I liked it when I was in Primary School.

I find it frustrating.

It's boring!

I only do it when I'm forced to.

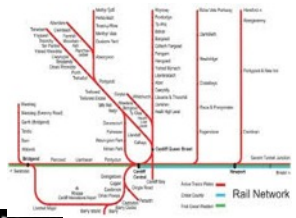
It's something we're forced to do at school.

READING...

...THERE'S A LOT MORE TO IT THAN YOU THINK!

What do we read?

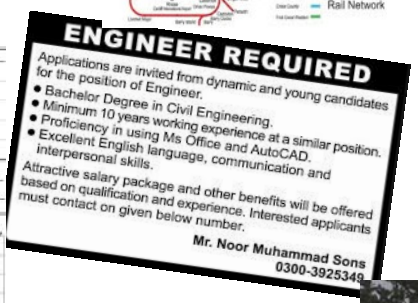
facebook
The New Messages
Texts, chat and email together in one simple conversation.


Rail Network

KickOff
Steve Yates
Exclusive Interview
Gold Boot
Top Strikers
Perfect XI
Record Signing
NEWCASTLE GREATEST TEAM IN HISTORY?

HSBC
20 Jul 2009

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT


ENGINEER REQUIRED
Applications are invited from dynamic and young candidates for the position of Engineer.
Bachelor Degree in Civil Engineering.
Minimum 10 years working experience at a similar position.
Proficiency in using Ms Office and AutoCAD.
Excellent English language, communication and interpersonal skills.
Attractive salary package and other benefits will be offered based on qualification and experience. Interested applicants must contact on given below number.
Mr. Noor Muhammad Sons
0300-3925349

2 Hours
Free Parking
£75 Parking Charge

Keep it casual

XBOX

Nokia C301
Samsung Tough
Samsung ACE
Blackberry 9320
HTC Wildfire S
Samsung Galaxy Note
Blackberry 9900
Nokia Lumia 900
Samsung Galaxy S2

SKY SPORTS
BARCLAYS PREMIER LEAGUE

Department for Transport
The OFFICIAL
HIGHWAY
CODE
Revised 2007 Edition

INGREDIENTS
Water, Carrots, Onions, Red Lentils (4.5%) Potatoes, Cauliflower, Leeks, Peas, Cornflower, Wheatflour, Cream (milk), Yeast Extract, Concentrated Tomato Paste, Garlic Sugar, Celery Seed, Sunflower Oil, Herb and Spice, Whi Pepper, Parsley
ALLERGY ADVICE
For allergens, see ingredients in bold

Welsh Cakes

EVERYONE
INSTANTLY
WINS
HOLLISTER JEANS
OR CASH CARD
DROP IN STORE TO ENTER
FRIDAY - SUNDAY UNTIL
AUGUST 24

ScottishPower

NEWS BUSINESS
Spotify hits milestone with 1 million subscribers

BBC
Spotify hits milestone with 1 million subscribers
Online music service Spotify has announced that it now has one million paying subscribers across Europe.

Reading is an activity, you need to do it actively and engage with what you're reading.

It can be difficult to know where and how to start with reading but I've got a series of activities for us to work through t hat will equip you with all of the skills you need to be an active and careful reader.

There are three stages in reading - before, during and after - and we need to use different skills during each stage in order to fully understand the text we're reading.

We can use a really simple acronym to remind us of the skills we need to use when we're reading.

SQ4R

Word Bank

acronym

SQ4R

Survey

Question

4R

read

recite

record

review

Word Bank

summarise

African Trek

The Northern Drakensberg Trek: South Africa / Lesotho

Fact file

OVERVIEW

- The Northern Drakensberg Trek involves crossing the northern Drakensberg escarpment at high altitudes. The route, which is approximately 40 miles (65km) long, straddles the border between South Africa and Lesotho, taking 5 strenuous days to complete. The Trek is filled with highlights, including breathtaking views over the Amphitheatre to the Devil's Tooth as you make your way to the Chain Ladder, and sunrise seen from Mponjwane, which is well worth setting your alarm for.
- Start: The Sentinel car park, Royal Natal National Park.
- Finish: The Cathedral Peak Hotel.
- Difficulty and Altitude: This is a high-mountain walk in one of the more remote areas of the Drakensberg Range. The going can be quite tough and the days long. Good navigation skills are essential for safe crossing.

TIMING AND SEASONALITY

- Best Months to Visit: April, May, June or September, October, November.
- Climate: Summers in the Drakensberg can be very hot and very wet. The winters are much drier, but there is always a chance of precipitation, which will probably take the form of snow on the high ground. In spring and autumn the daytime temperatures are ideal (between 60°F/15°C and 70°F/20°C), but at night will frequently drop below freezing point.

Temperature and Precipitation												
Average daily maximum temperature												
(°F)	72	70	70	66	63	60	60	63	66	68	70	70
(°C)	22	21	21	19	17	15	15	17	19	20	21	21
Average daily minimum temperature												
(°F)	55	55	54	48	46	41	41	43	46	48	52	54
(°C)	13	13	12	9	8	5	5	6	8	9	11	12
Average monthly precipitation												
(Inches)	9.3	8.5	7.7	3.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.3	2.4	4.0	6.5	7.9
(Millimetres)	237	216	196	78	29	14	12	33	62	101	165	201
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC

QUESTION	RECORD

REVIEW

Here are our three stages reading, see if you match the SQ4R skills to the correct stage at which they're used.

BEFORE

DURING

AFTER

LEARNING ANALYSIS

What have you learnt?

What do you need to look at again?

1. Write down the reading acronym we have learnt.

2. What do each of the letters stand for?

3. List three text features that you look for when surveying a text.

4. Sketch the SQ4R tool in the box below.

Self evaluation

SKILL			
Surveying a text			
Creating questions			
Reciting information			
Recording information			
Reviewing what you've read			
My target:			

Give it a Go!

Using the skills we've learnt and the SQ4R tool, read the following text.

A murder has been committed but the suspect denies everything. He claims not to know the victim. He says he never knew him, never went near him, never touched him… The police and the judge are convinced that he is not telling the truth. But how to prove it?

Scientific Police Weapons

At the crime scene, investigators have gathered every possible shred of evidence imaginable: fibres from fabrics, hairs, finger marks, cigarette ends…The few hairs found on the victim's jacket are red. And they look strangely like the suspect's. If it could be proved that these hairs are indeed his, this would be evidence that he had in fact met the victim.

Every individual is unique

Specialists set to work. They examine some cells at the root of these hairs and some of the suspect's blood cells. In the nucleus of each cell in our bodies there is DNA. What is it? DNA is like a necklace made of two twisted strings of pearls.

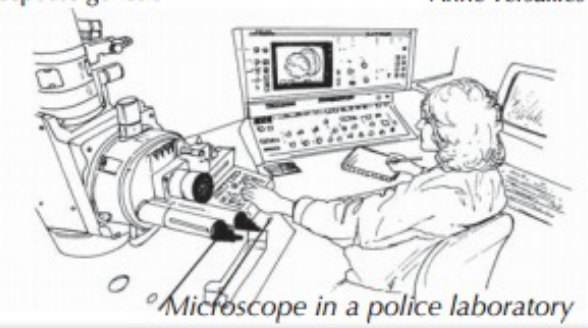
Imagine that these pearls come in four different colours and that thousands of coloured pearls (which make up a gene) are strung in a very specific order. In each individual this order is exactly the same in all the cells in the body: those of the hair roots as well as those of the big toe, those of the liver and those of the stomach or blood. But the order of the pearls varies from one person to another. Given the number of pearls strung in this way, there is very little chance of two people having the same DNA, with the exception of identical twins. Unique to each individual, DNA is thus a sort of genetic identity card.

Geneticists are therefore able to compare the suspect's genetic identity card (determined from his blood) with that of the person with the red hair. If the genetic card is the same, they will know that the suspect did in fact go near the victim he said he'd never met.

Just one piece of evidence

More and more often in cases of sexual assault, murder, theft or other crimes, the police are having genetic analyses done. Why? To try to find evidence of contact between two people, two objects or a person and an object. Proving such contact is often very useful to the investigation. But it does not necessarily provide proof of a crime. It is just one piece of evidence amongst many others.

Anne Versailles



Microscope in a police laboratory

We are made up of billions of cells

Every living thing is made up of lots of cells. A cell is very small indeed. It can also be said to be microscopic because it can only be seen using a microscope which magnifies it many times. Each cell has an outer membrane and a nucleus in which the DNA is found.

Genetic what?

DNA is made up of a number of genes, each consisting of thousands of "pearls". Together these genes form the genetic identity card of a person.

How is the genetic identity card revealed?

The geneticist takes the few cells from the base of the hairs found on the victim, or from the saliva left on a cigarette end. He puts them into a product which destroys everything around the DNA of the cells. He then does the same thing with some cells from the suspect's blood. The DNA is then specially prepared for analysis. After this, it is placed in a special gel and an electric current is passed through the gel. After a few hours, this produces stripes similar to a bar code (like the ones on things we buy) which are visible under a special lamp. The bar code of the suspect's DNA is then compared with that of the hairs found on the victim.

Source: Le Ligueur, 27th May 1998.

QUESTION	RECORD

REVIEW

How did you do?

This is for you and your teacher to identify what you did well and what you need to work on.

Fill in each cell with either green, amber or red to show how well you think the skill was covered.

Skill	Teacher's Analysis	Pupil's Analysis	Teacher's Tip	Pupil's Comment
Survey				
Question				
Read				
Recite				
Record				
Review				

Wow, you've been busy! I'm glad you know all about SQ4R, it's an excellent way to tackle texts. Now that you know what it is, I am going to help you develop your your skills. I have some great tools and tips to help you with each of the skills you need to use, you just need to find out which once work best for you. Let's get working straight away and think about surveying texts. Before we look at some tools, write down what you do when you survey a text and list the feature that you need to look out for.

What did the stamp say to the envelope?

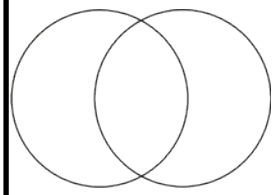
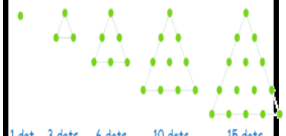
First of all, let's check that we're all using the same vocabulary when talking about different text features. Your teacher will give you a text book, identify the features from the grid below and write down one example from the text.

SURVEY

Print Features		
Feature	**Helps the reader...**	**Example**
Table of contents	• To locate information and see main topics and points.	
Glossaries	• To quickly find a key term from an alphabetical list.	
Index/Indices	• To quickly find the pages that contain the information you're looking for.	
Key word	• To define key words to find out their meaning in the text.	
Graphic Aids		
Diagrams	• To understand a more detailed or simplified view of the information.	
Graphs, charts and tables	• To organise large amount of information • Summarise and draw conclusions.	
Maps	• To understand where an event happened	

Graphic Aids continued...		
Feature	**Helps the reader...**	**Example**
Timelines	• Understand the chronology of information or a story and the cause and effect of events.	
Illustrations	• Understand information in a visual way. • Understand an idea from the text that is unclear.	
Labels	• To identify a picture or a photograph and its parts.	
Organisational Aids		
Bold print	• By signalling that the word is important. • By showing that it is a key word.	
Italics		
Titles	• Identify the topic of the text. • To understand the main idea of the text. • Make connections between what they already know and what the text is about. • Identify topics as they skim and scan • Divide the text into sections	
Headings		
Subheadings	• To navigate through sections of text. • Understand the main idea of each section of the text. • To locate information in the text by telling them where to look.	
Captions	• Understand what is shown in a photo or illustration. • Understand information that may or may not be in the text.	

Looking at how the text is organised , or its structure. By looking at how the text is structured, we can identify key concepts and anticipate what the text is going to be about. So, how do you know how to identify how the text is organised and what it means? Well, we look for signal words, watch my video and I will explain it to you in more detail!

Cause and Effect	Compare and Contrast	Sequential	Problem and Solution	Description
				
Cause is why something happened. Effect is what happened.	Shows how two or more things are alike and/or how they are different.	Describes items or events in order or tells the steps to follow to do something or make something.	Tells about a problem (and sometimes says why there is a problem) then gives one or more possible solutions.	A topic, idea, person, place, or thing is described by listing its features, characteristics, or examples.
Signal Words				
So Because Since Therefore If...then This led to Reason why As a result May be due to Effect of Consequently For this reason	Same as Similar Alike As well as Not only...but also Both Instead of Either...or On the other hand Different from As opposed to	First Second Next Then Before After Finally Following Not long after Now Soon	Question is... Dilemma is... The puzzle is... To solve this... One answer is... One reason for the problem is...	For instance Such as... To begin with An example To illustrate Characteristics *Look for the topic word (or a synonym or pronoun) to be

Challenge yourself with my little game.

http://www.classtools.net/widgets/dustbin_5/JFQqP.htm