

Throw Away Your Dictionary!

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An Intensive Reading Skills course.

Student's Book

Post Beginner

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To see more of Trevor's work go to :

www.montagecreative.biz

Aims of this book:

- to show you all the ways native speakers use to guess unknown words.
- to help you with other reading skills e.g. scanning and understanding.
- to make it easier to increase your reading IELTS score and help you to study at university.
- to reduce your time with a dictionary if you practise all the ways.

Notes to the student:

This is a self study book to improve your reading skills without a dictionary. Don't really throw away your dictionary! Use your dictionary at the end of the unit to check exact meaning. If you know every word in this book, then 95-100% of your answers should be right. If you know a lot of the words but not all of the words in this book, then it is perfect for you.

How to use this book:

1. Start from Unit 1 and answer the questions. Don't use your dictionary until the end of the unit.
2. Circle, underline or highlight vocabulary (any new help in the text boxes.)
3. Finish the diagrams to help you remember everything. Copy them, add colour and your own pictures or symbols.
4. Look at the glossary on the next two pages to help you with new terms in this book.
5. Work with a friend, then they can look at the answers while you work together through the unit. Don't know? Your friend can help you with the answer.

How to practise with other books:

1. What is your reading level? In a text of two to three paragraphs, you should know most of the words. Four or five new words is the right level.
2. Look for the key words and use the reading ideas from this book. It will help you to become a more effective reader.

Notes to the teacher:

1. For self study, one unit is about one hour or more. Self Study Development for homework is one option.
2. Communicative group work: use Self Study Development in small groups competitively. One student from another group holds the answers and helps/scores two or more students. (This ensures students use the answer section for self study for future homework.) Rotate the 'answer/scorer' so they get a chance to answer some of the questions.
3. If you are using this book as an input session then follow up with the different strategy focus every time you introduce a new reading from another source. The texts are sequential in that each new text builds on previous learning development strategies.
4. Dictionary use is most useful at the END of each unit.
5. Use the diagrams in the unit or from Section 4 as a test. Groups complete it and keep it on your classroom wall. Encourage use of colour, and pictures or symbols.

Glossary of terms in this book

* means look for the meaning of this word in the glossary

Words about grammar

adjective: this word gives information about a *noun e.g. big, beautiful, woman (woman is the noun)

adverb: this word gives information about a *verb e.g. walk (walk is the verb) slowly, quickly

conjunctions: joining words e.g. and, so, but, because, or

form: the part of speech and tense e.g. the work (*noun), I worked (past tense *verb)

grammar markers: special words with meaning for the words near them e.g. *reference words

noun: a naming word

prepositions: little words to help with direction, time or place e.g. in, on, at

proper noun: a *noun with a capital letter e.g. the name of a person (Yvonne), place (Auckland)

punctuation: not words or pictures but other marks e.g. ? ! that help with meaning

reference: e.g. this, these, it and they usually refer back to another word

tense: the past, present or future *form of a *verb

verb: doing word or the action

word form: see *form

(syntax: the order of words, punctuation and *form in a language)

Names for words about words

captions: the words about an *illustration

category: a group (of words) e.g. cat and dog are in the animal category

collocation: the words in front of and after a word; e.g. words that go together with work - miner's work, hard work, work long hours

content: the main *ideas

detail: a small part of a whole *text

diagram: a picture with words to show how something works

font: the kind of computer writing name e.g. times new roman, helvetica, arial, chicago

formal: words for speeches, business and university or school writing; the opposite of everyday talking and writing (informal)

given: names for words somebody or someone gave you e.g. the word meaning

glossary: a list of *terms from the reading or book

headlines: the words at the top or head of a *text in a newspaper

illustration: a group word to describe pictures, photos, maps, *diagrams

mnemonic: a word to remember information; each letter of the word helps remember other words and is a kind of *symbol e.g. GOV - Grammar markers, Other ways and Vocabulary prediction: guess the future from some information or general knowledge

negative: - (bad)

object: someone or something is doing something to it e.g. I (*subject) drink tea (object) everyday.

paragraph: one or more sentences about one idea

phrase: two or more words e.g. *preposition phrase: at work

plural: two or more e.g. chairs, people

positive: + (good)

prefix: the first part of a two (or more) *syllable word e.g. dis- in disappear

side-notes: extra information on the side of a *text

singular: one thing e.g. a chair, a person

speech: the words people say

subject: the main part. It is doing the action e.g. I (subject) drink tea (*object) everyday.

styles: the kind of computer writing *font change e.g. *italics*, **bold** and underline

suffix: the end of a two (or more) *syllable word e.g. -er in miner

syllable: a part of a word with one sound e.g. beau - ti - ful has three syllables; it is not about the spelling

symbol: a mark or a picture with a meaning e.g.* means look in another place for the meaning

synonymn: a word with the same meaning or similar meaning

text: a short piece of writing

title: the name of a piece of writing

vocabulary: the group word for all the words in a language

Words about skills

comprehension: understanding

connections: links or joining things to an *idea e.g. there are *negative connections between die, drown, accident

definition: all of the information about a word or *phrase; the meaning

describe and description: giving information about something

gist: the main meaning of the *text

idea: thoughts or thinking about something

identify: to find a part (in the *text)

in depth: to look carefully at one part or every part

inference: meaning you take out of a *text

link: to join 2 ideas together

reason: why you do something

repetition: saying or doing something again and again

result: what happens after you do something

revision: looking back and remembering new information

scanning: reading quickly for special kinds of words but not reading for meaning

skimming: reading quickly for the main idea

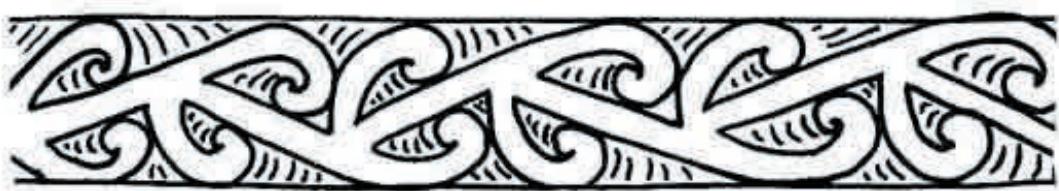
*means the meaning of this word is also in the glossary

SECTION	Unit	Reading Skill	Self study skills and language development
1 Other Ways	1 - Have you heard...?	Gist; making connections between captions & illustrations.	<u>On top, under and beside:</u> Practising prediction of meaning from illustrations and headlines
	2 - Jobs underground	Inference from punctuation; prediction and gist of the text, title and pictures.	<u>Dots and dashes:</u> Using punctuation clues for guessing unknown meaning of words.
	3 - Health dangers for coal miners	Inference from font styles, using illustrations, side-notes and glossary; prediction of content from title and diagrams; comprehension of details.	<u>Things to look for:</u> Finding given meanings of words; the use of arrows and text on a diagram; revision of punctuation and uses of font styles.
2 Grammar markers	4 - Where can I smoke?	Prediction of content from a time-line and title; inference from pronouns; in depth comprehension.	<u>Back and forth:</u> Identifying the word or words referred to; connecting meaning to reference words.
	5 - Energy in our homes	Inference from a graph and conjunctions; prediction of content from title, graph and photo; scanning for numbers.	<u>Joining words:</u> Identifying +/- meaning of unknown words and phrases from: and, so, but, because, or, however, on the other hand, another, the other(s).
	6 - Millions of years ago	Prediction of content from title, map and pictures; in depth comprehension; inference from examples.	<u>It's like ...:</u> Using comparison and examples to help with meaning: like, similar to, the same as, different from, for example, e.g., for instance, such as, which includes.....; finding given meanings of words.
	7 - Do you like me?	Prediction from title and pictures; inference from definition words.	<u>You know...:</u> Identifying definitions, informal and formal definition words to help with word meaning; revision of all grammar markers in Section 2.
3 Word Inference	8 - Wild West Coast beaches	Prediction from title and pictures; positive and negative inference from other words; collocation (words before and after an unknown word).	<u>Yes and no:</u> Understanding meaning from other words around the unknown word(s) (Collocation); connecting meaning from answers to who, what, when, why etc....
	9 - Big Day Out (BDO)	Prediction from title, pictures and word form; scanning for similar words or ideas; collocation (words before and after an unknown word).	<u>Again and again:</u> Identifying feeling from repetition of idea with different words; identifying links to a main idea and word form.
	10 - Little things	Scanning for details; prediction of meaning from word parts; scanning for similar words; collocation (words before and after an unknown word).	<u>Bits and pieces:</u> Extending word family from the root form, prefixes and suffixes.
4 Revision and overviews	All texts so far	Scanning for grammar and punctuation markers, prediction of meaning and connecting ideas, filling in chart summaries, prefixes and suffixes.	<u>Putting it altogether:</u> Prefix and suffix tables; revising all the ways to get meaning with tests and mindmaps.
5 Answers			

Section 3

Vocabulary Knowledge:

Asking questions about new words
Repetition of ideas and form
Prefixes and suffixes
Collocation



Unit 9: Big Day Out (BDO)



Left: the Main stage in the afternoon

Right: the Main stage at night

Pre reading task 1: Prediction of vocabulary (guessing from information).

A stage is a place to see bands playing music. Yes/No/Don't know

Big Day Out (BDO) is a music festival popular with young people. Yes/No/Don't know

Look at the title of the text of Unit 9: 'Big Day Out' and the picture and text above. Do not use your dictionary. What words do you think will be in the text?

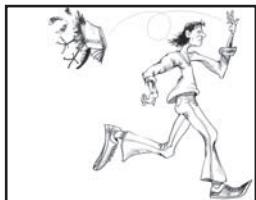
E.g. fun, music, _____

Pre reading task 2: Main ways to guess the meaning of new words.

Look at the first letters of the words going down. PC WORD FEAR is a mnemonic. Yes/No/don't know

P is for p _ n c t _ _ t _ _ n

C is for c _ n j _ n c t _ _ _ s



W is for w _ _ d f _ m _ _ y

O is for o t h _ r w _ y s

R is for r _ p _ t _ t _ _ n o f i d _ _ _ and form

D is for d _ f _ n _ t _ _ n w _ _ d s

F is for f _ _ m e.g.

E is for e x _ _ _ _ w _ _ d s

A is for a s k _ _ _ q _ _ _ t _ _ _ s

R is for r _ f _ _ _ c _ w _ _ _ s

How many of these ways do you use? _____

Pre reading task 3: Prediction of content from the title and photos.

Before you read about 'Big Day Out', which answer from a-e is the best for all of text 9?

- a) picnic at the BDO music festival
- b) 45,000 ticket holders
- c) rock bands and their concerts
- d) Big Day Out review
- e) teenagers at BDO

Text 9: Big Day Out (BDO)

Read this but don't use a dictionary.

The 14th Big Day Out in Auckland was a great success with fine hot weather, about 45,000 ticket holders, thousands of extra people on the day, 7 different stages and more than 70 acts; 39 of these were local New Zealand talent e.g. Shihad. International singer Bjork from Iceland and rock group Rage Against the Machine were the head liners of the festival.

BDO *bloggers* comments:

- Rage Against the Machine was amazing and I'm so glad I spent the money on the ticket.
- My highlight was definitely Rage Against the Machine - the boys put on an awesome show! The crowd was amped.
- Another spectacular day! What a great atmosphere 4 Rage.
- There was a big increase in ticket price and nothing to show for the \$. Less top acts than just about every other year. The sound was generally bad.
- I am a Bjork fan but was highly disappointed in her sound quality.
- US band Anti-Flag on the main stage jumped about and it was HOT! Their catchy brand of punk rock went down well with the crowd.
- Dizzee Rascal pumped in the Boiler Room and was fantastic but after 3 songs we left. The heat and sauna-like temperatures....
- Arcade Fire were astounding. Wow! Rocking piano accordion and violin!
- The surprise act of the day was American rock outfit Spoon. They had fun rollicking, danceable tunes. A great energy boost.
- UK MC Dynamite was a master sampler in the Boiler Room.

bloggers: informal writers on-line



Left: nearly empty stands early in the morning
Middle: view to the Main stage from the stands
Right: rocking out with the band at night.



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Test your understanding.

Answer these questions about Text 9.

1. Pre reading task 3: Were you correct? Yes/No
2. This text is from a) a newspaper and its blog b) a business report
c) an advertisement d) a letter to a friend
3. What does a blogger use to mean the word 'for'? _____

Blog comments are formal (school book writing). Yes/No/Don't know

4. The main feeling from the text is positive. Yes/No/Don't know
5. The main acts were Bjork and Rage Against the Machine. Yes/No/Don't know

Which word helped? _____

6. How many bloggers were unhappy with the music? _____
7. How many bloggers agreed about Rage Against the Machine? _____
8. The Boiler Room is a place. Yes/No/Don't know
9. Which 3 other international acts did the bloggers write about? (Not Bjork or Rage Against the Machine) _____
10. Auckland is in New Zealand. Yes/No/Don't know Which word helped? _____

About Your reading skills.

1. In Text 9 there are some new words. Yes/No/Don't know
What are they? _____
2. I need to know the meaning of all the words to understand the main meaning.
Yes/No/Don't know
3. The meaning of Text 9 is easy to understand. Yes/No/Don't know
4. I can guess the meaning of new words easily. Yes/No/Don't know
5. I looked at the photos to help me understand. Yes/No/Don't know
6. I used my dictionary before I answered these questions. Yes/No/Don't know

Self Study development: again and again....

Writers don't like to repeat words in a text so they use different words to give the same feeling or idea. Sometimes they repeat the verb with a different tense or part of speech (form) or they use opposite words.

To understand all the words in Text 9, it helps to look for the same ideas because unknown words will have similar meanings. Yes/No/Don't know

Underline all the positive words in the text.

Use a different colour and underline all the words about music.

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1. Which two positive words describe the BDO? _____
2. Which 8 positive adjectives and 2 nouns describe the performers: musicians, samplers, groups, bands and singers and their music e.g. amazing _____
3. Which 3 positive verbs describe the bands? (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ well
4. Which 2 negative words describe the sound? _____
5. Which 10 nouns are similar in meaning to people e.g. band _____
6. Which 9 other words link to music? _____

7. Which words go with 'ticket'? Ticket _____, ticket _____, _____ the money
_____ ticket.

8. What words and phrase repeat the idea of hot? fine, _____, _____-like
t _____ What joining word helped you? _____
What is the name of the stage where it is hot? The B _____ R _____.

Your turn - what can you remember?

1. What 2 words in paragraph 1 repeat the idea of top acts? _____

2. What 2 words in the text are in the same word family as to 'sing'? _____

3. 'Rollicking' (the 9th blog) is a positive word. Yes/No/Don't know
'A great energy boost.' from the same blog is positive or negative? _____

4. '39 of these' in paragraph 1 refers to what word? _____

5. Which word in the text has the same spelling but is a noun and a verb? s _____

6. What 3 words in the text go with 'rock'? rock _____, _____ rock,
rock _____.

Do musicians usually play rock music on piano accordion and violin? Yes/No/Don't know

Were Arcade Fire good at this? Yes/No/Don't know What word helped? _____

7. What does one blogger use to mean the word 'money'? _____

8. How do you know which words are names of groups and people?

They start with c _____ letters.

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Put the words with capitals from the text in the best category:

Place (6)	Person/Nationality (3)	Band (6)	Thing
			Big Day Out

9. What words in paragraph 1 repeat the idea of crowd? _____

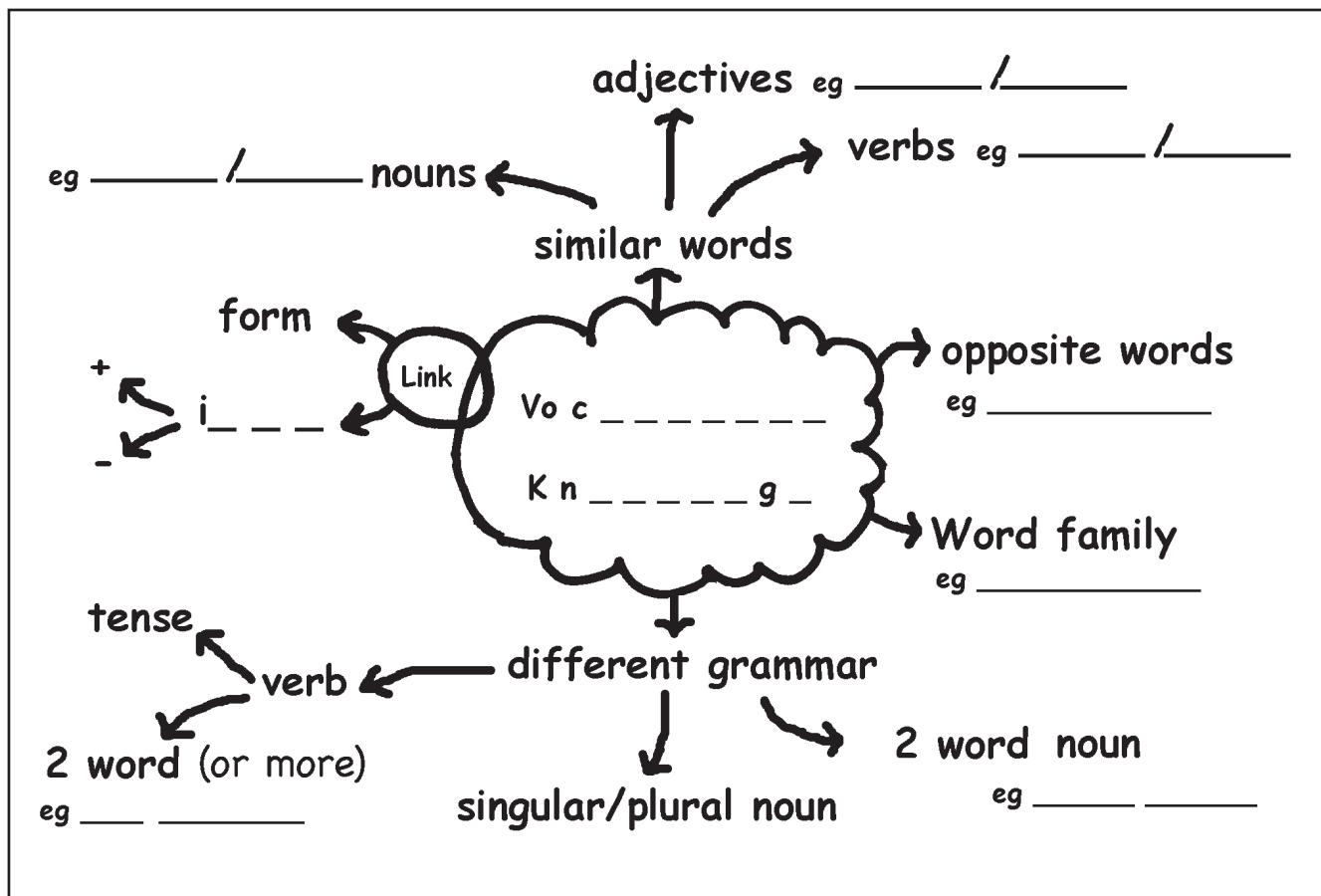
10. What is one example of a New Zealand band? _____

11. ! is an exclamation mark. It means surprise; positive or negative. Informal writers use them more to show feelings. There are five ! in the blogs. Find them.

How many are positive? _____

Test your knowledge.

Finish the words in the Vocabulary Knowledge diagram from the text and general knowledge. One short space(_) is one letter. Write an example in the long spaces. Add colour to help remember.



Using the language.

1. Who has got a blog? _____
2. Most people think music festivals are expensive. True or false? _____
3. How many students prefer watching sport to watching musicians or bands? _____
4. What kind of music is most popular in the class? _____

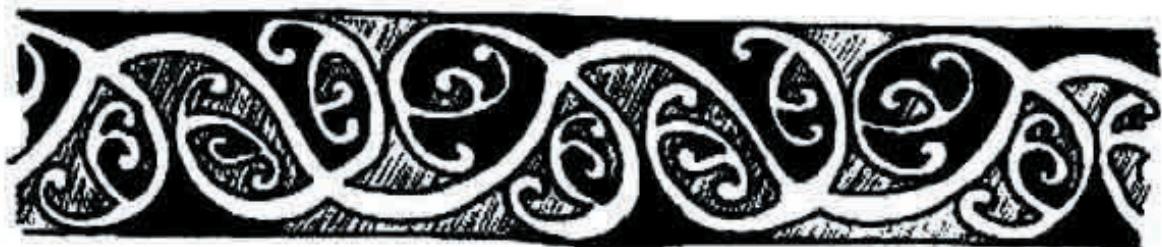


The Boiler Room

Section 4

Revision and Overviews

- Mind maps
- Word building
- Extra questions
- Category charts
- Matching exercises



Unit 7

Revision of grammar marker categories:

Put the following words under the correct category. The first is an example:

these / similar to / them / another / they / however / sort of / some / like / means / caused by / once / too / includes / for -ing / because / it / e.g. / the same as / is & are / for instance / an example of... / the meaning of / things / this / kind of / for example / there / along with / category /

Unit 8

1. Collocation - Which words go together the best?

Draw a line from the word(s) on the left to the best word(s) on the right.

put up	a rip
discoloured	floats
plastic rubbish	your arm
breaking surf	water
identify	hits

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2. Before or after the word surf?

life saver alone the Internet
line in the board body breaking

3. Word building

What word in paragraph 3 of text 8 starts with dis-? _____

The prefix dis- means the opposite and often with a negative feeling. It also can mean away e.g. appear and disappear.

Write the number of the best meaning in the brackets next to the dis- word. The first is an example.

DON'T USE YOUR DICTIONARY!

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| dislike (11) | 1. to go away | Myriam and
Carlos at the
Big Day Out |
| disappear () | 2. to not please someone | |
| disagree () | 3. to put something away from the right place | |
| displease () | 4. to be of no interest to you | |
| disbelieve () | 5. to not believe someone | |
| disobey () | 6. to make the colour bad or dirty | |
| discolour () | 7. to not agree with someone | |
| disown () | 8. to say or show you do not own something or they are not family | |
| distrust () | 9. to not obey someone | |
| discontinue () | 10. to not trust someone | |
| disinterest () | 11. to have negative feelings about someone or something | |
| displace () | 12. to not continue with something | |



Note: These words are mainly from the First One thousand Word List from

Vocabulary Lists ©I.S.P Nation 1996 ISBN 0 475 10507 9

Now write dis- in the prefix and suffix table. Now is a good time for dictionary work!

Unit 9

1. Word building What adjective from the blogs ends in -y? _____

Below are some nouns which make the adjectives with the suffix -y. Put the correct number from the second box examples into the brackets in the first box. The first is an example. What is the spelling rule for nouns with the ending -e? _____

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| rubber (5) | smoke () |
| bush () | bubble () |
| salt () | silver () |
| sleep () | chill () |
| wool () | sex () |
| sugar () | cream () |
| greed () | craze () |
| scare () | |

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. smoky | 2. silvery |
| 3. wooly (US) | woolly (British) |
| 4. smelly | |
| 5. rubbery | 6. salty |
| 7. sleepy | 8. chilly |
| 9. sexy | 10. bubbly |
| 11. creamy | 12. crazy |
| 13. greedy | 14. bushy |
| 15. sugary | 16. scary |

2. Repetition of idea

Pak 'n' Save on Lincoln Rd is the biggest supermarket in Auckland. It is huge; 5000 sq m with a roof 40m high above you. More than 1000 car park spaces. Lots and lots of space! Each section has hundreds of choices in an aisle 8m high. Three shoppers with extra big trolleys for their groceries can move along these 65m long aisles. In fact you can probably walk half a kilometre if you are doing your weekly shopping, then forget things and go back for them. It's so large! Great exercise but you can get lost in there!

1. Which is the best idea of the whole text?

- a) walking a lot b) a big place for groceries c) driving to supermarkets d) weekly shopping

2. Choose the best 2 repeated ideas from a) to g):

- a) shopping b) forgetting c) aisles d) money e) big f) shopping car parks
g) Auckland _____

3. Underline the words with the repeated idea about number and size.

4. Underline the words with the repeated idea about shopping with a different colour.

Unit 10

1. Collocation -

Which words go together the best?

Draw a line to the best word(s) from left to the right.

tiny	fishfinders
trade	uses/profits
manufactures	name
future	GPS receivers
tracking	performance
high	devices

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2. Repetition of idea

Which 9 words without capitals are about business in text 10? _____

3. Word building

a) In text 10 paragraph 5 there is a word ending in -ly. What is it? _____

-ly is an ending for an adverb. An adverb adds some feeling to the verb. Yes/No/Don't know

The meaning of -ly is like or similar to.

Yes/No/Don't know

b) Add -ly to an adjective. Adjectives ending in -y have a spelling change to _____. _____

polite becomes _____ safe becomes _____

rude becomes _____ quick becomes _____

Watch the special one! true becomes _____

c) Add -ly to a noun about time. Nouns ending in -y have a spelling change to _____. _____

The meaning of -ly is for time words is EVERY. Yes/No/Don't know

Change the following to adverbs. Remember the spelling changes!

hour becomes _____

night becomes _____

easy becomes _____

passive becomes _____

week becomes _____

day becomes _____

careful becomes _____

final becomes _____

strong becomes _____

quick becomes _____

great becomes _____

complete becomes _____

year becomes _____

regular becomes _____

sudden becomes _____

correct becomes _____

fortnight becomes _____

(= 2 weeks in New Zealand, Australia, G.Br.)

d) Suffix -ion

Which 5 words in text 10 end in -ion?

You add -ion to the base form of the verb to make a noun. Sometimes there are spelling changes so look carefully.

Write the number of the noun in the brackets. The first and last are examples.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| form (2) | 1. information |
| discuss () | 2. formation |
| qualify () | 3. invention |
| complete () | 4. qualification |
| collect () | 5. examination |
| repeat () | 6. completion |
| inform () | 7. repetition |
| invent () | 8. collection |
| examine (5) | 9. discussion |

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What are the nouns from the following verbs. (See text 5 graph).

produce _____ emit _____ prepare _____ construct _____

4. Vocabulary revision and extension

a) (Revision) - er is for people and things. You should know most of these words.

If it is a thing write NT after the word and if it is a person write NP after the word:

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| E.g. heater | NT | e.g. Pro football player | NP | | | | | | | | |
| miner | _____ | vacuum cleaner | _____ | motor mower | _____ | rescuer | _____ | juicer | _____ | | |
| mixer | _____ | hair drier | _____ | lawyer | _____ | freezer | _____ | porter | _____ | sticker | _____ |
| can opener | _____ | computer programmer | _____ | blender | _____ | exporter | _____ | | | | |
| importer | _____ | blender | _____ | dishwasher | _____ | gardener | _____ | computer printer | _____ | | |
| CD player | _____ | employer | _____ | murderer | _____ | screwdriver | _____ | photographer | _____ | | |

b) Another ending for people or thing is -or.

Which thing in paragraph 1 of text 10 ends in -or(s)? _____

Which person in paragraph 2 of text 10 ends in -or? _____

If it is a thing write NT after the word and if it is a person write NP after the word:

You should know most of these words. E.g. sailor NP

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|------------------|-------|----------------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| refrigerator | _____ | inventor | _____ | metal detector | _____ | inspector | _____ | actor | _____ |
| separator | _____ | director | _____ | counsellor | _____ | reflector | _____ | spectator | _____ |
| telephone operator | _____ | creator | _____ | investor | _____ | accelerator | _____ | motor | _____ |
| machine operator | _____ | computer monitor | _____ | connector | _____ | radiator | _____ | | |
| escalator | _____ | generator | _____ | translator | _____ | elevator | _____ | nuclear reactor | _____ |

Which 5 things are car parts? _____

Which 2 things go up and down inside a building? _____

Which 6 are important things in industry? _____

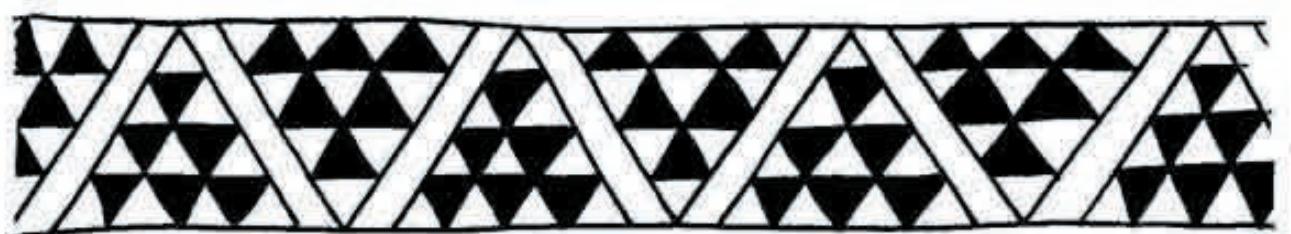
Who works with people? (8) _____

Who makes things (3)? _____

Who watches sports games? _____

Section 5

Answers



Unit 9: Big Day Out (BDO)

Pre reading task 1: Prediction of vocabulary (guessing from information)

Yes. A stage is a place to see music (and other live entertainment).

Yes, BDO is a music festival popular with young people.

E.g. fun, music, people, sing, concert, band....



Pre reading task 2: Main ways to guess the meaning of new words.

PC WORD FEAR is a mnemonic. Yes, look at the glossary.

P is for punctuation

C is for conjunctions

W is for word family

O is for other ways

R is for repetition of idea and form

D is for definition words

F is for form

E is for example words

A is for asking questions

R is for reference words

How many of these ways do you use? I hope you are using most of these ways by now.

Pre reading task 3: Prediction of content from the title and photos

Before you read about 'Big Day Out', which answer from a-e is the best for all of the text?

d) Big Day Out review

Test your understanding

Answer these questions about Text 9.

1. Pre reading task 3: (d) Were you correct? No? It's not just about a picnic or the ticket holders or teenagers. That leaves c) and d).
c) does not include bloggers comments so the review is the best answer for bands, audience and comments.
2. This text is from a) a newspaper and its blog
3. What does a blogger use to mean the word 'for'? 4 This is also common texting English.
Blog comments are formal (school book writing). No. They use informal language, slang e.g. awesome and texting language e.g. 4=for
4. The main feeling from the text is positive. Yes, there are many positive words e.g. glad, success.
5. The main acts were Bjork and Rage Against the Machine. Yes
Which word helped? headliners (This word comes from headline. Head means important, headline comes from the newspaper, TV and radio and it means most important, and -er means people.) International also implies more important than NZ musicians.
6. How many bloggers were unhappy with the music? 2 (There was a big increase in and I am a Bjork fan but was highly disappointed....)
7. How many bloggers agreed about Rage Against the Machine? 3 (The first 3 bloggers)
8. The Boiler Room is a place. Yes, it has capital letters and one blogger heard music there from UK MC Dynamite.
9. Which 3 other international acts did the bloggers write about? UK MC Dynamite, American outfit Spoon and US band Anti-Flag.
10. Auckland is in New Zealand. Yes Which word helped? local (New Zealand talent)

About Your reading skills.

1. In Text 9 there are some new words. Yes, good! If there are no new words then this text is too easy for you.
What are they? This depends on you but remember all the names begin with capital letters and you don't need to know the meaning. Some slang words e.g. awesome will be different in some other English speaking countries. Expected new words: talent, atmosphere, highlight, catchy, astounding, outfit, rollicking, energy boost, master sampler.
2. I need to know the meaning of all the words to understand the main meaning.
No, self study development is going to help you understand.
3. The meaning of Text 9 is easy to understand if you are using all the ways to guess new words by now.
4. I can guess the meaning of new words easily. I hope so. If this is your first time to use this book and it was difficult, start at Unit 1!
5. I looked at the photos to help me understand. Yes, I hope so. It is very important to use the photos to help you understand BDO.
6. I used my dictionary before I answered these questions. Yes? Why? This book is to help you use your dictionary less. At the end of each unit is the best time.

Self Study development: again and again....

To understand all the words in Text 9, it helps to look for the same ideas because unknown words will have similar meanings. Yes. All underlined **positive** words and the words about **music**.

The 14th **Big Day Out** in Auckland was a **great success** with **fine** hot weather, about 45,000 ticket holders, thousands of extra people on the day, 7 different **stages** and more than 70 **acts**; 39 of these were local New Zealand **talent** e.g. Shihad. International **singer** Bjork from Iceland and **rock** group Rage Against the Machine were the **head liners** of the **festival**.

BDO **bloggers** comments:

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- Rage Against the Machine was **amazing** and I'm so **glad** I spent the money on the ticket.
- **My highlight** was **definitely** Rage Against the Machine - the boys put on an **awesome show!** The crowd was **amped**.
- Another **spectacular** day! What a **great** atmosphere 4 Rage.
- There was a big increase in ticket price and nothing to show for the \$. Less top **acts** than just about every other year. The **sound** was generally bad.
- I am a Bjork fan but was highly disappointed in her **sound quality**.
- US band Anti-Flag on the main stage jumped about and it was **HOT!** Their **catchy** brand of punk rock **went down well** with the crowd.

- Dizzee Rascal pumped in the Boiler Room and was fantastic but after 3 songs we left. The heat and sauna-like temperatures....
- Arcade Fire were astounding. Wow! Rocking piano accordion and violin!
- The surprise act of the day was American rock outfit Spoon. They had fun rollicking, danceable tunes. A great energy boost.
- UK MC Dynamite was a master sampler in the Boiler Room.

- Which two positive words describe the BDO? great success
- Which 10 positive adjectives and 2 nouns describe the performers: musicians, sampler, group, bands and singers and their music e.g. amazing awesome fantastic astounding wow fun rollicking danceable surprise (act) master (sampler)
- Which 3 positive verbs describe the bands? (1) jumped about (2) went down well (3) pumped
- Which 2 negative words link with the sound? bad disappointed
- Which 10 words are similar in meaning to people e.g. band, ticket holders, rock group, act, crowd, rock outfit, (talent), (the boys), (fan and sampler = only one person).
- Which 9 other words link to music? stage, festival, sound, punk (rock), songs, piano accordion = 1 instrument/word, violin, tunes, sampler.
- Which words go with ticket? Ticket holders, ticket price, spent the money on the ticket.
- What words and phrase repeat the idea of hot? heat, sauna-like temperatures What joining word helped you? and What is the name of the stage where it is hot? The Boiler Room.

Your turn - what can you remember?

- What 2 words in paragraph 1 repeat the idea of top acts? head liners
- What 2 words are in the text are in the same word family as to sing? song singers
- Rollicking (the 9th blog) is a positive word. Yes, it links with fun and danceable.
- 'A great energy boost.' from the same blog is positive or negative? positive because it links with fun and danceable.
- '39 of these' in paragraph 1 refers to what word? acts
- Which word in the text has the same spelling but is a noun and a verb? show
- What 3 words in the text go with rock? rock group, punk rock, rock outfit.
- Do musicians usually play rock music on piano accordion and violin? No
- Were Arcade Fire good at this? Yes What word helped? Wow! (astounding maybe a new word)
- What does one blogger use to mean the word money? \$
- How do you know which words are names of groups and people? They start with capital letters.

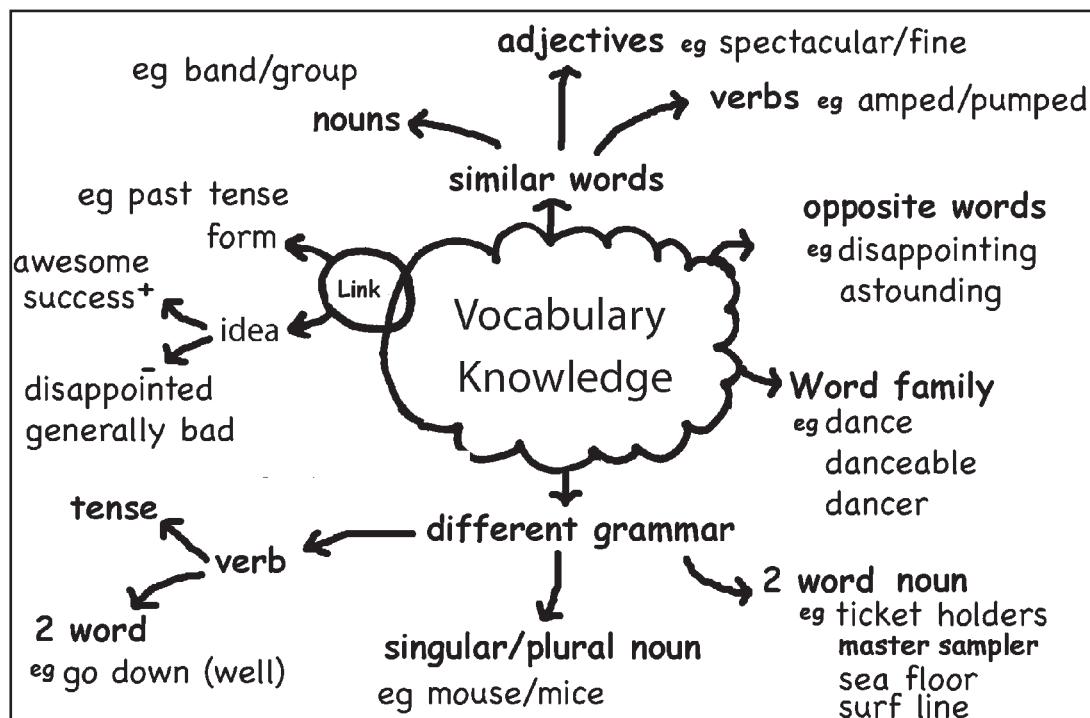


The Boiler Room

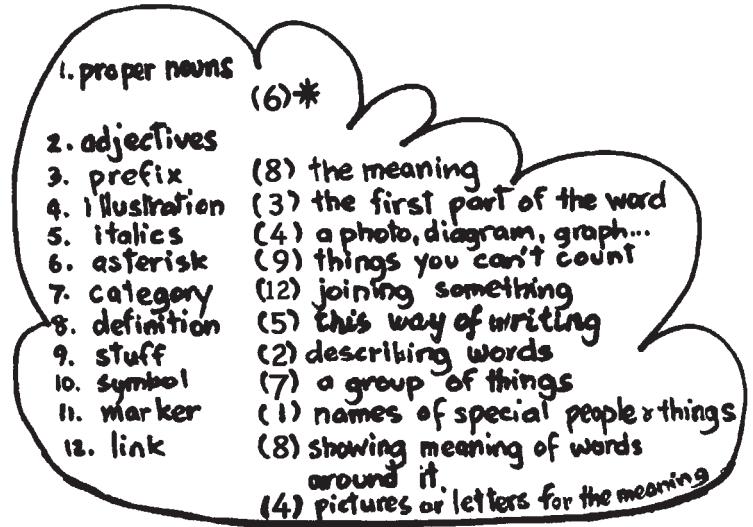
Place	Person/Nationality	Band (6)	Thing
Auckland	Bjork	Shihad	Big Day Out
New Zealand	MC Dynamite	Rage Against the Machine (Rage)	
Iceland	American	Anti-Flag	
US		Dizzee Rascal	
UK		Arcade Fire	
Boiler Room		Spoon	

- What words in paragraph 1 repeat the idea of crowd? 45 000 ticket holders, thousands of extra people,
- What is one example of a New Zealand band? Shihad
- ! is an exclamation mark. It means surprise; positive or negative. Informal writers use them more to show feelings. There are five ! in the text. Find them. All 5 ! are positive. awesome show! ...spectacular day! ...it was HOT! Wow! Rocking piano accordian and violin!

Test your knowledge



Unit 6



Unit 7

Revision of grammar marker categories:

links	reference	example	definition
another	these	similar to	sort of
however	them	e.g.	like
some	they	the same as	means
too	caused by	for instance	includes
because	once	an example of	for -ing
	it	for example	is and are
	things	along with	the meaning of
	this		kind of
	there		category

Unit 8

Collocation

1. Which words go together the best?
Draw a line from the word(s) on the left to the best word(s) on the right.

put up ————— a rip
discoloured ————— floats
plastic rubbish ————— your arm
breaking surf ————— water
identify ————— hits

2. Before or after the word surf?

Before	After
body surf	surf alone
in the surf	surf life saver
breaking surf	surf the Internet
(go surfing)	surf line
	surf board

Note: These words are mainly from the First One thousand Word List from Vocabulary Lists ©I.S.P Nation 1996 ISBN 0 475 10507 9

Now write dis- in the prefix and suffix table. Now is a good time for dictionary work!

3. Word building:

What word in paragraph 3 of text 8 starts with dis-? discoloured

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| dislike (11) | 1. to go away |
| disappear (1) | 2. to not please someone |
| disagree (7) | 3. to put something away from the right place |
| displease (2) | 4. to be of no interest to you |
| disbelieve (5) | 5. to not believe someone |
| disobey (9) | 6. to make the colour bad or dirty |
| discolour (6) | 7. to not agree with someone |
| disown (8) | 8. to say or show you do not own something or they are not family |
| distrust (10) | 9. to not obey someone |
| discontinue (12) | 10. to not trust someone |
| disinterest (4) | 11. to have negative feelings about someone or something |
| displace (3) | 12. to not continue with something |

Unit 9

1. Word building:

What adjective from the blogs ends in -y? catchy

Here are some nouns which make the adjectives with the suffix -y. Put the correct number in the bracket. The first is an example. What is the spelling rule for nouns with the ending -e? no e +ly

rubber (5) smoke (1)

bush (14) bubble (10)

salt (6) silver (2) chill (8)

sleep (7) smell (4) sex (9)

wool (3) sugar (15) cream (11)

greed (13) craze (12) scare (16)

2. Repetition of ideas

1. Which is the best idea of the whole text?

b) a big place for groceries

2. The best 2 repeated ideas a) shopping e) big

3. Underlined words with the repeated idea about number and size:

Pac 'n' Save on Lincoln Rd is the biggest supermarket in Auckland. It is huge; 5000sqm with a roof 40m high above you. More than 1000 car park spaces. Lots and lots of space! Each section has hundreds of choices in an aisle 8m high. Three shoppers with extra big trolleys for their groceries can move along these 65m long aisles. In fact you can probably walk half a kilometer if you are doing your weekly shopping, then forget things and go back for them. It's so large! Great exercise but you can get lost in there!

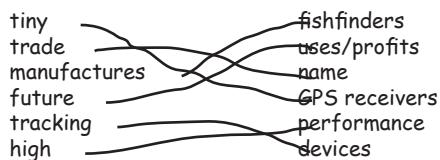
The words with the repeated idea about shopping:

Pac 'n' Save is the biggest supermarket in Auckland. It is huge; 5000 sq m with a roof 40m high above you. More than 1000 car park spaces. Lots and lots of space! Each section has hundreds of choices in an aisle 8m high. Three shoppers with extra big trolleys for their groceries can move along these 65m long aisles. In fact you can probably walk half a kilometer if you are doing your weekly shopping, then forget things and go back for them. It's so large! Great exercise but you can get lost in there!

Unit 10

1. Collocation

1. Which words go together the best?



2. Repetition of ideas

Which 12 words without capitals are about business in text 10?

performance products investors uses profits work
company trade name manufacture build make

3. Word Building

a) In text 10 paragraph 5 there is a word ending in -ly. What is it? especially

b) -ly is an ending for an adverb. An adverb adds some feeling to the verb. Yes

We make adverbs in two ways:

Add -ly to an adjective. Adjectives ending in -y have a spelling change to -ily.

The meaning of -ly is like or similar to. Yes

polite becomes politely safe becomes safely

rude becomes rudely

Watch the special one! true becomes truly

c) Add -ly to a noun about time. Nouns ending in -y have a spelling change to -ily.

The meaning of -ly is for time words is EVERY. Yes

hour becomes hourly

night becomes nightly

easy becomes easily

passive becomes passively

week becomes weekly

day becomes daily

careful becomes carefully

final becomes finally

strong becomes strongly

quick becomes quickly

great becomes greatly

complete becomes completely

year becomes yearly

regular becomes regularly

sudden becomes suddenly

correct becomes correctly

fortnight becomes fortnightly (= 2 weeks in New Zealand, Australia, G.Br.)

nightly becomes nightly

night becomes nightly

passive becomes passively

day becomes daily

final becomes finally

quick becomes quickly

complete becomes completely

regular becomes regularly

correct becomes correctly

nightly becomes nightly

passive becomes passively

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4. Vocabulary revision and extension

a) (Revision) - er is for people and things. You should know most of these words.
If it is a thing write NT after the word and if it is a person write NP after the word:
e.g. heater NT e.g. Pro football player NP

miner NP vacuum cleaner NT motor mower NT rescuer NP juicer NT
mixer NT hair drier NT lawyer NP freezer NT porter NP sticker NT
can opener NT computer programmer NP blender NT exporter NP
importer NP blender NT dishwasher NT gardener NP computer printer NT
CD player NT employer NP murderer NP screwdriver NT photographer NP

b) Another ending for people or thing is -or.
Which thing in paragraph 1 of text 10 ends in -or(s)? oscillator(s)
Which person in paragraph 2 of text 10 ends in -or? investor

If it is a thing write NT after the word and if it is a person write NP after the word:
e.g. sailor NP

refrigerator NT inventor NP metal detector NT inspector NP actor NP
separator NT director NP counsellor NP reflector NT spectator NP
telephone operator NP creator NP investor NP accelerator NT motor NT
machine operator NP computer monitor NT connector NT radiator NT
escalator NT generator NT translator NP elevator NT nuclear reactor NT

Which 5 things are car parts? reflector accelerator motor radiator generator

Which things go up and down inside a building? escalator elevator

Which 6 are important things in industry? refrigerator metal detector separator connector generator nuclear reactor
Who works with people (8)? director inspector actor counsellor telephone operator translator investor (inventor/creator)

Who makes things? inventor director creator

Who watches sports games? spectator

References:

Nation I.S.P. , (Edit). 1996 Vocabulary Lists Occasional Publication No. 17
Victoria University Press, Wellington.

About the Author:

Yvonne has been an ESOL teacher in Japan for five years and over twenty years in New Zealand. She is very interested in vocabulary use and digital media. She lives with her musician husband Bill, who co-wrote 'Weather... Or Not', on a small farm in the Waitakere Ranges close to Auckland, New Zealand. Gardening, raising sheep and protecting native wildlife are her hobbies. Both Bill and Yvonne are active in 'Ark in the Park' - a wildlife sanctuary opposite their farm, where Yvonne helped relocate North Island robins from Mokoia Island bird sanctuary in Rotorua. Other interests include making home preserves, watching lots of movies and playing music. Yvonne is working fulltime as an ESOL teacher and is now busy writing the next book in the 'Throw Away Your Dictionary!' series.

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