

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SEMESTER 1: 2023-2024 CHAPTER 4

INSTRUCTOR

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Text book: Headway Academic Skills: Reading, Writing, and Study Skills, Level 3. By: Sarah Philpot and Lesley Curnick



READING

FINDING INFORMATION FROM MORE THAN ONE SOURCE

You will often have to read two or more texts about the same subject. The information you need will depend on the task.

- 1. Read the first text and underline the information you need.
- 2. Read the second text and underline any new or different information which is relevant.
- 3. Make notes from the information you have underlined.



WRITING

INTRODUCTIONS

The introduction to a piece of writing may have several purposes.

For example:

- 1. to introduce the topic
- 2. to state the purpose of the writing
- 3. to give an overview of the content and sequence

Introductions often contain a thesis statement which expresses in one

or two sentences the main idea(s) in the essay.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion is the final paragraph of an essay. It usually summarizes, evaluates, or discusses consequences.

Do not introduce new information or examples in a conclusion, or repeat words and phrases from the thesis statement.



VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

COMPOUND NOUNS

Compound nouns are two or more nouns used together to refer to one thing or person. They can be formed:

- 1. as one word, e.g. suitcase
- 2. as two words, e.g. seat belt
- 3. with a hyphen, e.g. night-time

Use your dictionary to find out how they are written.

COMPOUND NOUNS

Match a noun in 1-6 with a noun a-f to form a compound noun.

1 –	guide	a- scraper

d- fuels

- 2- fossil b- lines
- 3- lab c- case
- 4- sky
- 5- mineral e- coat
- 6- brief f- water

- 1. guidelines
- 2. lab coat
- 3. Skyscrapers
- 4. fossil fuels
- 5. mineral water
- 6. briefcase

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

Compound adjectives often consist of:

- an adjective + present/past participle, e.g. slow-growing,
 little-known
- 2. an adverb + present/ past participle, e.g. slowly-moving, well-balanced
- 3. a noun + present/past participle, e.g. energy-wasting

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

Re-write the words between brackets to form a compound adjective:

1. Reservoirs are lakes. (make, man) 1. (man-made) 2. The country has a _____ population. (grow, fast) 2. (fast-growing) 3. It was a _____ essay. (write, well) 3. (well-written) 4. Make a list of _____ words. (occur, frequently) 4. (frequently-occurring) 5. It was all _____produce. (grow, home) 5. (home-grown) 6. It was a _____ factory. (build, well) 6. (well-built) 7. A cold is not a _____ illness. (threaten, life) 7. (life-threatening) 8. No one complained about the _____ costs. (increase, 8. (rapidly-increasing) rapid) 9. Singapore is famous for its _____ industry. (build, boat)



