
In-, im-	In, into	- Infiltrate - import
In-, im-il-, ir-	no	- Impossible - Inorganic
Inter-	Between, among	- Interpersonal - intermediate
Mid-	middle	- Midsummer - midway
Mis-	wrongly	- Misunderstand - misspelled
Non-	not	- Non-vegetarian - non-stop
Over-	too much, excessively	- Overreact - overpriced

Peri-	Distance around a two-dimensional shape	- Perimeter - peripheral
Pre-	before	- Pre-registration - pre-school
Re-	again	- Replay - reuse
Semi-	Half, partly, not fully of	- Semi-final - semiconductor
Sub-	under	- Subway - subtitle
Super-	Above, beyond	- Superhero - supernatural
Trans-	across	- Transplant - transfer
Un-	Not, opposite of	- undo - unfolded
Under-	Below, too little	- Underestimated - undergraduate

ACTIVITY 3.

Complete the sentences by writing the correct prefix in the blank space.

1. I just can't believe it! The story is _____believable!

2. No Rayyan, that answer is _____correct. It is wrong.

3. Let's look at this information again Adriana. We should _____view it before the test.

4. I saw Ziqry just a moment ago, but now I can't find him! It seems that he _____appeared!

5. Oh, I'm sorry Lynda, I didn't hear you correctly. I _____understood you.

6. The subway does not go over the land like a normal train. It moves _____ground.

Suffixes

Suffixes are the affixes that are added to a root word which does not really change the meaning.

SUFFIX	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
-able, -ible	Is, can be	- Doable - flexible
-al, -ial	Having characteristics of	- Partial - environmental
-ed, ful, -some	Past tense verbs, adjectives	- received - Beautiful - wholesome
-en	Made of	- wooden
-er, -or	One who, person connected with	- Investigator - lecturer
-er	more	- sweeter
-est	The most	- sweetest
-ful	Full of	- fearful
-ic	Having characteristics of	- acidic
-ing	Verbs forms, present participles	- hiking
-ion, -tion, -ation	Act, process	- Orientation - Explanation - expedition

-ity, -ty	State of	- Sanity - intertextuality
-ive, -ative, -itive	Adjective form of noun	- Attractive - imaginative
-less	without	- spotless
-ly	How something is	- lovely
-ment	State of being, act of	- employment
-ness	State of, condition of	- shyness
-ous, -eous, -ious	Having qualities of	- Spacious - dangerous
-s, es	More than one	- Friends - lenses
-y	Characterised by	- moody

ACTIVITY 4.

Identify the suffixes that you can find in the text below.

HABITAT DESTRUCTION

Ever more people need ever more space. Damaging human activity continues to encroach on natural environments, thereby destroying the habitats of countless species. As our numbers rise, cities, infrastructure and cropland (see 'Agricultural Intensification' below) are growing and merging into each other, fragmenting the remaining habitat and leaving isolated “islands” of natural populations of plants and animals too small to survive. According to IPBES, only one quarter of land areas and one third of oceans remain relatively undamaged by human activity.

ACTIVITY 5.

Read the article below and find the meanings of the underlined words.

ARTICLE 1

Water covers 70% of our planet, and it is easy to think that it will always be **plentiful**. However, freshwater—the stuff we drink, bathe in, **irrigate** our farm fields with—is incredibly rare. Only 3% of the world's water is fresh water, and two-thirds of that is tucked away in frozen glaciers or otherwise unavailable for our use.

As a result, some 1.1 billion people worldwide **lack** access to water, and a total of 2.7 billion find water **scarce** for at least one month of the year. Inadequate sanitation is also a problem for 2.4 billion people—they are exposed to diseases, such as cholera and typhoid fever, and other water-borne illnesses. Two million people, mostly children, die each year from diarrheal diseases alone.

Many of the water systems that keep ecosystems **thriving** and feed a growing human population have become stressed. Rivers, lakes and **aquifers** are drying up or becoming too polluted to use. More than half the world's wetlands have disappeared. Agriculture consumes more water than any other source and wastes much of that through inefficiencies. Climate change is **altering** patterns of weather and water around the world, causing shortages and **droughts** in some areas and floods in others.

At the current **consumption** rate, this situation will only get worse. By 2025, two-thirds of the world's population may face water shortages. And ecosystems around the world will suffer even more.

https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/water-scarcity

1. plentiful – _____
2. irrigate – _____
3. lack – _____
4. scarce – _____
5. thriving – _____
6. aquifers – _____
7. altering – _____
8. droughts – _____
9. consumption – _____

ARTICLE 2

Forests cover 31% of the land area on our planet. They help people thrive and survive by, for example, **purifying** water and air and providing people with jobs; some 13.2 million people across the world have a job in the forest sector and another 41 million have a job that is related to the sector. Many animals also **rely** on forests. Eighty percent of the world's land-based species, such as elephants and rhinos, live in forests. Forests also play a critical role in **mitigating** climate change because they act as a carbon sink—soaking up carbon dioxide that would otherwise be free in the atmosphere and contribute to ongoing changes in climate patterns.

But forests around the world are under threat, **jeopardizing** these benefits. The threats manifest themselves in the form of deforestation and forest degradation. The main cause of deforestation is agriculture (poorly planned infrastructure is emerging as a big threat too) and the main cause of forest **degradation** is illegal logging. In 2019, the tropics lost close to 30 soccer fields' worth of trees every single minute.

Deforestation is a particular concern in tropical rain forests because these forests are home to much of the world's **biodiversity**. For example, in the Amazon around 17% of the forest has been lost in the last 50 years, mostly due to forest conversion for cattle ranching. **Deforestation** in this region is particularly **rampant** near more populated areas, roads and rivers, but even remote areas have been **encroached** upon when valuable mahogany, gold, and oil are discovered.

WWF has been working to protect forests for more than 50 years. WWF works with governments, companies, communities and other stakeholders to promote certification for responsible forest management practices, combat illegal **logging**, reform trade policies, protect forested areas, and more.

https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/deforestation-and-forest-degradation

1. purifying _____

2. rely _____

3. mitigating _____

4. jeopardizing _____

5. degradation _____

6. biodiversity _____

7. Deforestation_____

8. rampant _____

9. encroached _____

10. logging _____

"There is more treasure in books than in all the pirate's loot on Treasure Island."

Walt Disney

2.1.4 IDENTIFY SIGNIFICANT POINTS OF CURRENT ISSUES/ TOPIC OF INTEREST

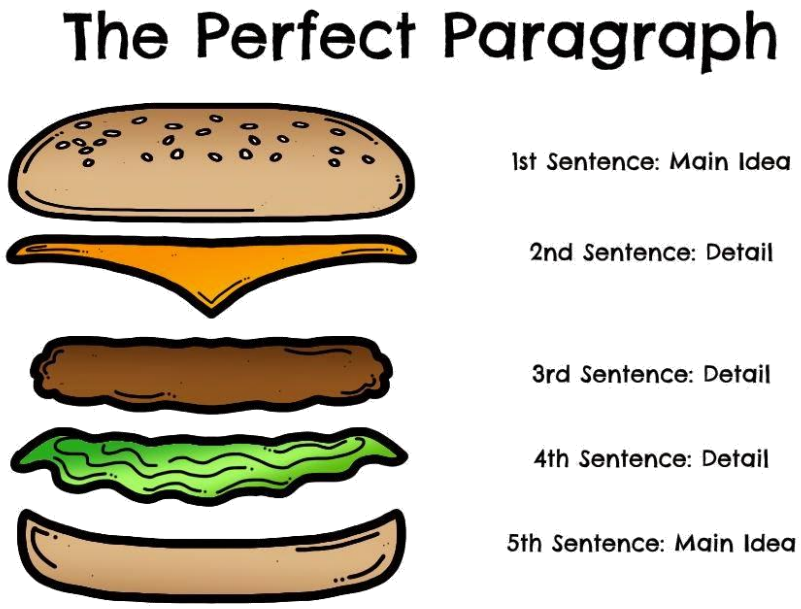
Being able to identify the significant points from the text is a complex reading task. Locating the topic, main idea, and supporting details help us to understand the points in the text and the relationship between the points will increase our comprehension on the text as a whole.

MAIN IDEA AND SUPPORTING DETAILS

MAIN IDEA is what the passage is **MOSTLY** about. In order for you to find the main idea ask yourself these questions:

- What is the text mainly about?
- What information is in the title or subheadings?
- What do I see in the illustrations?
- Do I see the main idea in the first or last sentence?
- Are any words used repeatedly?

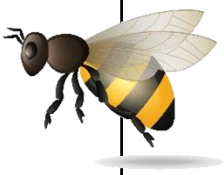
SUPPORTING DETAILS in the paragraph support the main idea.

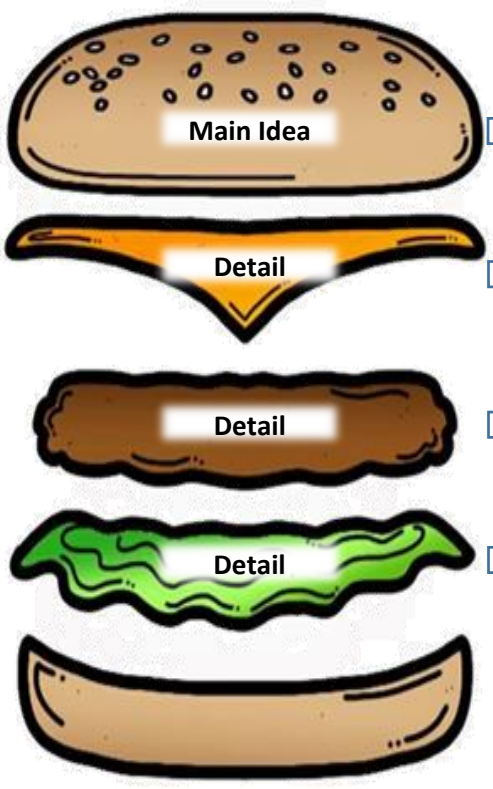


ACTIVITY 6.

Read the following paragraph. Write the MAIN IDEA and three supporting details below.

A beehive is an enclosed structure in which some honey bee species live and raise their young. An average bee hive consists of about 20000 bees. Within the bee colony, there are three different types of bees, each with its own specialities. In a hive, there is one queen bee where her only job is to fill the hive with eggs. The queen will lay around 2000 eggs per day. Fertilized eggs will be workers or queens and unfertilized eggs will be drones. Male bees are called drones and their job is to mate with the queen. Meanwhile, female bees that lay no eggs are known as the worker. Worker bees are very busy. Their jobs include cleaning, gathering pollen, building comb, and taking care of the larvae.





SEQUENCING

Sequencing is a skill that you must develop in order to fully understand all reading material. Sequencing refers to the process of identification of the components (beginning, middle, end) in a piece of writing.

Cohesive devices serve as linking words, showing the relationship between sentences' points.

TYPE	FUNCTIONS	EXAMPLE
Adding	To Signal another point within the same context. e.g.: Sarah and Jess have been friends for a year now.	And, as well as, moreover, furthermore, in addition, too, on top of that
Sequencing	Shows the steps, sequences or processes. E.g.: Firstly, you have to crack the eggs. Secondly, put it into the bowl.	First, first of all, next, meanwhile, now
Illustrating	To signal an explanation. E.g.: There are many programmes that will be happening this month. For example, public speaking, debates, and choir.	For example, such as, for instance, as shown by, in case of
Comparing	Compare similar things together. E.g.: Sarah became a doctor just like her father.	Similarly, as with, equally, likewise, like
Qualifying	Emphasizes another point in the same context. E.g.: The usual vacuum cleaner used are great but the wireless one makes things even more convenient.	But, however, although, unless, except, apart from
Contrasting	Showing the opposite. E.g.: Colleges are more flexible, unlike the school's systems.	Whereas, on the other hand, unlike, nevertheless

DIRECT RECALL QUESTIONS

Recall questions will help you to decode the text, and understand and remember the information. As you read the written text, ask the following questions:

- What kind of text is this?
- What new information did I learn, and what do I expect to learn?
- Is this text informative or entertaining, fact, or fiction?
- What interests me about this text/book?

Activity 7.

Read the newspaper article and answer the following questions.

Solution for protecting coral reefs found?

HOW can we protect coral reefs from rising ocean temperatures?

The solution may lie in their microbiome, according to new research by American scientists at Penn State University.

This new study identified genes in the microbiome (bacteria, fungi, viruses) of certain types of corals that may play a role in how reefs respond to heat stress.

"Prolonged exposure to heat can cause 'bleaching' in which photosymbionts (symbiotic algae) are jettisoned from the coral animal, causing the animal to die.

"We found that when some corals become heat stressed, their microbiomes can protect them from bleaching," explained Monica Medina, professor of biology at Penn State and co-author of the work.

The corals analysed were collected near Puerto Morelos, Mexico.

The researchers focused on three species: mountainous star coral (*Orbicella faveolata*), knobby brain coral (*Pseudodiploria clivosa*) and the shallow-water starlet coral (*Siderastrea radians*).

Each of them has a different sensitivity to thermal stress.

The objective was to study the relationship between the overall ability of corals to withstand thermal stress and differences in gene expression patterns related to these metabolic activities.

In the case of corals, this process is highly influenced by photosymbionts as they provide at least 90% of the coral animals' energy needs through photosynthesis.

But, the scientists who led the work have extended their research to the whole organism of corals, called "holobiont", which includes coral animal, photosymbiont and microbiome.

The researchers conducted an experiment in which the three coral species were kept in a tank for nine days at 34°C, about 6°C higher than their natural environment.

The scientists then sequenced the RNA of the holobionts to study their metabolic activities.

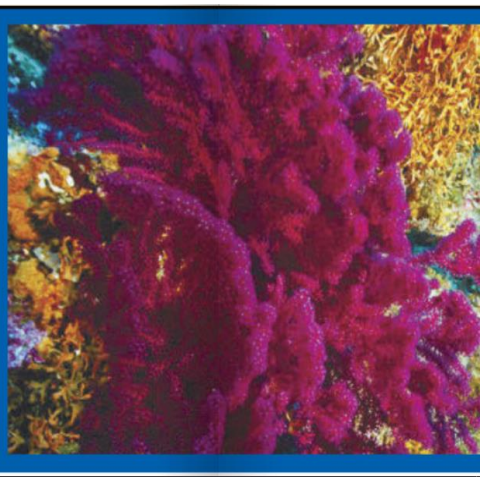
A potential solution for protecting corals from climate change

"[W]e were able to understand why different forms of corals have unique physiological responses to heat stress, and how the evolution of gene expression have shaped their different susceptibilities," explained Viridiana Avila-Magaña, the former Penn State student, who co-authored the paper.

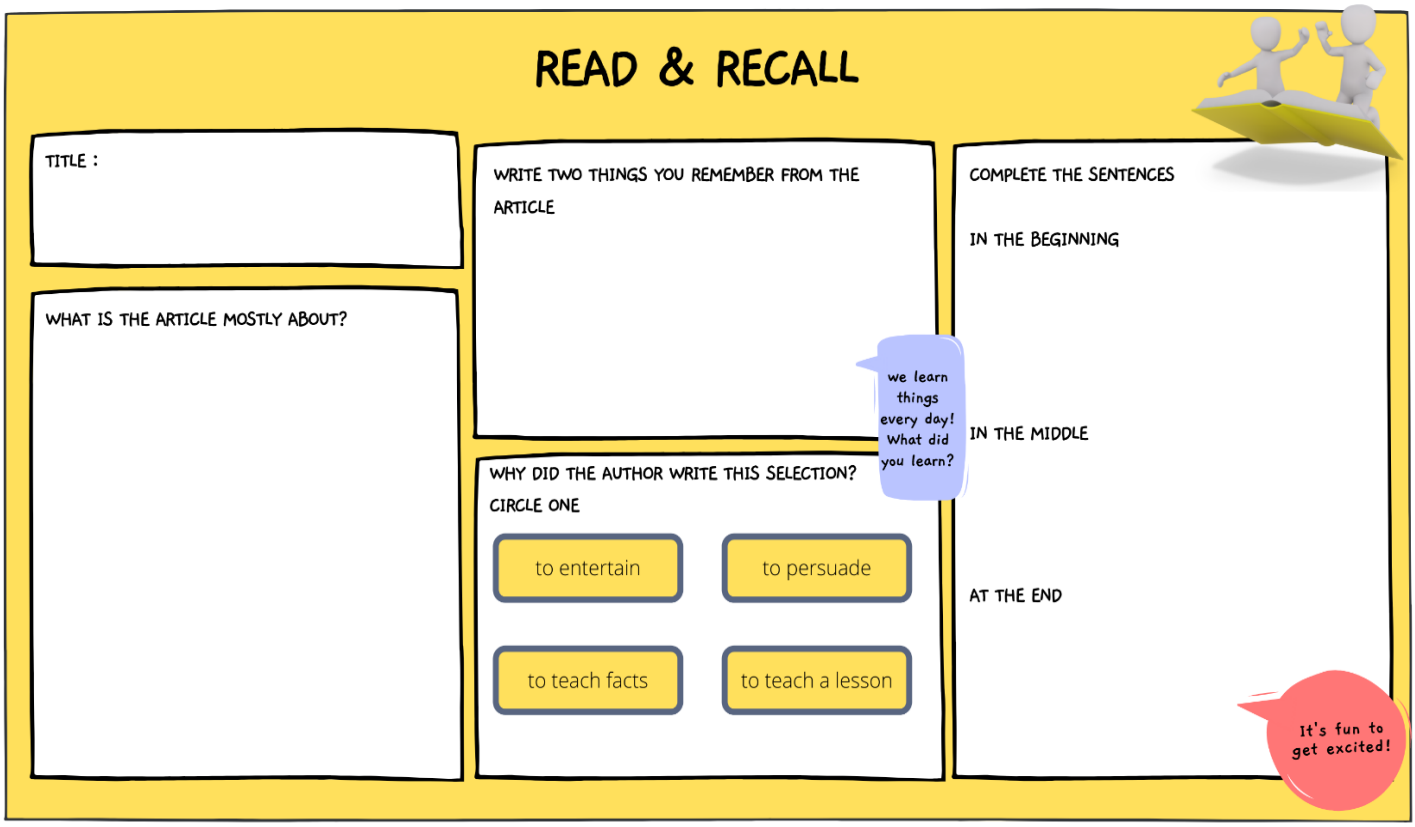
According to the authors of the work, these results could contribute to current coral reef conservation efforts, for example by highlighting the potential benefits of introducing microbes into coral reefs that can enhance coral responses to thermal stress.

"Previous studies on the molecular mechanisms underlying corals' heat-stress tolerance have tended to focus on just the animal or the photosymbiont, but we now know that the entire holobiont – the coral animal, photosymbiont and microbiome – is involved in the stress response," noted Viridiana Avila-Magaña.

"This approach becomes particularly relevant for coral reef research given the recent debates on adaptive potential of different coral holobionts under the threats of climate change," the researcher concludes. – ETX Studio



TheSun iPaper, n.d.



MAKE INFERENCES AND/OR PREDICTIONS

Predicting requires you to do two things

1. use clues the author provides in the text
2. use your personal experience or knowledge

When making predictions, you will be able to justify your thinking and take your thinking deeper. You should make predictions before, during and after reading. You can:

- predict what the book/text will be about
- predict the author's purpose
- predict future events in the text/book
- predict why an author included a specific text feature
- predict what you will learn from the text or section within a text
- predict what would happen next at the end of the book/article if it were to continue

ACTIVITY 8.

Look at the picture and then answer the questions below. Give reason for each answer.

1. What do you think is happening in the photograph?

_____

2. Where do you think the picture was taken?

_____

3. What do you think happen next?

_____

2.1.5 DISCUSS SIGNIFICANT POINTS OF CURRENTS ISSUES / TOPICS OF INTERESTS

When discussing significant points from a text that you have read, it allows you to display how far you have understood the text. It also helps to understand the text further when you exchange opinions with friends. Our own understanding might have limitations, thus discussing significant points with others will definitely help to make us think from different angles.

ACTIVITY 9.

Read the articles and carry out the following exercises.

11-Year-Old Malaysian Bags 3 International Awards for Her New Invention

11-year-old Maryam Muzamir formulated a new form of livestock feed made out of ground shrimp and sea snail shells, calling the product 'YAM 2.0'.

Her invention earned her three prestigious awards at the recently-concluded International Invention Innovation Competition (iCAN) in Toronto, Canada.

The Standard Five pupil at SK (P) Methodist Kuantan had already won numerous local awards for YAM 2.0 this year and last, reported New Straits Times, but her father convinced her to take it to the world stage.

For her efforts, she brought home the gold medal, the Canadian Special Award, as well as the coveted Best Young Inventor Award at iCAN 2021.

She beat over 600 participants from over 70 countries for the titles, and was the youngest winner in the competition.

Maryam's motivation stemmed from a trip to a seafood restaurant in her native Kuantan

Speaking to SAYS, her father Dr Muzamir Hasan said the name is a play on words of the word 'yummy', which belies the young inventor's childlike tendencies. However, her goal is no child's play.

Inspired by youth climate activist Greta Thunberg, Maryam wants to tackle the reported 15,000 tonnes of food waste that is being produced nationwide on the daily.

The idea came about from one of her family trips to the seafood restaurants that line the coastline there. She observed just how much waste was being produced from these eateries, in particular the amount of shells being dumped.

After chancing upon an article that said seafood shells contain the compound chitin, and its benefit towards livestock, she set about to execute the ground-breaking conception.

She saw a gap in the livestock supply chain that needed addressing

Maryam's motivations were also informed by a revelation that prices of meat have been on the rise in the past few years.

A main contributing factor to the increase is unstable prices of livestock feed, with high-quality corn feed in particular being prohibitively so.

"Based on our observation, the cost to produce YAM 2.0 is lower compared to conventional animal feed products, and it can be used to feed chicken, goats, fish, and even pigs," Muzamir was quoted as saying by the English daily.

"Since the product is cost-effective, it will help control the production cost in the supply chain... YAM 2.0 is an affordable and high-quality solution."

Her father said they intend next to take the product to market

"When I was young, I do not remember trying new innovations. But my daughter seems to be following in my footsteps at an early age," enthused Muzamir.

Their preliminary field tests proved promising. After acquiring and synthesising large amounts of discarded shells from restaurant operators, she provided the prototyped-product to a nearby dairy farm.

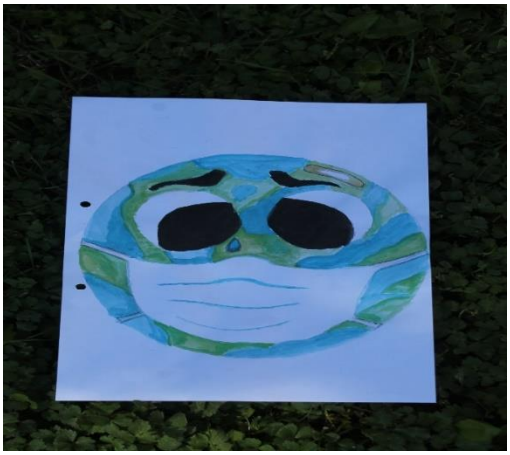
They found that the milk being produced by the cows were of similar quality had they been given the more expensive, conventional feed.

"We do not want her to stop (striving) and maybe the next step will be to get a research grant to commercialise the product."

1. Identify what are the significant points in the text.
2. Explain how did Maryam get the idea of her invention.
3. What are they planning to do next?

ACTIVITY 10

How COVID-19 changed my life



At first the coronavirus didn't really catch my attention. As a 12-year-old who lived on the other side of the world from where it had appeared, I felt terrible about the lives that were being lost and the challenges people were having to live through but I wasn't concerned about my safety. But not too much time passed until the first cases were announced in Prishtina, my city.

Now I was overwhelmed with all the changes that were happening. A late night in March we were notified by the news channel that schools would be closed until a later date.

Just like that everything started changing and the fear grew larger. I kept thinking the worst. What if something happened to my parents, or grandma or my friends.

The shops were closed, nothing was open. Now we were officially on quarantine. Everything seemed like a nightmare I was unable to wake up from.

What made it even worse were the exaggerating and fake news people kept spreading all over social media.

We started online classes on the upcoming days. I can't complain. I was happy I wouldn't be left behind on my classes but it wasn't the same not being able to be with my friends physically.

Over all I had a good time with my family. It was nice to have everyone gathering around the table again with only each other to talk to.

I am lucky me and my loved ones are safe and healthy and I am grateful for all the hardworking first responders that sacrificed so much to help us during this difficult time.

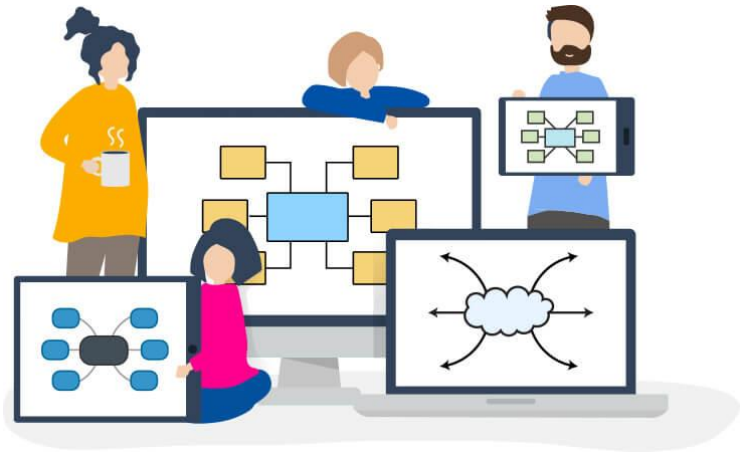
I liked my life before the virus more. But it isn't bad now either.

SEPTEMBER 5, 2020, BY RREZE HASANI

(https://www.voicesofyouth.org/blog/how-covid-19-changed-my-life)

1. Identify what are the significant points in the text.
2. Explain how life has changed due to the pandemic.
3. What can you do to stop spreading the virus?

2.1.6 USE MIND MAPS TO ORGANIZE INFORMATION FROM VARIOUS TEXTS



Have you ever studied a subject or brainstormed an idea, only to find yourself with pages of information, but no clear view of how it fits together?

This is where Mind Map can help.

Mind Maps were popularized by author and consultant, Tony Buzan.

A mind map is a tool for the brain that captures the thinking that goes on inside your head. Mind mapping helps you think, collect knowledge, remember and create ideas. Most likely it will make you a better thinker.

Mind Maps are useful for:

- Brainstorming – individually, and as a group.
- Summarizing information.
- Taking notes.
- Consolidating information from different sources.
- Thinking through complex problems.
- Presenting information clearly.
- Studying and memorizing information.

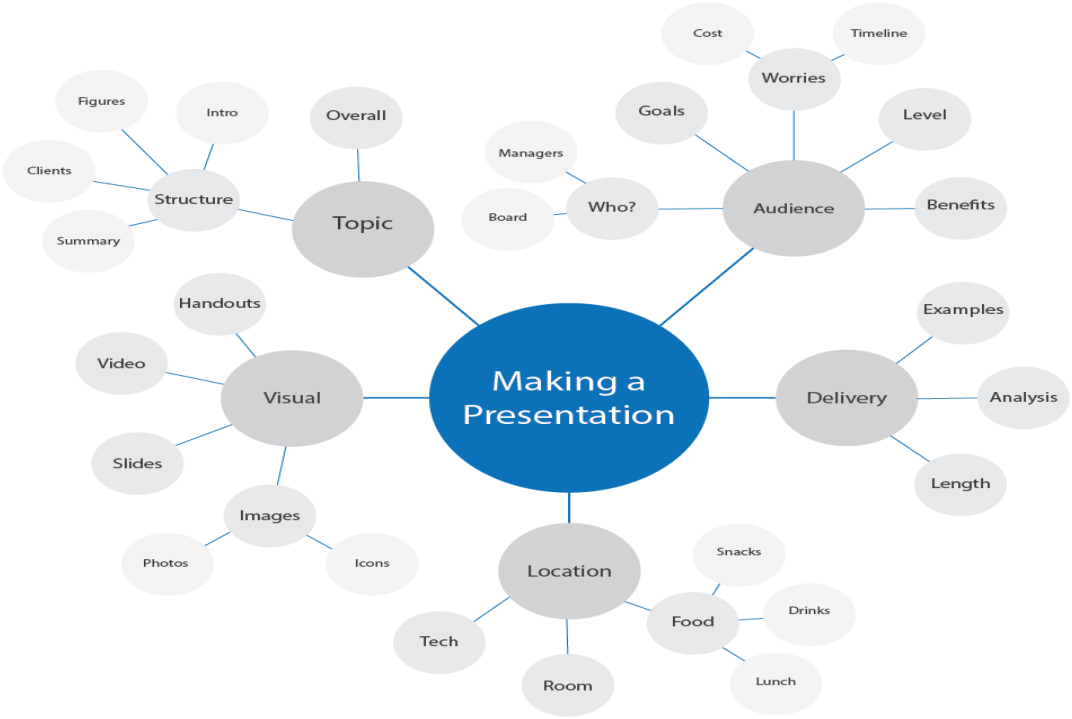
How to Draw a Basic Mind Map

Step 1. Write the title of the subject or project that you're exploring in the centre of a page and draw a circle around it, as shown in figure 1, below.

Step 2. Draw lines out from this circle as you think of subheadings of the topic or important facts or tasks that relate to your subject. Label these lines with your subheadings. See figure 2, below.

Step 3. Dive deeper into the subject to uncover the next level of information (related sub-topics, tasks or facts, for example). Then, link these to the relevant subheadings. See figure 3, below.

Step 4. Repeat the process for the next level of facts, tasks and ideas. Draw lines out from the appropriate headings and label them, as shown in figure 4, below.



Step 5. As you discover new information or think of additional tasks, add them to your Mind Map in the appropriate places.

Mind map can even help you planning your barbeque with friends!

Read the text and transform the information given into a suitable mind map.

ACTIVITY 11

THE NEW NORMAL: HOW LIFE HAS CHANGED DUE TO COVID-19

By Emilita Cornain

One thing that is certain, we know that adjusting to change can be challenging. Be it planned or unplanned, gradual or sudden, change is inevitable and very much part of being human. Over the past few months, we've experienced an unprecedented shift in our way of life due to COVID-19. Pre-pandemic, who would've thought that toilet paper could become as precious as gold! And now, a trip to do a weekly grocery shop seems like an adventure of its own! Before we know it, we've (reluctantly) let go of our old normal and now settling into what seems to be our new normal.

Even when society starts up again, there will still be restrictions and we are facing fundamental shifts to our way of life. So, what does a New Normal look like? Here are some thoughts (and realities) below; with tips on how to adjust to the New Normal to follow.

THE WAY WE LIVE IS DIFFERENT

- Masks and gloves may be commonplace, depending on where in the world you live.
- Queuing is now the norm, be it when visiting health professionals, going to the shops, or even getting in a lift.
- Public transport looks very different, with social distancing in place and commuters wearing masks and gloves.
- We do a double-take when we hear someone cough, sneeze, or sniffle.
- We'll start to holiday more in our own backyards due to travel restrictions.

THE WAY WE WORK OR STUDY HAS CHANGED

- Education as we know it has change. Schools and universities have moved online, some blending face-to-face with online lectures.
- Work has also change due to social distancing. So many of us shifted to working from home to minimise travelling on public transport and gathering in groups at the office. Zoom meetings even became our New Normal.

THE WAY WE SOCIALISE AND CONNECT LOOKS VERY DIFFERENT

- Social distancing, social distancing, social distancing. No more packing in large crowds when we all have to have a personal bubble of over a metre.
- Not seeing loved ones…for their benefit. Elderly parents and grandparents, pregnant friends or new parents, or those with health conditions that render them more vulnerable to coronavirus - we're staying away to keep them safe.
- No visits from loved ones from interstate or overseas. With travel restrictions in place and unlikely to lift for the foreseeable future (particularly international travel), families and loved ones are being kept apart and having to make do with online catch ups.

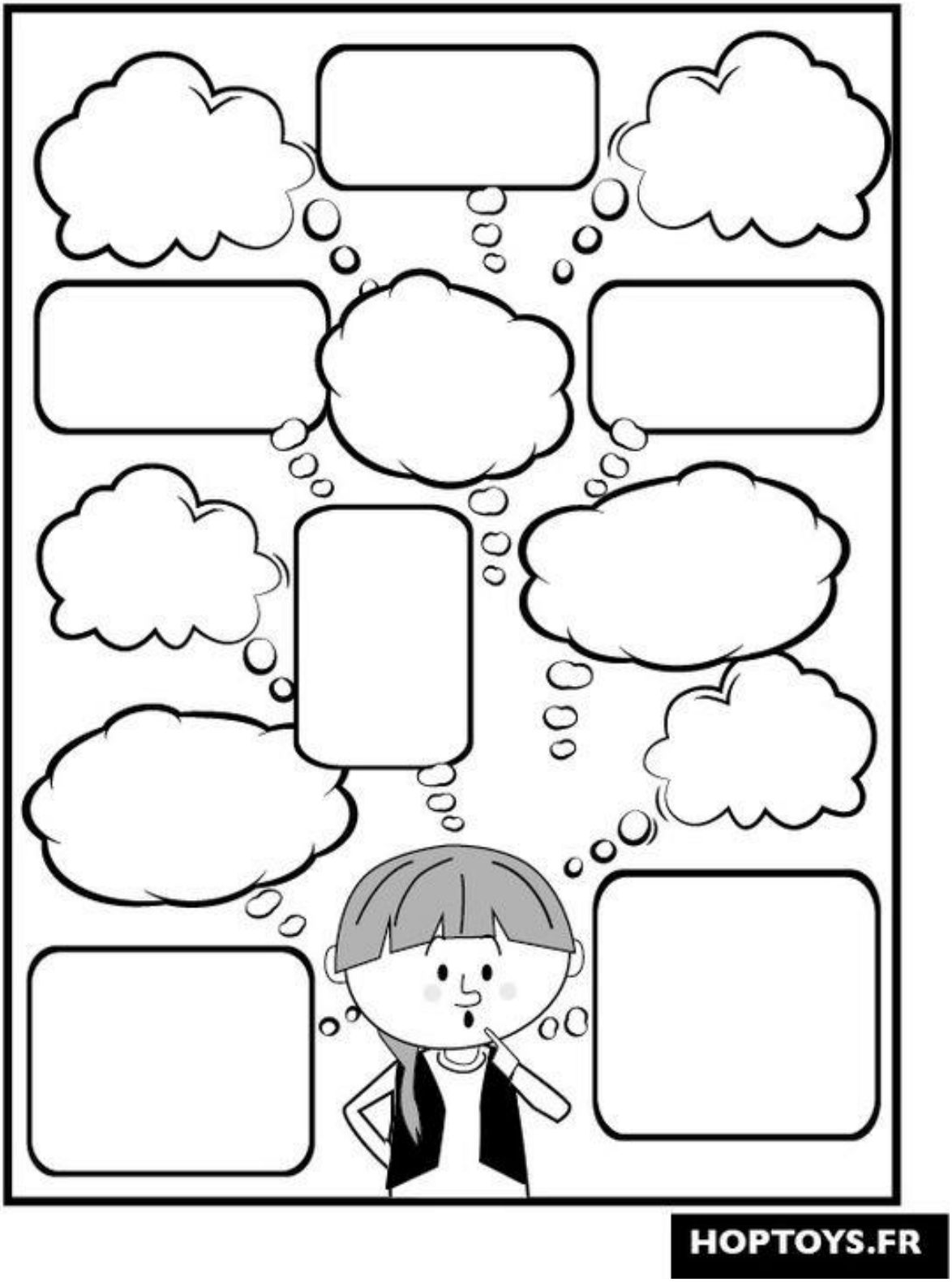
- Social greetings have morphed. Gone are the days of greeting friends and extended relatives with handshakes, hugs, and cheek-kisses.
- The way we 'dine out' has changed. Many restaurants and cafes may only be serving takeaways at the moment, but even when they reopen for us to dine-in there will likely be restrictions around how many are able to dine-in, social distancing will be in place, and shared plates may disappear for quite some time.

(https://theskillcollective.com/blog/coronavirus-new-normal)

ACTIVITY 12

You deserve to live your best life, but you might not know how to get started. Creating a life plan might be your ticket to success. A good plan helps you focus on what you want and how you can get it, giving you a road map for your day-to-day life. You have all the tools you need to be successful, so get ready for a bright future.

Using the following mind map, fill them up with the plans for your life.



(https://www.pinterest.com/pin/293367363207515518/)

2.1.7 MAKE LOGICAL PREDICTIONS OR SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLUTION BASED ON CURRENT ISSUES / TOPIC OF INTEREST

Making predictions and suggestions in reading are important comprehension strategies.

Making predictions and suggestions help reader to:

- Choose texts they believe will interest them or that are appropriate for whatever their purpose is for reading.
- Set a purpose for reading before, during, and after reading.
- Actively read and interact with a text.
- Critically think about what they are reading.
- Monitor their own comprehension and clarify any misunderstandings while reading.
- Stay engaged in reading in order to find out if their predictions and suggestions are on track or if they need to be revised.
- Ask meaningful questions.

Some examples of predictions and suggestions expressions:

“I think_____ will happen, because___”

“Next, I think the characters will___because___”

“I can predict that___because___”

“Since____ happened, I think___”

“Based on clues from the story, my guess is___”

“Based on the title, I think the text will be about___”

“Based on the headings/subheadings, I think the text will be about”

“Because I know that_____, I predict that___”

“Based on what I know about _____, my guess is___”

Predicting and suggesting help keep the reader's mind engaged and activated as he or she works through a text. When reader actively predict and suggest while reading, they stay connected to the text and can reflect upon, refine, and revise their predictions and suggestions.

Predicting and suggesting require the reader to do two things: 1) use clues the author provides in the text, and 2) use what he/she knows from personal experience or knowledge (schema). When readers combine these two things, they can make relevant, logical predictions and suggestions.

ACTIVITY 13

Read each story event, and predict what happened next.

1. Zaki and Andy were building a spaceship from a kit Zaki got for his birthday. There were lots of small pieces spread out all over the table. "That's a lot of pieces!" Andy said. Zaki unfolded the paper that had the directions. It had pictures to show how to put the spaceship together, step by step. He showed the paper to Andy. "Look," said Zaki. "It starts with four of these long thin pieces.

What probably happened next?

A. Zaki and Andy looked for four of the long thin pieces.

B. Zaki and Andy went outside to play.

C. Zaki and Andy sorted the pieces into three piles.

2. "Do you want me to quiz you?" Phang's mom asked. "I don't know." Phang replied. "I went through the list three times last night. I think I can spell all the words." "Better safe than sorry," Phang's mom said. "And you have plenty of time before the bus comes." Phang handed her word list to her mom.

What probably happened next?

A. Phang was late for the school bus.

B. Phang put the spelling word list in her backpack.

C. Phang's mom quizzed her on the spelling words.

3. Siva looked around the lunch room, then went and sat across from his friend Ela. "Hey, Siva," Ela said, holding up a paperback book. "I just finished reading this book, The Boy at the End of the World. It's about this time way in the future. This kid wakes up in some blown-up laboratory. Then this robot says that the kid is the last human alive. But the robot says there may be more humans stored away in pods that they can rescue—if they can find them. Then this baby mammoth starts following them around, and wanting to be friends." Siva pointed to the cover of the book. "Is this the robot?" he asked. Ela nodded, and showed Siva another picture inside the book. "And this is the baby mammoth. The kid calls the mammoth 'Protein.' You want to borrow the book?" he asked. "I got it for my birthday."

What probably happened next?

_____

4. From the back seat, Tina looked out the front windshield. There wasn't much to see. Just fields and more fields. "Are we there yet?" she asked, knowing that they weren't even close.

"Not yet," her dad said with a smile. Tina couldn't wait to get to her grandma's house. There was a big yard to play in, and good things to eat. Her cousins were going to be there too. Tina's eyes got heavy. "Are we there yet?" Tina said in a very sleepy voice. Her dad just said, "Nope!" Tina closed her eyes. "Hey sleepyhead!" said Tina's mom. "Time to rise and shine!" The car had stopped moving.

What probably happened next?

_____

ACTIVITY 14

Read the following articles and answer the questions given.

REDUCING FOOD WASTE DURING A PANDEMIC

By: Dr. Raseetha Vani Siva Manikam

After the government announced the enforcement of the Movement Control Order (MCO) on March 18, for the first phase up to March 30, to curb the spread of COVID-19, there was panic buying of groceries and other necessities as consumers wanted to stock up on foodstuff. The purchases were mainly highly perishable items such as vegetables, fruits, tofu, raw meat, eggs amongst other dry food and frozen foods.

The announcement of the MCO happened all of a sudden after COVID-19 had been declared a pandemic on March 11, 2020, by the World Health Organisation. However, those involved in the hotel industries, canteens (universities, schools, factories and companies), restaurants, food outlets, malls, theme parks and entertainment outlets would have had their food stocked up. Some of these institutions literally had to remain closed or suffered from fewer than the usual number of customers showing up.

Although restaurants and food outlets were allowed to open for takeaway during the MCO, customers preferred to stay home. It was a crucial and challenging time for these people as they needed to think of a way to use up the food stock. Similarly, an excessive amount of food was being stocked up in each house across the nation.

This stocking-up phenomena would have led to agricultural and food waste. Although there has been an aggressive campaign for reuse, recycle and reduce, it is hardly achieved in the agriculture waste context. About 15 per cent of the total waste accumulation is contributed by agriculture waste. It has been estimated that the spiking of waste accumulation was up to 38,142 tonnes in 2018 compared to 19,000 tonnes in 2005.

Meanwhile, in the food and beverage industry, 80 per cent of the waste is contributed by the unused parts of fruits and vegetables in food preparation, whereas the remaining 20 per cent is contributed by left-over food generated by consumers. Similar waste is generated by domestic households during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2016, the Food Aid Foundation

reported that Malaysians wasted almost 15,000 tonnes of food, including 3,000 tonnes of edible food, every day.

Municipal solid waste (MSW) generated in Malaysia was 7.34 million tonnes in 2005 and is predicted to increase to 10.9 million tonnes in 2020. From the statistics, 60 per cent of the MSW constituted food waste including fruits and vegetables. The vegetables and fruits that are being grown in Malaysia also undergo some industrial processing, for example the production of canned fruit, fruit juice and as flavouring.

Due to the high consumption and industrial processing of the edible parts of the fruits, fruit wastes such as watermelon rind, mango peel, rambutan skin and other fruit residues, principally the peels and the seeds, are generated in large quantities especially at the food industrial area and in big cities, for example Kuala Lumpur.

On top of this difficult situation, farmers, growers and suppliers are left shattered without a place to channel their fresh produce. Suppliers choose to revert their produce to markets to keep their business afloat. Some fruit wholesalers had to discard hundreds of tonnes of fresh fruits and vegetables due to the closure of markets. Several markets had been identified with positive COVID-19 cases and a full sanitisation procedure had to be carried out.

(https://www.bernama.com/en/thoughts/news.php?id=1844547)

1. Present your predictions about the situation discussed in the text.
2. Suggest for some solutions for the problems.

2.1.8 LISTEN TO AND COMPREHEND RECORDED AUDIO / VIDEO / TEXT ON CURRENT ISSUES / TOPICS OF INTEREST.

ACTIVITY 15

Listen to the recording (https://youtu.be/h4rS62B_krI) and answer the following questions.

1. What is the title of the recording?

   _____

2. What are the issues discussed in the recording?

   i. _____

   _____

   _____

   ii. _____

   _____

   _____

   iii. _____

   _____

   _____

3. What do you think of the situation presented in the recording? Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ACTIVITY 16

Listen to the recording (https://www.esl-lab.com//intermediate/weekly-activities/) and answer the following questions.

1. What is she planning to do?

   _____

2. Write down her actual schedule of the week.

MONDAY	
TUESDAY	
WEDNESDAY	
THURSDAY	
FRIDAY	
SATURDAY	

3. Do you agree with her father's suggestion? Why?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

2.1.9 WRITE IN RESPONSE TO A STIMULUS

Useful Expressions for Academic Writing

There are some useful expressions used in academic writing:

Function	Expression
Stating your own position on a subject or topic	**This paper aims at...** **This paper will be concerned with...** **The aim of this paper is to…** **The point of this article/video is to…** **It shall be argued in this paper/essay/review that…** **The view presented in this paper/essay/review is that…**
Presenting your own point of view	**I strongly believe that...** **To my mind...** **As I see it....** **It seems to me evident/obvious that...** **I feel that...** **I think/contend that...** **There are many reasons why…** **It is important/necessary to point out that…** **The first thing to be considered is…** **It is a fact that…**
Supporting your view and adding more information	**The first/second reason why…is…** **Firstly/Secondly...** **not only ...but also...**

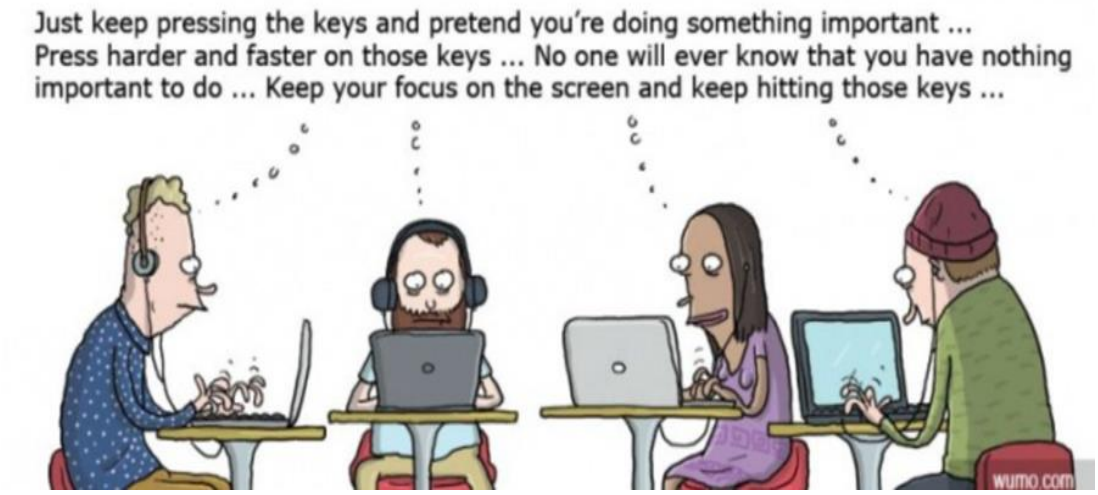
	The most important… **In addition, …** **Furthermore, …** **What is more, …** **Another reason is …** **A further point is …**
Agreeing with the views of others	**I agree with the author's ideas/thoughts…because…** **I think the author's views are accurate…because…** **Chomsky (1965, p. 63) is certainly/may be correct/accurate in saying that … because…**
Disagreeing with the Views of Others	**I don't agree with the author's ideas/thoughts...because...** **I don't think the author's views are accurate...because...** **One of the main arguments against Chomsky (1965, p. 133) and Harris (1970, p. 1) is that …** **There is some doubt that…**
Drawing a conclusion	**To sum up, ...** **In a nutshell, ...** **As a conclusion, ...** **As a summary, ...** **All in all, ...** **To conclude, ...**

ACTIVITY 17

Write **a short description** for each image below. There is no right or wrong for each description, but please write the description with high maturity and critical thinking. You may connect the image with current issues today. Look beyond the superficial aspect of the image.

1.

2.


Just keep pressing the keys and pretend you're doing something important ...
Press harder and faster on those keys ... No one will ever know that you have nothing important to do ... Keep your focus on the screen and keep hitting those keys ...
wumo.com

3.

ACTIVITY 18

Choose one topic from the list given and discuss the topic further.

1. If I could only eat three foods forever.
2. What life would be without technology?
3. Three things everyone should do well.
4. Why are on-campus crimes on the rise?

2.2.2 USE APPROPRIATE VOCABULARY TO DESCRIBE/DEPICT VALUES

What are Values?

Values are **individual beliefs that motivate people to act one way or another**. They serve as a guide for human behavior. Some values have intrinsic worth, such as love, truth, and freedom. Other values, such as ambition, responsibility, and courage, describe traits or behaviors that are instrumental as means to an end.

Core values are **a set of fundamental beliefs, ideals or practices that inform how you conduct your life**, both personally and professionally. Businesses can also have and maintain core values. These can help an organization determine how to allocate resources, make important decisions and grow

Types of value: Right conduct

1. Values related to RIGHT CONDUCT are:

a. **SELF-HELP SKILLS**: Care of possessions, diet, hygiene, modesty, posture, self-reliance, and tidy appearance

b. **SOCIAL SKILLS**: Good behaviour, good manners, good relationships, helpfulness, No wastage, and good environment, and

c. **ETHICAL SKILLS**: Code of conduct, courage, dependability, duty, and efficiency

TYPES OF VALUE: PEACE

2. Values related to PEACE are:

- Attention
- Calmness
- Concentration
- Contentment
- Dignity
- Discipline
- Equality
- Equanimity
- Faithfulness
- Focus
- Gratitude
- Happiness
- Harmony
- Humility,

- Inner silence
- Optimism
- Patience
- Reflection
- Satisfaction
- Self-acceptance
- Self-confidence,
- Self-control
- Self-discipline
- Self-esteem,
- Self-respect,
- Sense control
- Tolerance
- Understanding

TYPE OF VALUE: TRUTH

3. Values related to TRUTH are:

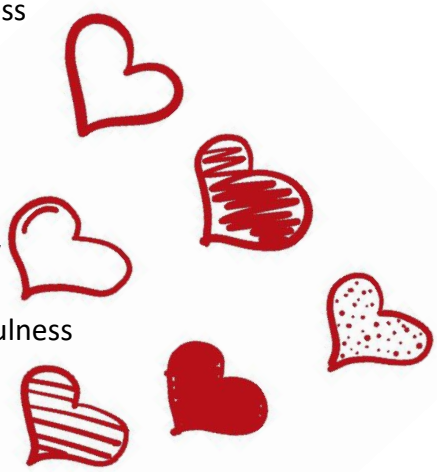
- Accuracy
- Curiosity
- Discernment
- Fairness
- Fearlessness
- Honesty,
- Integrity - unity of thought, word, and deed
- Intuition

- Justice
- Optimism
- Purity
- Quest for knowledge
- Reason
- Self-analysis
- Sincerity
- Spirit of enquiry
- Synthesis
- Trust
- Truthfulness,
- Determination

TYPE OF VALUE: LOVE

4. Values related to LOVE are:

- Acceptance
- Affection
- Care
- Compassion
- Consideration
- Dedication
- Devotion
- Empathy
- Forbearance
- Forgiveness
- Friendship
- Generosity
- Gentleness
- Interdependence
- Humanness
- Kindness
- Patience
- Patriotism
- Reverence
- Sacrifice
- Selflessness
- Service
- Sharing
- Sympathy
- Thoughtfulness
- Tolerance



ACTIVITY 19

Read the statement and guess the value(s) that the person has. Justify your answer with simple explanation. There is no right or wrong answer.

Be on time and try your best to follow the rules are the best characters in a person. When you practice this value, you will be able to keep track of time and do your works effectivelv.

_____

_____

_____

_____

ACTIVITY 2

Read the statement and guess the value(s) that the person has. Justify your answer with simple explanation. There is no right or wrong answer.

People who likes to help others sincerely without expecting any returns, will always be cherished and love.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ACTIVITY 20

What is the moral value you can learn from this story?

Once upon a time, an old man lived with his three sons in a village. The three sons were hard workers. Still, they quarrelled all the time. The old man tried a lot to unite them but he failed. Though the villagers appreciated their hard work and efforts, they made fun of them on their fights.

Months passed by and the old man fell sick. He told his sons to stay united, but they didn't listen to him. So, he decided to teach them a practical lesson so that they would forget their differences and stay united.

The old man called his sons. He told them, "I will give you a bundle of sticks. Separate each stick and you will have to break each stick into two. The one who breaks the sticks quickly will be rewarded more."

The sons agreed.

The old man gave a bundle of 10 sticks to each of them and asked them to break each stick into pieces. They broke the sticks into pieces in minutes.

And again they started to quarrel among themselves as to who came first.

The old man said, "Dear sons, the game is not over. Now I will give another bundle of sticks to each of you. You will have to break the sticks as a bundle, not as separate sticks."

The sons agreed and tried to break the bundle of sticks. Though they tried their best, they could not break the bundle. They failed to complete the task.

The three sons reported their failure to their father.

The old man replied, "Dear sons, See! You could easily break the single sticks into pieces, but you were not able to break the bundle! So, if you stay united, nobody can do any harm to you. If you quarrel every time with your brothers, anyone can easily defeat you. I request you to stay united."

The three sons understood the power of unity and promised their father that whatever be the situation, they would all stay together.

_____

_____

2.2.3 DEMONSTRATE ABILITY TO USE RELEVANT IDIOMS AND PROVERBS RELATED TO VALUES

IDIOM AND PROVERBS

An **idiom** is a phrase that has a meaning of its own that cannot be understood from the meanings of its individual words.

Here are some examples of idioms:

- *to be fed up with* means to be tired and annoyed with something that has been happening for too long
- *to rub someone, the wrong way* means to irritate someone
- *by the skin of your teeth* means that something was successful, but only just barely. "She passed the test by the skin of her teeth" means she almost didn't pass.

A **proverb** is a short popular saying that gives advice about how people should behave or that expresses a belief that is generally thought to be true.

Here are some examples:

- Don't cry over spilled milk.
- Those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
- A stitch in time saves nine.

Like idioms, proverbs often have a meaning that is greater than the meaning of the individual words put together, but in a different way than idioms. The literal meaning of an idiom usually doesn't make sense, and idioms can be almost impossible to understand unless you have learned or heard them before.

The literal meaning of a proverb such as "Don't cry over spilled milk" does makes sense on its own, but it's not until you apply this meaning to a broader set of situations that you understand the real point of the proverb. For example, "Don't cry over spilled milk" means "Don't get upset over something that has already been done. It's too late to worry about it now, just get on with your life."

ENGLISH IDIOMS

Below we listed out some of the most popular Idioms in English

- Teacher's pet – A person who is considered the teacher's favourite. This can be used in a positive or negative way depending on the context
- Gold digger – A person who is pursuing a relationship with another for the sole purpose of benefiting from their wealth
- Party pooper – Someone who tends to suck the fun out of situations by either not participating or adding negativity
- To give someone the benefit of the doubt – To justify or excuse someone's actions, and not assume malice
- To let someone off the hook – To not hold someone responsible for something he/she has done wrong
- To rain on someone's parade – To ruin one's plans or temper one's excitement
- To get off on the wrong foot – To make a bad first impression with someone
- To keep someone at arm's distance – To keep your distance and not get too involved with someone
- To burn a bridge – To ruin a relationship to the point that it cannot be repaired
- To spill the beans – To reveal a secret to pull someone's leg – To say something that is not true as a way of joking
- To play the devil's advocate – To argue against an idea for the sake of debate
- To hear something straight from the horse's mouth – To hear from someone who personally observed a certain event
- The elephant in the room – An obvious problem that people do not want to talk about
- Comparing apples to oranges – Comparing two things that cannot be compared
- To get your wires crossed – To misunderstand another person particularly because you thought that they were talking about one thing when they were actually talking about another thing
- To be left in the dark – When someone doesn't receive all the appropriate information that tells the whole story

- To go around in circles – When you repeat the same things over again in a conversation without coming to a conclusion or resolution
- Steal one's thunder – To take credit for someone else's work or achievements
- Through thick and thin – To experience both the good and bad times

COMMON ENGLISH PROVERBS

Below we listed out some of the most popular proverbs in English. These phrases have literal meanings that often provide advice or suggestions.

- Better late than never – It is better to be late than never to arrive or complete a task
- Time flies when you're having fun – Time seems to move faster when you're enjoying something

- Actions speak louder than words – What someone does means more than what they say they will do
- Don't count your chickens before they hatch – Don't make plans that depend on something good happening before you know that it has actually happened
- Every cloud has a silver lining – Difficult situations usually have at least one positive aspect
- Don't put all your eggs in one basket – Don't risk everything on the success of one venture
- Good things come to those who wait – Be patient

- Kill two birds with one stone – Achieve two goals at once
- There are other fish in the sea – There will be other opportunities for romance
- You can't judge a book by its cover – You shouldn't determine the value of something by its outward appearance
- Curiosity killed the cat – Being inquisitive may get you into trouble
- Birds of a feather flock together – Similar people usually become friends
- Absence makes the heart grow fonder – When the people we love are not with us, we grow even more in love
- It takes two to tango – Both parties involved in a situation are equally responsible for it
- The ship has sailed – It's too late

- Two wrongs don’t make a right – If someone has done something bad to you, there’s no justification to act in a similar way
- When in Rome, do as the Romans do – When you are visiting another place, you should follow the customs of the people in that place

- The early bird catches the worm – The one who takes the earliest opportunity to do something will have an advantage over others

- Save up for a rainy day – Put some money aside for whenever it may be needed
- An apple a day keeps the doctor away – Apples are good for your health

- Your guess is as good as mine – I’m unsure of the answer or solution to a problem
- It takes one to know one – Someone must have a bad quality themselves if they can recognize it in other people
- Don’t cry over spilled milk – Stop worrying about things in the past because they cannot be changed

"The pen is mightier than the sword.”

ACTIVITY 21

Fill in the blanks with phrases from the box. Each phrase can be used only once.

split second	up his sleeves	true colours	under the weather	teacher's pet
in the clear	many hands make light work	pay through their noses	easy as pie	let the cat out of the bag

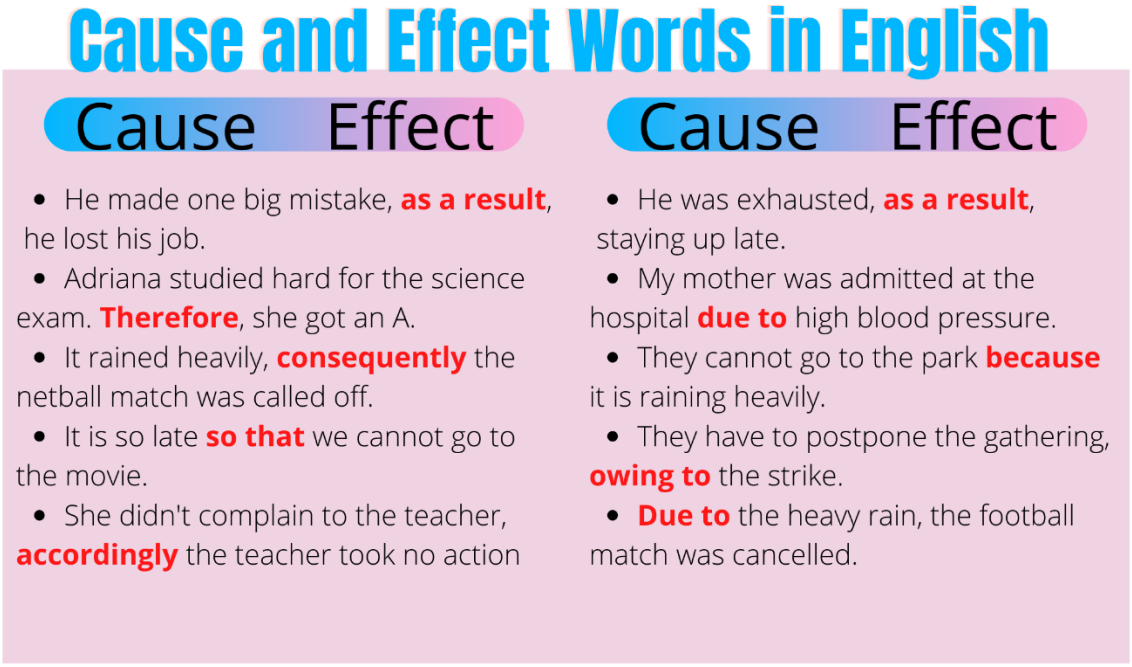
1. "I'm feeling a bit _____. I need to go home and get some rest," said Ahmad's secretary.
2. "I can't remember the mugger's face. It all happened in a _____," said the woman who was robbed at gunpoint.
3. The look on Faiz's face tells me that he has something _____.
4. The test was _____ but I still couldn't score full marks for it.
5. "Come on, men. We need all the help we can get as _____," said the village chief as he led the men in the direction of the broken bridge.
6. When I was in school, I was the _____. That's why I was always elected as the class monitor.
7. After marriage, the young bride began to show her _____ and started demanding expensive things from her husband.
8. "Are we _____ yet?" Amirul asked his lookout, nervously.
9. "I think it is time to _____ and tell Rahim who the car is really for," said Mrs. Simpson to her husband.
10. Yusri's parents had to _____ for his medical degree but instead of studying hard, he was partying away with his mates.

2.2.1 IDENTIFY CAUSES, EFFECTS AND VALUES FROM TEXT

CAUSES AND EFFECTS

The cause and effect in reading texts allow students to understand the relationship between a cause(s) that results in an effect(s).

Keywords: if/then, reasons why, as a result, therefore, because, consequently, since, due to, thus, this has led to.



ACTIVITY 22

Write the cause and effect for each sentence.

1. Rayyan forgot his math book, so he was unable to complete his homework.

Cause:

_____

Effect:

_____

2. Alif was hungry because he skipped lunch.

Cause:

_____

Effect:

_____

3. Alia's car had a flat tire, so she called a tow truck.

Cause:

_____

Effect:

_____

4. Alisha couldn't find the cookies because Papa hid them in the cupboard.

Cause:

_____

Effect:

_____

5. Afia studied her spelling words and she got an A on the test.

Cause:

_____

Effect:

_____

ACTIVITY 23

Read a text about sea turtles. Identify cause and effect relationships.

Seven different species of sea (or marine) turtles grace our ocean waters, from the shallow seagrass beds of the Indian Ocean, to the colorful reefs of the Coral Triangle and the sandy beaches of the Eastern Pacific. While these highly migratory species periodically come ashore to either bask or nest, sea turtles spend the bulk of their lives in the ocean. WWF's work on sea turtles focuses on five of those species: green, hawksbill, loggerhead, leatherback, and olive ridley.

Over the last 200 years, human activities have tipped the scales against the survival of these ancient mariners. Slaughtered for their eggs, meat, skin, and shells, sea turtles suffer from poaching and over-exploitation. They also face habitat destruction and accidental capture—known as bycatch—in fishing gear. Climate change has an impact on turtle nesting sites; it alters sand temperatures, which then affects the sex of hatchlings. Nearly all species of sea turtle are now classified as endangered, with three of the seven existing species being critically endangered.

WWF is committed to stopping the decline of sea turtles and works for the recovery of the species. We work to secure environments in which both turtles and the people that depend upon them can survive.

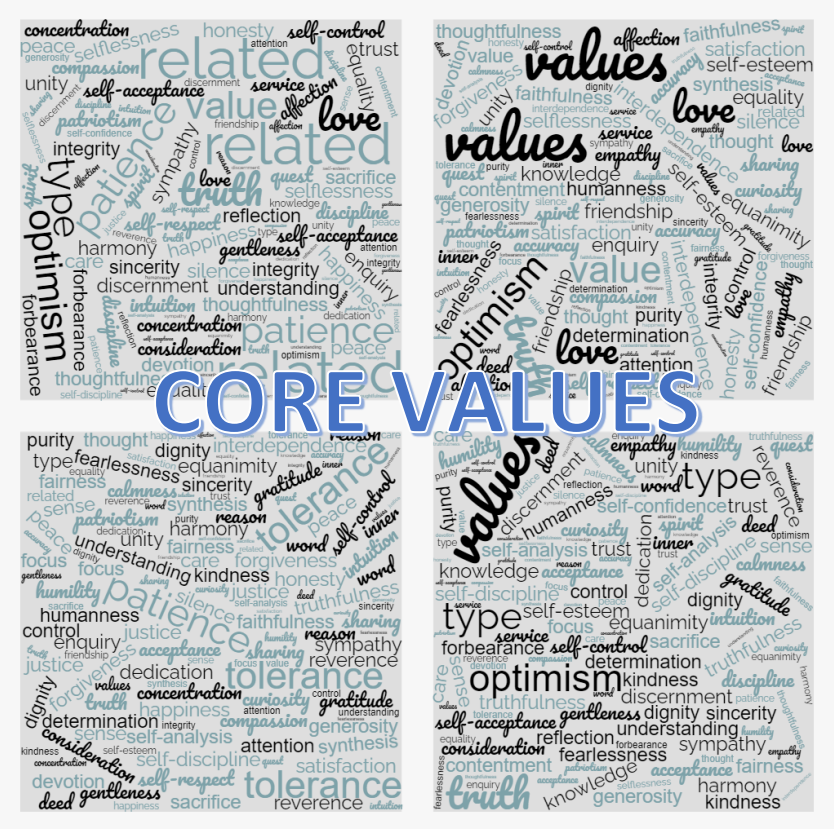
cause	→	effect
cause	→	effect
cause	→	effect

VALUES

WHAT ARE VALUES?

- Values are ideals that guide or qualify your personal conduct, interaction with others, and involvement in your career. Like morals, they
- help you to distinguish what is right from what is wrong and
- inform you on how you can conduct your life in a meaningful way.

CORE VALUES



STEPS TO DEPICT VALUES FROM TEXT

1. Read the paragraphs or passage given carefully

2. Try to understand the passage. You may even need to read more than once

3. Identify the cause, effect and values from the text

4. Reflect on the values that is around you

LET'S PRACTICE

Based on the situations discuss what are the values embedded.

Situation 1

There were many stray cats. They seemed so hungry. No food was found anywhere near them. Ali decided to buy cat food to help feed the stray cats.

The value:

Situation 2

An old woman wanted to cross a busy street. Zaleha was in a hurry, yet she helped that old woman because she worried that something bad might happen to her.

The value:

Situation 3

Salleh was eating a cola candy and wanted to throw the candy wrap away. He could not find a dustbin. He kept the wrap in his pocket, and threw it in a dustbin when he arrived home.

The value:

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