

Student Workbook for Introduction to Academic Reading English 188

3 units

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Texts: An Introduction to Critical Reading by Leah McCraney, 6th or 7th ed
English 188 Syllabus/Workbook
a pocket English Dictionary

also needed: Scantrons answer sheets, and notebook. You also need a current GCC picture student identification. Homework using CANVAS may be done on the free mobile app.

English 188 is a reading course designed for students who need to build their reading skills. Various word attack skills are covered including phonics, word analysis through the study of prefixes and word roots, and the use of context clues. Methods to improve comprehension are also featured. There is extensive use of computer assisted instruction to drill vocabulary and to practice skills covered in class. This is a regular graded credit course. This class is a prerequisite or co-requisite for the English 189 writing class

Topics Covered:

Phonics, word attack skills, syllabication, vocabulary building, comprehension improvement, drawing conclusions, finding main ideas.

Registration and Drops:

It is your responsibility to see that you are officially registered or dropped from a class. If you stop coming to class without dropping officially, you may get an "F" in this class. You may also be dropped by the teacher for excessive absences.

Expectations:

That you attend class, pass the 3 big tests, complete at least 16 hours of lab work outside of class this semester, and improve at least two grade levels in your reading. You cannot pass if you miss more than four classes, fail the tests or fail to complete lab work and written assignments. We expect you to show that you are serious about the class by buying your textbooks immediately, being respectful of the learning environment, showing up to every class unless you are seriously ill, coming on time, being alert in class, finishing assignments on time and not leaving class once it has started unless in an emergency or prearranged with Mr. Doyle. Make arrangements with the instructor before class time if you need to leave early for any reason.

Lab Work:

Approximately one hour of lab work must be done each week. The lab work is available online at "<http://portal.glendale.edu>". Follow the links to Mr. Doyle's English 188 page. Mr. Doyle will give you your password and login name in class. You may do lab work from home or on any computer with internet access, including those on the GCC campus. If you use the English Lab (AD 238) or the Learning Center's CAI Lab (AD 226) in the AD building, you will need a GCC picture ID for entry. Access to the labs is free for enrolled students.

Requirements/Grading:

First Trimester Test - 15%

Second Trimester Test - 20%

Final Exam - 35%

Participation -demonstrated by:

-completing syllabus book - 10%

-finishing lab work - 10%

General Reading Level Improvement (measured by standardized tests) - 10%

Students may schedule makeup tests if they get a D or F on either of the trimester tests, but cannot makeup the final. It is the student's responsibility to withdraw officially from the college or drop classes when he or she stops attending and to observe established deadlines. Otherwise, "F" grades may be assigned. Students are expected to attend all classes; irregular class attendance may result in being dropped.

Student Learning Outcomes

- Apply phonics and syllabication rules in order to sound out English words.
- Define and use at least 70 Greek or Latin roots and over 200 words based on those roots.
- Discriminate between primary and subordinate statements in a paragraph and create and follow an outline.
- Score at a sufficient level on a standardized reading test.

Students with Disabilities

Mr. Doyle and Glendale College invite the participation of all students in this class. For special help and accommodations, including obtaining special proctoring for tests, free note taking, assistance for blind students, etc. please contact the GCC Center for Students with Disabilities. These students' helpers, note takers, guides and assistants are welcome as well.

Academic dishonesty policy

Glendale College has an Academic Dishonesty policy forbidding various types of cheating, including copying text from the Internet or out of books and magazines without proper citation, copying from other student's work or tests, having someone else do lab assignments or papers for you, or any other misrepresentation of other people's work as if it were your own. Do not copy text

directly from the Internet or other sources when doing class work. Incidents of academic dishonesty will result in an "F" grade for the class and referral to campus authorities.

Electronic devices

Put your cell phones, ipods, and other music devices away when class begins to avoid disrupting class. Don't text-message or make or receive phone calls. Students **may use** laptops, Kindles, iBooks, electronic tablets or iPads in class to take notes or to access the class web page or the online syllabus. The college provides free Wi-Fi. The instructor will determine if the device is used appropriately. Students with disabilities and their helpers may use any necessary accommodating device. Notify the instructor if you are recording video or audio.

Class Schedule

This outline may be changed as the class proceeds in order to accommodate a particular section's strength or weakness and to work around holidays and unexpected class cancellations. In addition to these subjects, we will be doing additional outside readings from current magazines and newspapers.

Week 1	class introductions, pretesting, CANVAS lab work orientation.
Week 2	introduction to phonics.
Week 3	phonics rules
Week 4	phonics, memory.
Week 5	dividing words into syllables.
Week 6	review of syllabication and phonics.
Week 7	test on phonics and literature.
Week 8	Latin and Greek roots
Week 9	review of Latin and Greek roots.
Week 10	review of Latin and Greek roots.
Week 11	mid-term test on prefixes and roots, and literature.
Week 12	working with outlines.
Week 13	finding topic sentences.
Week 14	finding main ideas in paragraphs.
Week 15	more finding main ideas in paragraphs, review, post-testing.
Week 16	review, final exams, conferences

See the CANVAS page for last minute changes.

How to Do the Lab Work

Go to <http://portal.glendale.edu>. Login to the CANVAS program. Your Username is your GCC ID number and your first password is your initials in caps folloed by @ followed by your six-digit date of birth (mmddyy). The first thing you do when you get into the program is to CHANGE your password to a personal password. If you had a CANVAS password last semester, try to see if it works; if not, it has been reset and you need to try using your ID number and birthday. It won't work if you are not yet officially enrolled in the class, so finish registration to get access to the

CANVAS pages. You should also set up your MyGGC account also. Follow the directions on the GCC web page at <http://www.glendale.edu>.

When you get to the English 188 CANVAS page:

What follows on the page is a week-by-week listing of assignments that you should do in order each week. The page is updated weekly; check the web page frequently for the current assignments. Do every assignment that is listed each week. Most of the remainder materials we will do in class together. Some assignments are simply links to pages that should be read. At the end of each week is a Quiz that must be done. Others are written assignments that require you to answer questions and submit answers. Follow directions. Ask Mr. Doyle if you need help. Keep up with your weekly assignments. When you are done doing the assignments, log out. Your lab work should not take more than an hour a week to finish. You should try to finish each week's work by Saturday night, so Mr. Doyle can review your work on Sunday evening. Late work will be accepted but you will lose one level in grade for the assignment.

Vocabulary Skills

No matter how old you are or how much education you have, at one time or another you will encounter a word which you've never seen before. How do you handle it? How are you going to figure out what it means?

The skills that we use to discover the meanings and pronunciations of unknown words are called "word attack" skills. Word attack skills are the ways we use to reveal a word's meaning and pronunciation. What are these skills and how can you use them to improve your reading? Follow these steps:

1. Try to sound-out the word using phonics

Phonics is the study of the ways that spellings represent the sounds of words. In most languages the sounds of the letters closely represent the sounds of a word, but in the case of English there are many exceptions. Some people say it's not useful to know phonics because the English language seems so mixed up and inconsistent. There are hardly any phonics rules which you can apply to every word. True, many English words do not follow the rules, because of the massive borrowing that has taken place over the years from other languages, but most syllables of most words do follow the rules. Trying to "sound-out" a word is often a good first step, because, like most adults, you probably have a large vocabulary of words that you've heard in conversation or on television, but couldn't spell or perhaps recognize in print. Phonics helps bridge the gap between a person's "hearing vocabulary" and his "reading vocabulary". Phonics also helps a person spell words better.

2. Try to Guess the Word Meaning from its Context

Words really only have meaning when they are used in sentences. Often you can guess a word's meaning by how it is used in the sentence. This is the way that most of us figure out unknown words in ordinary conversation. You can ask yourself: What part

of speech is the unknown word? Are there other clues in the sentence which point to the unknown word? Is the unknown word part of a list? Things that are part of a list often share the same characteristics. Is the unknown word compared to some other known word in the passage? Authors often define difficult words right in the passage. It's often right there in the next sentence.

3. Look for the Greek, Latin, or old English Roots in a Word

Most English words came from some other language. Most of English's scientific, cultural, religious and medical terms came from Greek and Latin. Also, many borrowed words from other European languages evolved from Greek and Latin. If you have a basic understanding of some Greek and Latin roots, it is like having a shortcut to pronouncing and understanding many college-level words.

Take for example, the root *aud* which means "to hear". It is in the word *audiometer*. It is also in the words *auditorium*, *audiovisual*, and *audition*. The *meter* part of the word means "measure"- and is the same root in *thermometer*, *seismometer*, and the *metric* system. It is easy to see that *audiometer* has something to do with the measurement of hearing. Look for Greek and Latin root words as you read.

4. Look it up in the Dictionary

When all else fails, look it up in the dictionary, - but don't just leave it at that. Make a note about the word. Try to vocalize the word to help you remember it. Online dictionaries or encyclopedias may be more up-to-date than published books, but be aware that online materials should be read with a critical eye. An example of a good reference is Wikipedia at <http://wikipedia.org>.

Summary of Basic Phonics Rules

The vowels are "a,e,i,o, and u"; also sometimes "y &w". This also includes the diphthongs "oi,oy,ou,ow,au,aw, oo" and many others.

The consonants are all the other letters which stop or limit the flow of air from the throat in speech. They are: "b,c,d,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,p,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y,z,ch,sh,th,ph,wh, ng, and gh".

Consonant Rules:

1. Sometimes the rules don't work.

There are many exceptions in English because of the vastness of the language and the many languages from which it has borrowed. The rules do work however, in the majority of the words.

2. Every syllable in every word must have a vowel.

English is a "vocal" language; Every word must have a vowel.

3. "C" followed by "e, i or y" usually has the soft sound of "s". Examples: "cyst", "central", and "city".

4. "G" followed by "e, i or y" usually has the soft sound of "j". Example: "gem", "gym", and "gist".

5. When 2 consonants are joined together and form one new sound, they are a consonant digraph. They count as one sound and one letter and are never separated. Examples: "ch,sh,th,ph and wh".

The Vowel Rules:

6. When a syllable ends in a consonant and has only one vowel, that vowel is short. Examples: "fat, bed, fish, spot, luck".

7. When a syllable ends in a silent "e", the silent "e" is a signal that the vowel in front of it is long. Examples: "make, fete, kite, rope, and use".

8. When a syllable has 2 vowels together, the first vowel is usually long and the second is silent. Examples: "pain, eat, boat, res/cue, say, grow". NOTE: Diphthongs don't follow this rule; In a diphthong, the vowels blend together to create a single new sound. The diphthongs are: "oi,oy,ou,ow,au,aw, oo" and many others.

9. When a syllable ends in any vowel and is the only vowel, that vowel is usually long. Examples: "pa/per, me, I, o/pen, u/nit, and my".

10. When a vowel is followed by an "r" in the same syllable, that vowel is "r-controlled". It is not long nor short. "R-controlled "er,ir,and ur" often sound the same (like "er"). Examples: "term, sir, fir, fur, far, for, su/gar, or/der".

Mark the Syllables long, short, or r-controlled

wells	ty	ug	van	wake	wheel
white	witt	ters	weeks	ve	den
jot	luke	stef	keen	slack	stone
smart	pea	ray	stem	doy	tar
se	taub	pet	pu	ren	ner
rode	rose	san	scul	pace	selt
ser	go	mez	gray	grove	haft
han	ley	rick	horn	hous	hu
ban	bane	mete	ob	obe	oab
bo	bote	fli	flit	flite	flat
flate	mo	moe	moat	mot	

Mark the Syllables #2

gra	grate	grail	grat	re	rep
refe	tre	glore	pre	aip	ep
epe	eap	ai	fai	aif	in
ine	i	ca	hib	cram	flam
u	pu	upe	up	o	oe
mo	mon	mone	hi	lat	ie
fla	ser	mi	rest	lipe	se
sig	gest	per	ban	nu	im
o	ize	ha	ap	pi	ter
fin	loat	mar	eb	ebe	eab
o	mo	gas	ar	vor	mit
tu	lot	ape			

Mark the Syllables #3

mas	aip	pub	tor	um	ean
on	loa	ane	u	vel	pede
sic	lent	teen	nith	zen	gla
mont	ber	gla	feen	e	or
ro	fi	ole	tro	ness	mu
eet	lee	con	cate	sli	ing
del	i	in	ine	den	phine
phin	prep	sloff	oar	slo	ae
deav	dep	a	ap	ape	

Basic Syllable Rules

1. To find the number of syllables:

---count the vowels in the word,

---subtract any silent vowels, (like the silent "e" at the end of a word or the second vowel when two vowels are together in a syllable)

---subtract one vowel from every diphthong, (diphthongs only count as one vowel sound.)

---the number of vowel sounds left is the same as the number of syllables.

The number of syllables that you hear when you pronounce a word is the same as the number of vowel sounds heard. For example:

The word "came" has 2 vowels, but the "e" is silent, leaving one vowel sound and one syllable.

The word "outside" has 4 vowels, but the "e" is silent and the "ou" is a diphthong which counts as only one sound, so this word has only two vowel sounds and therefore, two syllables.

2. Divide between two middle consonants.

Split up words that have two middle consonants. For example:

hap/pen, bas/ket, let/ter, sup/per, din/ner, and Den/nis. The only exceptions are the consonant digraphs. Never split up consonant digraphs as they really represent only one sound. The exceptions are "th", "sh", "ph", "ch", and "wh".

3. Usually divide before a single middle consonant.

When there is only one syllable, you usually divide in front of it, as in:

"o/open", "i/tem", "e/vil", and "re/port". The only exceptions are those times when the first syllable has an obvious short sound, as in "cab/in".

4. Divide before the consonant before an "-le" syllable. When you have a word that has the old-style spelling in which the "-le" sounds like "-el", divide before the consonant before the "-le". For example: "a/ble", "fum/ble", "rub/ble" "mum/ble" and "thi/stle". The only exception to this are "ckle" words like "Tick/le".

5. Divide off any compound words, prefixes, suffixes and roots which have vowel sounds. Split off the parts of compound words like "sports/car" and "house/boat". Divide off prefixes such as "un/happy", "pre/paid", or "re/write". Also divide off suffixes as in the words "farm/er", "teach/er", "hope/less" and "care/ful". In the word "stop/ping", the suffix is actually "-ping" because this word follows the rule that when you add "-ing" to a word with one syllable, you double the last consonant and add the "-ing".

Long and Short Vowel Practice

Underline the word which has the short vowel sound in each set.

stage / stag	bed /bead	bit /bite
hate /hat	led /lead	goat /got
pine /pin	spin /spine	can /cane
kite /kit	bran /brain	man /main
aid /ad	plan / plain	pal / pail
dine/ din	rod / road	net / neat
hop /hope	coat /cot	cape / cap
ripe / rip	bait/ bat	van /vain
back /bake	dim /dime	twin /twine
died / did	us/ use	meat /met
laid /lad	wine /win	cub /cube
tape /tap	beast /best	hop /hope
cape /cap	bleed /bled	hid /hide
twin /twine	use /us	paid /pad
tube /tub	cub /cube	ten /teen
men /mean	wheel/ well	tube/ tub
rat/ rate	pan /pain	miss /mice
plum/ plume	mop /mope	Kate /cat
note /not	knot /note	ripe/rip
hat/hate	pan / pain	strip/strip

Syllables Practice

Divide and mark each word

bonbons	anthems	tulips	railway	
vestal	steamheat	protest	female	speechless plastic
cowboys	fatal			
immigrant	mislaid	surreal		madness
nineteen	hundred	matter		eternal
wily	implement	propping		
outstretch	downcast	singing		waiting
rebirth	symbolic	exchange		channel
number	without	reclaim		devised
native	desegregate	retrograde		
disarm	junkman			
papers	graveyard	newspaper	Sterno	underground
subway	unleash			
befuddle	streetcorner	mayor		
hotdogs	unknown	briskly		
gambling	murder	weakness		
terrorize	ruthless	stalemate		
establishment		stabbing	Glendale	
reduce	apply	chancellor		
vulcan				

Syllables Practice

Divide and mark each word

ernest	ander	fojo	balcer	franco	lee	bate
frost	brenner	gerz	carroll	jones		
luu	burney	irwin	lugo	duncan		
kibler	malkin	eddy	kenney	maccon		
keegan	nell	klemter	mackenzee		jeffrey	
moreno	lopez	miller	bello	gillooly		
lorenzo	monk	bray	easley	mackey		
monroe	brown	dof	makwel	morris		

Accent Rules

When a word has more than one syllable, one of the syllables is always a little louder than the others. The syllable with the louder stress is the accented syllable. It may seem that the placement of accents in words is often random or accidental, but these are some rules that usually work. (This won't be on the test)

1. Accents are often on the first syllable. Examples: ba'/sic, pro'/gram.
2. In words that have suffixes or prefixes, the accent is usually on the main root word. Examples: box'/es, un/tie'.
3. If de-, re-, ex-, in-,po-, pro-, or a- is the first syllable in a word, it is usually not accented. Examples: de/lay', ex/plore'.
4. Two vowel letters together in the last syllable of a word often indicates an accented last syllable. Examples: com/plain', con/ceal'.
5. When there are two like consonant letters within a word, the syllable before the double consonants is usually accented. Examples: be/gin'/ner, let'/ter.
6. The accent is usually on the syllable before the suffixes -ion, ity, -ic, -ical, -ian, -ial, or -ious, and on the second syllable before the suffix -ate. Examples: af/fec/ta'/tion, dif/fer/en'/ti/ate.
7. In words of three or more syllables, one of the first two syllables is usually accented. Examples: ac'/ci/dent, de/ter'/mine.

Roots from Greek and Latin

numbers

uni

mono

bi

du

twa, twi

tri

quad

quint

pent

sex, hex

sept

oct

nov

dec

cent

mil

kil

semi

hemi

poly

multi

prepositions, direction, time or place

ab, a-

ad

anti

contra

de

dis

inter

intra

epi

pro

re

sub

super

trans

hyper

hypo

ob,op

non

un

extra

counter

in,im.il-

per
post
pre

nouns and verbs

aqua
aud
chron
cogn
scio
cred
dent
mort
ped,pod
port
rupt
spect
sogn
scrib,script
mis
bio
circu
homo (Latin)

homo (Greek)

hetero

auto

astro

naut

theo

phobia

glot

anthro

gamy

vis, vid

hydr

biblio

phil

mal

Match the Words with the Definitions

#1

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. abolish | _____ | a major communicable disease . |
| 2. admire | _____ | a disease with one nucleus. |
| 3. bilateral | _____ | a four sided area of land. |
| 4. bilingual | _____ | a group of five babies born at the same time. |
| 5. centennial | _____ | a group of six people, usually a music group. |
| 6. contradict | _____ | a little town nearby a large city. |
| 7. decimate | _____ | a period of 100 years. |
| 8. dual | _____ | a period of nine days of prayer. |
| 9. duplicate | _____ | a set of three quick notes in music. |
| 10. epidemic | _____ | a set of two babies born at the same time. |
| 11. epitaph | _____ | a set of two objects. |
| 12. hemisphere | _____ | able to speak two languages. |
| 13. hypertension | _____ | after a baby is born. |
| 14. intravenous | _____ | consisting of only one cell. |
| 15. mononucleosis | _____ | half of a globe or sphere. |
| 16. monotone | _____ | high blood pressure. |
| 17. novena | _____ | marriage to more than one person . |
| 18. Pentecost | _____ | one color or tone only. |
| 19. polygamy | _____ | one fourth of a gallon. |
| 20. postpartum | _____ | special because there is only one. |
| 21. promote | _____ | the fifty days after Easter. |
| 22. quadrangle | _____ | to look to in respect. |
| 23. quart | _____ | to make copies. |
| 24. quintuplets | _____ | to move forward or advance in rank. |
| 25. sextet | _____ | reduce by 1/10th, often losses in war. |
| 26. suburb | _____ | to speak against or in opposition. |
| 27. triplet | _____ | to take something away. |
| 28. twin | _____ | two sided |
| 29. unicellular | _____ | within the vein. |
| 30. unique | _____ | words written on a grave stone or marker. |

Match the Words with the Definitions #2

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. extracurricular | _____ hot water drips through coffee |
| 2. counterrevolutionary | _____ false teeth |
| 3. percolate | _____ knowing all things |
| 4. posterior | _____ water carrier of the Zodiac |
| 5. prenatal | _____ out of correct time |
| 6. Aquarius | _____ outside of regular classes |
| 7. audition | _____ a hearing to sing, dance, or act |
| 8. anachronism | _____ dead are prepared here |
| 9. recognize | _____ one who walks |
| 10. omniscient | _____ what you sit on |
| 11. credentials | _____ one who looks |
| 12. dentures | _____ a rebel against a revolution |
| 13. mortuary | _____ before the birth of a baby |
| 14. pedestrian | _____ inability to sleep |
| 15. podiatrist | _____ to write aimlessly |
| 16. porter | _____ one who carries things |
| 17. rupture | _____ to know someone or something |
| 18. inspector | _____ to manage badly |
| 19. insomnia | _____ an official license or paper |
| 20. scribble | _____ easily broken down |
| 21. mismanage | _____ the distance around a circle |
| 22. biodegradable | _____ to break or burst |
| 23. circumference | _____ a foot doctor |

Match the Words with the Definitions #3

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. homogenized | _____not getting enough to eat. |
| 2. heterosexual | _____marriage to one person only |
| 3. automatic | _____one who speaks many languages |
| 4. astrology | _____the study of stars |
| 5. nautical | _____having the same consistency |
| 6. theology | _____a list of sources at the end of a paper or book |
| 7. hydrophobia | _____magnetic tape for recording TV |
| 8. polyglot | _____study of God |
| 9. anthropology | _____false teeth |
| 10. monogamy | _____self working machine |
| 11. vision | _____reference to sailing |
| 12. videotape | _____fear of water |
| 13. hydrotherapy | _____a person who loves English things |
| 14. dentures | _____study of human cultures |
| 15. bibliography | _____reference to the act of seeing |
| 16. anglophile | _____therapy by squirting water on you |
| 17. malnutrition | _____sexually attracted to the opposite sex |

Match the Words with the Definitions #4

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Transposition | _____ Evidence that indicates against |
| 2. Unicellular | _____ A medicine that works against a poison |
| 3. Semiconscious | _____ A three-headed muscle of the upper arm |
| 4. Contraindication | _____ Outside of the uterus |
| 5. Ante flexion | _____ Placed across (to the other side) |
| 6. Hemiplegia | _____ Outside of the liver |
| 7. Extrauterine | _____ After having eaten |
| 8. Antitoxin | _____ Relating to having a single cell |
| 9. Prenatal | _____ Bad or poor position |
| 10. Sub aural | _____ Within the cranium |
| 11. Triceps | _____ Half or partially conscious |
| 12. Postcibal | _____ Free from association |
| 13. Malposition | _____ Coming before the operation |
| 14. Intracranial | _____ Bending forward |
| 15. Disassociate | _____ Under the ear |
| 16. Unilateral | _____ Before birth |
| 17. Bilateral | _____ The condition that a person is born with |
| 18. Intravenous | _____ Paralysis of half the body |
| 19. Preoperative | _____ Inability to sleep |
| 20. Congenital | _____ Relating to two sides |
| 21. In competency | _____ Half or part of a circle |
| 22. Inframammary | _____ Referring to under the breast bone |
| 23. Malnutrition | _____ A condition of not being competent |
| 24. Transfusion | _____ acting against a fever |
| 25. Extrahepatic | _____ Passing blood from one to another |
| 26. Contraceptive | _____ Relating to only one side |
| 27. Antipyretic | _____ A condition of poor nutrition |
| 28. Substernal | _____ Within a vein |
| 29. Semicircle | _____ Under or below the mammary gland |
| 30. Insomnia | _____ against fertilization of the ovum |

Roots Dictionary

Roots	Definitions	Examples
ab,a	not, from	abnormal
acro	high	acrophobia
ad,ac,ap	to, toward	admit
agri, agor, acr	field	agoraphobia
ambi	both, two	ambidextrous
ambl	walk	somnambulism
amo,am	love	amiable
anthro	man	anthropology
anti	against	antimatter
arch	high	archbishop
aqua	water	aquarium
astro	star	astronaut
aud	hear	audience
bene, bonu	well, good	benefit, bonus
bi, du, di, twa, twi	two	bisexual
bib, bev	drink	imbibe
biblio	book	bibliophile
bio	life	antibiotics
camera	room	bicameral
can, ken, cyn	dog	canine
capt	head	decapitate
card	heart	cardiac
cent	hundred	century
chrom	color	pan chromatic
chron	time	chronic
cid, ciss	kill, cut	suicide
circu	around	circumference
clud, clos	closed	exclude
cogn	know	recognize
contra	against	contradict
corp	body	corpse
counter	against	counterrevolutionary
cred	believe	credit
cyn	dog	cynic
dec	ten	decade
dent	teeth	dentist
derm	skin	epidermis
deus	God	divine
dextra	right	dexterity
diet	speak	dictionary
doc, dox	teach	docent
dyn	power	dynamic
epi	on top	epitaph
eu	happy, good	euthanasia
extra	over, above	extrahepatic
fer	carry	transfer
ferr	iron	ferric
fin	end	infinite

frac, frag	break	fragile
frat	brother	fraternal
gamy	wife	polygamy
gen	begin, race	generation
gig, gia	big	gigabit
glot, gloss	tongue	glossary
gno	know	ignorant
graph, gram	write	paragraph
gyny	woman	gynecology
hemi	half	hemisphere
hep	liver	hepatitis
hetero	different	heterosexual
homo	same	homogenized
homo	man	homicide
hydr	water	hydrogen
hyper	over	hyperactive
hypo	under	hypotension
inter	between	international
intra	within	intravenous
ject, jac	throw	injection
kil	thousand	kilowatt
lat	side	unilateral
ling	tongue	linguistics
locu, loq	speak	eloquent
log	word, study	logic
lux, luc	light	lucid
magna	big	magnify
mal	bad	malignant
mand	order	mandatory
mania	crazy	pyromaniac
manu	hands	manipulate
mar	sea	marine
mater	mother	maternal
meg	big	megabyte
micro	very small	microbe
mit, miss	send	mission
mal	bad	malpractice
meter	measure	thermometer
metro	city	metropolis
micro	small	microcomputer
mil	thousand	mile
mini	small	minimum
mis	wrong	misspell
miss, mit	send	mission
mono	one	monopoly
morph	shape	morphology
mort	death	immortal
multi	many	multitude
nano	dwarf	nanotechnology
nat	birth	natural
naut, nav	sail	navy

nov, non	nine	novena
nova	new	novel
ob, op,	not, from	obstruct
oct	eight	octagon
-ology,log	study of..., words	logical
omni	all	omnipotent
ortho	straight, correct	orthodox
pan (Latin)	bread	companion
pan (Greek)	all	pancreas
pater	father	paternity
pax,pac	peace	pacify
ped,pod	feet	pedestrian
pen, pend	tail	penile
pent	five	Pentecost
petr	rock	petrify
phil	love	anglophile
phobia	fear	claustrophobia
phon	sound	phonograph
photo	light	photography
phyte	little plant	neophyte
polis	city-state	politics
poly	many	polygon
port	carry	portfolio
poss, pon	put, place	impose
post	after	postpone
pre	before	prenatal
pro	for, forward	promote
pyr	fire	pyromaniac
quad	four	quadrangle
quint	five	quintuplets
rupt	break	rupture
scio	know	omniscient
scope	see	telescope
scrib,script	write	inscribe
seme	seed	seminar
semi	half	semester
sex	six	sextant
sinestra	left	sinister
soph	wise	philosophy
somn	sleep	insomnia
soror	sister	sorority
spect	look at	inspection
sta,sti,stu	stand	standard
stella	star	constellation
sub	under	submarine
super	over	superior
tact, tang	touch	tangent
taph	stone	table
tele	far away	telepathy
terr	earth	terrestrial
theo	God	theology

tele
tort
tox
trans
tri
twe,twi
uni
urb
ven
verb
vert
vis,vid
vita,viva

far away
twist
poison
across
three
two
one
city
go, come
word
turn, twist
see
life

telescope
torture
toxic
transfusion
triple
twice
unique
suburb
intervene
verbal
pervert
video
vital

Comprehension

Outlines

Create a standard outline of these items showing their order of importance.

1. _____ Apple Computers
_____ microchips
_____ Dell Computers
_____ personal computers

2. _____ Nevada
_____ United States
_____ Arizona
_____ Florida
_____ Phoenix

3. _____ biology lab
_____ learning center
_____ Apple Computers
_____ college
_____ faculty computer center

4. _____ toe nail
_____ foot
_____ ankle
_____ right leg
_____ body

5. _____ people
_____ old people
_____ old crazy people with bad teeth
_____ old crazy people

6. _____ The Diary of Anne Frank
_____ The Catcher in the Rye
_____ Huckleberry Finn
_____ examples of great literature
_____ Romeo and Juliet

7. _____ famous men
_____ famous women
_____ Anne Frank
_____ Queen Elizabeth
_____ John Kennedy

8. _____ John Kennedy
_____ William Jefferson Clinton
_____ presidents
_____ dead presidents
_____ living presidents
9. _____ Jurassic Park
_____ books
_____ books made into movies
_____ Little Women
10. _____ ways to get good grades
_____ good class attendance
_____ doing assignments
_____ passing tests.
_____ finishing lab work
11. _____ the West coast
_____ the Southern states.
_____ the Northeastern states
_____ the United States
12. _____ Republicans
_____ Democrats
_____ political parties
_____ Communist
- 13 _____ the Green Ranger
_____ the Red Ranger
_____ the Power Rangers
_____ the Blue Ranger
- 14 _____ cassettes
_____ ways music is duplicated
_____ compact disks
_____ vinyl records
_____ downloads
15. _____ biology lab
_____ learning center
_____ Apple Computers
_____ college
_____ faculty computer center

Sentence Comprehension

1. The school is in on the south side of San Antonio, in one of the city's many barrios.

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

2. If you have the need, we can usually provide peer tutors to work with your students.

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

3. Shut up!

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

4. Sign up for free tutoring in any college subject.

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

5. I went to Catholic schools, and at various times planned to be a chemist, a priest, and finally , a teacher.

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

6. The Church of the Blessed Sacrament, together with the staff and children of the parish school, is a Catholic community.

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

7. Accessing materials not related to the educational mission of Glendale College, for example, pornography, gambling, personal, and gaming sites violates the college acceptable use policy.

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

8. Personal use of campus computers is limited .

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

9. Welcome to the Internet.

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

10. In complete disregard for the law, the president arranged for arms to be delivered to the counterrevolutionaries.

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

11. After feeling alone for many hours and finally eating his meager ration of dried crust and salami, Francisco, fearing the dark, cold night, went home.

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

12. Bananas and apples have been both used in some specialty sausage mixes.

Who or what? _____

What about it? _____

General or Specific?

Directions: In the paired sentences that follow, write G for the more general statement and S for the more specific , or E if they are about equal.

1. _____ There are several uses for this product.
_____ One is steam cleaning a motor.
2. _____ The purposes of this study are many
_____ Determining the number of injuries is first on the list.
3. _____ This area has the coldest and hottest regions.
_____ It also has the wettest and driest lands.
4. _____ Permissible length of hair has probably been the one which has caused the most discussion.
_____ Significant changes in school policy have been introduced.
5. _____ One of the youngest countries is in the Near East.
_____ One of the oldest countries is also to be found in the Near East.
6. _____ The principal cause has been found to be an improper diet.
_____ The causes of poor health in this area can be traced to many factors.
7. _____ Working in the diamond mines is one of the chief occupations of the Africans in the area.
_____ Workers are stripped and searched before they begin work and after they finish.
8. _____ There are several reasons for his not going.
_____ Lack of money is probably the most important.
9. _____ We have now covered three basic principles.
_____ The first of these principles involves the necessity to invert and multiply when dividing by a fraction.
10. _____ Only the Senate on the other hand, can approve a treaty.
_____ All money bills must originate in the House of Representative.
11. _____ There are several important lessons that all of us need to learn in life.
_____ Perhaps the most important one is the need to develop self-discipline.
12. _____ There are many incorrect beliefs held by people about the different races of the world.
_____ One is that some races are basically inferior.

13._____The management of this corporation has just issued new statements about fringe benefits.

_____All who have been with the company two years or longer will have paid vacations.

14._____Many countries loaned money to India.

_____These same countries also contributed engineers and technicians.

15._____Methods of uncovering crime have been greatly improved in recent years.

_____Probably one of the most effective techniques used so far has been skillful wiretapping .

16._____There were numerous areas of concern discussed in the last meeting.

_____Most of the discussion however, centered on the problem of the increase in drug addiction.

17._____The lack of proper medical treatment for the poor was studied in detail.

_____The shortage of food was given special attention.

18._____Signs of discontent were evident throughout the land.

_____Repeated demonstrations by students were among the most obvious signs.

19._____His love of nature and beauty showed in all of his songs.

_____His hatred of violence and oppression was equally obvious.

20._____He cannot stand trite expressions.

_____ 'Pretty as a picture' annoys him the most.

21._____These are the suggestions of the President...

_____An increase in the tax rate must be declared immediately.

22._____He instituted a post office system.

_____He made many important changes.

Finding Main Ideas in Paragraphs

You can find the main ideas by looking at the way in which paragraphs are written:

A paragraph is a group of sentences about one main idea.

Paragraphs usually have 2 types of sentences:

-----a topic sentence, which contains the main idea,
and

-----one or more detail sentences which support, prove, provide more information,
explain, or give examples.

You can only tell if you have a detail or topic sentence by comparing the sentences with each other. The only exception to this is if there is only one sentence in the paragraph. Then the one sentence is the topic sentence.

Look at this example paragraph:

There are many uses for this great product. ---TOPIC SENTENCE

Some mix it with chocolate to make cake icing. --DETAIL SENTENCE

It is the main ingredient in some milkshake mixes. --DETAIL SENTENCE

It will also kill rats in small amounts. --DETAIL SENTENCE

The first sentence introduces the main idea and the other sentences support and give the many uses for the product.

Rules for Finding the Topic Sentence

1. The topic sentence is usually first, but could be in any position in the paragraph.
2. A topic is usually more "general" than the other sentences, that is, it talks about many things and looks at the big picture. Sometimes it refers to more than one thing. Plurals and the words "many", "numerous", or "several" often signal a topic sentence.
3. Detail sentences are usually more "specific" than the topic, that is, they usually talk about one single or small part or side of an idea. Also, the words "for example", "i.e.", "that is", "first", "second", "third", etc., and "finally" often signal a detail.
4. Most of the detail sentences support, give examples, prove, talk about, or point

toward the topic in some way.

How can you be sure that you have a topic sentence? Try this trick:

---Switch the sentence around into a question. If the other sentences seem to "answer" the question, then you've got it.

Where is the Topic Sentence?

Model 1.

Americans enjoy many advantages. They enjoy freedom of expression. They have freedom of movement within the country. They have a high standard of living.

Model 2.

Americans enjoy freedom of expression. They have freedom of movement within the country. They have a high standard of living. Certainly Americans enjoy many advantages.

Model 3.

Americans enjoy many advantages. Americans enjoy freedom of expression. Americans have freedom of movement within the country. They have a high standard of living. Americans are truly blessed in many ways.

Model 4.

The previous discussion has pointed out the duties and responsibilities of being an American citizen. Now let us turn to the many advantages that Americans enjoy. They have freedom of expression. They have freedom of movement within the country. They have a high standard of living.

Model 5.

Americans enjoy freedom of expression. Americans have freedom of movement within the country. They have a high standard of living.

advantages= good things
the press

freedom of expression= free speech and freedom of

high standard of living= comparable wealth

Where is the Topic Sentence?

Model 1.	Model 2.	Model 3.	Model 4.	Model 5.
Topic is first, followed by details.	Topic is last, details precede.	Topic is first + last.	Topic in the middle. implied	Topic is not stated, but implied

1. Sometimes the teacher acts like he is crazy. He keeps forgetting his student's names. He doesn't collect the homework sometimes. Once, he even forgot to wear shoes to class.

2. In Spanish, they say "paz". In Vietnamese it is "hóa bình". They say "pax" in Latin and "síochán" in Irish. You can say the word for "peace" in many different ways and in many different languages.

3. Some people use it to clean the paint from brushes. Others use it as a fuel in motor vehicles. It can be used to kill insects. It can sometimes be used to start a barbecue fire.

4. There are many ways to clean your car. Some people just wait until it rains. Others make their children do it at home. Some people drive down to a self-serve car wash. Some people pay others to do it for them.

5. Some like Mexican food. Others prefer Chinese cooking. Many people like many different types of food. Some people will eat only American food.

6. I like American food. I eat burgers whenever I can. I like to eat fries and onion rings. I like to drink cokes and milkshakes. American food is my favorite food.

7. Sometimes they're five minutes late. Sometimes they're ten minutes late. Some come as late as thirty minutes late. No matter how late they come, late students are missing class work and may miss important material.

8. The trees are green this time of year. The sky is blue. The ground is brown. My shoes are black.

9. Good friends are always willing to help you. If you need help with your car, they will help you fix it. If you need a ride to school, they'll bring you.
10. The following are some ways to help you understand what you read. First, look at the title and any pictures. Then skim through the text quickly to get a general idea of the contents. Next, go back and actually read the passage carefully, slowly, and attentively, as if it really matters. These things will probably help you understand the passage better.
11. When two vowels are together, the first is long and the second is silent. Silent "e" makes the other vowel long. When a syllable ends in a vowel and it is the only vowel, the vowel is usually long. All of these rules help you find a long vowel sound.
12. Digital watches have many functions now. Most tell the time and date. Some also show you the temperature. Some are really small computers which can hold an entire calendar and date book. I've seen one that plays music.
13. Some paragraphs have the topic first. Some paragraphs have the topic last. The topic, though, can be in any position in the paragraph. Sometimes the topic sentence is first and last together.
14. Some students take about six months to speak English well enough to participate in class. Some take about a year. Many need over two years to speak English well. Some students may never learn. Some learn very quickly.
15. You might mistake a little detail for the main idea. Sometimes a student might select an idea which is too general and confuse it with the main idea. These are the two most common errors in detecting main ideas.
16. Everybody needs to be loved. Studies show that babies which are not handled often grow sick and die. Adults need support and affection from their family and friends. Older people live longer and have a better quality of life when surrounded by caring people.

17. My old Volkswagen van is a wreck. The tires are flat. The engine is shot. The battery is dead. Even the seats are torn-up. Everything on the car is messed-up.

18. I like to listen to talk radio programs. In the morning, they have the news. Later in the morning, the announcer interviews famous people and lets people talk to them over the phone. Later, they have a conservative commentator with whom I like to argue. In the evening, they have a psychiatrist on who gives advice to callers.

19. Glendale College has students from Central and South America. They have students from Asia and Australia. There are students from every continent in the world. Some are from Europe. Quite a few are North Americans.

20. Some books are old. Some books are new. Some books are expensive.

21. Proposition 187 was a very controversial law. Some people say that undocumented workers have no right to basic government services. Others say that every human, documented or not, is entitled to basic health care and education out of simple humanity.

22. My friend, Jack, was robbed last week. His apartment was emptied while he was at work. I had a stereo stolen out of my van last year. A month ago, someone stole my neighbor's car. Crime seems to be getting worse over the last few years.

23. San Francisco is famous for its great restaurants. The Golden Gate bridge spans the gap between Marin County and San Francisco. San Francisco is one of the great cities in the world. It has an active fishing industry and is a center for banking and commerce.

24. Never trust a teacher with a beard. I had Mr. Doyle for a class and he gave me a "D". Mr. Edelman has a beard also, and all I got were bad grades from him. Every teacher with a beard has given me a bad grade.

25. The airplane over Hawaii lost the top part of its body on a flight from one island to another. Cracks had formed along the top of the plane where the bolts joined sections of the body together. The increase in air accidents has been alarming since deregulation.

26. Many factors contribute to a student's grade in a class. Faithful class attendance is quite important. Regularly turning in assignments is also important. You also can't pass without studying and passing tests. The tests can be very hard.
27. There are only four poisonous snakes native to the United States. Three of these are pit vipers: the rattlesnake, the copperhead, and the cottonmouth moccasin. The fourth is the brightly banded coral snake.
28. Keep your tree outdoors until the day before Christmas. Never use lighted candles. There are other suggestions, also, for avoiding the Christmas tree fire. Turn off the tree lights before you leave the house, and get rid of the tree by New Year's Day.
29. Ten thousand people huddle inside a wall which encircles flat-roofed houses built of baked mud. Dust, inches thick, is stirred up by the camels and donkeys as they move through the town. For six months in the year it never rains: 120 degrees in the shade is not uncommon.
30. A fiddler crab waves his brightly colored claws and dances for his lady. The penguin hunts a fine smooth stone and takes it as a gift to his lady. Gestures of courtship like these are common throughout the animal kingdom.
31. To some people, the flood is an enemy. It comes like a river to hit the city and destroy their homes. But to the farmer the water is a friend, even in cloudburst amounts.
32. The great house of yesterday looked to the street and to the people. It was "impressive." But the great house of tomorrow will face away From the street to a hedged-in yard and a private little world of its own.
33. Europe today is the auto maker's dream. Millions of people want cars. More than that, millions of people can afford them.
34. Tall and powerfully built, he appeared to be about fifty. He had youthful gray eyes, intensely blue. Despite his ragged clothes, there was a kind of shaggy nobility in his bearing.

35. We would bring in a full harvest of chestnuts and walnuts. The apples we stored in the cellar, and we sun-dried the other fruits. Autumn was all these joys to us and we looked forward to its coming.

36. The early settlers in South Carolina sought profit. They took to raising Indian corn, hogs, and cattle. Then they looked to the timber lands and the products of the forest.

37. Concrete went into the foundation of the new houses. It was used for streets and for sidewalks. Tall office buildings sprang up largely built of concrete, and concrete was used for aqueducts and dams.

38. The early trains were often fire hazards. The locomotives sent out showers of sparks, so that the passengers were kept busy putting out fires in their clothing. The sparks often set fire to the dry grass and then, in turn, to the farm buildings.

39. Unfortunately, there are no new lands to be discovered. Even the smallest islands can be seen clearly from the air. But there is much to be discovered about the oceans, and science is now exploring them.

40. Changes in temperature are sometimes the reasons for the movements of animals. Crabs and lobsters go into deep water in the winter, then return to shallow water in the spring. Birds and some bats go north or south, depending on the season.

41. The corner of the basement toward the tornado usually offers the greatest safety, particularly in frame houses. People in houses without basements can sometimes find protection by taking cover under heavy furniture against inside walls. Standing next to a wall on a lower floor is a good defensive tactic.

42. Everything was just getting settled after World War II. The Deep South had just begun to feel comfortable again. Then came the ants! Whole colonies of them had sprung into being almost over night. It seemed like an invasion from Mars or some other unearthly place. Agricultural experts were brought in to study the situation and to map strategy for defense.

43. There is much concern over accidents among children. In the age group from 15 to 24 years, pedestrian deaths constitute only twelve

percent of the total for the group. In the age group from 0 to 14 years, the percentage is over sixty. There are five times as many deaths among young children as among youth. Yet people 65 years of age or older suffer an even greater percentage of pedestrian deaths (sixty-six percent) than do children! Such facts are useful in indicating where accident-prevention efforts should be concentrated.

44. Finally, at some time or other, one will see a crowd of men, women, and children who seem to move together like a herd of sheep. They huddle together or they rush across the street in a mob. They gather in a group, shouting and jabbering. These are the new arrivals in the city. They have come to Calcutta because of famine, flood, drought, or other causes. They are homeless and hopeless when they reach the city. They get along in Calcutta as men have always managed in a new place.

45. Gold was discovered in California in 1849 and this led to rapid building of the population on the West coast. The American civil war was fought mostly in the Southern and Southeastern states. The Northeastern areas of the American continent were heavily industrialized. Many events throughout the continental United States changed the character of the country forever.

46. Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all the slaves in the Southern states in rebellion against the Union. The move toward increased freedom and an extension of the right to vote grew rapidly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A constitutional amendment forbidding slavery was soon passed after the end of the Civil war. Women were granted the vote in the early 20th century.

47. The legislative branch of the Federal government is bicameral, which means it is made up of two houses. One of the houses is the House of Representatives, in which congressmen are seated representing delegations of roughly the same populations from the various states. Barbara Boxer is one of the senators from California. The other house is the Senate in which are permitted two representatives from each state .

48. Sol, the nearest star to us is actually what we call the Sun. Another nearby star is Alpha Centauri, several light years away. There are many stars in our constellation. Our Sun is really quite a small compared to most stars.

49. There are many plucked-stringed instruments throughout history. The harp has been known to us since biblical times. The lyre is a type of square harp with no fore pillar. The strings were often made of hair or the gut of animals.

50. Claudius was the emperor who conquered the southern part of England. Claudius also introduced legislation to divide the Roman letter "V" into the vowel "U" and consonant "V". Everyone thought that he was crazy to introduce such an innovation with the alphabet. Of all of the Roman emperors, Claudius was by far one of the most important.

51. Augustus Caesar, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero were the Roman emperors during the early part of the first century. Augustus' reign was marked by relative peace and prosperity for the empire. Livia, his wife, ended up poisoning Augustus when it appeared that he might change his will, leaving her son, Tiberius without the right to be the next emperor. She painted pieces of fruit with poison while they were on the tree, hoping her husband would pick the fruit for himself.

52. Because he had a limp and often stuttered, his family thought that Claudius was an idiot. His close friends recommended that he "play the fool" . Claudius kept himself out of public display with his family's approval. Although he was actually quite an intelligent man, Claudius found ways so that no one would think to kill him for fear that he might have aspirations to be Caesar.

53. Caligula's reign started well, but it soon became evident that he was crazy. He had a horse admitted as a member of the Roman Senate. He believed that he had been converted into a god and had temples built in his own honor. Most of the rules of the Caesars started with peace and joy, but ended in innocent bloodshed, and finally, assassination . Caligula reportedly killed his own sister when, thinking that she was a god also, feared that she would give birth to a god who was greater than him.