**Correction of the RSS exam:**

**Groups A1/ A 2/ A 3**

**Teacher: BELDJOUDI ASMA**

**Question1:**

When children have rich language backgrounds at home and come to school with lots of language background, there is less need for detailed explanations of skills and strategies.

**Answer:**

A skill refers to activities deployed **automatically or spontaneously**,usually **without the reader’s** **awareness** of the processes involved.these include ; Reading fluently and efficiently to decode or comprehend a text with speed, Recognizing and pronouncing new words correctly **without thinking** or referreing to the dictionary.Conversely, a strategy is **a conscious plan** or **deliberate action** that is performed in a **thoughtful way**. Using your imagination or your prior knowledge about the world to make inferences from facts stated directly by authors is a reading strategy which enables readers to read between the lines to discover or interpret the hidden meaning of what the writer wants to say.

**Question 2:**

Discuss briefly the notion of reading comprehension. Provide examples.

**Answer:**

Reading comprehension involves **extracting the required and relevant information** from a written text as **efficiently as possible**. Successful and effective reading comprehension is built on **three essential elements** : 1/ **determining the text- type** or what do we read ( novel, poem, magazine, newspaper, textbook….). 2/ **identifying the purpose of reading** i.e, why do we read; is it for pleasure or for information. 3/ **how do we read** ; this involves using a number of strategies depending on the reading situation or the reason for reading. Students’reading comprehension could be improved **through the successful practice of strategies** such as : predicting, inferring, questioning, skimming, scanning, summarizing …..So a good reader applies different strategies when reading an advertisement in a notice board or an article in a scientific journal.

**Question 3:**

Writers leave out information that they think readers will know already or will be able to guess, and this requires the readers to read between the lines.

**Answer:**

 The strategy used in this context is **making inferences** which involves making an **educated guess** based on facts. The reader is required to use **clues** in the text coupled with his/her **past knowledge** **about the world** or their personal experiences to draw a conclusion based on the available evidence **or facts presented explicitly** in the text. For example, understanding what the novel « Animal farm » is about, or the real meaning behind the events presented in the novel requires the reader to have prior knowledge about the events of the Russian revolution of 1917. The animals represent Russian politicians, voters and workers and Orwell used the novel to make his opinion on Russian leaders heard.

**Question 4:**

A woman in her fifties is reading a fashion magazine while awaiting her turn at the dentist’s office. Her son, on the other part of the city is in the university library preparing for a presentation that is due by the end of the week.

**Answer:**

The woman’s purpose of reading a fashion magazine is **for pleasure**. Since the main interest of the woman is **to get a good idea of what the article is about** while waiting for her turn, then the more appropriate strategy for this situation is **skimming** which involves the reader to run her eyes quickly over the text in order to find out **the main ideas** contained within it.

Her son, on the other hand, is **reading for information**, since the aim is to **locate specific information** for his research that is **due by the end of the week**, **scanning** through the text to find the relevant parts of the text **as quickly as possible** is one of the strategies that can be used by itself or **in combination with other srategies such as; predicting and skimming.**

**Important:**

Marks are also deducted for major errors (grammatical or spelling errors, incoherence …..)