

Tikrit University
College of Education
English Department
Class:2nd



Select Readings

Lecture Title: Youngsters Behind Youtube

Submitted by:

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5. The Reading Process

The reading process is often divided into three main stages: pre-reading, while-reading, and post-reading. Pre-reading activates background knowledge and sets a purpose for reading. While-reading involves monitoring comprehension and identifying key ideas. Post-reading focuses on reflection, summarization, and evaluation of the text.

Understanding the reading process helps students approach texts more systematically and effectively.

Teaches how to “read between the lines” and draw conclusions.



6. Vocabulary and Reading

Vocabulary knowledge plays a crucial role in reading comprehension. Limited vocabulary can hinder understanding and slow down the reading process. Readers can improve vocabulary through context clues, word analysis, and repeated exposure to words in different texts.

Strong vocabulary skills enable readers to comprehend texts more fluently and accurately.

7. Reading Strategies

Effective readers use a variety of strategies to enhance comprehension. These include predicting content, asking questions, making inferences, summarizing,

and clarifying difficult points. Strategy use makes reading an active process rather than a passive one.

Teaching students how to use reading strategies explicitly can significantly improve their academic reading performance.

8. Common Reading Difficulties

Many students face difficulties in reading, such as slow reading speed, limited vocabulary, lack of concentration, and weak comprehension skills. These problems may result from insufficient practice or ineffective reading habits.

Identifying reading difficulties is the first step toward overcoming them through appropriate strategies and continuous practice.

Teaches how to find the main idea and supporting details in a text.



9. Improving Reading Skills

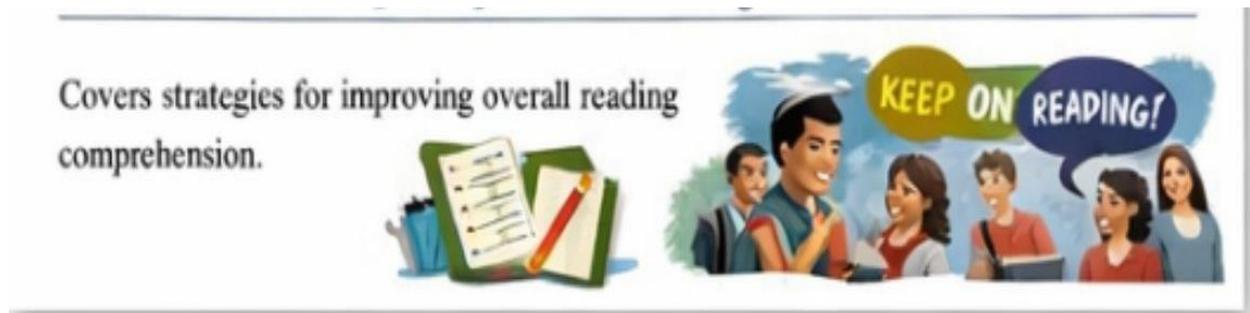
Improving reading skills requires regular practice and the use of effective techniques. Students are encouraged to read a variety of texts, set clear reading goals, and reflect on what they read. Taking notes, highlighting key ideas, and discussing texts with others can also enhance comprehension.

Consistent effort and exposure to academic texts lead to noticeable improvement in reading ability.

10. Reading in Academic Contexts

Academic reading differs from general reading in its complexity and purpose. Academic texts often contain specialized vocabulary, complex sentence structures, and dense information. Therefore, students need to read more carefully and critically.

Mastering academic reading skills enables students to engage effectively with textbooks, research articles, and scholarly materials, which is essential for success at the university level.



Conclusion

In conclusion, reading is a foundational skill that supports learning and academic achievement. Through understanding the concept, importance, types, and strategies of reading, second-year students can develop stronger reading abilities. The first ten chapters provide a solid theoretical and practical basis for improving reading skills and becoming effective, independent readers.