

## Part 1 Writing and Reading for Success

### Chapter 2 Reading and Learning

**What do you think?** (page 7)

What does the quotation above have to say about becoming thoughtfully involved in reading?

**Answers will vary.**

#### LO1 Reading to Learn

**Reflect** (page 8)

Circle the star that best identifies your study-reading skills. Then explain your choice on the lines below. In your explanation, consider which of the above guidelines you do or do not follow. Weak ★ ★ ★ ★ Strong

**Answers will vary.**

**Practise** (page 9)

Follow the guidelines on this page to explore your thoughts about one of your next reading assignments. Afterward, assess the value of responding in this way to the text.

**Answers will vary.**

#### LO2 Using Reading Strategies

**Practise** (page 10)

Working with a friend or classmate, read the following sentences and then paraphrase each one. Review each other's paraphrases against the original for correctness.

1. The long process of walking a bill through the Canadian Parliament involves three readings in the House of Commons, committee hearings, readings in the Senate, and a final vote in the House of Commons, a process that can take months.

**Answers will vary but may include an answer similar to the following:**

**It can take months for a bill to pass in the House of Commons as it goes through the rigorous process of multiple readings and committee hearings before going to a final vote.**

2. Once a soldier in the Canadian infantry, American novelist Raymond Chandler is noted for writing some of the most influential "hard boiled" detective fiction ever printed, mostly starring private eye Philip Marlowe, who first appeared in

Chandler's first novel, *The Big Sleep*.

**Answers will vary but may include an answer similar to the following:**

**Tough and influential, American novelist Raymond Chandler was once a Canadian infantry soldier. His books frequently included a character named Philip Marlowe, a private eye introduced in Chandler's first book, *The Big Sleep*.**

3. Cryptozoologists, who search for creatures that most people do not believe exist, say Canada has several such fantastic creatures, one of which is Ogopogo, a water-dwelling creature similar to the Loch Ness monster, which supposedly makes its home in Lake Okanagan in British Columbia. Champie is a similar creature, which is found in Lake Champlain.

**Answers will vary but may include an answer similar to the following:**

**According to cryptozoologists, Canada has its own versions of the Loch Ness Monster. These creatures, Ogopogo and Champie, apparently reside in Lake Okanagan and Lake Champlain, respectively.**

### Annotate (page 12)

Carefully read the excerpt below from an essay by Stephen King. Then annotate the text, according to the following directions:

- Circle the main point of the passage.  
**The main point of the passage is that there are several reasons why people watch horror movies; some of the reasons are simple and obvious while others are a little more insightful.**
- Underline or highlight one idea in the first paragraph that you agree with, question, or are confused by. Then make a comment about this idea in the margin.  
**Answers will vary.**
- Do the same for one idea in the third paragraph and one idea in the final paragraph.  
**Answers will vary.**
- Circle one or two words that you are unsure of. Then define or explain these words in the margin.  
**Answers will vary.**

### Practise (page 13)

Use the two-column note system for one of your next reading assignments. Use the left-hand column to react with questions, comments, and reflections about the information that you record.

**Answers will vary.**

### Practise (page 15)

Summarize the information in one of the essays in this text or in an essay provided by your instructor. Use the tips and sample above as a guide.

**Answers will vary.**

## LO3 Reading Graphics

### React (page 17)

Read and analyze the following graphics, answering the questions about each one. Use the information on the previous page as a guide.

#### Graphic 1

**Figure 7: Sales of Gas-Electric Hybrid Cars by Municipality: 2004**

1. This graphic is called a pictograph rather than a bar graph. What makes it a “pictograph”?

**A pictograph uses pictures to represent numerical data.**

2. What is the topic of this graphic?

**Sales of Gas-Electric Hybrid Cars by Municipality**

3. What information is provided on the horizontal line? On the vertical line?

**HL: Municipalities      VL: Number of gas-electric hybrid cars**

4. What comparisons can a reader make from this graphic?

**The reader can compare municipalities by number of sales of gas-electric cars in the municipalities represented by the graph.**

#### Graphic 2

**Figure 36.2 Complex Website Map**

1. This graphic is called a line diagram, mapping a structure. What structure does this diagram map?

**A website**

2. Which two working parts are used in this diagram: *words*, *lines*, and *symbols*? Circle the appropriate choices.

**The working parts used in this diagram are words and lines.**

3. How are the different navigational choices on a complex website shown on this graphic?

**The choices are shown by using lines and arrows to connect the different levels of the website.**

## **LO4 Reviewing Reading and Learning**

### **Using a Class Notebook** (page 18)

Explain why responding in writing to your reading assignments is valuable.

**Responding in writing helps you to interact with the reading, think about it, and form an opinion about it.**

### **Annotating a Text** (page 18)

Explain what it means to annotate a text; identify the main value of this reading strategy.

**Annotating means underlining, highlighting, and/or making notes in a text. Annotating allows you to interact with the writer's thoughts and ideas.**

### **Taking Effective Notes** (page 18)

Identify three note-taking tips that you find particularly helpful.

**Answers will vary.**

### **Reading Graphics** (page 18)

Answer the following questions about a graphic in *WRITE 1*.

1. The graphic in "Analysis of a Graphic" is a basic type of graph containing columns of information. What is the topic of this graph?  
**Percentage of Labour Force by Age Group in 2001 and 2011.**
2. How is the information arranged?  
**Information is shown in a bar graph that compares percentages in 2001 to percentages in 2011.**
3. Identify one main point represented in this graphic.  
**Answers will vary.**  
**Example: More people 55 years and older were working in 2011 than in 2001.**