



READING FOR GIST



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Praise and gratitude we extend to God Almighty for His blessing and by His grace health is given so that the writer can compile this book properly.

This book discusses various topics of Reading for Gist. The writer completed this book with kinds of tasks to provide readers knowledge about how to read for gist. This book may present help in increasing the advanced knowledge of the readers since reading for gist is all about getting the ideas of the text by skimming it rapidly and ignoring the grammatical words. Readers are engaged for more specific information, such as numbers, names, or other easily identifiable data within a text.

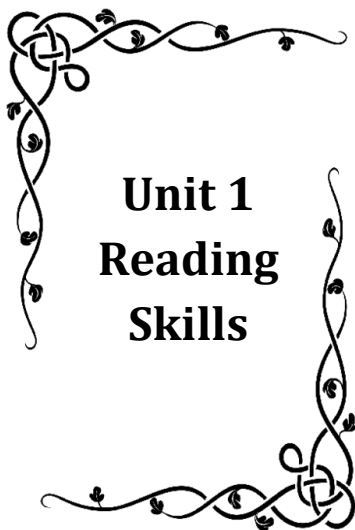
This book displays careful explanations of topics and concepts that are often difficult for uninitiated readers. A wealth of examples and activities displayed in this book will help readers and attention to the needs of readers, moreover, the activity sections will involve readers in extending and applying what they are reading. The exercises push readers to recall and synthesize the content.

The Writer,

Dr. Erika Sinambela, M.Hum.

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Unit 1 Reading Skills

Gist is the overall meaning, the core idea, of a spoken or written discourse. When taking a quick look at a written text to establish its genre and the main message its writer means to get across, we're reading for gist. This is also known as skimming

Reading skills that are discussed in this study are part of language learning where in language there

is one element that is very important and helps in the learning process. Language, namely the existence of a learning strategy because strategy is very important and serves as a tool so that we can be active and able to organize learning independently. Which is very important in developing competence.

Likewise reading strategies that can be used to help readers understand the reading material so that reading goals can be achieved. In general, learning strategies are steps taken by a person in improving learning. So that applying appropriate language learning strategies, will further improve learning abilities and self-confidence, in this is student self-confidence.

The reading demands of university study are not easy. Unfortunately, however, it is all too common for students to pay little attention to their own approaches to reading, that is, how they read, and how they can improve the effectiveness and speed of their reading.

Before you read this advice, you may find it worth reflecting on the nature of the reading that you conduct at university. This may help you consider which of the following tips might be particularly useful. The following section may help you do this.

What you read at the university

You may be expected to read a wide range of texts that include the course reading pack, lecture slides, books, journal articles, internet articles, newspapers, research reports, literature reviews, case studies, and strategic plans

You may read to: prepare for lectures and tutorials, review information addressed in lectures and tutorials, conduct research for assignments, or revise for exams.

What reading abilities do you need?

Beyond being able to simply understand texts, you will need to critique them, evaluate them, compare and contrast them, and apply the information you find useful from them

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Effective reading: general advice

The following advice may seem obvious but is important.

- Consider where you read. Always read in a well-lit and quiet place that is free of distraction, and don't get into the habit of reading uni materials in bed.
- Do not vocalize as you read. This will slow you down, it won't help your concentration, and it will lead to bad reading approaches.
- Read at times when you can concentrate, and maintain concentration by taking regular short breaks, perhaps every 30 or 45 minutes.
- Set yourself reading tasks (10 pages, 1 chapter, 1 section of a chapter, etc.).
- Remember that reading often takes longer than you expect and you often need to go beyond set texts. Give yourself enough time.

Reading Strategies

Reading Strategy 1: purposeful reading

If you tend to begin reading like this: "I need to read chapter 6- here it goes!". you may need to rethink your approach. Specifically, you will need to create a purpose for reading. You can create this purpose if you:

Refer to:

- Assessment tasks
- Lecture slides
- Tutorials questions
- Textbook question

Create:

- Questions based on lectures or tutorials

- Question-based on a skim of the text
- (Contents, headings, subheadings, diagrams, introductions, etc.)

Consider:

- What you already know
- Related knowledge or experiences

Be very clear about exactly what you are looking for. Don't just read aimlessly. Perhaps you will look for answers to the questions, a general understanding of a topic or issue, detailed knowledge, a range of perspectives, identification of a writer's position, evaluation of a writer's position, Arguments that support your position, arguments that oppose your position, example, statistics, definitions, explanations, quotes, etc. try to have the purpose in writing nearby so you maintain focus. Purposeful reading of this nature can help you read faster and more selectively. It can also help your concentration and your ability to remember.

Reading Strategy 2: Scanning

Scanning is reading quickly to search for specific information. You may not realize it, but you are already good at scanning. You can, for example, when checking a TV guide or a phone book. Scanning may allow you to 'read' up to 1,500 words a minute. One reason to scan an academic text that you have found while researching is to locate key terms as a means to assess the text's relevance.

Reading Strategy 3: skimming

Skimming is reading quickly to gain a general idea. Skimming may allow you to 'read' up to 1000 words a minute.

Skimming helps you identify whether or not to continue reading. What to read carefully, and where the best place is to begin. Skimming an academic text immediately before you read it carefully can help you consider what you already know and can help you develop a purpose for reading. An initial skim can also help maximize your interest in the text and you are understanding and reflection on the material.

As with scanning, skimming does not involve reading every word. Instead, you may skim by reading:

- Titles
- Subheadings
- Words that are bold, in italics, or underlined
- Diagrams
- A report's abstract, introduction, or conclusion
- The first sentence of every paragraph
- Chapter question
- Chapter objectives
- Chapter summaries

Reading Strategy 4: information words

There will be times when you need to do more than skim a text in the way described above. But still need to read quickly. This may require the ability to conduct “surface reading”. It is worth remembering that no more than 50% of the words in an average textbook are “information” words. The other words are like glue and paint: they are there to provide connections and add interest, but not are essential for meaning. If you, concentrate on information words, you can read faster and with better comprehension. But, how do you learn to pick out the important

information words? A large of the tricks involves paying attention to what the author is trying to say. Look for the message, and the information words will emerge naturally.

Reading Strategy 5: Phrase reading

Watch the eyes of a friend or a member of your family while he or she is reading. You will see that they move along each line of print in a series of jerks. The pause between the jerks is known as fixations. It is during the fixations that your eyes take in words. Poor readers take in only one or two words in each fixation. A good reader, on the other hand, takes in several words in each fixation. This is how a better reader's eyes move along the lines of print

Reading Strategy 6: analytical reading

Analytical reading is needed when you want to make sure that you fully grasp and appreciate what you are reading. You may have to read statements more than once, stop to think about them, or job

Strategy 7: marking the text

If the text you are reading is your own copy, you could also underline keywords, highlight with a marker, or make notes in margins, or alternatively, if you don't own the text, you could use little 'post-it' labels.

This process of marking texts can help you concentrate and can help you identify key points and make the book easier to survey later when you need to use it again for your assignment or to revise for an exam, revise effectively later.

Reading Strategy 8: note-taking

If you don't take notes well, or don't take them at all, now is the time to develop these essential skills. Note-taking can help you gain a deeper understanding and reflection, a better ability to remember, and good exam preparation materials for later. When taking notes, pay to keep in mind the following 7 principles:

Readings strategy 9: managing vocabulary

Even if you are a native English speaker, you may at times feel overwhelmed by the amount of unfamiliar vocabulary you encounter. Of course, as a university student, you have a great opportunity and need to build your vocabulary, so consult glossaries and use a dictionary. Keep a list of new words: record their definitions and write example sentences which shows meaning and usage. When using your dictionary, be discerning. Know which words can be ignored, and see if it is possible to guess the meaning of words.

Reading strategy 10: reading with other

Consider getting a “study buddy” or study group. Be careful to keep focus on what you need to do and you may find that by sharing notes, explaining, asking, and quizzing each other, you can increase your ability to understand, reflect upon and remember key points in texts.

Activity

Multiple choice

1. What is critical reading?
 - a. readers read with critical attention to comment and make the necessary change to the text

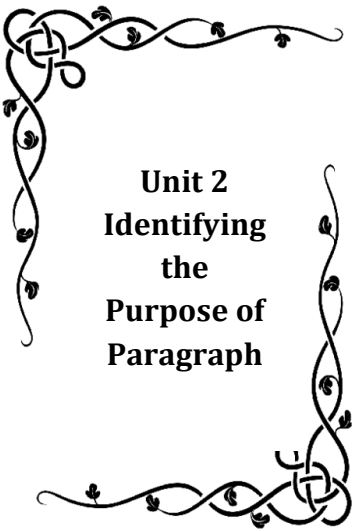
- b. readers apply specific processes models, questions, and theories that result in increased clarity and understanding
 - c. this is just a reading technique
 - d. this is a reading technique also known as skimming
2. Critical reading is a way of reading active

Answer choices_____

True or False

1. Critical reading skills include:
 - A. Analyze
 - B. Interpret
 - C. Evaluated
 - D. Understand
2. What is the synonym of “impartial”
 - A. Judge
 - B. Subjective
 - C. Not biased
 - D. Interested
3. An expression of someone’s feelings that cannot be proven is called....
 - A. Emotions
 - B. Expression
 - C. Objective
 - D. Opinion
4. As a student which reading approach is more suitable for writing academically?
 - A. Reading comprehension
 - B. Critical reading
 - C. Narrative
5. How do you annotate?
 - A. Read and take notes
 - B. Scan content and summarize

- C. Skim through content and take notes
 - D. Underline keywords and important terms
6. A critical approach means finding fault or criticizing
Answer choices_____
- True
False
7. Researching means asking yourself why certain
writers_____
- A. Publish text
 - B. Writer the text
 - C. Check the text
8. Reading skills is a _____
- A. Skills for reading text
 - B. Researching text
 - C. The ability to decode meaning from a text



Unit 2

Identifying the Purpose of Paragraph

A.What Are Synonyms?

Reporting to Literary Terms, a synonym is a word that has a meaning that is similar to or exactly the same as another word. Usually, the word equation that we know is only one, but it turns out that the similarity of a word can be more than one or even many. According to the Indonesian Thesaurus,

synonyms for words are for, well, for, well, and make, or words that have the same meaning with other words. According to Soedjito (1989), synonyms are similarities in meaning or meaning, of two or more words that have the same meaning. Synonyms are two or more words that have the same or almost the same or similar meaning. Equations in English can be from verbs, adjectives, nouns, and also others.

Use of Equations in English

- a. Bad: awful, terrible, horrible
- b. Good: fine, excellent, great
- c. Hot: burning, fiery, boiling
- d. Cold: chilly, freezing, frosty
- e. Easy: Simple, effortless, straightforward

- f. Hard: difficult, challenging, tough
- g. Big: large, huge, giant
- h. Small: tiny, little, mini

Then, how is it implemented in a sentence?

- My mother says that cheating should be banned. = It forbids to be capture.
- Where is your boss? = Where is the chief? The benefits of studying synonyms in English
- master new vocabulary
- easier to understand native speakers
- easier to understand English text
- develop English writing

Activity

Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Synonyms are similarities in meaning or meaning, or two or more words that have the same meaning. Synonyms are two or more words that have the same or almost the same or similar meaning. The above synonyms were put forward by?

- A. Dictionary
- B. English books
- C. Soedjito
- D. Thesaurus

2. Synonyms of Good Is ...
 - A. Fine
 - B. Wicked
 - C. Diligent
 - D. Clean
3. She is so small. The bolded word chooses the meaning synonym?
 - A. Big
 - B. Fat
 - C. Tall
 - D. Tiny
4. What year Soedjito published the meaning of Synonyms?
 - A. 1985
 - B. 1989
 - C. 2000
 - D. 2022

Matching

Look at the synonym text above to help you identify the meaning of the following words. Then match each word with its definition.

1. Definition. A. Equations in English can be from verbs, adjectives, nouns, and also others.
2. Benefit. B. synonym is the similarity of the meaning of one word to another

3. Equation. C. The benefits of studying synonyms in English is master new vocabulary, easier to understand native speakers, easier to understand English text, develop English writing

True or False

Read the statement below. As you read sentences in the text, mark each sentence correctly (T) or incorrectly (F)

1. Synonym is the similarity of the meaning of one word to another

T

F

2. The benefits of learning synonyms in English are master new vocabulary

T

F

3. Synonym of Bad >< large

T

F

4. Synonyms have a relationship with semantics which states that there is a similarity of meaning

T

F