

## **C2.1 – MTSL**

(Week 6)

# **READING STRATEGIES**

### ***TASK 1: SCANNING GAME***



*Follow the instructions given you by the teacher and scan the charts below to quickly find the correct answers to the questions he/she asks and get points for your team.*

**Men: Desirable Weight Range**

Height (in feet & inches)	Small frame	Medium frame	Large frame
5'1"	123-129	126-136	133-145
5'2"	125-131	128-138	135-148
5'3"	127-133	130-140	137-151
5'4"	129-135	132-143	139-155
5'5"	131-137	134-146	141-159
5'6"	133-140	137-149	144-163
5'7"	135-143	140-152	147-167
5'8"	137-146	143-155	150-157
5'9"	139-149	146-158	153-175
5'10"	141-152	149-161	156-179
5'11"	144-155	152-165	159-183
6'0"	147-159	155-169	163-187
6'1"	150-163	159-173	167-192
6'2"	153-167	162-177	171-197
6'3"	157-171	166-182	176-202

**Women: Desirable Weight Range**

Height (in feet & inches)	Small frame	Medium frame	Large frame
4'9"	99-108	106-118	115-128
4'10"	100-110	108-120	117-131
4'11"	101-112	110-123	119-134
5'0"	102-115	112-126	121-137
5'1"	105-118	115-129	125-140
5'2"	108-121	118-132	128-144
5'3"	111-124	121-135	131-148
5'4"	114-127	124-138	134-152
5'5"	117-130	127-141	137-156
5'6"	120-133	130-144	140-160
5'7"	123-136	133-147	143-164
5'8"	126-139	136-150	146-167
5'9"	129-142	139-153	149-170
5'10"	132-145	142-156	152-173
5'11"	135-148	145-169	155-176

## **TASK 2: SCANNING REFERENCE WORKS**

Scan texts 1, 2 and 3, below to find answers to the questions in worksheets 1-3.

### **Text 1:**

**Television.** The transmission of black-and-white visual images became technically feasible in the UK at the end of the 1920s, as a consequence of competition between the Scottish inventor John Logie Baird and the Russian-born engineer Isaac Shoenberg. Where Baird favoured a technique of mechanical scanning demonstrated in 1926, Shoenberg opted for electronic scanning, a more successful system adopted by the BBC for the world's first high-definition TV service in 1936. In the US, the first public transmission was made in 1939 by the *National Broadcasting Company* at the New York World's Fair. Further development was, however, delayed by the Second World War, in which radio served as a powerful instrument of social solidarity and wartime propaganda. Television developed rapidly after the war, especially in the US, and since the late 1950s television has been the dominant medium. Colour became available in 1954 and widespread in the 1960s by which time a TV set in every home was becoming the norm for Western countries. The use of motion pictures, the creation of made-for-

television films, the development of video recorders, and the universality of satellite transmission have greatly extended the range of services. Millions of viewers currently depend on their sets for the bulk of their news and entertainment. In tandem, the adaptation of literary genres has continued, turning living rooms into miniature theatres at the press of a button.

As a consequence of this dual revolution, a major part of the world's use of language is in broadcasting and much of that broadcasting is in English. This is accounted for by the strong initial position of the UK and the US in the development of radio and television, the overwhelming predominance of the US in the making and marketing of motion pictures subsequently shown on television or specifically made for television, the distribution of English-language broadcasting throughout the world, so that its transmissions can be picked up everywhere, and the widespread association of English-language broadcasting with a modernity that includes print media, publishing, the telephone, and computer technology.

## Worksheet 1:

1. When did colour television become available?
  
  
  
2. When was the first television broadcast made in the U.S.? By whom? Where?
  
  
  
3. Name the two men associated with the initial invention of television technology. What countries were they from?

## Text 2:

**Telecommunications.** Activity associated with telephone use has grown so greatly since the Second World War that it is now generally known as *telecommunications*, the transmission of information (words, sounds, or images) over often great distances primarily by telephone but also by telegraph, radio and television. Over the last decade there has been at least a sixfold increase in international telephone communication. In the late 1980s, to measure the flow of this traffic, Gregory Staple and Mark Mullins of the *International Institute of Communications* of London devised a statistical unit called the *minute of telecommunication traffic* or MiTT, which measures contact by voice, fax, or data transmission on public circuits. Their survey showed that, in gross terms, Americans are the primary users of telephones, clocking up 5.3 billion MiTTs in 1988. However, a comparative measure of MiTTs per 1,000 people in a given territory showed that in

1988 Hong Kong led the field with 56,296 units (one third to China), followed by Singapore, Canada, the Netherlands, and West Germany. On this scale, the U.S. ranked ninth, with 21,839 units per 1,000 (a fifth to Canada, a tenth each to Britain and Mexico, then 7% to West Germany and 4% to Japan). The next six receivers of U.S. calls, around 2-3% each, were France, Italy, South Korea, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, and the Philippines. In return, nearly three-quarters of South Korea's outward calls and half of Taiwan's went to the U.S. and Japan, while Singapore spent the same proportion, around 13%, on each of Indonesia, Hong Kong, Japan, and the U.S. Europeans mainly called each other, except for the British, who made more than a fifth of their calls to the U.S. Such links are axes of influence and interdependence, and provide a means of mapping global relationships, in which English appears to have a major share.

 **Worksheet 2:**

1. What is an MiTT, and what is it used for?
2. According to the data presented here, what country receives the most calls from the U.S.?
3. In what way are the telecommunications habits of the British different from those of other Europeans?
4. What countries do the people of Taiwan call most often?

 **Text 3:**

**Suriname**, republic on the north-eastern coast of South America, bordered by Guyana on the west, Brazil on the south, and French Guiana on the east. The capital is Paramaribo.

*Land and Climate.* The country consists largely of unexplored forested highlands and the flat Atlantic coast. The climate is tropical, with heavy rains.

*People and economy.* The population is about 38% East Indian, 31% Creole, and 15% Indonesian. Other groups include Europeans, Chinese, and Native Americans. The official language is Dutch, but most people speak the Creole Sranang Tongo. Hindi, Javanese, Chinese, English, French, and Spanish are also spoken. The most important product of the economy is

bauxite. The main crops are rice, sugar, fruits, coffee, and bananas.

*History.* England ceded Suriname to the Dutch (1667) in exchange for New Amsterdam (now New York City), and the country was subsequently known as Dutch Guiana. It became a self-governing part of the Netherlands in 1954 and gained full

independence in 1975. The first years of independence were marked by an exodus of some 40,000 Surinamese to the Netherlands and by border disputes with French Guiana and Guyana. A bloodless military coup took place in 1980, but the country returned to democratic rule in 1988.

### **Worksheet 3:**

1. What is the capital of Suriname?
  
  
  
  
2. What is the official language of Suriname?
  
  
  
  
3. When did Suriname become a fully independent country?
  
  
  
  
4. How many languages are spoken in Suriname?
  
  
  
  
5. What country borders on Suriname to the south?

## Worksheet 4:

Scan the dictionary entry below (Text 4) for the definition which best fits the meaning of the word “scratch” as it is used in the following sentences. Write the part of speech and number of the definition in the space provided next to each sentence. (If ‘scratch’ is used as part of a fixed expression, write ‘expression’.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The police interrogated the suspect in the murder case regarding the multiple **scratches** on his face and torso.
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The professor informed the student that his writing abilities were “definitely not **up to scratch**”.
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The experiment having failed, the scientists were resigned to discarding their original hypothesis and starting once again **from scratch**.
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Due to an untimely case of indigestion, the runner from Australia had to be **scratched** from the marathon.
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ My financial situation isn’t the best this month, but I guess I can **scratch up** a few dollars to contribute to the cause.



### Text 4:

**scratch** (scrach) **vt.** [LME. *scracchen*, prob. altered < *scratten*, to scratch, after *cracchen* < or akin to Mdu. *cratsen*, to scratch < IE. base \**gred-*, whence Alb. *görüj*, (I) scratch] **1.** to mark, break, or cut the surface of slightly with something pointed or sharp **2.** to tear or dig with the nails or claws **3.** *a)* to rub or scrape lightly, as with the fingernails, to relieve itching, etc. *b)* to chafe **4.** to rub or scrape with a grating noise [*to scratch a match on a wall*] **5.** to write or draw hurriedly or carelessly **6.** to strike out or cancel (writing, etc.) **7.** to gather or collect with difficulty; *scrape* (together or up) **8.** *Politics* to strike out the name of (a candidate) on (a party ticket or ballot) in voting other than a straight ticket **9.** *Sports* to withdraw an entry from a contest, specific. from a race — **vi.** **1.** to use nails or claws in digging or wounding. **2.** to rub or scrape the skin lightly, as with the fingernails, to relieve itching, etc. **3.** to manage to get by; *scrape* by **4.** to make a harsh, scraping noise **5.** to withdraw from a race or contest **6.** in certain card games, to score no points **7.** *Billiards, Pool* to commit a scratch — **n.** **1.** the act of scratching **2.** a mark or tear made in a surface by something sharp or rough **3.** a wound, usually superficial, inflicted by nails, claws, or something pointed pulled across the skin, etc. **4.** a slight grating or scraping sound **5.** a hasty mark, as of a pen; scribble **6.** the starting line of a race **7.** in certain card games, a score of zero **8.** [Slang] money **9.** *Billiards, Pool* *a)* a shot that results in a penalty *b)* a miss **10.** *Sports* *a)* the starting point or time of a contestant who receives no handicap *b)* such a contestant *c)* an entry withdrawn from a contest — **adj.** **1.** used for hasty notes, preliminary or tentative figuring, etc. [*scratch paper*] **2.** starting from scratch; having no handicap or allowance in a contest **3.** put together in haste and without much selection [*a scratch team*] **4.** *Baseball* designating a chance hit credited to a batter for a ball not hit sharply, but on which the batter reaches base safely — **from scratch** **1.** from the starting line, as in a race **2.** from nothing, without advantage — **scratch the surface** to do, consider or affect something superficially — **up to scratch** **1.** toeing the mark; ready to start a race, contest, etc. **2.** [Colloq.] ready to meet difficulties, start on an enterprise, etc. **3.** [Colloq.] up to standard; acceptable; good — **scratch'er** *n.*

### TASK 3: COMBINING SKIMMING AND SCANNING



### Text 5:

Skim and scan the following text to find answers to the questions in Worksheet 5.

## **BADLANDS AND BLACK HILLS REGION OF SOUTH DAKOTA**

**JEWEL CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT** 13 miles W. of Custer on US 16. Jewel-like crystals line more than 76 miles of passageways. Second largest cave in the nation. scenic, historic & spelunking tours. Admission.

**MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL** 21 miles S. of Rapid City. America's Shrine of Democracy. Massive granite sculpture of four great American presidents. Open year-round. Amphitheater program nightly at 9 p.m. Free.

**WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK** 10 miles N. of Hot springs on US 385. World-class multi-level labyrinth cave with unique formations. 28,000 acre native wildlife park. Ranger tours, visitor center, exhibits, gift shop and meals. Admission.

**BADLANDS PETRIFIED GARDENS** Kadoka. A rare display of Badlands minerals, prehistoric fossils, dinosaur tracks, fossil tree trunks, and Badlands' largest petrified logs. Fluorescent mineral display. Admission.

**BEAUTIFUL RUSHMORE CAVE** 5 miles east of Keystone on SD 40. The Black Hills' greatest showcave. Guided tours to the area's largest variety of cave formations. Gift shop & lunch counter. Admission.

**BIG THUNDER GOLD MINE** Keystone. Mine your own gold ore sample during this underground tour of an 1880's gold mine. Stamp mill, gold panning, prospecting equipment. Admission.

**BLACK HILLS CAVERNS** 4 miles W. of Rapid City. Black Hills' largest crystal cave. 30 min. & 1 hr. tours. Living stalactites, stalagmites, helectites and 200-foot caverns. Gift & Rock Shop. AAA Star Rated. Admission.

**CLASSIC AUTO MUSEUM** Spearfish. I-90 exit 14. New museum of antique and classic cars. Nearly 100 sparkling vehicles from 1907 to the late 1960s. Doll collection. Open May-Oct. 8-8 daily. Admission.

**CORN PALACE** Mitchell. The exterior is re-decorated annually with thousands of bushels of naturally colored corn and grasses, worked into huge, pictorial murals. Gift shop. Free tours.

**COSMOS OF THE BLACK HILLS** 16 miles S. of Rapid City on US 16. Science and mystery combine to make the laws of nature seem to be defied at every turn. No one stands straight! Stand on the wall! Admission.

**CRYSTAL CAVE PARK** Hwy 44 - 3 miles W. of Rapid City. One of America's most beautiful caves. Area's most complete variety of crystal formations & least strenuous tours. AAA. Admission.

**EVANS PLUNGE** Hot springs. World's largest natural warm water indoor swimming pool. Outdoor pool, too. Big waterslides, fun-tubes, pool games, super spa. Open daily year-round. Admission.

**FLINTSTONE'S BEDROCK CITY** Custer. Tour Fred's modern stone-age town. Rides, shows. Brontoburgers and Dino Dogs. Full service camping. Yabba Dabba Doo fun! Admission.

**MAMMOTH SITE** Hot Springs. More than 42 Colombian mammoths are known to have perished here in a slippery-sided sinkhole. Many skulls, tusks, bones exposed for public viewing. Slide shows, guided tours. Admission.

**MATTHEWS OPERA HOUSE** Spearfish. Ornate 350-seat theater, built in 1906, is on the National Register of Historic Places. Live theater, vaudeville, silent movies in summer. Admission. Free tours 10 am-6pm.

**MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY** Rapid City, on the SD School of Mines campus. Exhibits of prehistoric vertebrate, invertebrate creatures, plant life, rocks, minerals and ores. A must for rockhounds. Free.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WOODCARVING** W. of Custer. Works by master U.S. carvers. World's largest collection of animated woodcarvings done by the animator of Disneyland. Wooden Nickel Theater. Gallery. Admission.

**PIONEER AUTO MUSEUM** Murdo. A fabulous display of over 250 antique & classic cars. 39 buildings of exhibits. Motorcycle exhibit features Elvis Presley's cycle. Snack shop & Hallmark gift shop. Admission.

**REPTILE GARDENS** S. of Rapid City. Tropical Adventure. Sky Dome encloses America's largest reptile collection, orchids. Birds of Prey Program, Alligator wrestling. Trained animals at Bewitched Village. Admission.

**RUSHMORE WATERSIDE PARK** S. of Rapid City. High speed Bonzai chutes. 400-foot twister slides. Big freestyle ramp. Cascades of River Run on an innertube. The water's heated and the fun is non-stop. Admission.

**SITTING BULL CRYSTAL CAVERNS** S. of Rapid City. Scenic tours of our underground caverns where the walls, and even whole rooms, are studded with giant, glittering dogtooth spar crystals. Admission.

**SOUTH DAKOTA AIR & SPACE MUSEUM** Ellsworth AFB east of Rapid City. I-90 exit 66. Historic bombers, fighters and utility aircraft plus museum. Open all year. Free admission. Base tours for nominal fee.

**STORY BOOK ISLAND** Rapid City. Nursery rhymes come to life in animated and real-life scenes. A thrilling adventure for the children; a happy experience for parents. Sponsored by R.C: Rotary Clubs & your donations.

**THUNDERHEAD UNDERGROUND FALLS** 10 MILES w. OF Rapid City. 44,600 feet inside an old Black Hills gold mine, discover a spectacular vertical waterfall. Hear the roar! Feel the spray! Easy walk. Admission.

**WALL DRUG STORE** Downtown Wall. Biggest drug store you've ever seen! Four art gallery-dining rooms with 183 original oils, western mall, emporium, mechanical Cowboy Band, 6-foot Jackalope. Family fun! Free,

## Worksheet 5:

Refer to the tourist information in Text 1 to answer the following questions.

1. You are a couple from Wisconsin with two small children on vacation in South Dakota. Currently, you are staying at a motel in Rapid City, where you have arranged to meet friends of yours the day after tomorrow. Tired from the long drive you have made to reach Rapid City, you decide that you would like to use the car as little as possible tomorrow and remain in the vicinity of the city, though you would like to do some sightseeing. Scan the list of attractions for things to do. **Circle** all possibilities.
2. Your 10-year-old son happens to be very interested in rocks and minerals. Place a **check mark** (✓) next to the places he might enjoy seeing on your tour of Rapid City and surroundings.
3. You and the children have all heard stories of the beautiful caves to be found all over South Dakota. Are there any caves you might be able to visit tomorrow without going far from Rapid City? Place a **star** (★) next to them on the list.
4. Because you are planning to be on vacation for 14 days, you feel you have to economize. What places might you visit in Rapid City and the surrounding area without having to spend any money? Place an 'X' next to them.
5. Keeping in mind your answers to the questions above, list the names of the five places you are most likely to visit during your stay in Rapid City.