



FINAL EXAMINATION

COURSE : READING DEVELOPMENT 1

COURSE CODE : HPC1033

DURATION : 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- This question paper consists of **TWO (2)** parts : PART A (02 questions)
: PART B (01 question)
1. Answer ALL questions from Part A, Part B and Part C.
i. Answer Part A, Part B and Part C in the Answer Booklet.
 2. Please check to make sure that this examination pack consists of:
i. The Question Paper
ii. An Answer Booklet
 3. Please write your answer using a ball-point pen.
 4. Do not bring any material into the examination hall unless permission is given by the invigilator.

MYKAD NO : _____

ID. NO. : _____

LECTURER : _____

SECTION : _____

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

The question paper consists of 09 printed pages

MAR2024/D/HPC1033

PART A

QUESTION 1

Answer all questions.

1. What makes previewing a text before reading crucial?
 - A. To describe the ending
 - B. To look for the character
 - C. To identify the main ideas
 - D. To get a sense of the overall structure
2. What is your main focus when employing scanning as a reading technique?
 - A. Main ideas
 - B. Overall tone
 - C. Supporting details
 - D. Specific details or keywords
3. What is the main purpose of skimming a text?
 - A. To summarize the text
 - B. To understand every detail
 - C. To memorize the content
 - D. To identify the main ideas quickly
- 4.

Johnny has to spend twice as long on his mathematics homework. Sometime he gets the numbers mixed up, and he can't remember the formulas. He has to study and practice a lot to get good grades in math

What is the best topic sentence for the paragraph above?

- A. Mathematics is the worst subject ever.
 - B. Johnny has a difficult time in school.
 - C. Math is Johnny's most difficult class.
 - D. Reading is Johnny's favorite subject.
5. Which of following is **NOT** the rules for skimming?
 - A. Ignore the specific details.
 - B. Recognize specific information before reading.
 - C. Read a few times faster than normal reading speed.
 - D. Scan the keywords that the readers don't need to understand

6. What is an inference in the context of reading comprehension?
- A. An irrelevant detail in the text
 - B. A summary of the main ideas
 - C. A direct statement from the author
 - D. A conclusion based on evidence and reasoning
7. What is the purpose of drawing a conclusion in reading comprehension?
- A. To end the text
 - B. To identify the plot
 - C. To introduce new ideas
 - D. To summarize the main points
8. In the SQ3R method, what does the "R" stand for?
- i. Read
 - ii. Recite
 - iii. Reflect
 - iv. Redo
- A. i & ii
 - B. i, ii, & iii
 - C. i & iv
 - D. i & iii
9. The following statements are **FALSE** about contextual clues, **EXCEPT**
- A. it supports the ideas of the paragraph.
 - B. the clues can be found in the last sentence of the text.
 - C. a few of the clues may include synonyms and antonyms.
 - D. contextual clues are used to determine a word's meaning based on hints provided in text.
10. What are the best ways to guess an unknown word without using a dictionary?
- i. Read the whole sentence
 - ii. Look for descriptive examples
 - iii. Identify the familiar words
 - iv. Use other contextual clues in the text
- A. i & ii
 - B. i, ii & iii
 - C. i, iii & iv
 - D. i, ii, iii & iv

(10 Marks)

QUESTION 2

Read the statements carefully. State whether they are TRUE or FALSE.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| a. Previewing a text involves reading it in detail to fully understand the content. | True / False |
| b. The purpose of previewing is to quickly get an overview of the text's structure and main ideas. | True / False |
| c. Previewing is a time-consuming reading strategy and is not recommended for efficient comprehension. | True / False |
| d. Previewing can help readers make predictions about the content of the text. | True / False |
| e. Scanning is a reading strategy used to find specific information quickly. | True / False |
| f. Scanning involves reading every word of the text to ensure comprehensive understanding. | True / False |
| g. Scanning is particularly useful when looking for details such as names, dates, or statistics. | True / False |
| h. Scanning is primarily concerned with understanding the overall message of the text. | True / False |
| i. Skimming involves reading a text thoroughly to extract every detail. | True / False |
| j. The main purpose of skimming is to identify the main ideas and key points quickly. | True / False |
| k. Skimming is not a suitable strategy for quickly reviewing a large volume of text. | True / False |
| l. Skimming is more focused on understanding specific details than on grasping the overall message. | True / False |
| m. Supporting details in a text provide evidence or examples that strengthen the main idea. | True / False |
| n. Main ideas are often explicitly stated in the text, while supporting details are implied. | True / False |
| o. Main ideas are typically found in the topic sentences of paragraphs. | True / False |
| p. Recognizing main ideas and supporting details is essential for comprehensive understanding of a text. | True / False |
| q. Guessing the meaning of unknown vocabulary means the readers will focus more on the context, prefixes, suffixes and roots. | True / False |

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- | | |
|---|--------------|
| r. In survey of SQ3R, the readers will skim the chapter before they read it. | True / False |
| s. Readers will not be able to guess the meaning of word or phrase logically by using facts as clues. | True / False |
| t. Supporting details are reasons, examples, facts, steps, or other kinds of evidence that explain the main idea. | True / False |

(20 Marks)

TOTAL: 30 MARKS

PART B

QUESTION 1

Read the following text and answer the questions that follow.

The Art of Effective Reading: Strategies to Enhance Comprehension

- I Reading more books not only broadens your knowledge but also provides a unique benefit – *it* offers a new perspective on interpreting your past experiences. Patrick O'Shaughnessy aptly states, "Reading changes the past," highlighting the transformative power of imbibing new mental models and ideas. However, the key lies not just in reading more books but in extracting meaningful insights from each book. 5
- II One effective strategy is to quit books quickly if they fail to **captivate** your interest. Life is too short to invest time in average books, and starting more books allows you to discover the gems worth delving into deeply. Choosing books with immediate practical applications enhances comprehension and provides a strong incentive to absorb and retain information. 10
- III Keeping searchable notes is crucial for easy reference. Whether digital or analog, notes help capture essential points and ideas. Storing notes in a searchable format, like Evernote, ensures that the wealth of information gained from reading is readily accessible. 15
- IV Integrating knowledge from various sources is another powerful strategy. Imagine each book as a knowledge tree, with fundamental concepts forming the trunk and details as branches. Linking branches by connecting ideas from different books enhances your understanding and improves reading comprehension. 20
- V Summarizing a book in a few sentences challenges your understanding and helps identify key takeaways. The Feynman Technique, named after physicist Richard Feynman, is a valuable tool for explaining a book's concepts as if teaching them to a beginner. *This* method exposes gaps in understanding and **reinforces** learning. 25
- VI Summarizing a book in a few sentences challenges your understanding and helps identify key takeaways. The Feynman Technique, named after physicist Richard Feynman, is a valuable tool for explaining a book's concepts as if teaching them to a beginner. *This* method exposes gaps in understanding and **reinforces** learning. 30
- VII Avoid relying on a single book for forming beliefs. Reading extensively on a topic from different perspectives provides a comprehensive understanding, preventing a narrow, biased viewpoint based on limited information.

- VIII Lastly, revisiting great books is **essential**. Karl Popper suggests that anything worth reading is worth reading twice, emphasizing the value of rediscovering insights and applying *them* to new challenges. Nassim Taleb adds that a good book gets better with each reading, reinforcing the idea that revisiting valuable ideas solidifies them in your mind. 35
- IX In conclusion, effective reading goes beyond mere consumption; it involves strategic approaches to extract, integrate, and apply knowledge for continuous personal development. 40

Answer all questions.

a. What does the following words refer to in the passage?

- | | | | | |
|------|---------------|-----------|---|-------|
| i. | <i>“it”</i> | (line 2) | : | _____ |
| ii. | <i>“This”</i> | (line 24) | : | _____ |
| iii. | <i>“them”</i> | (line 36) | : | _____ |

(3 marks)

b. What does the following words mean as used in the passage?

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------------|-----------|---|-------|
| i. | captivate | (line 7) | : | _____ |
| ii. | reinforces | (line 30) | : | _____ |
| iii. | essential | (line 34) | : | _____ |

(3 marks)

c. Answer all questions according to the passage given.

i. Identify the primary benefit emphasized in the passage regarding reading more books?

(2 marks)

ii. How does the author connect Patrick O'Shaughnessy's statement, "Reading changes the past," to the transformation mentioned in the article (line 3, paragraph I)?

(2 marks)

iii. Identify the essential factor for effective reading in the passage?

(2 marks)

iv. Why does the passage recommend promptly quitting books that fail to captivate interest?

(2 marks)

v. How does selection of book with immediate practical applications contribute to improving comprehension?

(3 marks)

vi. Why does the passage stress the significance of maintaining searchable notes?

(3 marks)

- vii. According to the passage, what are the benefits of integrating knowledge from various sources?

(3 marks)

- viii. What characterizes the Feynman technique, and how does it aid in effective reading?

(3 marks)

- ix. Why does the passage caution against relying on a single book for forming beliefs?

(2 marks)

- x. What can we conclude about this passage?

(2 marks)

TOTAL: 30 MARKS

END OF QUESTION PAPER