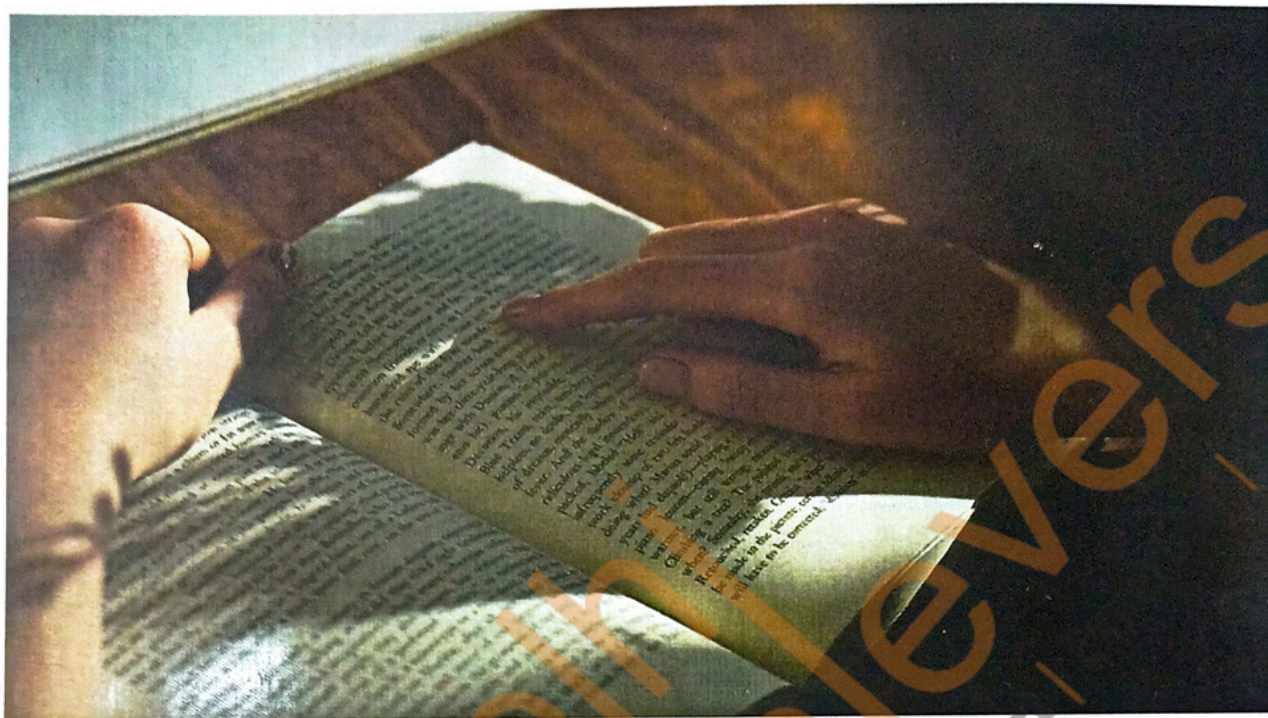


PRACTICAL FILE



READING AND REFLECTING OF TEXTS

B. ED 1st YEAR



Delhi Achlevers

Effort | Expertise | Success

Sr.no.	TOPIC	Page no.	DATE	T. Remark
1.	Acquisition of reading skill.			
2.	Reading for global and local comprehensive			
3.	Reading a wide variety at text such as descriptive			
4.	Identify and select the text.			
5.	Understanding the process at Critical Reading			
6.	Way of reading			



MEANING

Of

READING

Reading is a process of looking at a written or printed symbol and translation into an appropriate sound. The spoken symbol is further associated with an object per which is it stand.

Like all languages, it is a complex interaction between the text and the reader which is shaped by the reader's prior of knowledge, experience, attitude and language community which is culturally and socially situated. The reading process requires creativity, continuous reading development and refinement.

ELEMENTS

Of

READING

There are reading consist of three basic elements :

i) SYMBOL

ii) SOUND

iii) SENSE

iv) Reading is silent - It is always the content it is not merely decoding of individual sentences is isolated from context.

v) Reading is based on Comprehension - That is understanding the meaning is integral to reading other than the result it.

vi) Reading involve complex Cognitive - Reading do not merely decode the message. They make predictions and inferences.



3. **Transitional Reading** - At this stage, children become more independent readers as they improve their fluency, vocabulary.

Key aspect -

- Reading fluency
- Writing Development

4. **Intermediate Reading** - In this stage children develop the ability to think critically about what they read and comprehend more complex text.

Key aspect -

- Reading Comprehension
- Critical thinking
- Reading Stamina

5. **Advance Reading** - At this stage readers are capable of critically analysing, synthesis and evaluation of the information they encounter.

Key aspect -

- Deep Comprehended
- Critical Analysis
- Vocabulary
- Advance writing room.

READING PROBLEMS

Reading Problem means reading disorders. It occurs when a person has trouble reading words or understanding what they read.

Word decoding - People who have difficulty sounding out written words struggle to match letters to their proper sound.

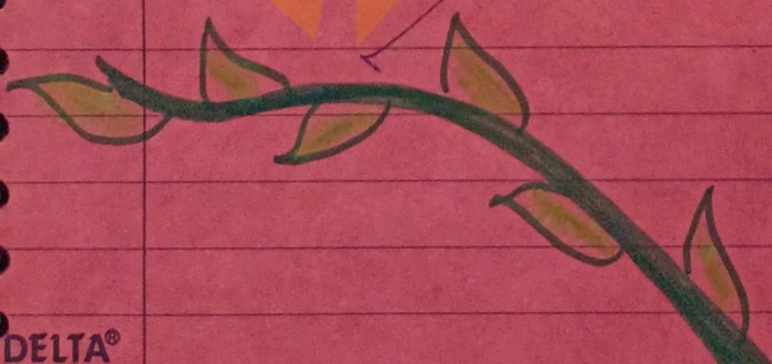
Fluency - People who lack fluency have difficulty in reading quickly, accurately, and with proper expression.

Poor reading Comprehension - People with poor reading comprehension have trouble understanding what they read.

Does not enjoy reading - Many students are not enjoy reading for any or reason - text books, assigned texts, novels, newspapers and magazines.

SUGGESTIONS For Improvements

- (i) Activate Ideas & Thinking strategies — To encourage a reading habit, discuss what you are about to read by activating a child's prior knowledge.
- (ii) Build Vocabulary — Building a broad vocabulary can help children recognize more words as they read.
- (iii) Visual imagery — For Children who respond better to visual cues, choose book that have detailed illustrations alongside written text.

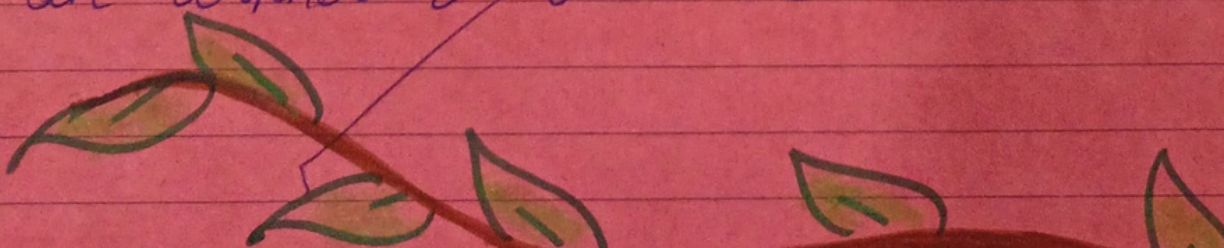


- (iv) Use Audiobooks - Student with dyslexia benefit from listening to audio as they read since their brains process textual information differently than others.
- (v) Proper Guidance - Teacher should guide the students no sub-vocalisation. No use of finger pointing.
- vi) Teacher can guide the student to try to understand system lying behind a particular language.
- vii) The student who have a vision problem should be attended sympathetically and referred to the doctor.
- viii) Teacher should motivate the habit of self reading among the students.
- ix) Oral Practice is essential before a text being learnt. Observe the conflict of good and evil powers. We should give trial, region and reduce on the power of evil.

Meaning OF Writing

Writing is the process of using symbols (letters of the alphabet, punctuations and spaces) to communicate thoughts and ideas in a readable form. Writing can also refer to the work / career of an author, as in "Shakespeare didn't make much money from writing".

To write clearly it is essential to understand the basic system of a language. In English this includes knowledge of grammar, punctuation and sentence structure. Taking notes for study purpose is an example of writing for one's self. Blogging publicly is an example of writing for an unknown audience.



Aspects OF

Writing Skills

Syntax (Sentence Structure and choice etc).
Content (Reliance, clarity, Originality, logic etc).
Grammar (Rules of verb, agreement, article, adjective etc.).

The writing process (getting ideas, getting started, writing machines cleared, writing spelling, punctuation etc).

Audience (The reader) organisation word choice (Vocabulary, Ideas) or purpose, the reason for writing).



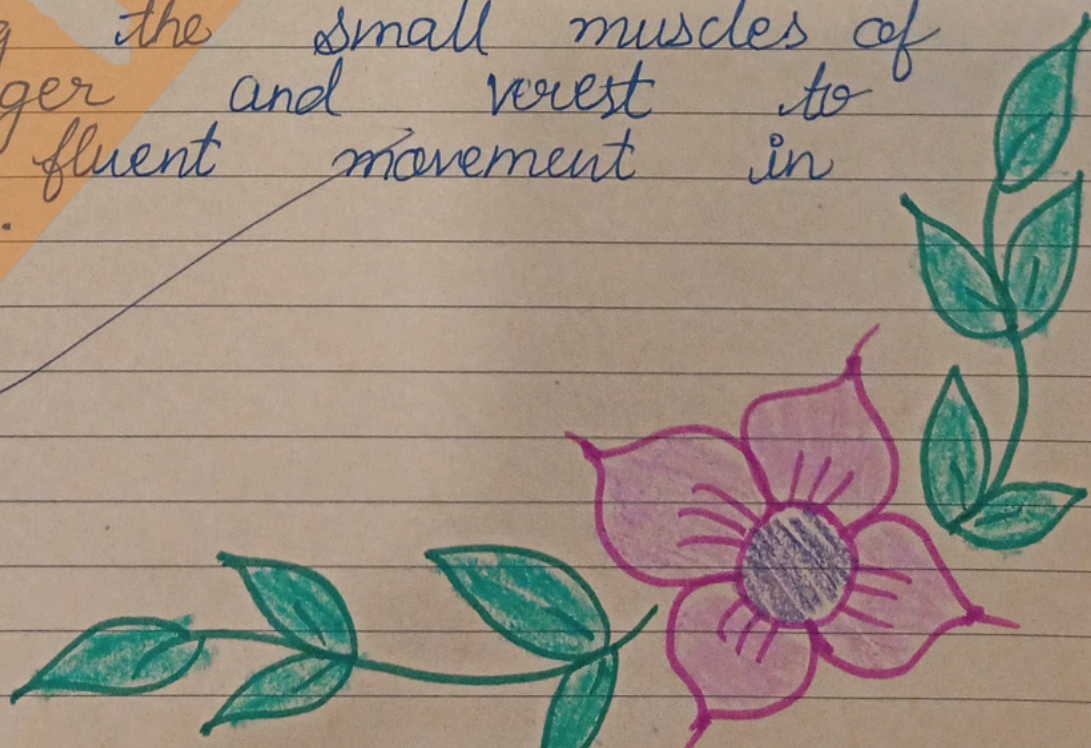
Mechanics OF Writing

- It includes the following :-

Make letters of the right shape and size. Giving proper spacing between letters, words and lines.

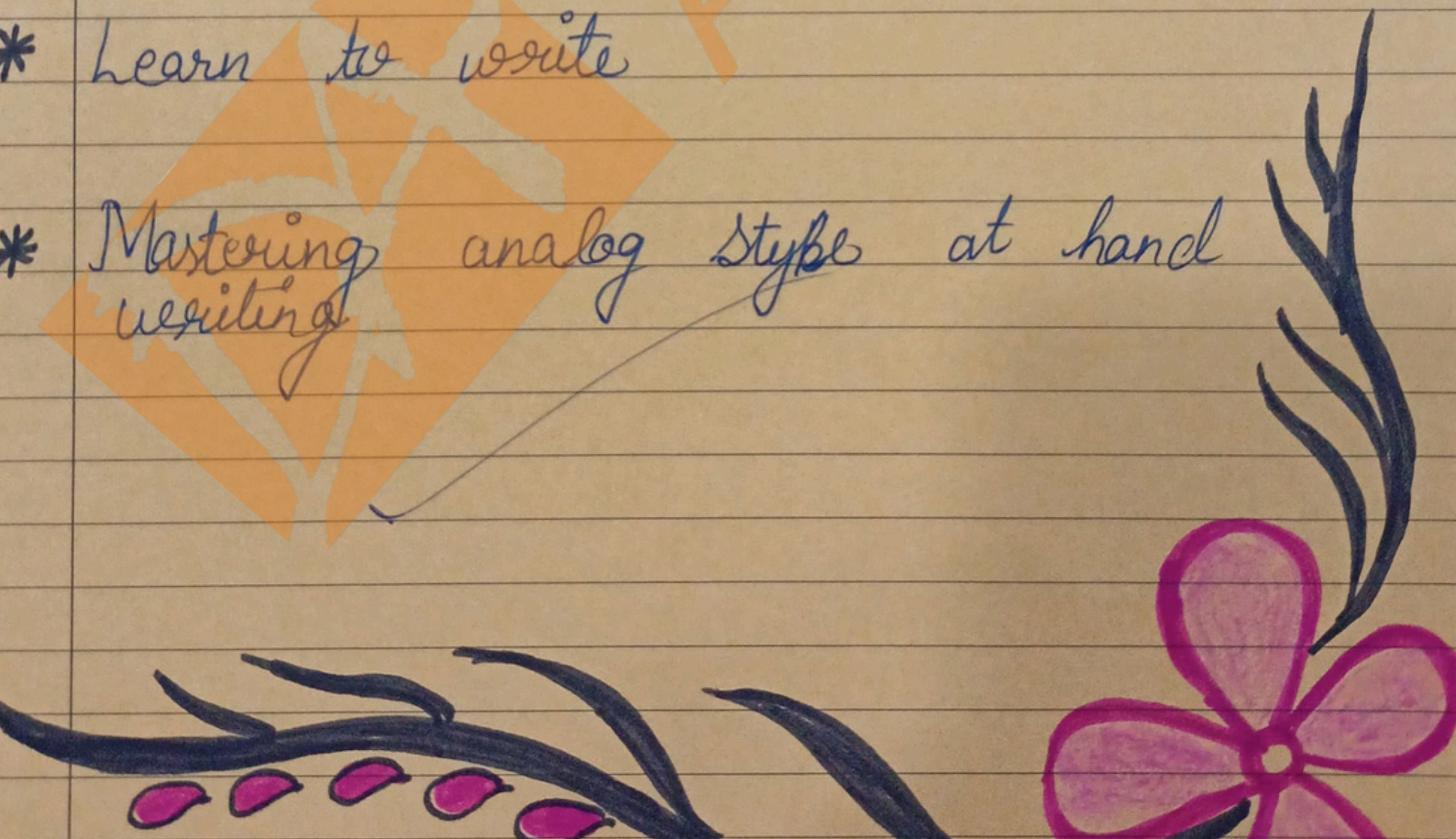
Use Capitals letters and other function marks.

Controlling the small muscles of the finger and wrist to have fluent movement in writing.



Teaching writing Mechanics Has Three Stages As Follows:

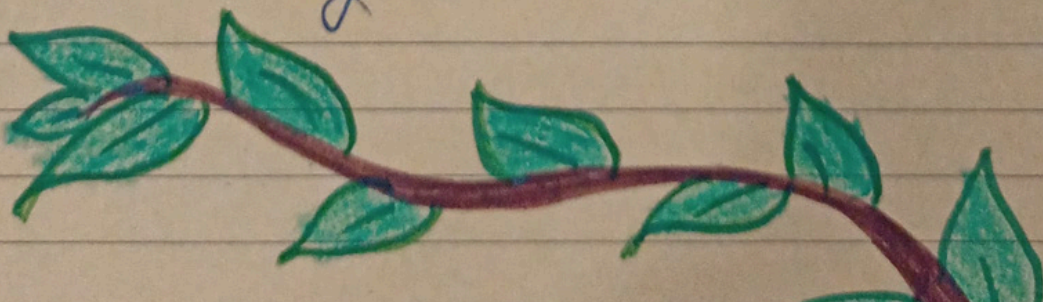
- * Preparation of Writing
- * Learn to write
- * Mastering analog style at hand
writing



CHARACTER OF GOOD HANDWRITING

Writing is a part of daily life. Building a good handwriting keeps kid to improve their academics performance and increase focus. Following are characteristics of good handwriting ÷

- **Letter Spacing** — It is the amount of space left between the letters, either the letter should be all connected.
- **The Specific Shape** — This determines the shape of your letter. The letter should be in proper shape and clearly readable.



- **Pressure On The Paper** - This determines the pressure given the writer while writing. It should be normal.
- **Beginning and Ending Strokes** - This reflects where the writer has an ending stroke or a beginning one. i.e. the writer has flow toward the end or at the beginning.
- **Dots and Cross - Strokes** - In small letters like "i", "j" dots are used and for letters like "t" and "f" cross strokes are applied.
- **Space Between The Words** - A good handwriting has a high legibility score mainly because of spacing between words.
- **Size** - The size of words are should be proper and ideal. It should be neither too big nor too small.



PROCESS OF WRITING

1. **PRE-WRITING** - In this stage, learners are asked to come up with ideas and plan what they are going to write. This stage might include -
 - Brainstorming ideas
 - Planning
 - Organising
 - Selecting ideas

2. **WRITING** - In this stage, learner can compose the first draft of their texts. As a student will be given the chance to revise and edit their text later, accuracy of language, punctuation and vocabulary is not essential at this point. Learner can be given the chance to choose, according to their preference.

3. **REVISING** - This is when a learner have the opportunity to look back at their texts and recognise ideas, add, change or ~~or~~ remove sentences and adapt their choice of word to make sure the ideas are clearly.

4. **Editing** - After writing several drafts, it is time to proofread, check grammar, spelling and punctuation. Again, encouraging peer help and getting student to read each other's work might be useful.

There is no one ideal writing process. The steps of writing process a writer engage in vary from project to project.

Over the time, writers develop their own unique writing processes. Through trial and error, people can learn what works for them.



INTRODUCTION

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam was born in 1931 in Dhanush Radi. He joined India's defence department after graduation from Madras Institute of Technology. He was a central figure in the development of the country's nuclear capabilities and was held on a national.

After a series of successful tests in 1998 Kalam served as India's president from one term and died of a heart attack on July 27, 2015.



A Brief Bio :-

Bharat Ratan Abul pakir jainulabidin Abdul Kalam Generally known as Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam won the 11th President of India (2002 - 2007). He was elected against lakshmi sehgal in 2002 and had support from both the Bharatiya Janata Party and Indian National Congress. He used to work with Indian space research and development organisation as an space engineer before becoming the president of India.

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was the visiting professor at the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad and The Indian Institute of Management Bangalore. He was a professor of Aerospace engineering at IISc - University in Mysore & Anna University Chennai.

In 2011 he launched a mission called "Khatam-e-Khata Can I Give Movement" aimed at the youth of India which is on defeating corruption in Country.



Detailed Personal Background

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam was from to a poor Tamil muslim family on 15 Oct 1931 at Rameswaram in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. His father Taj Mub Abdul was bead owner and his mother Ashiamma was a home make. He started working at a young age to support his father. He receive any garden in school. But was seen a hard-working and flight student with strong desire to learn things. He used to study for hours especially Mathematics.

After in 1955 he moved to Madras Institute of Technology and studied aerospace engineering. His dream was to become a fighter pilot but he was ranked in the while the IAF offered only eight stars.

Death

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam passed away 27 July 2015 Due to cardiac arrest after he called during a lecture at the Indian Institute of management Shillong.

On 29 July Kalam's body wrapped in the Indian Flag was taken to Palam Air Base and flown to Madurai in an air force C-130J aircraft, arriving at Madurai airport that afternoon.

Following his death, Kalam's body was airlifted in an Indian airforce helicopter from Shillong to Guwahati, from where it was flown to New Delhi on the morning of 28 July in an air force C-130J Hercules.



Journey & Achievement

After completing his graduation in 1960, Dr. Kalam joined as a scientist in defense research and development organizations of aeronautical development establishment. At every start of his career he designed a small helicopter for Indian Army.

- He worked under renowned scientist Vikram Sarabhai as a part of Committee of INC.

- From 1963 to 1964 he visited the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt Maryland. The wall has flight facility located at the Eastern Shore of Virginia and the long research center of NASA situated at Hampton Virginia.

DR. KALAM TENURE

As

PRESIDENT OF INDIA

The NDA govt on 10 June 2002 proposed Dr. Kalam's name for the presidential post to the leader of opposition Congress president Sonia Gandhi.

- The NDA and National Congress party and Samajwadi Party supported his Candidate.
- Dr. Kalam selected as the president of India from 25 July 2002 to 25 July 2007.
- He won the election getting 9,22,344 votes thus defeating "Lakshmi Sehgal" who got 1,07,366 votes.

- Dr. Kalam succeeded K. R. Narayan as the little president of India.
- He was the 3rd president of India. He won the election getting 9,22,844 votes, thus defeating Lakshmi Sehgal who got 1,07,366 votes.
- He was the third president of India to have received the prestigious Bharat Ratna the highest civilian honour.
- He was the first technocrat and scientist to reside in the Rashtrapati Bhawan in India.
- Dr. Kalam was affectionately called the people's president.
- According to him the longest decision taken by him as president was signing the Civil Service of India.

- o In 1998 the Government of India gave him the Ver Sararea Award . The research Centre of Chennai bestowed on him the Ramayan award in 2009 .
Sru

