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Reading for Local and Global Comprehension
(including inferences and
extrapolation)

Global comprehension means understanding
the general meaning of what you are
listening to or reading & can be com-
pared to selective comprehension,
which means understanding specific.

information in the text.

The shifts and trends in theories relating to reading. This second part will examine tips and guidelines for implementing a theory of reading, which will be help to develop our learner's abilities.

Text characteristics:- Good readers expect to understand what they are reading. Therefore, texts should contain words and grammatical structures familiar to the learners.

Pre-reading tips:- Before the actual act of reading a text begins, some points should be regarded in order to make the process of reading more comprehensible. It is necessary to provide the necessary background information to the reader to facilitate comprehension.

During-reading tips:- What follows are tips that encourage active reading. They consist of summarizing, reacting, questioning, arguing, evaluating and

placing a text within one's own experience.

After-reading tips: It is necessary to state that Post-reading activities almost always depend on the purpose of reading and type of information extracted from the text.

Note:

In simple words we can say that the term global comprehension is associated with extensive reading whereas the term local comprehension is associated with intensive reading.

Inferences in Reading Comprehension

Inference is a mental process by which we reach a conclusion based on specific evidence. Inferences are the stock and trade of detectives examining clues of doctors diagnosing diseases and of car mechanics repairing engine problems. We infer motives, purpose, and intentions.

Inference is essential to and part of being human. We engage in inference every day.

We interpret actions to be examples of behaviour characteristically, intentions or expressions of particular feelings. We infer it is raining when we see someone with an open umbrella. We infer people are thirsty if they ask for a glass of water.

The above image implied that everyone will reach the same conclusion. That obviously is not the case in the example above suggest.

which means understanding specific