


Reading Strategy: 03 Scanning

 Class: _____ No.: _____ Name: _____

1000722

■ Scanning:

Read quickly in order to find the **specific information**.



- Don't read every single words.
- Read at a speed three to four times faster than normal reading.
- Search for key words or ideas, like looking up a word in the telephone book or dictionary.
- In most cases, you know what you're looking for, so you're concentrating on finding a particular answer.

Tips for scanning:

- Move the eyes quickly down the page seeking specific words and phrases.
- Scanning is also used when you first find a resource to determine whether it will answer your questions.
- Once you've scanned the document, you might go back and skim it.

Messages you have to notice:

- While reading, keep 6 Ws in mind: who, what, when, where, why, how.
- When scanning, look for the author's use of organizers such as: numbers, letters, steps, or the words, first, second, or next.
- Look for words that are bold faced, italics, or in a different font size, style, or color.
- Sometimes the author will put key ideas in the margin.

  Despite these individual contributions (which we will revisit in more detail in Section 2), to fully understand tagging systems we believe a holistic approach is necessary. Walker [24] describes tagging as “feral hypertext”, a structure out of control, where the same tag is assigned to different resources with different semantic senses, and thus associates otherwise unrelated resources. However, by considering the entire model, computer systems could make inferences that “domesticate” (to use Walker’s terms) these “feral” tags. For example, tag semantics and synonyms could potentially be inferred by analyzing the structure of the social network, and identifying certain portions of the network that use certain tags for the same resource, or related resources, interchangeably. These tags may be synonymous.

A unified user-tag-resource approach might be useful for many key web technologies, including: search and information retrieval; information organization, discovery and communication; spam filtering; reducing effects of link spam, and improving on trust

Application of taxonomy

PART 1: Mark the Answers

I. What


66 words

 What does Tom have for his breakfast? Mark the answers.

Tom goes to a restaurant in the early morning. He is hungry. He orders a slice of pizza, a cup of tea and a carton of milk. The waiter asks Tom if he wants something else. Tom says, he wants a piece of cheese and a bowl of soup. Tom eats all his food and pays the bill. He is full now. He goes to work.

II. Transitional Words

91 words

 When
Mark the transitional words for time sequence and mark number 1, 2, 3, etc.


 Why → _____

1. Why does Cathy never wake up in the morning? Mark the reason and number ①
2. Why are pets very important to our lives? Mark the reason and number ②


Cathy never wakes up in the morning because she never sleeps. In fact, no one needs to go to sleep. Cathy can play games all night, and she never feels tired. The first thing she does in the morning is to give her pet a food pill. Pets are very important to our lives because they can be used to cure diseases. After feeding her pet, Cathy studies by herself. There are no schools. At lunch, she always flies a rocket to her friend's home. She always stays there until dinner.

III. Where

87 words

 Where are the popular foods from? Mark the items and the countries.

Lasagna comes from Italy. It is made of pasta, meat, tomato sauce and cheese. Sometimes, people add eggplant. Omelet is popular in the UK. You can mix ham, onions, leeks and asparagus into the egg to make a delicious omelet. Sweet and sour pork is from China. In this dish, there are small pieces of pork, mixed with sugar, onion, garlic, pineapple and soy sauce. The sauce tastes very sweet. Curry comes from India and Thailand. You can use different meats and vegetables like broccoli and cauliflower.

 How do American families share their food when they eat dinner together? Mark the answer.

In the United States, families often eat dinner together, especially when children are young. (As children get into their mid-teens and late teens, they may have activities that keep them away at meal times.) Generally, there is a main dish of meat, chicken or fish and two vegetables. There is also often salad and bread. Food is usually served family style. This means that food is put in serving dishes in the center of the table. The serving dishes are passed around, and each person takes what they want. There is also often dessert after dinner. Dessert is usually either fruit or something sweet.



 Who wrote the sign? Mark the answer.

Jim went to his friend's farm to buy a horse. He saw a young horse and paid two hundred dollars for it.

Jim gave the horse a lot of food and was very kind to it. It was able to learn quickly, so he taught it to read.

Two years later, the horse became very lazy. It liked to sleep all day, and it didn't want to work. One morning Jim wanted to go to another town and told the horse to pull the cart (馬車). But it didn't want to do it. Jim didn't know what to do. Then his brother came out of the house.

"All right," he said. "I have a good idea!" He got a piece of paper and wrote:


DOES ANYONE WANT TO BUY THIS HORSE? GOOD DOG'S FOOD.

He showed the paper to the horse. When the horse saw the paper, it began to pull the cart. After that, it was never lazy again.

PART 2: What does the words / phrases mean?

VI. 100 PPK Test

164 words

 What does In contrast to mean? Mark the clues from the context.

42. What does In contrast to mean?

- (A) Ahead of. (B) Worse than. (C) Important to. (D) Different from.


Marcel Proust (1871-1922) is one of the greatest French writers. He is famous for his great book *À la Recherche du Temps Perdu*, which means “remembering the past.”

In this book, Proust writes many stories of rich but unhappy people. These rich people think they should be well liked or loved. When they learn that they are not as popular as they think, they feel sad and try hard to be important in the eyes of others. That is why they always feel troubled and can never really enjoy their lives.

In contrast to the lives of those people in his book, the last fifteen years of Proust’s life shows one can still find joy in hard times. During those years, he was very sick and had to stay in bed most of the time. But in his sickroom he found most joy in writing *À la Recherche du Temps Perdu* and ended up being a great writer because of the book.

VII. 100-1 BC Test

202 words


 What does dance solo mean? Mark the clues from the context.





32. What do you do when you dance solo?

- (A) You dance excitedly. (B) You dance by yourself.
(C) You dance in a public place. (D) You dance without shoes on.

There are many kinds of dances, but each has its own rules.
When we dance, we follow different rules.
We move to the front or stay in the back.
We dance close together or leave lots of space for each other;
We dance excitedly or slowly to fast or sweet music;
We dance to show how we feel in happy or sad times.
Sometimes we dance with people;
Sometimes we dance solo.
Yes, we dance differently;
But we won’t dance without rules.



definition:  <http://www.42explore.com/skim.htm>

- I.  <http://www.esl-galaxy.com/reading/food%20text%20maze%20tom%20eats.pdf>
- II.  <http://www.esl-galaxy.com/reading/futurelivingtextmaze.pdf>
- III.  <http://www.esl-galaxy.com/reading/World%20Food%20maze.pdf>
- IV.  http://www.cis.doshisha.ac.jp/kkitao/library/student/reading/easy/america/p_ame_1.htm
- V. Jim's brother
- VI. D
- VII. B