

In today's fast-paced academic environment, the demands on students are greater than ever. From dense textbooks to scholarly articles, the volume and complexity of reading materials can be overwhelming. However, with the right strategies and mindset, they can navigate these challenges with confidence and competence.

The aim of this book is to provide students with practical, actionable advice that will not only improve their reading comprehension but also enhance their overall academic performance. Each chapter of this book delves into a specific aspect of reading strategies, offering clear explanations, illustrative examples, and engaging exercises to reinforce students' learning.

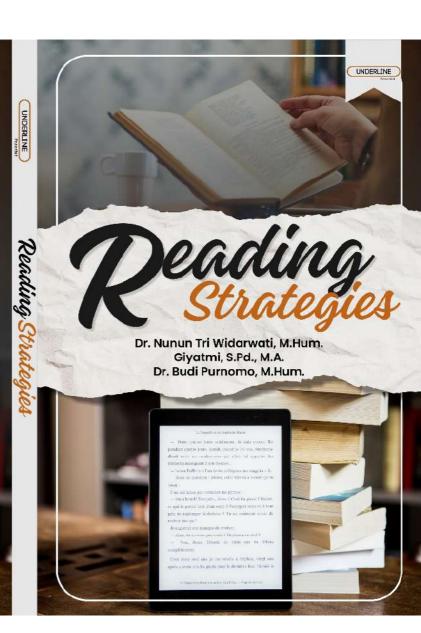
As working through the chapters, one thing must be remembered that reading is not a passive activity but an active engagement with ideas. So that, the students must embrace curiosity, ask questions, and challenge assumptions. By adopting a proactive approach to reading, they will not only absorb information more effectively but also cultivate critical thinking skills essential for success in academia and beyond.

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# Reading Strategies

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta

#### Pasal 1:

 Hak Cipta adalah hak eksklusif pencipta yang timbul secara otomatis berdasarkan prinsip deklaratif setelah suatu ciptaan diwujudkan dalam bentuk nyata tanpa mengurangi pembatasan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang undangan.

#### Pasal 9:

 Pencipta atau Pengarang Hak Cipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam pasal 8 memiliki hak ekonomi untuk melakukan a. Penerbitan Ciptaan; b. Penggandaan Ciptaan dalam segala bentuknya; c. Penerjemahan Ciptaan; d. Pengadaptasian, pengaransemen, atau pentransformasian Ciptaan; e. Pendistribusian Ciptaan atau salinan; f. Pertunjukan Ciptaan; g. Pengumuman Ciptaan; h. Komunikasi Ciptaan; dan i. Penyewaan Ciptaan.

#### Sanksi Pelanggaran Pasal 113

- Setiap orang yang dengan tanpa hak melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf i untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp100.000. 000, 00 (seratus juta rupiah).
- 2. Setiap Orang yang dengan tanpa hak dan/atau tanpa izin Pencipta atau pemegang Hak C ipta melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi Pencipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf c, huruf d, huruf f, dan/atau huruf h untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp500. 000. 000, 00 (lima ratus juta rupiah).

~ ii ~



# Reading Strategies

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#### READING STRATEGIES

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Praise be to Allah, the Most Merciful and the Most Gracious. Embarking on academic journey, the ability to read effectively is paramount. The book entitled "READING STRATEGIES" is crafted to empower the students with the necessary skills to tackle the diverse range of texts they will encounter in their studies.

In today's fast-paced academic environment, the demands on students are greater than ever. From dense textbooks to scholarly articles, the volume and complexity of reading materials can be overwhelming. However, with the right strategies and mindset, they can navigate these challenges with confidence and competence.

The aim of this book is to provide students with practical, actionable advice that will not only improve their reading comprehension but also enhance their overall academic performance. Each chapter of this book delves into a specific aspect of reading strategies, offering clear explanations, illustrative examples, and engaging exercises to reinforce students' learning.

As working through the chapters, one thing must be remembered that reading is not a passive activity but an active engagement with ideas. So that, the students must embrace curiosity, ask questions, and challenge assumptions. By adopting a proactive approach to reading, they will not only absorb information more effectively but also cultivate critical thinking skills essential for success in academia and beyond.

The writer would like to thank University of Veteran Bangun Nusantara Sukoharjo and the editor for the support in the proper and smooth completion of this book. I hope that book "Reading Strategies" becomes a trusted companion on students' academic journey and empowering them to unlock the full potential of their reading abilities. At last, I recognize that the writing of this book is far from perfect, so I am available for suggestions and criticisms for the development of the next book. Thank You

Sukoharjo, March 2025

Writer



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# IDENTIFY SENTENCE STRUCTURE (PREDICATE)

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1. To train the students to recognize the sentence structure
- 2. To train the students to recognize verb or predicate in a various sentence structure
- 3. To train the students to identify a predicate in various text

#### A. Brainstorming

Answer the questions based on your own experiences and opinions!

| What do you know about verb verbs do you know? | or a predicate? What | type |
|--|----------------------|------|

#### **B.** Reading versus Reading Comprehension

Most of us are familiar with the term reading and reading comprehension and we also assume that they the same. Reading and reading comprehension are totally different. Reading seems to be a routine activity in our life which single words are combined in the purpose of producing meaning. We also say that reading is a such kind of interaction between the text and the readers. It means that the readers do not only read or look the printed words but also interpret the punctuation and decide the meaning. In other words, we may also say that reading is constructing meaning process through various interaction, such as the knowledge of the readers, the situation, and the interpretation of readers. Reading involves readers' cognitive process to establish the meaning of the printed text with a various written symbols.

Meanwhile reading comprehension is such kind of concurrently process of constructing and excavating the meaning. Commonly, reading always has connection with comprehension. Many people also say that reading without understanding the meaning is not called reading because reading always involves comprehending. For this case, it will not be called reading when there is not a process of comprehension. Comprehension is assumed as gaining the aim of reading.

Reading comprehension is very essential for everyone, especially who wants to increase and extend their information and knowledge. Relating to this, the readers must be able to balance their experience and knowledge in order to be able to adapt the information sources into adjustable context. In simple words, it can be said that reading comprehension is producing meaning of the text. For this case, it is very essential to understand the meaning of the single word or single sentence. Reading comprehension is not only reading loudly but reading comprehension involves understanding the meaning of word, sentence, and paragraph and also understand the relationship among the idea of each paragraph. When we just read the text loudly without understanding the text's content, it means that we fail to comprehend the text.

#### C. The Sentence Structure

Sentence structure means a condition in which all sentence parts are appropriate together. Or it can be said that sentence structure is the sequences of all sentences' parts or sections, namely: a subject, a predicate, objects, punctuations, phrases, and so on. Commonly, sentence structure deals with dependent and independent clauses, words and phrases placement, and the use of appropriate grammar.

There are four types of sentence structure, namely: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. Simple sentence is consisting one independent clause, compound sentence is consisting two or more independent clauses, complex sentence is consisting one independent clause and one or more subordinate clause, and compound-complex sentence is consisting two or more independent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses.

#### 1. Simple Sentence

Simple sentence is very simple sentence. It just consists of one independent clause, no less and no more (subject and verb). In other occasion, an object is also possible to be included.

#### **Examples:**

- Engineering is very important in this life
- A modern farming grows rapidly

#### 2. Compound Sentence

Compound sentence is a sentence which consists of two or more independent clauses. Between the clauses, it is usually combined with coordinate conjunction such as *and*, *nor*, *for*, *yet*, *or*, *so*, *but*.

#### **Examples:**

- At first, it can be very difficult, but it will be easier then.
- Trust yourself, or you will lose your dream
- I know you are lying to me, and they also know that you are lying to them, too.

#### 3. Complex Sentence

Complex sentence is a sentence which consists of one independent clause and one or more subordinate clause. Subordinate conjunction is commonly used in a complex sentence. We use *comma* when the subordinate clause comes first, but we do need *comma* when independent clause comes first.

#### **Examples:**

- Until the engine is ready to use, all the passengers prepare their luggage in the lounge.
- It is truly our mistakes that we miss the flight
- When you are not able to find the meaning of the strange terms, you can search in *Tesaurus*.

#### 4. Compound-Complex Sentence

Compound-complex sentence is a sentence which consists of two or more independent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses. It usually combines compound sentence with complex sentence which requires at least two independent clause and one subordinate clause. There is also specific grammar rule to combine them.

#### **Examples:**

- If they are not patient, they will not be served, or they will be deleted in this team.
- Don't ignore the traffic regulation if you want to be safe, just do what the traffic regulation say, and you will come to your destination safely.

#### D. A predicate and Its Function in a Sentence or Clause

A predicate is referring to the sentence's element within a clause or a sentence which is characterizing the action being performed, including the subject. Basically, a predicate is determining what the subject is doing. In essence, a predicate accompanies all the words in the clause or sentence, but for the subject itself. Furthermore, a predicate is a very essential component in a clause or sentence.

Actually, what does it mean by a sentence predicate? A comprehensive clause or sentence usually needs two components, namely pretense/action and the person or entity who is pretense/action. Commonly, subject performing the describing the person who is doing the pretense/action, meanwhile a predicate is describing the pretense/action. A predicate invariably involve at least one verb to convey an action, including verb "be". A complete predicate may also involves another phrases or words in when it is in a complete predicate., such as indirect and direct object, or prepositional phrases. There are some various type of predicates, namely: simple paragraph, complete predicate, compound predicate, and predicate adjective and nominative

#### 1. Simple Predicate

Simple predicate is assumed as the fundamental form of predicate. Commonly, it only consists of the main verbs and auxiliary verbs (helper verbs)

#### **Examples:**

- The mechanic <u>repairs</u> the broken engine. (The predicate of this sentence is "<u>repairs</u>")
- Mr John <u>has been working</u> in the farming for 3 years. (In this sentence, the predicate is the action verbs *working* and also the auxiliary verbs *has* and *been*.

#### 2. Complete Predicate

Complete predicate contains simple predicate and all the words which is describing the pretense or action. In other word, it can be said that complete paragraph is all the words in a sentence but the subject and all words which are describing the subject.

#### **Examples:**

The little calves went to the lake.

In this sentence, the word "went" belongs to the simple predicate, but the whole phrase, that is "went to the lake" belongs to the complete predicate. Meanwhile the modifier "the" and "little" do not belong to the complete predicate because they are relating to the subject "calves". From this example, we may say that a complete predicate can also include some noun, such as "the lake" when they are in part with descriptive phrases which don't have relationship with the subject.

#### 3. Compound Predicate

Compound paragraph contains two or more verbs which all contribute the same subject.

#### **Examples:**

• Mr. Jack is bathing, shearing, and dressing in his fancy coats for his company anniversary.

In the above sentence, the verbs "is bathing, shearing, and dressing" are used in the same subject "Mr. jack" In this example, all the verbs are the same clause so it belongs to the compound predicate.

• Mr. Jack is bathing, shearing, and dressing in his fancy coats for his company anniversary, but his partners is never showing up.

In this examples, it consists of two separate or different predicate, namely" the compound predicate ("is bathing, shearing, and dressing") and the second predicate (is never showing up) which is used for the subject "his partners"

#### 4. Predicate Adjective and Predicate Nominatives

Predicate adjectives and predicate nominative are specific predicates which are used only with certain linking verbs, such as *become*, *seen*, or *be*. The pretense or action with the linking verb are simply existing, so that the predicate with linking verbs is describing the state of the subject. It is called "predicate adjective" when phrases or words which follow linking verb is in the form of adjective phrases or adjective which is modifying the subject.

#### **Example:**

He was very cheerful with his first charming performance.

In the above sentence, the word "was" is called a simple predicate with the past linking verb "be". Meanwhile the adjective "cheerful" is describing the subject "He" which belongs to a predicate adjective. Meanwhile the prepositional phrases "with his first charming performance" is relating to

the adjective "cheerful", so that it belongs to predicate adjective section.

It is not so different from predicate nominative also appears when the words which are following the linking verb are noun phrase or noun which is modifying the subject.

#### **Example:**

He became the dean's first Engineering Faculty under the age of 27.

In this example, the sentence is using a linking verb "became" which is followed by noun phrase with the word "dean" to be the center which is also describing the subject "He" which makes it predicate nominative. In other word, it can be said that the entire words after the word "became" is relating to the word "dean" which is working together and has a function as noun phrase and make it as a part of predicate nominative.

#### E. How to Use Predicate in the Sentence?

There must be a predicate in every sentence type which is used indifferent ways. As an example, in a declarative sentence which mostly straightforward, the subject is coming before a predicate. The same rule is also use in an exclamatory sentence.

#### **Example:**

**Declarative Sentence** : Most people admire it a lot!

**Subject** : Most people

**Simple Predicate** : admire

**Complete Predicate** : admire it a lot

In a command or an imperative sentence, there is a difference in using a predicate because the subject is supposed or isn't included. The people or readers will know the subject is the people whom the speaker speak to. In imperative sentence, although the sentence does not include the subject, but the predicate acts and exists in normal ways. Even, imperative sentence often begins with a simple predicate.

**Example:** 

**Imperative Sentence** : Take her home after the

meeting.

Subject : Even though it isn't stated

explicitly, it can be assumed

that the subject is "you".

**Simple Predicate** : take

**Complete Predicate** : Take her home after the

meeting.

In a question or an interrogative sentence, a predicate is more tricky. When we are questioning, we often split up or cut the subject in the middle of the sentence. We also often put auxiliary verb before a subject and put the main verbs after subject.

**Example:** 

**Interrogative question** : Did she cry in her father

funeral?.

In the above sentence the word or auxiliary "Did" which is the past form of verb "do" appears before the subject "you". Meanwhile the main verbs "cry" and all the rest words in complete predicate is following afterward.

In the question which uses interrogative pronoun, such as *what* or *who*, interrogative pronoun is usually coming followed first, then followed by auxiliary verb, subject, and the rest words of the predicate.

**Example:** 

**Interrogative pronoun** : Why did they eat up all the

meal in this lunch box?

Interrogative pronoun also often works together with other noun/s. For this case, we have to keep them together before auxiliary verb comes.

**Example:** 

**Interrogative pronoun** : What time did **he** take her

home?

Whatever the type of sentence we use, the most important thing is that we must make sure that we have used the correct subject and correct object pronoun. We have to remember that the subject pronoun is only used as the subject of a clause or sentence, whereas the object pronoun is usually used with predicate.

#### **EXERCISE 1**

DIRECTION: Based on the above text, identify the sentence type: Simple Sentence, Complex Sentence, Compound Sentence, and Compound-Complex Sentence

#### MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering are both branches of engineering focused on enhancing intricate processes or systems. Despite their similarities, they diverge in their specific approaches to generating goods and services. Manufacturing Engineers primarily concentrate on designing and advancing processes, machinery, and equipment relevant to goods production, whereas Industrial Engineers specialize in designing, refining, and executing integrated systems encompassing people, materials, information, and energy.

What is a Manufacturing Engineer? A Manufacturing Engineer is a professional in engineering who conceives and refines systems, processes, and equipment for goods manufacturing. This entails optimizing existing processes and integrating novel technologies. They collaborate closely with fellow engineers, production personnel, and management to ensure resource efficiency and the delivery of superior products.

What is an Industrial Engineer? An industrial engineer is a specialist committed to enhancing efficiency and performance within manufacturing and service sectors. They utilize a blend of engineering principles, tools, and methodologies to devise, strategize, and refine production systems and processes. Additionally, they may contribute to product manufacturing, cost evaluation, and quality assurance endeavors.

|   | Simple Sentence :                      |
|---|--|
| _ | Answer:                                |
| - |  |
|   | Complex Sentence:<br>Answer:           |
| - |  |
|   | Compound Sentence:<br>Answer:          |
| - |  |
|   | Compound- Complex Sentence:<br>Answer: |
| - |  |
|   |  |

#### **EXERCISE 2**

### **DIRECTION:** Based on the Text 1, identify the predicates of each sentence.

| 1. | Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering are both branches of<br>engineering focused on enhancing intricate processes or   |
|----|--|
|    | systems.   |
|    | Predicate :  |
| 2. | Despite their similarities, they diverge in their specific approaches to generating goods and services.  |
|    | Predicate :  |
| 3. | Manufacturing Engineers primarily concentrate on designing and advancing processes, machinery, and equipment relevant to goods production, whereas Industrial Engineers specialize in designing, refining, and executing integrated systems encompassing people, materials, information, and energy. |
|    | Predicate :  |
| 4. | What is a Manufacturing Engineer?  |
|    | Predicate :  |
| 5. | A Manufacturing Engineer is a professional in engineering who conceives and refines systems, processes, and equipment for goods manufacturing.  Predicate:   |
| 6. | This entails optimizing existing processes and integrating novel technologies.  Predicate:   |
| 7. | They collaborate closely with fellow engineers, production   |
| 7. | personnel, and management to ensure resource efficiency and the delivery of superior products.  Predicate:   |
|    |  |

| о.  | What is an industrial Engineer:  |
|-----|--|
|     | Predicate :  |
| 9.  | An industrial engineer is a specialist committed to enhancing  |
|     | efficiency and performance within manufacturing and service  |
|     | sectors.   |
|     | Predicate :  |
| 10. | They utilize a blend of engineering principles, tools, and methodologies to devise, strategize, and refine production systems and processes. |
|     | Predicate :  |
| 11. | Additionally, they may contribute to product manufacturing, cost evaluation, and quality assurance endeavors.                                |
|     | Predicate :  |

## DIRECTION: Identify the predicate of the sentence or clause by choosing the option A, B, C, D, or E

- 1. Establishing robust, sustainable, and inclusive food systems holds paramount importance in realizing global development objectives.
  - a. holds
  - b. holds paramount

**EXERCISE 3** 

c. food systems holds paramount

What is an Industrial Engineer?

- d. inclusive food systems holds
- e. holds paramount importance in realizing
- 2. The advancement of agriculture stands out as a potent tool in eradicating extreme poverty, fostering collective prosperity, and catering to an estimated population of 10 billion by 2050.
  - a. The advancement of agriculture stands out
  - b. stands out as a potent tool
  - c. agriculture stands out
  - d. stands out
  - e. stands

- The growth of the agricultural sector proves to be significantly more impactful in elevating the incomes of the most impoverished, compared to other sectors, with a multiplier effect of two to four times.
  - a. proves
  - b. proves to
  - c. sector proves
  - d. proves to be significantly
  - e. the agricultural sector proves
- 4. Furthermore, agriculture plays a pivotal role in driving economic progress, contributing approximately 4% to the global gross domestic product (GDP).
  - a. plays a pivotal role in driving economic progress
  - b. agriculture plays a pivotal role
  - c. agriculture plays
  - d. plays a pivotal
  - e. plays
- 5. Particularly in the least developed countries, its contribution to GDP can surpass 25%.
  - a. can
  - b. can surpass
  - c. can surpass 25%
  - d. GDP can surpass
  - e. GDP can surpass 25%
- 6. However, the pursuit of growth, poverty alleviation, and food security through agriculture faces considerable risks.
  - a. faces
  - b. agriculture faces
  - c. faces considerable
  - d. faces considerable risks
  - e. through agriculture faces

- 7. Various factors such as COVID-19-induced disruptions, extreme weather events, pest infestations, and conflicts have disrupted food systems, leading to surging food prices and escalating hunger levels
  - a. have
  - b. have disrupted
  - c. have disrupted food
  - d. have disrupted food systems
  - e. conflicts have disrupted food systems
- 8. The recent conflict between Russia and Ukraine has exacerbated a global food crisis, pushing millions further into extreme poverty and hunger.
  - a. has exacerbated a global food crisis
  - b. has exacerbated a global food
  - c. Ukraine has exacerbated
  - d. has exacerbated
  - e. exacerbated
- 9. Simultaneously, food systems are responsible for around 30% of greenhouse gas emissions.
  - a. are responsible for around 30%
  - b. food systems are responsible
  - c. food systems are
  - d. are responsible
  - e. are
- 10. Globally, one-third of food produced is lost or wasted, underscoring the urgent need to address this issue to bolster food and nutrition security, align with climate targets, and alleviate environmental strain.
  - a. lost
  - b. is lost
  - c. is lost or wasted
  - d. produced is lost or wasted
  - e. food produced is lost or wasted

- 11. Food insecurity exacerbates the quality of diets, elevating the risk of diverse forms of malnutrition, encompassing under nutrition as well as overweight and obesity.
  - a. exacerbates
  - b. insecurity exacerbates
  - c. exacerbates the quality
  - d. Food insecurity exacerbates
  - e. exacerbates the quality of diets
- 12. An estimated 3 billion people worldwide cannot afford a nutritious diet.
  - a. 3 billion people worldwide cannot afford
  - b. people worldwide cannot afford
  - c. cannot afford a nutritious diet
  - d. cannot afford
  - e. cannot

#### **EXERCISE 4**

DIRECTION: Retell the following text using your own words. It is possible for you to present or share it with your partner, written or oral.

#### AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Establishing robust, sustainable, and inclusive food systems holds paramount importance in realizing global development objectives. The advancement of agriculture stands out as a potent tool in eradicating extreme poverty, fostering collective prosperity, and catering to an estimated population of 10 billion by 2050. The growth of the agricultural sector proves to be significantly more impactful in elevating the incomes of the most impoverished, compared to other sectors, with a multiplier effect of two to four times.

Furthermore, agriculture plays a pivotal role in driving economic progress, contributing approximately 4% to the global gross domestic product (GDP). Particularly in the least developed countries, its contribution to GDP can surpass 25%.

However, the pursuit of growth, poverty alleviation, and food security through agriculture faces considerable risks. Various factors such as COVID-19-induced disruptions, extreme weather events, pest infestations, and conflicts have disrupted food systems, leading to surging food prices and escalating hunger levels. The recent conflict between Russia and Ukraine has exacerbated a global food crisis, pushing millions further into extreme poverty and hunger. In 2022, up to 783 million individuals experienced hunger, marking an increase of 122 million since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Among them, 258 million individuals faced acute food insecurity.

The intensifying impacts of climate change pose additional threats, potentially diminishing crop yields, particularly in regions already grappling with food insecurity. Simultaneously, food systems are responsible for around 30% of greenhouse gas emissions.

Present-day food systems also pose risks to human health and environmental sustainability, contributing to excessive pollution and waste. Globally, one-third of food produced is lost or wasted, underscoring the urgent need to address this issue to bolster food and nutrition security, align with climate targets, and alleviate environmental strain.

Moreover, poor dietary habits constitute the primary cause of mortality worldwide. Millions of individuals either consume inadequate diets or opt for unhealthy food choices, leading to a dual burden of malnutrition and ensuing health crises. Food insecurity exacerbates the quality of diets, elevating the risk of diverse forms of malnutrition, encompassing under nutrition as well as overweight and obesity. An estimated 3 billion people worldwide cannot afford a nutritious diet.

### ANSWER SHEET

| REFLECTION   |
|--|
| After learning this chapter, what material do you understand a lot?        |
| What difficulty do you have in learning this chapter? How you overcome it? |
|  |
|  |



# IDENTIFY SENTENCE STRUCTURE (SUBJECT AND OBJECT)

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1. To train the students to recognize the subject and object in a various sentence structure
- 2. To train the students to retell the various text using their own words

#### A. Brainstorming

Direction: Answer the questions based on your own experiences and opinions!

| 1. | What do you know about subject and object in the sentence structure? |  |  |  |  |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2. | What kinds of subject and object do you know? Elaborate you answer.  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. | What are you expecting after learning this chapter?                  |  |  |  |  |

| 4. | What   | difficult   | ty do y   | ou have | when   | you   | identify | subject | and |
|----|--------|-------------|-----------|---------|--------|-------|----------|---------|-----|
|    | object | t in a clau | use or se | ntence? | Elabor | ate y | our answ | er.     |     |
|    |        |             |           |         |        |       |          |         |     |
|    |        |             |           |         |        |       |          |         |     |
|    |        |             |           |         |        |       |          |         |     |

#### B. What is a Subject?

A subject is one of the most essential part in a sentence and it is referring to person, thing, place, or idea who performs the action. Subject is not only referring to someone or something, but subject is referring to as a doer or performer of the action. In basic level, a sentence at least must consist of two parts, namely: subject and predicate Commonly, a subject precedes or comes before a verb (predicate) which is usually can be identified by the question words "who" or "what". There are some type subject, namely: simple subject, complete subject, and compound subject

#### 1. Simple subject

Simple subject is a subject which is referring to a noun performing the action and there isn't other word describing the noun. Or it can be said that simple subject is the most essential word because it is telling what and who is doing the action or acting.

#### **Examples:**

- The beautiful lady served the coffee to the guests.

  In this sentence, the word "lady" belongs to simple subject who is performing the action "served".
- Alexandra is cleaning the warehouse by herself.

  In this sentence, "Alexandra" belongs to the simple subject who is performing the action "is cleaning".

#### 2. Complete subject

Complete subject contains all noun which performs the action and all words which are describing the noun

#### **Examples:**

• The red gown, four-beautiful girls danced beautifully on the stage last night.

In the above sentence, the phrase "The red gown, four-beautiful girls" belongs to the complete subject who is performing the action "danced"

• The old man standing under the bridge is scaring me. In this sentence the phrase "The old man standing under the bridge" belongs to the complete subject who performs the action "is scaring".

#### 3. Compound subject

Compound subject is a subject which is combining two or more simple subject who is performing the action. It is usually combined with the words or conjunctions "nor, or, and".

#### **Examples:**

- Janette and her only sister love to travel a lot
  In this sentence, the noun "Janette" and "her only sister"
  belongs to compound subject who is performing an action
  "love".
- The farmers and the gardeners are discussing the newest farming program.

In the above sentence, the noun "the farmers and the gardeners" belongs to the compound subject performing the action "discussing".

#### C. Subjects in Various Sentences

Subjects may also appear in various or many ways, such subject is performing the action, subject is being described, subject is being identified, and subject who has done an action.

#### **Examples:**

• Martha is selling her old car

Martha = Subject is selling = action

• Martha is slim, tall, and charming

Martha = Subject slim, tall, and charming = description

• The girl who is slim. tall, and charming applies as a secretary in CV. Primajaya

The girl = Subject who is slim. tall, and = identifier charming

• The slim, tall, and charming girl is accepted as a secretary in CV. Primajaya

Girl = Subject

Is accepted = An action which is done to a subject as a secretary

#### D. What is an Object?

An object is defined as grammatical term which is referring to something in which a specific amount or type of work has been done. An object can be in the form of pronoun or noun. Commonly, object is always following an action verb. The question words which can help to identify the object are "Whom" and "What". Furthermore, object is used when we want to talk about person or thing which the verb is done to, or who receive/s the verb which can be a pronoun, a noun phrase, a noun, or a complex object which has been modified. One thing that must be point out that it is only transitive verb which can have object, meanwhile intransitive verb doesn't have object. The followings are the examples transitive verbs and the object.

#### **Examples:**

- The old man **is carrying water** to their farm (The object is "water")
- Jill throws the ball in the canal. (The object is "the ball")
- Would you **phone her**, please?. (The object is "her")

- He **loves rainbow cake** very much. (The object is "rainbow cake")
- Lenya **conveys the message** which she just received. (The object is "the message")

Meanwhile, the followings are the examples of intransitive verbs which do not need object.

#### **Examples:**

- The crowd of animals **jump** to the canal
- The horse **run** quickly.
- She sang on the stage
- The sun **is shining** brightly.

In the above sentences, the verbs "jump, run, sang, and is shining" are classified into intransitive verbs because they do not need object.

#### E. Direct Object and Indirect Object

Some verbs may have two different kinds of objects, and it is called direct object (DO) and indirect object (IO). Direct object is an object which is receiving the action which has been done by the subject. Whereas Indirect object is object which get benefit from the action.

#### **Examples:**

• They give me a beautiful bucket

 $Direct \ object = me$ 

Indirect object = a beautiful bucket

• Mr. Jill bought his wife a new car.

Direct object = his wife Indirect object = a new car

• They teacher reads her students a legend

Direct object = her student
Indirect object = a legend

#### F. The Table of Comparison Between Subject and Object

In a simple words, the comparison or difference between subject and object can be seen in the following table.

| The Comparison | Subject                   | Object                 |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Parameter      |                           |                        |
|                |                           |                        |
| Definition     | Subject is referring to   | Object is referring to |
|                | thing, person, or idea    | something which        |
|                | which is delivering a     | specific action is     |
|                | specific action           | done                   |
| Type           | Simple subject,           | Direct objet, indirect |
|                | complete subject, and     | object                 |
|                | compound subject          |                        |
| Pronoun to be  | they, I, we, he, she, it, | them, me, us, him,     |
| used           | you, whoever, who         | her, it, you, whom,    |
| The occurrence | Preceding the verb or     | Following the verb     |
| order          | action verb               | or action verb         |
| Question word  | what, who                 | what, whom             |

#### **EXERCISE 1**

DIRECTION: Read the following text briefly, then identify the subject and object of each sentence.

#### THE SCIENCE OF COMMUNICATION

Communication of scientific knowledge plays a central role in addressing many of the significant challenges of the 21st century. Issues ranging from climate change to artificial intelligence and biomedicine are increasingly shaping people's lives due to advancements in science and technology. Furthermore, science and technology serve as critical catalysts for driving innovation forward. It is essential for citizens to actively participate in democratic discussions surrounding these developments, given

their widespread impact on society. This pivotal role of science and technology prompts important inquiries: How do individuals interpret scientific and technological advancements? How can societal needs and concerns be integrated into the process of developing science and technology? What are the most effective methods for communicating about science and technology? Both the practice and research of science communication are on the forefront, assisting scientists and the general public in navigating these complex questions.

Science communication encompasses various forms, including informing the public about scientific concepts and fostering democratic engagement with science and technology issues due to their profound influence on our lives. While communication efforts in this realm have been ongoing for some time, they have gained increased significance in recent years. However, as a profession and academic discipline, science communication is still relatively nascent. Its evolution has been shaped by historical events, societal shifts, and developments in related fields of practice and research.

practice and research.

1. Communication of scientific knowledge plays a central role in addressing many of the significant challenges of the 21st century.

Subject:

Object:

2. Issues ranging from climate change to artificial intelligence and biomedicine are increasingly shaping people's lives due to advancements in science and technology.

Subject:

Object:

Object:

3. Furthermore, science and technology serve as critical catalysts for driving innovation forward.

Subject:

Object:

Object:

| 4.         | It is essential for citizens to actively participate in democratic discussions surrounding these developments, given their  |
|------------|---|
|            | widespread impact on society.   |
|            | Subject :   |
|            | Object :  |
| 5.         | This pivotal role of science and technology prompts important   |
|            | inquiries.  |
|            | Subject :   |
|            | Object :  |
| 6.         | Both the practice and research of science communication are   |
|            | on the forefront, assisting scientists and the general public in  |
|            | navigating these complex questions.   |
|            | Subject :   |
|            | Object :  |
|            |   |
| <i>7</i> . | Science communication encompasses various forms, including informing the public about scientific concepts and fostering democratic engagement with science and technology issues due to their profound influence on our lives.  Subject:  Object: |
| 8.         | Communication efforts in this realm have been ongoing for   |
|            | some time, they have gained increased significance in recent  |
|            | years.  |
|            | Subject :   |
|            | Obline  |
|            | Object :  |
| 9.         | However, as a profession and academic discipline, science communication is still relatively nascent.  |
|            | Subject :   |
|            | Object :  |

|               | ion has been shaped by historical events, societal developments in related fields of practice and  |
|---------------|--|
| Object :      |  |
| <i>C</i><br>I | Retell the text in EXERCISE 1 "THE SCIENCE OF COMMUNICATION" using your own words. It is possible for you to present or share it with your partner, written or oral. |
|               | ANSWER SHEET   |
|               |  |
|               |  |
|               |  |
|               |  |
|               |  |
| EXERCISE 3    | ou are presented some sentences or statements.   |

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Then, answer the question by choosing correct

answer in the option A, B, C, D, or E

- 1. As countries progress, the proportion of their economically active populations reliant on agriculture diminishes. The subject is .....
  - a. the proportion
  - b. active populations
  - c. active populations reliant on
  - d. the proportion of their economically active populations
  - e. the proportion of their economically active populations reliant on a
- 2. Despite the growing demand for food, the portion of the populace directly engaged in agriculture continues to decline in developing nations. The subject is ....
  - a. the portion of the populace directly engaged in agriculture
  - b. the growing demand for food
  - c. the portion of the populace
  - d. the populace
  - e. the portion
- 3. Enhanced technology and increased inputs typically drive production intensification, rather than a rise in the number of producers. The object of this sentence is ....
  - a. Enhanced technology
  - b. production intensification
  - c. a rise in the number of producers
  - d. Enhanced technology and increased
  - e. typically drive production intensification
- 4. The combination of rapid rural population growth and improved agricultural efficiency has resulted in heightened levels of unemployment and underemployment. The subject of the sentence is .....
  - a. The combination of rapid rural population growth and improved agricultural efficiency
  - b. rapid rural population growth and improved agricultural
  - c. The combination of rapid rural population growth
  - d. agricultural efficiency

- e. The combination
- 5. This, in turn, prompts a significant migration to urban areas in pursuit of better employment opportunities and living standards. The subject of the sentence is ....
  - a. This
  - b. prompts
  - c. urban areas
  - d. a significant migration
  - e. better employment opportunities
- 6. Consequently, national budgets often prioritize urban needs over rural ones, leading to a decline in rural income levels. The object of the sentence is ....
  - a. often prioritize urban needs over rural ones
  - b. leading to a decline in rural income levels
  - c. urban needs over rural ones
  - d. national budgets
  - e. urban needs
- 7. Budgetary constraints at the national level lead to reductions in funds and resources allocated to agricultural education in rural areas. The object of the sentence is ....
  - a. Budgetary
  - b. the national level
  - c. reductions in funds and resources
  - d. agricultural education in rural areas
  - e. reductions in funds and resources allocated to agricultural education in rural areas
- 8. Decreased funding for primary and secondary education in rural regions results in lower educational standards. The object of the sentence is ....
  - a. primary and secondary education
  - b. in lower educational standards

- c. in rural regions results
- d. secondary education
- e. funding
- 9. Rural youth in many developing countries face challenges in obtaining education comparable to that of urban counterparts. The subject of the sentence is ....
  - a. Rural youth in many developing countries face challenges
  - b. many developing countries face challenges
  - c. Rural youth in many developing countries
  - d. developing countries
  - e. Rural youth
- 10. This, limiting their access to higher education institutions and reducing the number of agricultural students equipped with a deep understanding of rural life. The subject of the sentence is .....
  - a. This
  - b. their access
  - c. This, limiting their access
  - d. higher education institutions
  - e. reducing the number of agricultural students

#### **EXERCISE 4**

# **DIRECTION:** Choose the correct pronoun provided in the bracket to complete the sentence

- 1. In communication studies, (they/their/them) examine the impact of social media on public opinion
- 2. (He/His/Him) is presenting the findings at the conference tomorrow
- 3. In communication theories suggest that (them/its/they) have a significant influence on interpersonal relationships.

- 4. In communication studies, (we/us/our) often face challenges in interpreting non-verbal cues
- 5. (She/Her/Hers) is conducting a study on the impact of language choice in multicultural workplaces.
- 6. Communication professionals must ensure that (they/their/them) messages are clear and understandable.
- 7. (He/His/Him) is responsible for organizing the focus group discussions next week
- 8. In communication research, (we/us/our) analyze the effectiveness of different advertising strategies
- 9. (She/Her/Hers) will be discussing the findings with the client during the meeting
- 10. Communication strategies should be tailored to suit (they/them/their) target audience
- 11. (They/Them/Their) are conducting a survey to gather feedback from customers
- 12. In communication studies, (we/us/our) often use case studies to illustrate theoretical concepts.
- 13. (I/Me/My) have a responsible for analyzing the results of the experiment.
- 14. Communication theories suggest that (it/it/itself) plays a crucial role in shaping social interactions.
- 15. In communication research, (she/her/hers) examines the role of language in shaping cultural identities

# REFLECTION

- 2. What difficulty do you get when you are learning this chapter? How do you overcome it?

| ( | n you identify the subject and object which are provid- | ed i | n |
|---|---|------|---|
| e | rcises easily? Elaborate your answer                    |      |   |



# PREVIEWING AND PREDICTING

### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1. To train the students to recognize specific information by previewing of the text
- 2. To train the students to predict the content of the text by previewing of the text
- 3. To train the students to retell the various text using their own words

## A. Brainstorming

# Direction: Answer the questions based on your own experiences and opinions!

1. What do you know about previewing and predicting in

| -  |   |
|----|---|
| tŀ | Oo you always make previewing and predicting before reading the text? How do you to make previewing and predicting of the ext? Elaborate your answer. |

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| 4. | What difficulty do you have when you make preview a predict the text? Elaborate your answer. | ano |
|----|--|-----|

#### **B.** Previewing and Predicting

#### 1. What is previewing strategy?

There are some strategies in pre reading activities with the purpose of motivating and understanding the material before we read it. One of them is previewing and predicting. By doing so, we do not only consume the time in reading the text but also we are able to estimate and predict how long we will take to read the text so that we can use the time efficiently.

Previewing strategy is certain a strategy comprehending the text by recalling previous knowledge in comprehending the text. Or previewing strategy is done by calling the readers to skim or glide the text before reading it. It is also possible for us to preview the text by looking at some various information and features of the text that we will be returning to read the text in detail afterwards. Furthermore, previewing strategy will provide us with a fast overview and also a basic idea we are expecting from the text we read which lead to curve of leaning. In a simple words, it may be said that by previewing strategy, we will familiarize ourselves with the content of the text and rough analyze of the text content.

#### 2. How to use previewing strategy?

Basically, previewing strategy is done before we read the text thoroughly. Or let's think of previewing a certain text is similar with watching of a trailer of movie. Whether we are previewing a text or movie, we will be experiencing with the overall of the work, such as the expectation of readers or audiences, the text structure, and also the language features of the text. Previewing will provide us specific experience by asking to ourselves about specific subject matter or author we have known, Then, we will anticipate or predict about new information that may appear when we are back to read the text in detail.

When and how to use previewing are depending on some factors, such as the genre of the text or reading material we read. When we are reading nonfiction text, at first we have to examine the feature of the text and some illustrations or captions provided in the text. It is very useful for us to grasp the rough material and connect it to our previous information. By doing so, we will be able to determine our previous knowledge toward the subject matter. Meanwhile, when we are reading fiction text, it is very essential for us to look and examine the title, the chapters, the introduction, and other information provided by the author. Commonly, it has aim to identify what is being discussed by the book, where the setting is taking place, and the readers' interest. In reading a text or a book, basically there are some steps in using previewing strategy. They are as follow.

a. Read the title thoroughly. By reading the title of the text we will be able to determine the topic or the subject of the text. In this step, we may start our thinking to explore the content of the text by questioning ourselves with the question: What is the topic of the text?, What kinds of knowledge will I get, What have I known about the topic?, etc.

- b. Pay attention to the provided picture if there is. It is truly important because by doing so we would be able to grasp specific information of the text.
- c. Read some sentences in the first paragraph because the main theme of the text is mostly presented in the opening or first paragraph. In this step, we have to take more attention to the specific information while we are reading the opening paragraph. Moreover, when the opening is too short, we can grasp the specific information from several two sentences only.
- d. Read the first sentence of each paragraph. The main idea which is describing the content of the text mostly appears in the beginning of each paragraph.
- e. Read some sentences in the last paragraph of the text. Commonly, the author or writes give the conclusion in the last paragraph. By doing so, we will be able to get the relevant information of the text. In this step, we only need to read some sentences in the last paragraph when the material is too complex or brief.
- f. Look over and scan the text as quickly as we can. It is aimed to find some detail information by taking more attention in some key words or phrases. We might also make some notes for new term or vocabulary which might help us to give relevant information of the text
- g. Pay attention to the name, date, or number which appear in the text. These clues usually show some important information of the text.

## 3. What is Predicting?

There are some ways to learn and comprehend the text or book. One of them is by predicting. Predicting means we guess or predict what will or might happen in the reading. Predicting can be done by looking at the title of the text, picture, or subtitles. Predicting is done by guessing what the writer or author is saying before we start reading the text or book

In simple words, it can be said that by predicting we will be a good reader. When we are reading a text we have to guess or predict what will happen for the next. As an example, when we are reading a story, we can predict or guess what will happen for the next. By doing so, psychologically we can anticipate the continuation of the story. Predicting can be done by paying attention to the pictures or illustrations provided in the text.

#### **EXERCISE 1**

DIRECTION: Read the following text entitle ?ANIMAL MEAT" as quickly as you can. It is aimed to preview the text. Then choose the correct answer without reading the text again. You may use these steps:

- 1. Read the title
- 2. Pay attention to the picture (if there is)
- 3. Read some sentences in the first paragraph
- 4. Read the first sentence of the other paragraphs
- 5. Read some sentences in the last paragraph
- 6. Pay attention to the name, date, or numbers i(f there is)

### Text 1: Question 1 -4

#### ANIMAL MEAT

Animal meat, also known surely as meat, is the flesh of animals that people eat as food. It's far a vast source of protein, vital amino acids, nutrients (which include B nutrients and nutrition D), and minerals (like iron and zinc) in the human weight loss plan. Meat may be derived from numerous animals, which include mammals (along with farm animals, pigs, sheep, and deer), birds (along with chickens,

turkeys, geese, and ducks), and aquatic animals (such as fish and shellfish). The maximum typically consumed meats international are pork, red meat, poultry (particularly chook and turkey), and fish.

- 1. The main topic of the text is ....
  - a) Nutrition in human diet
  - b) Animal welfare in meat production
  - c) Environmental impact of meat consumption
  - d) Culinary traditions around the world
  - e) Different types of meat and their sources
- 2. Which of the following animals is NOT mentioned as a common source of meat in the paragraph?
  - a) Cows
  - b) Chickens
  - c) Turkeys
  - d) Goats
  - e) Ducks
  - 3. The nutrients are mentioned as being found in meat: ....
    - a) Vitamin C and calcium
    - b) Vitamin A and potassium
    - c) B vitamins and vitamin D
    - d) Fiber and magnesium
    - e) Sodium and vitamin K
  - 4. Based on the paragraph, what is likely to be discussed next?
    - a) The environmental impact of meat consumption
    - b) Vegetarian and vegan alternatives to meat
    - c) Different methods of cooking meat
    - d) The history of meat consumption
    - e) The health risks associated with consuming meat

#### Text 2: Question 5 -8

One of a kind cultures have various culinary traditions and options when it comes to meat consumption, leading to diverse cuts, cooking strategies, and taste profiles. Meat can be organized in numerous methods, including grilling, roasting, frying, stewing, and curing, among others. However, the production and consumption of meat also improve moral, environmental, and health worries. Business scale meat manufacturing, particularly of pork like red meat, will have substantial environmental influences, together with deforestation, greenhouse gas emissions, and water pollutants. Moreover, excessive intake of certain kinds of meat has been linked to fitness problems like heart disease, obesity, and cancer.

- 5. The main topic of the text is ....
  - a) Cultural diversity in meat consumption
  - b) Various cooking methods for meat
  - c) Environmental impact of meat production
  - d) Health concerns associated with meat consumption
  - e) Ethical considerations in meat production
- 6. The cooking method is NOT mentioned as a way to prepare meat is .....
  - a) Boiling
  - b) Smoking
  - c) Grilling
  - d) Stir-frying
  - e) Baking
- 7. What specific environmental concerns are associated with large-scale pork production mentioned in the paragraph?
  - a) Deforestation, water pollution, and air pollution
  - b) Greenhouse gas emissions, water pollution, and soil degradation
  - c) Soil erosion, habitat destruction, and biodiversity loss
  - d) Acid rain, deforestation, and ozone depletion

- e) Desertification, air pollution, and water scarcity
- 8. Based on the paragraph, what is likely to be discussed next?
  - a) Strategies for reducing the environmental impact of meat production
  - b) The cultural significance of meat in various societies
  - c) Health-conscious alternatives to traditional meat consumption
  - d) The economic implications of meat consumption trends
  - e) Government regulations on meat production and consumption

#### Text 3: Question 9-13

Opportunity resources of protein, together with plant-primarily based meat substitutes and cultured (lab-grown) meat, have emerged as capability answers to address a number of those concerns. Those options offer the opportunity of decreasing environmental impacts, enhancing animal welfare, and supplying more healthy alternatives for purchasers.

- 9. The main topic of the text is ....
  - a) Environmental benefits of alternative protein sources
  - b) Health benefits of plant-based meat substitutes
  - c) Animal welfare concerns in meat production
  - d) Cultural acceptance of lab-grown meat
  - e) Economic implications of alternative protein sources
- 10. Two potential benefits of alternative protein sources are ....?
  - a) Increased animal welfare and decreased consumer demand.
  - b) Environmental degradation and reduced consumer choice.
  - c) Improved animal welfare and healthier options for consumers.
  - d) Increased consumer demand and economic growth.
  - e) Reduced environmental impacts and higher production costs.
- 11. Two examples of alternative protein sources mentioned in the paragraph are ....?
  - a) Tofu and eggs
  - b) Quinoa and lentils

- c) Chickpeas and almonds
- d) Plant-based meat substitutes and cultured (lab-grown) meat
- e) Milk and cheese
- 12. The following is NOT mentioned as a potential benefit of alternative protein sources ....
  - a) Reducing environmental impacts
  - b) Enhancing animal welfare
  - c) Decreasing consumer demand
  - d) Providing healthier options for consumers
  - e) Addressing concerns related to meat consumption
- 13. Based on the paragraph, what is likely to be discussed next?
  - a) The challenges and limitations of alternative protein sources
  - b) The economic implications of shifting towards alternative protein sources
  - c) Government policies promoting the adoption of alternative protein sources
  - d) The role of technology in advancing alternative protein production
  - e) Public perceptions and acceptance of alternative protein sources

## **EXERCISE 2**

DIRECTION: Read the following text as quickly as you can.

Then answer the questions by choosing the correct answer without reading the text again.

Text 1: Question 1-3

# **Exploring the Complexities of Animal Meat: Nutrition, Subculture, and Controversies**

Animal meat, a staple in diets across the globe, holds a vital region in human history, way of life, and nutrients. From the succulent cuts of pork gracing dinner tables in Argentina to the scorching skewers of yakitori enjoyed in Japan, meat intake is deeply intertwined with culinary traditions, social rituals, and financial systems. Yet, behind the sizzle and aroma lies a complicated narrative encompassing moral dilemmas, environmental challenges, and health concerns.

- 1. Which country is mentioned as having a tradition of enjoying succulent cuts of pork?
  - a) Italy
  - b) Brazil
  - c) Argentina
  - d) India
  - e) Mexico
- 2. What type of meat dish is specifically mentioned as enjoyed in Japan?
  - a) Yakitori
  - b) Tandoori
  - c) Carnitas
  - d) Bratwurst
  - e) Gyro
- 3. What lies behind the sizzle and aroma of meat consumption?
  - a) Cultural diversity
  - b) Environmental challenges
  - c) Economic systems
  - d) Political ideologies
  - e) Technological advancements

#### Text 2: Question 4-5

At its middle, animal meat serves as a wealthy source of essential nutrients critical for human health. Proteins discovered in meat are composed of amino acids, the constructing blocks of existence, vital for muscle development, immune feature, and hormone regulation. Additionally, meat abounds with micronutrients like iron, zinc, and diet B12, which play pivotal roles in metabolism, cognitive feature, and red blood cell manufacturing. For many populations, particularly in regions wherein access to diverse food resources is limited, animal meat serves as a primary source of these crucial nutrients, addressing malnutrition and supporting average properly-being.

- 4. What role do amino acids play in the human body, as mentioned in the text?
  - a) Digesting carbohydrates
  - b) Building muscle
  - c) Regulating blood pressure
  - d) Absorbing vitamins
  - e) Enhancing taste perception
- 5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a micronutrient found abundantly in meat?
  - a) Iron
  - b) Zinc
  - c) Calcium
  - d) Vitamin B12
  - e) Vitamin B6
- 6. According to the text, what purpose does animal meat serve for populations in regions with limited access to diverse food resources?
  - a) Addressing malnutrition
  - b) Enhancing athletic performance
  - c) Promoting weight loss
  - d) Improving vision
  - e) Preventing heart disease

#### Text 3: Question 7 - 9

But, the adventure from pasture to plate isn't without its demanding situations. The industrialization of meat manufacturing has brought about concerns concerning animal welfare, environmental sustainability, and public fitness. In depth farming practices often contain confining animals in crowded and unsanitary conditions, raising ethical questions about the remedy of sentient beings. Furthermore, large-scale livestock operations make a contribution significantly to deforestation, water pollutants, and greenhouse fuel emissions, exacerbating weather alternate and biodiversity loss.

- 7. What are some concerns associated with intensive farming practices mentioned in the text?
  - a) Soil erosion and desertification
  - b) Air pollution and ozone depletion
  - c) Water pollution and greenhouse gas emissions
  - d) Acid rain and habitat destruction
  - e) Noise pollution and light pollution
- 8. What ethical questions arise from intensive farming practices?
  - a) Treatment of plants
  - b) Treatment of microorganisms
  - c) Treatment of insects
  - d) Treatment of sentient beings
  - e) Treatment of non-living entities
- 9. What environmental impacts are attributed to large-scale livestock operations?
  - a) Coral bleaching and ocean acidification
  - b) Desertification and soil erosion
  - c) Deforestation and water pollution
  - d) Acid rain and ozone depletion
  - e) Noise pollution and light pollution

#### **Text 4: Question 10 – 12**

From a fitness perspective, the intake of certain varieties of meat, mainly processed and crimson meats, has been linked to an increased threat of persistent diseases inclusive of cardiovascular disorder, diabetes, and sure kinds of cancer. Excessive tiers of saturated fats and cholesterol in pink meats, in addition to the presence of components and preservatives in processed meats, are believed to contribute to these detrimental health consequences. Therefore, public fitness organizations and advocacy organizations have issued pointers recommending moderation in meat intake and promoting plant-based options as more healthy options.

- 10. What types of meat are specifically mentioned as being linked to an increased risk of chronic diseases?
  - a) White meats and fish
  - b) Poultry and seafood
  - c) Processed meats and red meats
  - d) Game meats and organ meats
  - e) Cured meats and shellfish
- 11. What components in red meats are believed to contribute to detrimental health effects?
  - a) Sodium and potassium
  - b) Fiber and antioxidants
  - c) Saturated fats and cholesterol
  - d) Vitamin C and iron
  - e) Omega-3 fatty acids and vitamin D
- 12. What do public health organizations and advocacy groups recommend regarding meat intake?
  - a) Increasing meat consumption
  - b) Eliminating meat from the diet entirely
  - c) Moderating meat intake and promoting plant-based options
  - d) Consuming only organic meat products
  - e) Following a strict vegetarian diet

#### **Text 5: Question 13 – 15**

No matter those issues, meat continues to maintain cultural significance and monetary importance in many societies. Traditional cuisines round the world have fun meat as a symbol of hospitality, abundance, and identity. In Argentina, the ritual of the asado, or barbecue, brings families and communities together to experience the smoky flavors of grilled red meat, whilst in India, complex feasts providing aromatic curries and kebabs pay homage to centuries-old culinary traditions. Moreover, the global meat enterprise sustains millions of livelihoods, from small-scale farmers raising livestock on own family-owned ranches to workers in processing plant life and distribution networks.

- 13. Which country celebrates the ritual of the asado, or barbecue, as a cultural tradition?
  - a) India
  - b) Argentina
  - c) Japan
  - d) Italy
  - e) Brazil
- 14. Which type of cuisine in India pays homage to centuries-old culinary traditions through aromatic curries and kebabs?
  - a) Chinese cuisine
  - b) Italian cuisine
  - c) Japanese cuisine
  - d) Indian cuisine
  - e) Mexican cuisine
- 15. What does the global meat enterprise sustain in terms of livelihoods?
  - a) Millions of software engineers
  - b) Millions of healthcare professionals
  - c) Millions of small-scale farmers raising livestock
  - d) Millions of artists
  - e) Millions of bankers

#### **Text 6: Ouestion 16 – 18**

In latest years, the emergence of opportunity protein assets has presented a glimmer of desire amidst those demanding situations. Plant-based meat substitutes, made from components like soy, pea protein, and mycelium, mimic the flavor, texture, and nutritional profile of traditional meat products, offering consumers a cruelty-loose and environmentally sustainable option. Similarly, advancements in mobile agriculture have paved the way for labgrown meat, cultivated from animal cells in a controlled surroundings, devoid of the ethical and environmental issues associated with traditional meat manufacturing.

- 16. What are plant-based meat substitutes primarily made from?
  - a) Beef
  - b) Chicken
  - c) Soy
  - d) Pork
  - e) Fish
- 17. What is a characteristic of lab-grown meat?
  - a) It is cultivated from plants
  - b) It is devoid of ethical and environmental concerns
  - c) It is harvested from traditional livestock
  - d) It requires extensive land use
  - e) It mimics the taste and texture of traditional meat
- 18. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an ingredient in plant-based meat substitutes?
  - a) Pea protein
  - b) Mycelium
  - c) Beef
  - d) Soy
  - e) Wheat gluten

#### **Text 7: Question 18 – 20**

As we navigate the complexities of animal meat consumption, a nuanced approach is required—one which balances dietary desires, cultural traditions, and moral considerations. Encouraging sustainable farming practices, helping nearby meals systems, and embracing dietary range are important steps in the direction of developing a more healthy, more equitable meals gadget for future generations. Whether savoring a juicy steak or savoring a plant-based burger, the choices we make at the dinner table resonate some distance past our plates, shaping the future of meals and our planet.

- 19. What is emphasized as important steps towards creating a healthier and more equitable food system?
  - a) Increasing meat consumption
  - b) Encouraging unsustainable farming practices
  - c) Embracing dietary monotony
  - d) Helping local food systems
  - e) Ignoring cultural traditions
- 20. What resonates far beyond our plates?
  - a) Our choice of tableware
  - b) Our dietary desires
  - c) Our cultural traditions
  - d) Our choices at the dinner table
  - e) Our choice of restaurant

### **EXERCISE 3**

DIRECTION: Read the following text as quickly as you can.

Then answer the questions without reading the text again.

#### Text 1: Question 1-3

# **Examining the Destructive Fitness Impacts of Animal Meat Intake**

In latest years, the spotlight on nutritional habits has illuminated the great effect of animal meat consumption on human fitness. While meat has lengthy been revered as a number one source of protein and crucial vitamins, mounting evidence suggests that excessive consumption, specifically of sure sorts of meat, can have damaging consequences on standard nicely-being. From cardiovascular sickness to most cancers, the unfavorable health outcomes of meat consumption solid a shadow over its culinary allure.

- 1. What specific health risks are associated with excessive consumption of certain types of meat?
- 2. Why has the spotlight on nutritional habits in recent years focused on the impact of animal meat consumption in human fitness?
- 3. How do the negative health outcomes of meat consumption challenge its traditional perception as a nutritious food source?

#### Text 2: Question 4-6

One of the most extensively studied fitness dangers related to meat consumption is its link to cardiovascular disease (CVD). High intake of pink and processed meats, characterized through their accelerated ranges of saturated fats and cholesterol, has been implicated in the improvement of high blood pressure, atherosclerosis, and coronary artery disease. Saturated fats observed in meat make contributions to a boom in low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, regularly called "horrific" cholesterol, that may acquire inside the arteries, narrowing blood vessels and impairing move. Furthermore, processed meats, along with publisher 1st baron verulam, sausages, and deli meats, are regularly excessive in sodium and nitrites, which can raise blood strain and promote irritation, in addition exacerbating CVD threat.

- 4. What specific health risks are associated with high intake of red and processed meats?
- 5. How do saturated fats in meat contribute to the development of cardiovascular disease
- 6. What are some characteristics of processed meats that contribute to an increased risk of cardiovascular area?

#### Text 3: Question 7 - 9

Beyond cardiovascular fitness, meat intake has additionally been related to an expanded threat of certain forms of cancer. the sector fitness corporation (WHO) has categorized processed meats as institution carcinogens, indicating that there may be sufficient proof to help their position in the development of cancer. Especially, the consumption of processed meats, inclusive of publisher 1st baron verulam, warm dogs, and ham, has been linked to an accelerated risk of colorectal cancer. The mechanisms underlying this affiliation are thought to contain the formation of carcinogenic compounds during the cooking and processing of meat, in addition to the presence of heme iron, that could promote oxidative stress and DNA damage within the colon.

- 7. How has the World Health Organization (WHO) categorized processed meats, and what does this indicate about their relationship to cancer?
- 8. What specific types of cancer have been linked to the consumption of processed meats?
- 9. What are some of mechanism believed to underline the association between processed meat consumption and an increased risk of cholesterol cancer?

#### **Text 4: Question 10 – 12**

Furthermore, the adverse health consequences of meat consumption make bigger beyond cardiovascular disorder and cancer to encompass metabolic disorders consisting of obesity and type 2 diabetes. At the same time as meat is a rich source of protein,

excessive intake can contribute to caloric extra and weight gain, in particular whilst coupled with high-fat cooking methods and large portion sizes. Furthermore, processed meats, with their introduced sugars and preservatives, may additionally disrupt metabolic homeostasis, leading to insulin resistance and dysregulation of blood sugar tiers. The Western dietary pattern, characterized via its reliance on pink and processed meats, has been implicated as a considerable motive force of the worldwide obesity epidemic and the rising incidence of type 2 diabetes.

- 10. How do the adverse health consequences of meat consumption extend beyond cardiovascular disease and cancer?
- 11. What are some factors contributing to the association between meat consumption and metabolic disorders like obesity and type 2 diabetes?
- 12. How has the Western dietary pattern, characterized by its reliance on red and processed meats been implicated in the global obesity epidemic and the rising incidence of type 2 diabetes?

#### **Text 5: Question 10 – 13**

In addition to its direct effect on continual disorder danger, meat intake has broader implications for public health and environmental sustainability. Commercial scale meat production relies heavily on antibiotics and boom hormones to sell animal growth and save you sickness outbreaks in crowded and unsanitary situations. The overuse of antibiotics in farm animals farming has contributed to the upward push of antibiotic-resistant microorganism, posing a critical risk to global health by means of limiting remedy alternatives for infectious diseases. Furthermore, cattle farming is a widespread supply of greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and water pollutants, exacerbating weather change and environmental degradation.

- 13. How does commercial scale meat production contribute to the rise of antibiotic resistant bacteria?
- 14. What are some environmental impacts associated with cattle farming as highlighted in the text?

15. Why is the overuse of antibiotics in farm animal farming considered a critical risk to global health?

#### **Text 6: Question 13 – 15**

In light of those concerns, public fitness groups and advocacy corporations have issued suggestions to restrict meat consumption and promote plant-based totally alternatives as part of a more fit and greater sustainable nutritional pattern. The Mediterranean weight-reduction plan, characterized by its emphasis on fruits, vegetables, entire grains, and lean proteins which include fish and poultry, has been heralded for its protecting effects towards persistent disease and its potential to mitigate the environmental impact of meals manufacturing.

- 16. What recommendations have public health groups and advocacy organizations issued regarding meat consumption?
- 17. What are some key characteristics of the Mediterranean diet?
- 18. What has the Mediterranean diet been heralded for its protective effects against chronic disease and its potential to mitigate the environmental impact of food production?

#### **Text 7: Question 19 – 20**

In end, whilst meat has lengthy been prized for its dietary price and culinary versatility, the evidence suggests that immoderate intake, in particular of pink and processed meats, poses giant risks to human health. by adopting a greater balanced and plant-centric nutritional pattern, people cannot simplest lessen their chance of persistent disease but additionally make a contribution to a extra sustainable meals system for future generations. The alternatives we make at the dinner table have a long way-accomplishing implications for our fitness, the environment, and the well-being of the planet.

- 19. What risks does excessive consumption of meat, particularly red and processed meat, pose to human health?
- 20. What are some far reaching implications of choices made at the dinner table?

#### **EXERCISE 4**

DIRECTION: Now, you are presented will full text of EXAMINING THE DESTRUCTIVE FITNESS IMPACTS OF ANIMAL MEAT INTAKE. Read the text as quickly as you can, then paraphrase the text using your own words and sentences.

# EXAMINING THE DESTRUCTIVE FITNESS IMPACTS OF ANIMAL MEAT INTAKE

In latest years, the spotlight on nutritional habits has illuminated the great effect of animal meat consumption on human fitness. While meat has lengthy been revered as a number one source of protein and crucial vitamins, mounting evidence suggests that excessive consumption, specifically of sure sorts of meat, can have damaging consequences on standard nicely-being. From cardiovascular sickness to most cancers, the unfavorable health outcomes of meat consumption solid a shadow over its culinary allure.

One of the most extensively studied fitness dangers related to meat consumption is its link to cardiovascular disease (CVD). High intake of pink and processed meats, characterized through their accelerated ranges of saturated fats and cholesterol, has been in the improvement of high blood implicated atherosclerosis, and coronary artery disease. Saturated fats observed in meat make contributions to a boom in low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, regularly called "horrific" cholesterol, that may acquire inside the arteries, narrowing blood vessels and impairing move. Furthermore, processed meats, along with publisher 1st baron verulam, sausages, and deli meats, are regularly excessive in sodium and nitrites, which can raise blood strain and promote irritation, in addition exacerbating CVD threat.

Beyond cardiovascular fitness, meat intake has additionally been related to an expanded threat of certain forms of cancer. the sector fitness corporation (WHO) has categorized processed meats as institution carcinogens, indicating that there may be sufficient proof to help their position in the development of cancer. Especially, the consumption of processed meats, inclusive of publisher 1st baron verulam, warm dogs, and ham, has been linked to an accelerated risk of colorectal cancer. The mechanisms underlying this affiliation are thought to contain the formation of carcinogenic compounds during the cooking and processing of meat, in addition to the presence of heme iron, that could promote oxidative stress and DNA damage within the colon.

Furthermore. the adverse health consequences consumption make bigger beyond cardiovascular disorder and cancer to encompass metabolic disorders consisting of obesity and type 2 diabetes. At the same time as meat is a rich source of protein, excessive intake can contribute to caloric extra and weight gain, in particular whilst coupled with high-fat cooking methods and large portion sizes. Furthermore, processed meats, with their introduced sugars and preservatives, may additionally disrupt metabolic homeostasis, leading to insulin resistance and dysregulation of blood sugar tiers. The Western dietary pattern, characterized via its reliance on pink and processed meats, has been implicated as a considerable motive force of the worldwide obesity epidemic and the rising incidence of type 2 diabetes.

In addition to its direct effect on continual disorder danger, meat intake has broader implications for public health and environmental sustainability. Commercial scale meat production relies heavily on antibiotics and boom hormones to sell animal growth and save you sickness outbreaks in crowded and unsanitary situations. The overuse of antibiotics in farm animals farming has contributed to the upward push of antibiotic-resistant microorganism, posing a critical risk to global health by means of limiting remedy alternatives for infectious diseases. furthermore, cattle farming is a widespread supply of greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and water pollutants, exacerbating weather change and environmental degradation.

In end, whilst meat has lengthy been prized for its dietary price and culinary versatility, the evidence suggests that immoderate intake, in particular of pink and processed meats, poses giant risks to human health. by adopting a greater balanced and plant-centric nutritional pattern, people cannot simplest lessen their chance of persistent disease but additionally make a contribution to a extra sustainable meals system for future generations. The alternatives we make at the dinner table have a long way accomplishing implications for our fitness, the environment, and the well-being of the planet.

| ANSWER SHEET |
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DIRECTION: Now, you will read a text. You are presented with some information related to the text. Then, based on the information from the text, is each statement TRUE or FALSE?

**EXERCISE 5** 

#### THE ADVANTAGE OF COWS IN AGRICULTURE

Cows stand as pillars of agricultural productivity, offering a myriad of advantages that have shaped human societies for generations. From their provision of nutrient-rich milk to their role in sustainable farming practices, the benefits of cows are both diverse and indispensable.

Foremost among their advantages is the ability to produce milk, a cornerstone of global nutrition. Rich in essential nutrients like calcium, vitamins, and proteins, milk serves as a vital component of diets worldwide. Moreover, it forms the basis for numerous dairy products, including cheese, yogurt, and butter, further enhancing its nutritional and economic value. Cows, with their remarkable milk-producing capacity, play a pivotal role in meeting the ever-growing demand for dairy products and ensuring food security.

Beyond milk production, cows contribute significantly to sustainable agriculture through their unique digestive capabilities. As ruminant animals, they possess specialized stomachs capable of efficiently digesting fibrous plant material. By grazing on grasses and forage, cows help maintain pasturelands, prevent soil erosion, and promote biodiversity. Additionally, their manure serves as a valuable organic fertilizer, enriching soil health and reducing the need for synthetic inputs.

Economically, cows provide a steady stream of revenue for farmers and rural communities. The dairy industry, in particular, generates substantial income through the sale of milk and dairy products. Furthermore, cows offer diversification opportunities on farms, as they can be utilized for meat production, breeding, and even as working animals in some regions. This multifaceted contribution enhances the resilience of agricultural systems and supports livelihoods across various sectors.

Culturally and socially, cows hold significant importance in many societies. Revered symbols of prosperity and abundance, they feature prominently in religious rituals, folklore, and traditional ceremonies. In regions where dairy farming is prevalent, cows are central to

sustainable livelihoods, providing communities with a reliable source of income and sustenance.

While cows offer a multitude of benefits, challenges such as methane emissions and animal welfare concerns necessitate careful management and innovation within the livestock industry. By addressing these challenges and harnessing the full potential of cows in agriculture, we can continue to reap their myriad advantages while striving for a more sustainable and equitable future.

#### **STATEMENT:**

- 1. The benefits of cows in agriculture are limited to their provision of milk. (TRUE or FALSE)
- 2. Cows play a negligible role in promoting biodiversity and preventing soil erosion. (TRUE or FALSE)
- 3. Milk produced by cows lacks essential nutrients necessary for human nutrition. (TRUE or FALSE)
- 4. Cows' milk production does not contribute to food security. (TRUE or FALSE)
- 5. Cows' unique digestive capabilities do not contribute to sustainable agriculture. (TRUE or FALSE)
- 6. Grazing by cows has no impact on maintaining pasturelands or preventing soil erosion. (TRUE or FALSE)
- 7. The use of cows' manure as fertilizer does not enhance soil health. (TRUE or FALSE)
- 8. Cows cannot be utilized for purposes other than milk production. (TRUE or FALSE)
  - False (Key Answer)
- 9. Cows' contribution to agricultural resilience and livelihood support is limited. (TRUE or FALSE)
- 10. Cows have no cultural or social significance in any societies. (TRUE or FALSE)
- 11. Cows are not revered symbols in any cultural or religious contexts. (TRUE or FALSE)
- 12. In regions where dairy farming is prevalent, cows do not contribute to sustainable livelihoods. (TRUE or FALSE)

- 13. Challenges such as methane emissions and animal welfare concerns do not affect the livestock industry. (TRUE or FALSE)
- 14. Careful management and innovation are not necessary to address challenges in the livestock industry. (TRUE or FALSE)
- 15. Harnessing the full potential of cows in agriculture will not contribute to a more sustainable and equitable future. (TRUE or FALSE)

# REFLECTION

| After learning this chapter, what material do you understand a lot?           |
|---|
| What difficulty do you have in learning this chapter? How do you overcome it? |
| What are you expecting for learning in the next?                              |
|   |



# **SKIMMING AND SCANNING**

### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1. To train and prepare the students to skim by recognizing they key sentences of the text
- 2. To train and prepare the student to identify the main point and important information of the text

#### A. Brainstorming

Direction: Answer the questions based on your own experiences and opinions!

| 1. | What do you know about skimming and scanning in reading comprehension?   |
|----|--|
|    |  |
| 2. | Do you always make skimming and scanning before reading the text? How do you to make skimming and scanning of the text? Elaborate your answer. |
|    |  |

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| What difficulty do you have when you make skimming and scanning the text? Elaborate your answer. |
|--|

#### **B.** Skimming and Scanning Strategies

Skimming and scanning are supposed to be essential strategies in reading comprehension. Although both skimming and scanning are used for speed reading, but they are used in different purposes and they are not always used all the time. In a simple word, skimming and scanning are truly different strategies in reading comprehension.

People or readers who are able to skim and to scan a text are categorized as flexible readers because they will read a text according to the aims or purposes and they will get information of the text quickly. In this case, they will not waste their time because they will not read every single word of the text. By understanding and implementing these strategies, we will get specific information of the text in a short time.

Skimming strategy refers to the reading strategy deals with reading a lot in a less and specific time. Skimming is seeking and identifying the general idea or main idea of the text. In a simple word, in skimming the text we need not read all words, phrases, or sentences of the text but we are trying to seek the main idea or topic of the text.

Meanwhile, scanning strategy refers to reading strategy deals with seeking specific information of the text without reading all words or sentences of the text. In reading comprehension, scanning strategy is very essential tool to speed up our reading. When we are scanning the text we are only looking for specific

information or fact and we need not read everything else. Scanning strategy also lets us to get a detail information in a short time or in hurry.

#### C. How to Scan a Text Effectively?

In our daily life, we almost do scanning in various material types including scanning a text. For this case, to scan a text effectively will consume our time. Before doing scanning, it is very important for us to establish our purpose, to locate the essential material, and to find or to know the material structure. Most material is usually arranged chronologically, alphabetically or non-alphabetically, and textually or category. Alphabetically means that the information is usually arranged orderly such as from A to Z, or vice versa, meanwhile chronologically means that the information is composed in numerical order or in time. Non-alphabetical order means that the information is arranged non-alphabetically, such as information in television listing, while a textual sense means that information sometime appears within a paragraph, for instance: an information in encyclopedia.

In order to scan a text effectively, we can use our hands and vision of peripheral. Using our hand in scanning a text in very essential to find the location of specific or important information of the text. For example, we use our fingers or hands to find a word or information in a dictionary, or to read bus or train's schedule, and to find a meeting's schedule in our note book. By using our fingers or hands will make us easier to focus our attention, so that we can find the important material easily.

Scanning using vision of peripheral means that we are seeing on the side by our eyes when we are looking ahead. This strategy is assumed very helpful in the scanning. For instance, when we are reading a text to find out a list of products, of course we are not only pointing a single name of products, but we are also pointing the name of products below and above. Besides that, our eyes are also working to search an important information and our brain are keeping those information in our mind. As an example,

our purpose is looking for the train's schedule from Surabaya to Jakarta. In this case, to have scanning effectively is that we have to keep in our mind that the key words are "from Surabaya to Jakarta"

## **EXERCISE 1**

DIRECTION: Read the following text, skim it, and underline the sentences, phrases, or words which best sum up the main idea of each paragraph (the key sentences, phrases, or words)

#### **OUTDOOR PIG FARMING**

Outdoor pig farming presents animals with greater environmental variety and behavioral autonomy but poses challenges concerning breed suitability, management, biosecurity, environmental preservation. These challenges have potential impacts on the actual and perceived quality of the product. While in conventional Northern European setups, only adult and suckling pigs are typically grazed outdoors, traditional Mediterranean and organic systems often keep meat animals outdoors throughout their lives. Key factors affecting the sensory quality of the product include selecting breeds best suited to outdoor conditions, adjusting growth rates, and incorporating more forage into the diet. Furthermore, there may be indirect effects on product quality stemming from variations in preslaughter stress responses. While certain aspects of animal health and hygiene might benefit from extensive farming conditions, there's an increased risk of zoonotic infections due to exposure to parasites and wildlife. Consumer perceptions of product quality can be positively or negatively affected by ethical considerations and the visible management practices of outdoor pig units. The extent to which actual and perceived differences in product quality influence economic value is largely determined by marketing strategies rather than production methods.

Product quality can be understood as the combination of features and qualities of a product or service that enable it to meet stated or implied need. This encompasses various elements, especially in the context of food derived from livestock, which include both tangible and intangible aspects of the product. Primary quality attributes are those directly measurable in the physical product, such as its physical, chemical, microbiological, and sensory characteristics. Secondary quality attributes pertain to consumer perceptions of the product that may not be quantifiable within the product itself, including considerations such as animal welfare, environmental impact, cultural significance, socio-economic factors, and the traceability/safety features of the production process. These are sometimes categorized as attributes of 'product' and 'process', respectively.

Various types of outdoor pig farming systems exist. In certain European nations, notably the UK and France, there are substantial outdoor pig herds that contribute to the conventional supply of pork. In the UK, it's estimated that about 30% of the national sow breeding herd is raised outdoors), although this proportion is lower in other European countries The popularity of outdoor farming stems from financial reasons, including the relatively low setup and operational costs of such systems, as well as encouragement from retailers catering to consumers interested in more extensively produced meat. However, these conventional outdoor systems typically involve highly selected genetic strains, high stocking densities, and reliance on manufactured feed. Nonetheless, the animals in these systems are seldom entirely outdoors; usually, they're confined post-weaning, sometimes in hut-and-run outdoor setups but more frequently in fully enclosed structures. Finishing pigs are almost always housed, either in deep litter systems or in traditional climate-controlled facilities, with less than 0.5% of UK pigs finished outdoors

The conventional method of outdoor production stands in contrast to a small but expanding number of farms that adhere to organic standards for pig farming. These farms must comply with European Community regulations governing organic livestock and their products, with additional criteria sometimes imposed by individual Certification Bodies. According to the Directive, it's mandatory for breeding animals to have access to pasture. Some certification programs also require finishing pigs to have access to pasture, though this isn't universally practiced, and in many countries, growing and finishing pigs are housed with an outdoor run area, which may be made of concrete.

Therefore, there isn't a universal outdoor system for pig farming, and making broad statements about the quality of products from outdoor systems requires careful consideration. Just like in any system evaluation, various interconnected elements play a role in the eventual outcome, and it's essential to initially analyze each component individually to understand its probable impact on the overall result.

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| 4.            | Paragraph 4   | : |  |
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EXERCISE 2

DIRECTION: Read and skim the following text. Then, choose the correct answer by choosing the correct answer A, B, c, D, or E

#### 1. Text 1

#### THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM OF RUMINANT ANIMALS

Ruminant cattle, which includes cattle, sheep, and goats, possess a typical digestive machine that enables them to correctly make employ of electricity from flamentous plant matter in comparison to different herbivores. in contrast to monogastric animals like pigs and fowl, ruminants have a digestive device specialized for fermenting feed and providing electricity precursors for the animal's use. A deeper know-how of ways the ruminant digestive machine capabilities let in cattle manufacturers to decorate their care and feeding practices for ruminant animals.

## **Question:**

What is the main idea of the text?

- a. The unique digestive system of ruminant livestock and its efficiency in utilizing plant matter
- b. The differences between ruminant and monogastric animals in terms of digestion
- c. The importance of energy precursors in ruminant nutrition
- d. The specialized functions of the ruminant digestive system in fermenting feed

e. The impact of feeding practices on the health of ruminant animals

#### 2. Text 2

The exceptional structure of the ruminant digestive machine equips animals like livestock to correctly make use of fibrous feedstuffs, especially forages. This device contains numerous additives, such as the mouth, tongue, salivary glands (which produce saliva to alter rumen pH), esophagus, 4-element belly (including the rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum), pancreas, gall bladder, small gut (which includes the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum), and huge gut (comprising the colons, rectums, and cecum,).

#### **Ouestions:**

What is the main idea of the text above?

- a. The importance of saliva in regulating rumen pH
- b. The structure and components of the ruminant digestive system
- c. The role of the small intestine in ruminant digestion
- d. The functions of the pancreas and gall bladder in ruminants
- e. The efficiency of ruminants in utilizing fibrous feedstuffs

#### 3. Text 3

Ruminants make use of their verbal hollow tongue and space to accumulate comestibles whilst herding or to devour cropped food for cattle. At some stage in grazing, farm animals collect forages by means of bandaging the tongue across the vegetation, then dragging to rip them to intake. On common, farm animals make among 25,000 to over 40,000 bites to acquire fodder even as herding day by day. They normally allocate a couple of one third in their time to grazing, any other one-third to ruminating (chewing cud), and barely much less than one-third to idling, in which they neither graze nor ruminate.

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#### **Ouestion:**

What is the main idea of the text?

- a. The eating habits of cattle during grazing
- a. The process of rumination in ruminant animals
- b. The use of the oral cavity and tongue in consuming forages
- c. The time allocation of cattle between grazing, ruminating, and idling
- d. The frequency of prehensile bites made by cattle while grazing daily
- 4. **Text 4**In ruminants, the top a part of the mouth includes a palate this is both difficult or gentle, missing incisor. The lower jowl incisor engages with this dental pincushion. The incisor of animals that predominantly devour grass or roughage are broad with a shove formed coronal, meanwhile the ones of animals preferring concentrates are smaller and chisel-formed. Molars and premolars are aligned among the top and decrease jaws. Those tooth are chargeable for crushing and grinding plant material throughout the preliminary chewing and rumination manner.

#### **Question:**

What is the main idea of the text?

- a. The differences in dental structure between ruminants and non-ruminants
- b. The role of incisors in ruminant digestion

- c. The alignment of premolars and molars in ruminants
- d. The adaptation of teeth based on diet preferences in ruminants
- e. The process of crushing and grinding plant material in ruminant digestion

#### 5. Text 5

Saliva performs more than one roles inside the digestive procedure, supporting in chewing and swallowing at the same time as containing enzymes which include salivary lipase and salivary amylase, which useful resource in breaking down fat and starch, respectively. Moreover, saliva contributes to nitrogen recycling inside the rumen. Its number one feature, but, is to modify pH stages within the reticulum and rumen. An person cow has the potential to generate round 50 quarts of saliva every day, despite the fact that the quantity can vary primarily based on how a great deal time is spent chewing feed, as chewing activates the manufacturing of saliva.

### **Ouestion:**

What is the main idea of the text?

- a. The nutritional benefits of saliva for ruminants
- b. The daily production of saliva in adult cows
- c. The functions of salivary enzymes in ruminant digestion
- d. The role of saliva in nitrogen recycling within the rumen
- e. The importance of saliva in regulating pH levels in the reticulum and rumen

#### 6. Text 6

While forage and feed blends with saliva, which includes sodium, potassium, phosphate, bicarbonate, and urea, they combine to form a bolus. This bolus travels from the mouth to the reticulum through a tube-like structure referred to as the esophagus. The muscle versions and contractions in pressure propel the substance down the throat to reticulum.

## **Question:**

What is the main idea of the text?

- a. The role of saliva in digesting forage and feed
- b. The composition of saliva and its function in forming a bolus
- c. The process of bolus formation and its journey to the reticulum
- d. The function of the esophagus in ruminant digestion
- e. The role of muscle contractions in propelling substances through the esophagus

#### 7. Text 7

The ruminant will be predisposed to consume their feed unexpectedly, often swallowing it without adequate chewing (portions much less than 1.5 inches). The esophagus of ruminants serves a dual reason, permitting them to vomit the chew for extra digesting when it is needed. For the duration of the rumination system, or "chewing the cud," different feedstuffs and forages are delivered to the mouth's for similarly mastication and then mixture with its saliva. The partially digested fabric, referred to as cud, is then re-ingested and directed into the reticulum. From there, the stable component step by step moves into the rumen for fermentation, meanwhile the general public of the liquid element hastily passes from the reticulorumen into the omasum after which the abomasum. The strong residue last inside the rumen commonly remains there for as much as forty eight hours, forming a dense mat in which microbes destroy down the fibrous feedstuffs into electricity precursors.

#### **Question:**

What is the main idea of the text?

- a. The importance of rapid feed consumption in ruminants
- b. The function of the esophagus in ruminant digestion
- c. The process of rumination and cud chewing in ruminants
- d. The journey of partially digested material through the ruminant digestive system
- e. The role of microbes in breaking down fibrous feedstuffs in the rumen

#### 8. Text 8

Proper ruminants, inclusive of cattle, sheep, goats, deer, and antelope,own a unmarried belly such as four awesome compartments: the reticulum, the rumen, the omasum, and the abomasum. The ruminant belly fills nearly seventy five percentage of the belly hollow space, in large part filling the left facet and increasing substantially into the proper aspect. In phrases of relative length, the rumen and reticulum together make up 84 percentage of the overall belly quantity, accompanied by way of the omasum at 12 percentage, and the abomasum at four percentage. among those cubicles, the rumen is the most important, able to maintaining as much as 40 gallons in a mature cow.

#### **Ouestion:**

What is the main idea of the text?

- a. The unique structure of the stomach in genuine ruminant animals
- b. The distribution of stomach compartments in ruminant animals
- c. The relative volumes of different stomach compartments in ruminant animals
- d. The capacity of the rumen in a mature cow
- e. The role of the abomasum in ruminant digestion

#### 9. Text 9

In a grown-up cow, the reticulum can incorporate approximately five gallons of fabric. Traditionally, the rumen and reticulum were taken into consideration a unified organ due to the fact they carry out comparable features and are parted best through a tiny tissue of muscular fold. Collectively, they may be known as the reticulorumen. moreover, the omasum can maintain up to fifteen gallons, and the abomasum can maintain round 7 gallons in a mature cow.

## **Question:**

What is the main idea of the text?

- a. The capacity of different compartments of the stomach in an adult cow
- b. The historical classification of the rumen and reticulum as a unified organ
- c. The separation of the reticulum from the rumen by muscular tissue
- d. The functions performed by the reticulorumen in digestion
- e. The relationship between the omasum and abomasum in ruminant digestion

## **EXERCISE 3**

DIRECTION: Read, skim, and scan the following text. Then, answer the provided questions briefly based on the information from the text.

#### FOOD PLANTS' NATURE

The composition of food for plants and animals serves several purposes: it contributes to the formation of living protoplasm, aids in the construction of bodily structures, and acts as a source of energy. Unlike plants, humans and other animals lack the ability to synthesize their own food, necessitating them to acquire it preformed, rendering them dependent, whether directly or indirectly, on plants. Plants produce a surplus of food, much of which is stored as reserves for future utilization. Animals rely on these reserves for sustenance. The primary nutrients synthesized by plants include carbohydrates, fats, and proteins, each serving a vital role in animal metabolism. Additionally, essential components such as mineral salts, organic acids, vitamins, and enzymes are necessary for overall health. Consequently, it is feasible for individuals to subsist entirely on a vegetarian diet.

Plants employ diverse methods to store food, which can be found in various plant parts such as roots, stems, leaves, fruits, or

seeds. Among these, fruits and seeds are of utmost importance for humans. This category encompasses cereals, small grains, legumes, and nuts, all of which are rich in nutritive substances and possess low water content, facilitating their storage and transportation. Following in significance are roots, tubers, bulbs, and other subterranean vegetables, which are valuable sources of food for both humans and lower animals, albeit their value is somewhat diminished due to their high water content. While leafy greens, salad plants, and other herbage vegetables contain minimal stored food, they are essential for providing vital vitamins and mineral salts, as well as the mechanical benefits of indigestible cellulose. Similarly, fleshy fruits, which may also contain various organic acids, provide essential nutrients. The following categories will be addressed individually: cereals, small grains, legumes, nuts, root vegetables, leafy vegetables, fruit vegetables, and fleshy fruits.

Numerous plant species, both wild and cultivated, are exclusively utilized by indigenous populations or are limited to specific geographical regions. Therefore, the focus of discussion will be on food plants that are commonly utilized by the majority of the global population.

- 1. What is the main idea conveyed in paragraph 1?
- 2. What are the primary purposes served by the composition of food for plants and animals?
- 3. Why do humans and other animals lack the ability to synthesize their own food?
- 4. How do plants utilize surplus food, and what role does this surplus play for animals?
- 5. Which primary nutrients are synthesized by plants, and what vital roles do they play in animal metabolism?
- 6. What essential components are necessary for overall health and obtained from plant-based diets?
- 7. Who can subsist entirely on a vegetarian diet based on the nutrients synthesized by plants?
- 8. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

- 9. How does the dependency of animals, including humans, on plants for food reserves impact the ecosystem?
- 10. What are the diverse methods employed by plants to store food, and which plant parts serve as storage sites?
- 11. Which plant parts, considered of utmost importance for humans, encompass cereals, small grains, legumes, and nuts?
- 12. Why are roots, tubers, bulbs, and other subterranean vegetables valuable sources of food, despite their high water content?
- 13. What nutritional benefits do leafy greens, salad plants, and other herbage vegetables provide, despite containing minimal stored food?
- 14. How do fleshy fruits contribute to essential nutrient intake, and what additional components may they contain?
- 15. Which categories of food plants will be individually addressed?
- 16. What is the main idea conveyed in paragraph 3?

## **EXERCISE 4**

DIRECTION: Read and scan the following texts. Then, answer the provided questions by choosing the correct answer A, B, c, d, or E

# Text 1: Question 1 - 5 The Digestive System of Ruminant Animals

Ruminant cattle, which includes cattle, sheep, and goats, possess a typical digestive machine that enables them to correctly make employ of electricity from flamentous plant matter in comparison to different herbivores. In contrast to monogastric animals like pigs and fowl, ruminants have a digestive device specialized for fermenting feed and providing electricity precursors for the animal's use. A deeper know-how of ways the ruminant digestive machine capabilities lets in cattle manufacturers to decorate their care and feeding practices for ruminant animals.

The exceptional structure of the ruminant digestive machine equips animals like livestock to correctly make use of fibrous feedstuffs, especially forages. This device contains numerous additives, such as the mouth, tongue, salivary glands (which produce saliva to alter rumen pH), esophagus, 4 element belly (including the rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum), pancreas, gall bladder, small gut (which includes the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum), and huge gut (comprising the colons, rectums, and cecum,).

Ruminants make use of their verbal hollow tongue and space to accumulate comestibles whilst herding or to devour cropped food for cattle. At some stage in grazing, farm animals collect forages by means of bandaging the tongue across the vegetation, then dragging to rip them to intake. On common, farm animals make among 25,000 to over 40,000 bites to acquire fodder even as herding day by day. They normally allocate a couple of one third in their time to grazing, any other one third to ruminating (chewing cud), and barely much less than one-third to idling, in which they neither graze nor ruminate.

- 1. Which of the following animals possess a specialized digestive system for fermenting feed?
  - a. Dogs
  - b. Pigs
  - c. Cattle
  - d. Chickens
  - e. Horses
- 2. What is the primary function of saliva in ruminant digestion?
  - a. Producing bile for fat digestion
  - b. Breaking down proteins in the stomach
  - c. Regulating pH levels in the rumen
  - d. Filtering waste in the large intestine
  - e. Absorbing nutrients in the small intestine
- 3. How do cattle gather forages while grazing?
  - a. Using their teeth to cut plants
  - b. Using their hooves to uproot plants

- c. Wrapping their tongues around plants and pulling
- d. Shaking plants vigorously to release seeds
- e. Avoiding direct contact with plants
- 4. On average, how many prehensile bites do cattle make daily to gather forage while grazing?
  - a. 5,000 to 10,000 bites
  - b. 10.000 to 20.000 bites
  - c. 20,000 to 25,000 bites
  - d. 25,000 to 40,000 bites
  - e. 40,000 to 50,000 bites
- 5. What portion of their time do cattle generally allocate to grazing?
  - a. Less than one-fourth
  - b. About one-fourth
  - c. About one-third
  - d. About half
  - e. More than half

## **Text 2: Questions 6 - 10**

In ruminants, the top a part of the mouth includes a palate this is both difficult or gentle, missing incisor. The lower jowl incisor engages with this dental pincushion. The incisor of animals that predominantly devour grass or roughage are broad with a shovel formed coronal, meanwhile the ones of animals preferring concentrates are smaller and chisel-formed. Molars and premolars are aligned among the top and decrease jaws. Those tooth are chargeable for crushing and grinding plant material throughout the preliminary chewing and rumination manner.

Saliva performs more than one roles inside the digestive procedure, supporting in chewing and swallowing at the same time as containing enzymes which include salivary lipase and salivary amylase, which useful resource in breaking down fat and starch, respectively. Moreover, saliva contributes to nitrogen recycling inside the rumen. Its number one feature, but, is to modify pH stages within

the reticulum and rumen. A person cow has the potential to generate round 50 quarts of saliva every day, despite the fact that the quantity can vary primarily based on how a great deal time is spent chewing feed, as chewing activates the manufacturing of saliva.

- 6. What is the function of the dental pad in ruminants?
  - a. It contains incisors for cutting grass
  - b. It assists in breaking down fat and starch
  - c. It interacts with lower jaw incisors for chewing
  - d. It regulates pH levels in the rumen
  - e. It contributes to nitrogen recycling
- 7. Which enzymes are present in saliva to aid in digestion?
  - a. Protease and lipase
  - b.Lipase and amylase
  - c. Amylase and protease
  - d.Amylase and nucleases
  - e.Lipase and nucleases
- 8. What is the primary function of saliva in ruminant digestion?
  - a. Breaking down proteins
  - b. Recycling nitrogen in the rumen
  - c. Regulating pH levels
  - d. Absorbing nutrients in the small intestine
  - e. Facilitating rumination
- 9. How much saliva can an adult cow generate per day?
  - a. 20 quarts
  - b. 30 quarts
  - c. 40 quarts
  - d. 50 quarts
  - e. 60 quarts

- 10. What stimulates the production of saliva in cattle?
  - a. Drinking water
  - b. Sleeping
  - c. Chewing feed
  - d. Ruminating
  - e. Exercising

## **Text 3: Questions 11 – 15**

While forage and feed blends with saliva, which includes sodium, potassium, phosphate, bicarbonate, and urea, they combine to form a bolus. This bolus travels from the mouth to the reticulum through a tube-like structure referred to as the esophagus. The muscle versions and contractions in pressure propel the substance down the throat to reticulum.

The ruminant will be predisposed to consume their feed unexpectedly, often swallowing it without adequate chewing (portions much less than 1.5 inches). The esophagus of ruminants serves a dual reason, permitting them to vomit the chew for extra digesting when it is needed. For the duration of the rumination system, or "chewing the cud,"different feedstuffs and forages are delivered to the mouth's for similarly mastication and then mixture with its saliva. The partially digested fabric, referred to as cud, is then re-ingested and directed into the reticulum. From there, the stable component step by step moves into the rumen for fermentation, meanwhile the general public of the liquid element hastily passes from the reticulorumen into the omasum after which the abomasum. The strong residue last inside the rumen commonly remains there for as much as forty eight hours, forming a dense mat in which microbes destroy down the fibrous feedstuffs into electricity precursors.

- 11. What happens when forage and feed mix with saliva in ruminants?
  - a. They form a dense mat in the rumen
  - b. They are immediately absorbed in the abomasum
  - c. They combine to form a bolus
  - d. They undergo fermentation in the omasum

- e. They are broken down by enzymes in the small intestine
- 12. What is the function of the esophagus in ruminants?
  - a. It absorbs nutrients from the bolus
  - b. It produces saliva for digestion
  - c. It transports the bolus to the omasum
  - d. It enables regurgitation of cud
  - e. It stores excess feed for later consumption
- 13. What is the purpose of rumination in ruminant digestion?
  - a. To digest carbohydrates in the abomasum
  - b. To absorb nutrients in the reticulum
  - c. To break down proteins in the omasum
  - d. To re-chew and further digest feed
  - e. To produce bile for fat digestion
- 14. Where does the solid portion of the cud go after rumination?
  - a. Omasum
  - b. Abomasum
  - c. Rumen
  - d. Retiulum
  - e. Colon
- 15. How long does the solid residue typically stay in the rumen?
  - a. 12 hours
  - b. 24 hours
  - c. 36 hours
  - d. 48 hours
  - e. 72 hours

## **Text 4: Questions 16 - 20**

Proper ruminants, inclusive of cattle, sheep, goats, deer, and antelope, own a unmarried elly such as four awesome compartments: the reticulum, the rumen, the omasum, and the abomasum. The ruminant belly fills nearly seventy fiv percentage of the belly hollow space, in large part filling the left facet and increasing substantially

into the proper aspect. In phrases of relative length, the rumen and reticulum together make up 84 percentage of the overall belly quantity, accompanied by way of the omasum at 12 percentage, and the abomasum at four percentage. Among those cubicles, the rumen is the most important, able to maintaining as much as 40 gallons in a mature cow.

In a grown up cow, the reticulum can incorporate approximately five gallons of fabric. Traditionally, the rumen and reticulum were taken into consideration a unified organ due to the fact they carry out comparable features and are parted best through a tiny tissue of muscular fold. Collectively, they may be known as the reticulorumen. moreover, the omasum can maintain up to fifteen gallons, and the abomasum can maintain round 7 gallons in a mature cow.

- 16. What is the primary distinguishing feature of proper ruminants' stomach?
  - a. It consists of two compartments
  - b. It occupies 50% of the abdominal cavity
  - c. It comprises three distinct compartments
  - d. It contains four distinct compartments
  - e. It is located on the right side of the abdominal cavity
- 17. What percentage of the total stomach volume is occupied by the rumen and reticulum combined?
  - a. 50%
  - b. 60%
  - c. 75%
  - d. 84%
  - e. 96%
- 18. Which stomach compartment is the largest in a mature cow?
  - a. Reticulum
  - b. Omasum
  - c. Abomasum

- d. Rumen
- e. Retiriculum
- 19. Approximately how much material can the reticulum hold in an adult cow?
  - a. 2 gallons
  - b. 5 gallons
  - c. 10 gallons
  - d. 15 gallons
  - e. 20 gallons
- 20. What is the term used to refer to the combined functions of the rumen and reticulum?
  - a. Reticulorumen
  - b. Rumelium
  - c. Reticulum
  - d. Rumenplex
  - e. Rumenulum

# REFLECTION

|    | lot?  |
|----|---|
| 2. | What difficulty do you have in learning this chapter? How do you overcome it? |
| 3. | What are you expecting for learning in the next?                              |



## **CRITICAL READING**

## **Learning Objectives:**

- 1. To train and prepare the students to read the text critically
- 2. To train and prepare the students to summarize the text accurately
- 3. To train and prepare the students to find implicit information of the text
- 4. To train and prepare the student to present information of the text orderly and coherently

## A. Brainstorming

Direction: Answer the questions based on your own experiences and opinions!

| Have | you ever | made critical | reading? | When | did | it | happen |
|------|----------|---------------|----------|------|-----|----|--------|
|------|----------|---------------|----------|------|-----|----|--------|

|    | What difficulty may you have when you are making critical reading? Elaborate your answer. |
|----|---|
|    |   |
| 4. | What are you expecting after learning this chapter?                                       |
|    |   |

## B. The Introduction of Critical Reading

Critical reading is defined a reading activity with the aim to find a deep understanding of the text material. The text can be nonfiction or fiction. Furthermore, critical reading deals with an act of evaluating and analyzing of the text which lets us go through the text and makes us to have reflection of the text which we are reading. When we are reading a text critically, we use our sense to determine or to decide the writer's purpose in composing or writing the text.

As a critical reader, we must be able to interact with the text deeply. It can be done by writing, questioning, listening, or having conversation to find a deep understanding of the text. It means that we are not only sitting back and waiting for the meaning comes to our mind, but we have to work hard to find those. A critical reader isn't made a wink, but it needs a lot of patience and practice. Besides that, it also depends on the readers' experience and knowledge of reading. In a simple word, a critical reader needs prominent change of whole understanding in a reading process. By doing so, reading activity will be more likeable because we are involved in the text.

## C. The Strategy of Critical Reading

Critical reading doesn't mean being critical to the idea, argument and piece of text or material we are reading. But critical reading deals with engaging ourselves with the whole text. To do

so, there are some strategies of critical reading. They are as follow.

## 1. Making Annotation

Annotation is a text systematic summary which we create in the form of document. Annotation is supposed as an essential tool in deep reading to find out important words, sentence patterns, and to identify the important point. strategy which Annotation is a can improve comprehension of the text material. Annotation can be done by underlying an essential part and information of the text, for instance the thesis or issue, topic sentence of the paragraph, and explanatory or supporting sentences. Annotation is also can be done by circling the key word, making questions, and making comment toward the material we are reading. We can put them in the margin of the text.

### 2. Making Contextualization

Making contextualization in a text means that we put the text information in its cultural context and historical background. Being a critical reader, we have to be able to identify the context of the text and to consider how the text differs from ours. In this case, we have to be able to identify the idea or language which looks out of date or foreign, our own knowledge related to the text material, and the effects of those differences toward our judgment and understanding of the text material.

## 3. Making Reflection on Challenges to Our Values and Beliefs

The fact shows that our belief about certain issue is truly difficult to be expressed because they are entrenched in the society life. In order to be able to discover this belief, it is truly essential to explore and to seek how the text is composed. It is also necessary for us to question ourselves whether the text is inspired, ashamed, or threatened when we are reading it. To make reflection on challenges to our values and beliefs can be done by identifying the important points or information of the text which we feel our beliefs and values

are defiance or challenge. Besides that, we can also select one or two of the most difficult challenges and examine our emotions towards them.

## 4. Making Paraphrase and Outlining

When we are paraphrasing a text, we restate it using our own language. Paraphrasing a text can help us understand an ambiguous and difficult text. Moreover, by making paraphrase a text, we can bring the author's idea into our own. Paraphrase a text is different from summarizing a text. Paraphrase is containing all original text information. Whereas summarizing is creating a new text by synthetizing or integrating the text information. In a simple word, it can be said that the aim of paraphrasing is to simplify a text without changing its information, or we would not change what the text says but we would say what the text is saying.

Meanwhile making an outline is aimed as precursory to summarize a text. Making outline will help us to be able to identify the text basic structure and the text main idea. In making outline, we usually make a list of the text main idea or main topic and the text supporting idea.

## 5. Logic Arguments Evaluation

There are two parts of arguments, namely claim and support. Claim is what the author or writer wants, whereas support is the evidences or reasons which become the claims' basis. Support or argument must be consistent, appropriate, and believable. Commonly, the claim is consisting the writer's opinion, point of view, or idea.

#### **EXERCISE 1**

DIRECTION: Read the following text briefly and answer the questions based on the information provided in the text.

#### FOOD PLANTS' NATURE

The composition of food for plants and animals serves several functions: it contributes to the formation of residing protoplasm, aids inside the creation of bodily systems, and acts as a source of energy. Not like flowers, people and other animals lack the capability to synthesize their personal food, necessitating them to gather it preformed, rendering them based, whether directly or circuitously, on flowers. Plants produce a surplus of food, a whole lot of which is stored as reserves for future usage. Animals rely on those reserves for sustenance. The primary nutrients synthesized with the aid of flora include carbohydrates, fats, and proteins, every serving a critical position in animal metabolism. Additionally, important additives inclusive of mineral salts, organic acids, nutrients, and enzymes are important for general health. Consequently, it is viable for people to subsist entirely on a vegetarian weight loss plan.

Plant life rent diverse strategies to store food, which can be observed in various plant parts which includes roots, stems, leaves, fruits, or seeds. Among these, fruits and seeds are of extreme significance for human beings. This category encompasses cereals, small grains, legumes, and nuts, all of which are wealthy in nutritive substances and possess low water content, facilitating their garage and transportation. Following in significance are roots, tubers, bulbs, and other subterranean greens, that are precious assets of food for each human beings and lower animals, albeit their fee is incredibly faded because of their high water content material. While leafy vegetables, salad plants, and other herbage vegetables include minimum stored meals, they may be essential for imparting crucial vitamins and mineral salts, as well as the mechanical advantages of indigestible cellulose. Similarly, fleshy end result, which may also contain diverse organic acids, offer crucial vitamins. The subsequent categories will be addressed in cereals, small grains, legumes, nuts, root vegetables, leafy vegetables, fruit greens, and fleshy fruits.

Several plant species, both wild and cultivated, are completely utilized by indigenous populations or are restricted to precise

geographical regions. Consequently, the focal point of discussion can be on food vegetation that are typically utilized by the majority of the global population.

- 1. What is the author's perspective on the relationship between plants and animals regarding food consumption?
- 2. How does the author view the nutritional significance of plant-based diets for humans?
- 3. What is the author's stance on the surplus food production and storage by plants?
- 4. What are the primary nutrients synthesized by plants, and how do they contribute to animal metabolism?
- 5. How does the author prioritize and categorize various plant parts based on their significance for human nutrition and dietary diversity?
- 6. What criteria does the author use to determine the value of different plant categories in human diets?
- 7. How does the author advocate for a balanced approach to plant-based nutrition despite varying storage strategies among different plant parts?
- 8. How does the author highlight the importance of studying food plants commonly utilized by the majority of the global population?
- 9. What implications does the utilization of widely consumed food plants have on global agriculture and food systems?
- 10. How does the utilization of specific food plants by indigenous populations contrast with their utilization by the majority of the global population?

## **EXERCISE 2**

DIRECTION: Based on some information from the text in EXERCISE 1, state whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.

1 The composition of food for plants and animals T - F primarily contributes to the formation of nonliving protoplasm. 2. Plants produce a surplus of food, which is T - F mostly discarded as waste. Animals rely on the food reserves stored by Т -F 3. plants for their sustenance. T - F 4. Carbohydrates, fats, and proteins are the primary nutrients synthesized by animals, essential for their metabolism. 6. Fruits and seeds are considered of little T -F importance for human consumption. 7. Roots, tubers, bulbs, and other subterranean T - F vegetables are rich in nutritive substances and have low water content. 8. Leafy vegetables and salad plants contain a T -F significant amount of stored food. Fleshy fruits may contain various organic acids 9. T -F that are not essential for nutrition. Cereals, small grains, legumes, nuts, root 10. T - F vegetables, leafy vegetables, fruit vegetables, and fleshy fruits are all categories of plant parts used for storing food. Indigenous populations often utilize only a T - F 11. limited number of plant species that are widespread globally. 12. Wild plant species are more commonly utilized T -F globally compared to cultivated plant species.

## **EXERCISE 3**

DIRECTION: The questions below are based the provided short text. Read the text and choose the best answer to the questions. Use the provided information of the text

## Text 1: Question 1 - 5

#### BURROWING

Effective animals tunnel into their meals, ingesting a pathway as they improvement. This behavior is exhibited thru several herbivores, which encompass bark beetles, larvae of flies and moths known as leaf miners, and wooden-silly termites. In aquatic environments, unique clams and crustaceans called shipworms and gribbles respectively, bore through wooden systems collectively with piers and ships, causing exceptional harm. Earthworms and various marine worms burrow into soil and sediment, consuming natural rely variety large variety indiscriminately as they tunnel, and excreting indigestible sand and other debris. Burrowing animals now not most effective advantage from being surrounded via meals but additionally face reduced publicity to predators.

- 1. What is the primary purpose of burrowing behavior in animals according to the text?
  - A) To avoid water
  - B) To find mates
  - C) To ingest food pathways
  - D) To escape predators
  - E) To hunt prey
- 2. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a type of herbivore exhibiting burrowing behavior?
  - A) Bark beetles
  - B) Leaf miners
  - C) Wooden-silly termites
  - D) Moths
  - E) Grasshoppers
- 3. How do burrowing animals benefit from their behavior besides accessing food?
  - A) They gain camouflage

- B) They improve their hearing
- C) They reduce exposure to predators
- D) They develop stronger muscles
- E) They increase their lifespan
- 4. Which of the following statements about burrowing animals is **NOT** true based on the text?
  - A) They tunnel into their meals to ingest a pathway.
  - B) Some herbivores like bark beetles exhibit burrowing behavior.
  - C) Burrowing animals often face increased exposure to predators.
  - D) Earthworms consume organic matter as they tunnel.
  - E) Shipworms and gribbles cause damage to wooden structures.
- 5. What is a notable consequence of shipworms and gribbles boring through wooden structures?
  - A) Air pollution
  - B) Soil erosion
  - C) Damage to metal
  - D) Harm to aquatic plants
  - E) Damage to piers and ships

## Text 2: Question 6 - 10

#### **GRAZING**

Grazing entails animals ingesting grasses and other plants on land or scraping algae and distinct organisms from surfaces in water. A superb type of animals, which include snails, grasshoppers, geese, rodents, kangaroos, and hoofed mammals, are grazers. Grass and algae are palatable meals which is probably without difficulty ate up however are geared up to face up to grazing and to regenerate out of vicinity biomass. But, those factors commonly lack vitamins, necessitating grazers to devour massive portions and allocate a large issue in their time to feeding compared to predators. While feeding, they may be vulnerable to assaults and need to remain alert with

quick getaway responses to avoid turning into prey. Grazing mammals frequently collect in herds for safety, as there may be strength in numbers, and the abundance of grass sustains the immoderate populace density of grazing herds.

- 6. Which statement about grazers is **NOT TRUE** based on the text?
  - A) Grazing animals spend a significant portion of their time feeding.
  - B) Grazers are generally vulnerable to attacks while feeding.
  - C) Grazing animals rarely need to allocate time for feeding compared to predators.
  - D) Grazing mammals often gather in herds for safety.
  - E) Grazing animals ingest grasses and other plants on land.
- 7. Which of the following is a reason why grazers need to consume large quantities of food? A) To build nests
  - B) To attract mates
  - C) To store for winter
  - D Because grass lacks nutrients
  - E) To train their young
- 8. What makes grass and algae suitable for grazing despite lacking nutrients?
  - A) They taste good
  - B) They are easy to hunt
  - C) They regenerate quickly
  - D) They are toxic to predators
  - E) They grow in deep water
- 9. Which of the following statements about grazing animals is **NOT TRUE** based on the text?
  - A) Grazing animals consume grasses and other plants.
  - B) Grazers often lack essential nutrients in their diet.
  - C) Grazing animals do not need to spend much time feeding compared to predators.

- D) Grazing mammals may gather in herds for safety.
- E) Grazing animals are vulnerable to attacks while feeding.
- 10. Which of the following is a strategy employed by grazing mammals to enhance their safety?
  - A) Swimming in rivers
  - B) Climbing trees
  - C) Digging burrows
  - D) Gathering in herds
  - E) Flying away

## **Text 3: Question 10 - 15**

#### **PREDATION**

Predators are creatures reliant on proper away killing splendid animals for sustenance. As prey species have advanced numerous defenses closer to predation—which embody hard shells, pollution, protective behaviors, or fast evasion—predators have advanced an array of strategies to seize their prey. A few predators hunt in organizations (like wolves), on the equal time as others collaborate to ambush their prey (like lions). A few carry out as solitary stalkers (along component solitary cats), at the equal time as others use lures to attract unsuspecting prey (like snapping turtles and anglerfish). Sure predators rent camouflage to stay undetected until the final 2d (like praying mantises), at the equal time as others make use of traps or snares (which incorporates spiders and jellyfish).

- 11. What is a common defense mechanism mentioned for prey species against predation?
  - A) Building nests
  - B) Swimming away
  - C) Using protective behaviors
  - D) Climbing trees
  - E) Migrating long distances

- 12. How do some predators employ camouflage according to the text?
  - A) By mimicking sounds
  - B) By using bright colors
  - C) By staying hidden until the last moment
  - D) By emitting strong odors
  - E) By singing loudly
- 13. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a method used by predators to capture prey?
  - A) Using teamwork to corner prey
  - B) Employing traps or snares
  - C) Flying high to spot prey from above
  - D) Employing camouflage to stay hidden
  - E) Collaborating to ambush prey
- 14. According to the text, which statement about predators is **NOT TRUE**?
  - A) Predators rely on killing other animals for sustenance.
  - B) Predators use an array of strategies to capture their prey.
  - C) Predators always hunt in large groups.
  - D) Some predators employ camouflage to remain undetected.
  - E) Predators may collaborate to ambush prey.
- 15. What defense mechanisms do prey species develop against predation, as mentioned in the text?
  - A) Building nests
  - B) Emitting strong odors
  - C) Fast evasion
  - D) Migrating long distances
  - E) All of the above

## **Text 4: Ouestion 16 - 20**

#### **SYMBIOSIS**

Symbionts are organisms which might be dwelling in close to bodily proximity with a few specific animal called the host, from which they derive advantages. Not like predators, symbionts do no longer benefit from the demise of their hosts; ideally, they benefit food or eat host tissues at a fee that the host can go through, as a stop end result allowing the host to stay on. Symbiosis encompasses together notable relationships (mutualism), in which every companions benefit; relationships in which one partner benefits, frequently by way of manner of way of extracting food from the host or eating its tissues, at the identical time due to the reality the host remains unaffected (commensalism); and relationships wherein the host suffers harm, usually because of the truth the symbiont consumes nutrients or tissues greater hastily than the host can pinnacle off them (parasitism). The host frequently serves as every a supply of meals and at ease haven for its symbiont.

- 16. Which of the following statements about symbiosis is **NOT TRUE** based on the text?
  - A) Symbionts benefit from the death of their hosts.
  - B) Symbionts derive benefits from their host organisms.
  - C) Symbiosis includes relationships where both partners benefit (mutualism).
  - D) Some symbionts extract food from their hosts without harming them (commensalism).
  - E) Parasitism involves the symbiont consuming nutrients or tissues at the expense of the host.
- 17. What distinguishes mutualism from parasitism in symbiotic relationships?
  - A) Mutualism involves one partner benefiting while the other suffers harm.

- B) Parasitism involves both partners benefiting equally.
- C) Mutualism benefits both partners involved.
- D) Parasitism does not involve any benefits for the host.
- E) Mutualism always leads to the death of the host.
- 18. According to the text, what happens in commensalism?
  - A) Both partners benefit.
  - B) One partner benefits while the other is harmed
  - C) The host suffers harm without benefiting the symbiont.
  - D) The host provides food and shelter to the symbiont.
  - E) The host dies as a result of the symbiotic relationship.
- 19. How does parasitism differ from commensalism?
  - A) Parasitism benefits both partners involved.
  - B) Commensalism involves the death of the host.
  - C) Parasitism results in the host suffering harm.
  - D) Commensalism leads to mutual benefits.
  - E) Parasitism does not involve any harm to the host
- 20. What role does the host typically play in symbiotic relationships?
  - A) Only a source of food for the symbiont
  - B) Both a source of food and a safe haven for the symbiont
  - C) Only a safe haven for the symbiont
  - D) Both a predator and a competitor to the symbiont
  - E) None of the above

## **EXERCISE 4**

**DIRECTION:** Read the following text then paraphrase the text using your own words.

#### **FEEDING STRATEGIES**

Each animal is heterotrophic, indicating the want to consume exceptional organisms, whether alive or deceased, to gather natural

vitamins. A big part of an animal's lifestyles is devoted to obtaining food. Without a doubt all dwelling species function prey for others, but meals varies in phrases of its spatial distribution, seasonal presence, predictability, concealment, detectability, opposition degrees, and resistance to consumption. consequently, animals rent numerous feeding techniques to confront those stressful situations.

Effective animals are taken into consideration meals generalists (euryphagous), due to this they devour a several array of materials. Coyotes, opossums, and humans exemplify this trait. Conversely, a few animals are food professionals (stenophagous), relying on a constrained shape of components. for example, the Everglades kite, a small hawk, absolutely preys on a single species of snail, at the identical time as many feather mites thrive completely on one species of fowl.

Behavioral ecologists investigating feeding strategies often interest on theories related to excellent foraging. It's far evident that animals need to accumulate extra power from their food than they burn up in searching for, shooting, and consuming it. Along energy, animals need to furthermore gather important nutrients, like unique salts, which might not offer electricity but are important for survival. Consequently, theories on feeding deal with numerous troubles, which incorporates meals desire, prey switching, sensory mechanisms for detecting and finding food, gold famous are seeking strategies, techniques for overcoming the defenses of meals organisms, and finding a balance amongst finding food and maintaining off becoming prey to specific predators.

Numerous vital strategies that animals rent to acquire meals are grazing browsing, burrowing, clear out-feeding, suspension and deposit feeding, predation, symbiosis, and scavenging. Several animals employ combined strategies, transitioning among techniques as numerous varieties of meals become reachable, or the use of a couple of strategies simultaneously.

|                  | ANSWER SHEET                                   |
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|                  | REFLECTION                                     |
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|                  | <b>.</b>                                       |
| _                | his chapter, what material do you understand a |
| lot?             |  |
|                  |  |
|                  |  |
| What difficulty  | do you have in learning this chapter? How      |
|                  |  |
| you overcome it? | ?  |
|                  | ?  |
| you overcome it? | pecting for learning in the next?              |



## **GUESSING WORD MEANING**

## **Learning Objectives:**

- 1. To help the students to be able to guess the meaning of words from the context
- 2. To help the students to understand the main information of the text through guessing word meaning
- 3. To help the students to understand the important information of the text through technical term definition
- 4. To train and prepare the student to present information of the text orderly and coherently

## A. Brainstorming

## Direction: Answer the questions based on your own experiences and opinions!

| 1. | What do you know about guessing word meaning from the |
|----|---|
|    | context?  |
|    |   |
|    |   |
|    |   |

2. In reading a text, do you often find words or phrases which you do not know the meaning? Elaborate your answer.

| 3. | What strategies are there in guessing word meaning based on |
|----|---|
|    | the context? Elaborate your answer.                         |
|    |   |
| 4. | What are you expecting after learning this chapter?         |

#### B. Guessing Word Meaning Based on the Context

It is common thing that the English language learners often get difficulty in understanding a text because of lack vocabulary. They tend to look up dictionary when they do not know the meaning of certain words. But, this technique sometimes consumes the time. In order to be more efficient, we can use guessing meaning based on the context technique.

Guessing meaning based on the context is referring to the trader's ability in inferring of expressions by using the clues of context. This clues can be situational context or linguistic context. Situational context is an element of extra-linguistic which is contributing in constructing the meaning, such as the subject background knowledge. Whereas linguistic context is referring to the environment of linguistic in which the words are used within the text. Besides guessing meaning based on the context, to know the meaning of a certain words or phrases, we can also refer to the vocabulary items' meaning surrounding it, the subject knowledge background, or how the words are formed.

# C. How to Guess Meaning Based on the Context?

As stated before, guessing meaning based on the context is very important for English learners, especially when we find words or phrases which we don't know the meaning. By doing so, our reading skill and reading speed will improve. But the fact shows that sometime we are in limited time for reading, for example in English exam, so guessing meaning based on the context is very essential. The followings are some strategies which can be applied to guess the meaning from the context.

# 1. Defining the Word Using Context

Defining the word using context can be done through reading the entire sentence, identifying the words which we do not know, looking for illustrative example, thinking logically, and using another context clues.

#### a. Reading the entire sentence

Reading the entire sentence can be done by going back and re-reading all the entire sentences. it is very possible if we have lost track some information we have read before because of stumbling on new word which we do not know the meaning. Then, it is also necessary for us to think about the sentence content without understanding the meaning of the unknown word. or to underline the unknown word.

# b. Identifying the words

Identifying the words which we do not know can be done by using other word in that sentence to help us to define the words which we do not know the meaning. We may think what was happening in that sentence. By doing so, it will help us to figure out the part of speech of the unknown words, whether verb, noun, adjective, or adverb.

# c. Looking for illustrative

Looking for illustrative can be done by examining another words in the sentence. We can pay attention the sentence which follows the unknown words. Usually, the writer or author gives some description or definition which can help us to identify or predict the unknown word's meaning.

#### d. Thinking logically

Thinking logically is applied when the clues of context is not so clear. In this situation we have to use our logic in order to be able to figure out the words. Besides that, we may also use our knowledge or experience to think logically.

#### e. Using another context clues

Using another context clues is done by looking for the restatement. Sometime the author or writer is offering some types of clues. In this case, sometimes the meaning of the unknown words are restated in another word.

#### 2. To Understand the Basic Etymology

As we know etymology means studying the word's meaning. To understand the basic etymology can be done through looking for the prefix, considering the suffix, and identifying the root word.

#### a. Looking for the prefix

Looking for the prefix can be done by paying attention on part of word in a simple question. It is supposed very helpful to see whether the words have common prefixes or not. The examples of prefixes are anti-, extra-, hyper-, intro-, etc.

# b. Considering the suffix

Suffix is the letter which appear in the end of word. There are some types of suffix and the can help us to figure out the kinds of word we are seeking. For examples: suffixes 'ee, ity" for indicating noun, such as employee, trainee, electricity, nationality, etc. Suffixes "-ate, -ize" are indicating verbs, such as create, deviate, exercise, prioritize, etc.

# c. Identifying Root Words

Root word means the core or basic word, without suffix or prefix. By learning or knowing the root word we can identify the unknown word easier. Besides that, we will be able to recognize and identify the words which have suffix or prefix. For instance: the word "love" is the root. We may add the many word in the word "love", such as "-ly" to be "lovely".

#### 3. To Build the Vocabulary

To build vocabulary can be done through keeping the notes, utilizing the multiple resource, reading a lot, and playing games. They will be discussed as follow.

#### a. Keeping the notes

Increasing our vocabulary is supposed to be an effective way to avoid unknown words when we are reading a text. To build or enrich our vocabulary can be done by writing notes in our note book, mobile phone, vocabulary cards, etc. We can encounter unfamiliar or unknown words, write down them, and look up a dictionary to find its meaning or its definition.

#### b. Utilizing the multiple resource

To build up and enrich our vocabulary can be done in various ways, such as a dictionary, whether online dictionary or hard copy dictionary. The example of online dictionary is a thesaurus which truly helpful for English learners. Thesaurus is giving us the synonym of the unknown words.

# c. Reading a lot

Reading is supposed to be the best way to increase and to enrich our vocabulary. For this reason, we have to make reading as our daily habit, whether reading fiction or nonfiction, such as novels, newspaper, magazine, etc.

# d. Playing game

To enrich our vocabulary cab\n be done through enjoyable and fun activities, such as playing crossword puzzles. This game is very enjoyable to learn and enrich our vocabulary. Besides that, this game also can stretch our

brain because it gives us interesting clues to find the correct word.

#### EXERCISE 1

DIRECTION: Choose the synonym or the correct meaning of the underlined word based on the context of the text

#### **SCAVENGING**

Ultimately, to the planet's gain in terms of hygiene, several animals participate in a <u>scavenging</u> (1) community that consumes natural waste at the side of dung (like dung beetles and flies), leaf clutter (together with snails, millipedes, and earthworms), and <u>deceased</u> (2) animals (together with blowflies, vultures, hyenas, and storks). The vulture own family, referred to as Cathartidae, derives its call from the Greek word "<u>katharos</u>," (3) which means that that "to cleanse." regardless of a few human beings finding their behavior <u>repulsive</u>, (4) we would in reality be a splendid deal extra repulsed through an environment missing such <u>scavengers</u> (5).

- 1. Which term is synonymous with "scavenging" as used in the text?
  - A) Predation
  - B) Consuming
  - C) Harvesting
  - D) Hunting
  - E) Gathering
- 2. What is the closest synonym for "deceased" in the text?
  - A) Living
  - B) Extinct
  - C) Alive
  - D) Dead
  - E) Dormant

- 3. What is the meaning of the Greek word "katharos" from which the name Cathartidae is derived?
  - A) To consume
  - B) To gather
  - C) To hunt
  - D) To cleanse
  - E) To build
- 4. Which term is synonymous with "repulsive" as used in the text?
  - A) Pleasant
  - B) Disgusting
  - C) Attractive
  - D) Enticing
  - E) Delightful
- 5. What does the word "scavengers" refer to in the text?
  - A) Predators
  - B) Cleaners
  - C) Gatherers
  - D) Farmers
  - E) Builders

#### SUSPENSION AND DEPOSIT FEEDING

Each unique deliver of small particulate food in aquatic environments is the non-prevent <u>precipitation</u> (6) of herbal rely settling to the seabed, comprising <u>dwelling</u> (7) and deceased plankton, similarly to fragments of expired animal, plant, and algal rely. Suspension feeders extract this <u>fabric</u> (8) from the water because it <u>descends</u>, (9)) at the identical time as deposit feeders eat it after it settles on the seabed. numerous organisms, together with sea anemones, corals, marine worms, and crinoids, make bigger an array of tentacles to capture some hassle descends upon them. Instead, a few worms, tremendous bivalves, brittle stars, and sea cucumbers expand adhesive palps, hands, or tentacles at some level in the

substrate, <u>accumulating</u> (10) the settled natural depend. The feeding fingers or tentacles of masses of these creatures characteristic ciliated, <u>adhesive</u> (11) grooves. Food debris turn out to be ensnared in mucus, that is grade by grade <u>propelled</u> (12) inside the direction of the mouth with the aid of way of the use of manner of the use of cilia. Sea cucumbers, then again, boom their sticky tentacles to accumulate sediment, which they then draw into their mouths and eat, just like licking jam off one's hands.

- 6. Which term is synonymous with "precipitation" as used in the text?
  - A) Erosion
  - B) Sedimentation
  - C) Evaporation
  - D) Condensation
  - E) Filtration
- 7. What is the closest synonym for "dwelling" in the text?
  - A) Existing
  - B) Leaving
  - C) Departing
  - D) Arriving
  - E) Traveling
- 8. Which term is synonymous with "descends" as used in the text?
  - A) Rises
  - B) Ascends
  - C) Sinks
  - D) Floats
  - E) Flies
- 9. What is the closest synonym for "fabric" in the text?
  - A) Cloth
  - B) Material
  - C) Pattern

- D) Texture
- E) Thread
- 10. Which term is synonymous with "accumulate" as used in the text?
  - A) Disperse
  - B) Scatter
  - C) Collect
  - D) Disperse
  - E) Divide
- 11. What is the closest synonym for "adhesive" in the text?
  - A) Sticky
  - B) Solid
  - C) Slippery
  - D) Hard
  - E) Transparent
- 12. Which term is synonymous with "propelled" in the text?
  - A) Stopped
  - B) Pushed
  - C) Pulled
  - D) Hindered
  - E) Restricted

# DIRECTION: Choose the synonym or the correct answer by choosing an option A, B, C, D, or E.

- 1. Which phrase is closest in meaning to "Raising livestock animals and engaging in farming activities can pose significant challenges"?
  - A) Cultivating crops and tending to animals can be quite demanding.

- B) Harvesting crops and raising animals are relatively simple tasks.
- C) Managing agricultural activities and livestock farming is effortless.
- D) Agriculture and livestock farming are hassle-free endeavors.
- E) Dealing with crops and animals is an easy undertaking.
- 2. Which phrase is closest in meaning to "Farming encompasses various tasks, including raising animals and tending to the land"?
  - A) Cultivating crops and harvesting produce.
  - B) Managing livestock and overseeing fields.
  - C) Selling agricultural equipment.
  - D) Researching agricultural practices.
  - E) Distributing farm products to markets.
- 3. Which phrase is closest in meaning to "Delve into the fundamental aspects of farming to equip you with the essential knowledge required to commence raising livestock animals"?
  - A) Explore basic farming principles to start your own livestock operation.
  - B) Learn advanced farming techniques for efficient livestock management.
  - C) Purchase essential livestock equipment for your farm.
  - D) Attend agricultural workshops to enhance farming skills.
  - E) Implement eco-friendly practices in livestock rearing.
- 4. Which phrase is synonymous with "When you are interested in beginning a farming venture, it can be challenging and also highly fulfilling"?
  - A) Starting a new agricultural enterprise can bring both difficulties and satisfaction.
  - B) Launching a farm operation often presents hurdles and rewards.
  - C) Venturing into farming is demanding yet ultimately satisfying.
  - D) Embarking on a farming journey is both daunting and gratifying.

- E) Engaging in farming pursuits can be tough but ultimately worthwhile.
- 5. Which phrase is synonymous with "One of the initial decisions you'll need to make is determining the type of farming you wish to pursue"?
  - A) An important choice is selecting the farming method you want to adopt.
  - B) A crucial decision is choosing the agricultural path you want to follow.
  - C) One of the first steps is identifying the farming style you desire.
  - D) A key aspect is deciding on the agricultural approach you aim for.
  - E) .A primary consideration is figuring out the farming model you prefer.
- 6. Which phrase is synonymous with "Options abound, including livestock farming, vegetable farming, fruit farming, and others"?
  - A) Numerous choices are available, such as raising livestock, growing vegetables, and cultivating fruits.
  - B) There are many alternatives, such as animal husbandry, vegetable cultivation, and fruit orchards.
  - C) A variety of possibilities exist, including animal rearing, vegetable cultivation, and fruit growing.
  - D) Several opportunities are present, including tending livestock, growing vegetables, and cultivating fruits.
  - E) Diverse options are on offer, such as raising animals, growing veggies, and cultivating fruits.
- 7. Which phrase closely matches the meaning of "When considering farming, beginning with livestock animals is an excellent choice"?
  - A) Starting with livestock animals is a great decision when delving into farming.

- B) Choosing to focus on livestock is an advantageous move for new farmers.
- C) Opting for livestock farming is a smart starting point for those entering agriculture.
- D) Beginning with animals is a wise choice for farmers just starting out.
- E) Selecting livestock rearing is a beneficial start for anyone interested in farming.
- 8. Which phrase is synonymous with "Various types of livestock animals exist, each with unique requirements"?
  - A) Different kinds of farm animals have specific needs.
  - B) Numerous breeds of livestock have distinct demands.
  - C) Various categories of livestock come with individual needs.
  - D) Several varieties of farm animals require specific care.
  - E) Diverse types of livestock have unique requirements.
- 9. Which phrase is synonymous with "These include cows, pigs, chickens, sheep, among others"?
  - A) This list comprises cows, pigs, chickens, sheep, and more.
  - B) These consist of cows, pigs, chickens, sheep, and additional species.
  - C) Included are cows, pigs, chickens, sheep, and various other animals.
  - D) Among them are cows, pigs, chickens, sheep, and several other types.
  - E) This group encompasses cows, pigs, chickens, sheep, and various other creatures.
- 10. Which phrase closely matches the meaning of "Each animal type comes with its own advantages and disadvantages"?
  - A) Every type of animal has its pros and cons.
  - B) Each animal species has its benefits and drawbacks.
  - C) All animal varieties have their upsides and downsides.
  - D) Every animal breed has its positive and negative aspects.

- E) Each type of livestock has its strengths and weaknesses.
- 11. Which phrase is synonymous with "For instance, cows are prolific milk producers, whereas pigs can serve for meat or breeding purposes"?
  - A) As an example, cows yield abundant milk, while pigs can be used for meat or breeding.
  - B) For example, cows excel in milk production, whereas pigs are utilized for meat or breeding.
  - C) For instance, cows are known for their milk production, while pigs are raised for meat or breeding.
  - D) As an illustration, cows produce a lot of milk, whereas pigs are valuable for meat or breeding.
  - E) For example, cows are great milk providers, and pigs are ideal for meat production or breeding.
- 12. Which phrase is synonymous with "Chickens lay eggs, while sheep offer wool"?
  - A) Chickens provide eggs, and sheep yield wool.
  - B) Chickens produce eggs, and sheep provide wool.
  - C) Chickens lay eggs, and sheep grow wool.
  - D) Chickens lay eggs, and sheep produce wool.
  - E) Chickens offer eggs, and sheep yield wool.
- 13. Which phrase closely matches the meaning of "Conducting thorough research is crucial to determine which animal type suits your needs best"?
  - A) It's important to thoroughly research which animal type is most suitable for your requirements.
  - B) Comprehensive research is essential to identify the best animal type for your needs.
  - C) Adequate research is necessary to determine the optimal animal type for your needs.
  - D) Conducting detailed research is critical to find the right animal type for your needs.

- E) Thorough investigation is vital to select the most suitable animal type for your requirements.
- 14. Which phrase is synonymous with "Determining the appropriate feed for farm animals is crucial"?
  - A) Selecting the right feed for farm animals is essential.
  - B) Choosing suitable feed for farm animals is vital.
  - C) Picking the correct feed for farm animals is important.
  - D) Deciding on the proper feed for farm animals is critical.
  - E) Identifying the best feed for farm animals is necessary.
- 15. Which phrase closely matches the meaning of "This entails considering their natural diet and any specific nutritional requirements they may have"?
  - A) This involves assessing their natural diet and specific nutritional needs.
  - B) This includes evaluating their natural diet and specific nutritional demands.
  - C) This means examining their natural diet and any unique nutritional needs.
  - D) This requires analyzing their natural diet and specific nutritional requirements.
  - E) This encompasses reviewing their natural diet and any particular nutritional requirements.

# **DIRECTION:** Match the definition in left column with the appropriate term provided in the right column.

| NO | DEFINTION   | TERMS                                     |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | The types of food that these animals would consume in their wild or natural habitat, including plants, insects, or other organisms\ | A. Adequate room for space for livestock. |

| NO | DEFINTION  | TERMS                             |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|
| 2  | Physical space and environment required<br>by different types of livestock to move,<br>exhibit natural behaviors, and live<br>comfortably.                         | B. Fencing                        |
| 3  | Continuous monitoring, attention, and care provided to livestock animals to ensure their well-being and welfare.   | C. Species-specific dietary needs |
| 4  | Efficient and smooth functioning of all aspects of livestock farming, including feeding, housing, health care, and breeding, without interruptions or disruptions. | D. Spatial needs                  |
| 5  | Encompasses the overall health, happiness, and quality of life, maintained through proper nutrition, housing, and veterinary care.                                 | E. Well-being of livestock        |
| 6  | Practice of raising and breeding domesticated animals for agricultural purposes, such as food production, fiber, or other economic uses.                           | F. Vigilance                      |
| 7  | Sufficient space and area required by different types of livestock animals to meet their spatial needs and ensure their comfort and well-being.                    | G. Livestock rearing              |
| 8  | Unique nutritional requirements of different types of livestock based on their species, breed, age, and .reproductive stage.                                       | H. Seamless operations            |

| NO | DEFINTION                                    | TERMS           |
|----|--|-----------------|
| 9  | The use of barriers or enclosures to secure  | I. Livestock    |
|    | and contain pigs within designated areas     | management      |
|    | to prevent them from roaming or causing      |                 |
|    | damage.                                      |                 |
|    |  |                 |
| 10 | Encompasses the planning, organization,      | J. Natural diet |
|    | and supervision of all activities related to |                 |
|    | raising and caring for farm animals,         |                 |
|    | including feeding, breeding, health          |                 |
|    | monitoring, and environmental                |                 |
|    | management.                                  |                 |

**DIRECTION:** Read the text briefly then paraphrase it using your own words.

#### THE ANIMAL'S RISNG LIVESTOCK

Raising livestock animals and engaging in farming activities can pose significant challenges. Farming encompasses various tasks, including raising animals and tending to the land. We will delve into the fundamental aspects of farming to equip you with the essential knowledge required to commence raising livestock animals on your property promptly. When you are interested in beginning a farming venture it can be challenging and also highly fulfilling. One of the initial decisions you'll need to make is determining the type of farming you wish to pursue. Options abound, including livestock farming, vegetable farming, fruit farming, and others.

When considering farming, beginning with livestock animals is an excellent choice. Various types of livestock animals exist, each with unique requirements. These include cows, pigs, chickens, sheep, among others. Each animal type comes with its own advantages and disadvantages. For instance, cows are prolific milk producers, whereas pigs can serve for meat or breeding purposes. Chickens lay eggs, while sheep offer wool. Conducting thorough research is crucial to determine which animal type suits your needs best.

Determining the appropriate feed for farm animals is crucial. This entails considering their natural diet and any specific nutritional requirements they may have. For instance, cows typically graze on grass, whereas pigs have varied diets that may include fruits and vegetables. Chickens consume insects or worms, among other foods. It's vital to conduct thorough research to ensure your animals receive suitable nutrition. Additionally, you can explore our store for high-quality and nutritious feed options for your farm animals.

Determining the necessary space for livestock animals is crucial in farming. Each animal type has unique spatial needs, and it's essential to ensure adequate room on your property. Chickens, for instance, only require a small area, whereas cows need significantly more space. As for pigs, they have a penchant for rooting, so it's important to securely fence them in to prevent any unwanted roaming.

Rearing livestock demands consistent care and vigilance throughout their lifespan. It's not possible to simply leave them unattended for extended periods and anticipate seamless operations upon return. Ensuring the well-being of livestock is a continuous, year-round commitment that persists even after they reach adulthood. With these fundamental aspects covered, let's embark on the journey of farming livestock animals!.

Raising livestock animals presents both rewards and challenges. Unfortunately, many individuals embark on this journey without grasping the complexities involved, leading to feelings of regret. This guide aims to steer you away from such pitfalls, ensuring a pleasant experience with your newfound animal companions.

| ANSWER SHEET  |
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| REFLECTION  |
| After learning this chapter, what material do you understand a lot? |
| What difficulty do you have in learning this chapter? How do        |
| you overcome it?  |
|   |



# **TOPICS**

# **Learning Objectives:**

- 1. To help the students to be able to identify the topic of the text
- 2. To help the students to be able to identify the topic of the paragraph
- 3. To train and prepare the student to present information of the text orderly and coherently

# A. Brainstorming

Direction: Answer the questions based on your own experiences and opinions!

| - |   |   |                                 |                         |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
|   | • | • | et difficulty in borate your an | identifying th<br>swer. |

|        | _      | •     |          |           | iliry tir                             | e topic | of the | icai  |
|--------|--------|-------|----------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|---|
|        |        |       |          |           |                                       |         |        |   |
| What a | re you | expec | ting aft | er learni | ing this                              | chapte  | r?     |   |
|        |        |       |          |           | what are you expecting after learning |         |        | What are you expecting after learning this chapter? |

#### B. Topics and Main Idea

When we are reading a text, understanding or comprehending the topic or the essence of the text or paragraph is very essential. A good reader tends to be able to make a conclusion about the material we are reading. Every book, text, paragraph, or another reading material always has topics and main ideas.

Many people think thank that topic and main idea are the same, but actually they are different things. Topic is wide, message or common theme. Sometime, it is also called the subject which is discussed in the text or passage. Meanwhile main idea is key concept which is expressed in the text. Both topic and main idea are usually followed by details or supporting ideas which are telling where, when, what, how, why, how many, or how much. By knowing the location of topic, main idea, and details will help us understand the text material and what the author wants to express through the text. By doing so, our reading comprehension will advance.

# C. How to Identify the Main Idea and Topic?

As stated before, topic is considered to be the important thing both for the writer or readers. For this case, being able to identify the topic of paragraph will help the reader to comprehend or understand what the text is talking about. Furthermore, being able to choose certain topic will help the writer or author focusses on his/her ideas and thoughts and also organize the idea.

Topic is the general subject of the whole paragraph. Commonly, every sentence in paragraph is explaining and discussing the topic. In order to be able to identify the topic of paragraph, we may ask ourselves with a certain question, such as: What idea is the writer talking and discussing beyond the paragraphs? A successful writer commonly will be able to communicate with their readers about certain topic or subject by defining and organizing his/her idea in a good organization of text.

A text is consisting some paragraphs. The paragraphs consist of some sentences which relate to a certain topic or theme. Each paragraph usually has a main idea or a key concept. Main idea is considered to be an important thing because it is consisting some information which the writer intends to know about the paragraph concept or idea. The writer is organizing every paragraph with main idea and supporting details to support the topic or theme. Each paragraph usually supports the previous paragraph.

The writer states the main idea explicitly someplace in paragraph. It means that the main idea can be appear at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of paragraph. Then, the sentence which is the main idea is being stated is called topic sentence of the paragraph. Topic sentence is talking about the paragraph general theme. Although topic sentence can appear at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of paragraph, but commonly it appear at the beginning or first sentence of paragraph. It means that topic sentence serves the writer's focus in writing and serves the reader's focus in reading the text. In this case, when we are finding the topic sentence of a paragraph, we have to underline it, so we will be easier if we want to review later. Main idea is usually in the form of sentence.

In identifying the topic of the text or the main subject of paragraph, the most important thing is that we must be able to identify the main idea of paragraph. As an illustration, if a paragraph is a wheel, so the topic is the center of the wheel so it is the main center of the wheel which it can spin. The strategy

which can be applied to identify the topic is that by asking a question to our self, such a question: What is the text about? We have to keep this question in our mind while we are reading till we get the answer to that question. To identify the topic, we may also take consideration to certain words which are stated severally. Topic may be in a single word or few words with head and modifier (phrase)

#### **EXERCISE 1**

# **DIRECTION:** Choose the best answer A, B, C, D, or E based on the information from the provided text

#### **Text 1: Questions 1-2**

Water is often underestimated but is the critical element of any diet. It plays a important function in allowing maximum physiological features within the body. Determining the precise water requirement for cattle has been difficult particularly due to the fact water is typically available freely. when water is restricted in a food regimen, it decreases dry be counted consumption and boundaries the proper nutrient intake for the animal.

- 1. What is the main topic of the text?
  - A) Cattle farming techniques
  - B) Nutritional requirements for animals
  - C) Importance of water in diets
  - D) Physiological functions of animals
  - E) Water conservation methods
- 2. What aspect of diet does the text primarily focus on?
  - A) Protein intake
  - B) Vitamin supplementation
  - C) Water consumption
  - D) Fiber content
  - E) Carbohydrate sources

#### **Text 2: Questions 3-4**

Protein is important for building muscle groups, skin, hair, and inner organs, and it's miles the number one supply of nitrogen in food. The term "crude protein" refers to the full protein content in a feed. given that proteins generally incorporate about 16% nitrogen, figuring out the overall nitrogen content allows estimate the protein content material inside the feed. Proteins encompass amino acids, with every protein containing various quantities of the 22 exceptional amino acids. whilst many amino acids can be synthesized by using the frame, there are 8 amino acids, called important amino acids, that can't be synthesized and have to be furnished in the food regimen. The digestion and absorption of amino acids and nitrogen vary among one-of-a-kind cattle species.

- 3. What is the main topic of the text?
  - A) Importance of carbohydrates in diets
  - B) Role of nitrogen in food
  - C) Significance of protein in nutrition
  - D) Function of vitamins in metabolism
  - E) Impact of minerals on animal health
- 4. What aspect of nutrition does the text primarily discuss?
  - A) Lipid metabolism
  - B) Water retention
  - C) Protein synthesis
  - D) Fiber digestion
  - E) Vitamin absorption

# **Text 3: Questions 5-6**

Energy permits animals to carry out bodily activities and supports boom, lactation, replica, and other physiological functions like feed digestion. Strength isn't labeled as a nutrient however represents the whole caloric price of a feed. diverse chemical, mechanical, and mathematical methods are hired to determine feed energy values, consisting of digestible electricity, metabolizable energy, internet strength, and total digestible vitamins (TDN). TDN is the generally

used strength cost in basic diets. every component in a eating regimen has a unique digestible electricity value, and the amount of energy metabolized and utilized by the body varies among these values.

- 5. What is the main topic of the text?
  - A) Importance of vitamins in animal diets
  - B) Significance of minerals for growth
  - C) Role of carbohydrates in energy production
  - D) Evaluation of energy in animal feeds
  - E) Function of proteins in physiological processes
- 6. What aspect of animal nutrition does the text primarily focus on?
  - A) Fiber content in diets
  - B) Water consumption patterns
  - C) Vitamin supplementation methods
  - D) Energy evaluation in feedstuffs
  - E) Protein synthesis mechanisms

#### **Text 4: Questions 7-8**

Fiber, especially crude fiber, represents the structural carbohydrates found in vegetation and grains. It consists of different stages of digestible cloth, with cellulose being more digestible than lignin. For monogastric animals like pigs, fiber limits the energy value of vegetation. however, in other farm animals species, microbes in their digestive tracts can make use of fiber to provide electricity within the food plan. Fiber additionally contributes to the essential bulk inside the digestive tract and regulates the passage time of meals. This helps the protection of a healthy population of microorganisms vital for powerful digestion.

- 7. What is the main topic of the text?
  - A) Protein synthesis in animals
  - B) Role of carbohydrates in metabolism
  - C) Significance of fiber in animal nutrition
  - D) Function of minerals in digestion
  - E) Impact of vitamins on digestive health

- 8. What aspect of animal diets does the text primarily discuss?
  - A) Importance of fats in energy production
  - B) Role of water in nutrient absorption
  - C) Evaluation of energy in feedstuffs
  - D) Function of fiber in digestive health
  - E) Significance of vitamins in growth

# **Text 5: Questions 9-10**

Minerals are vital for the structural, metabolic, and immune features of animals. Minerals are classified into two classes. Macro minerals (which include calcium, phosphorus, sodium, chlorine, magnesium, potassium, and sulfur) are required in larger quantities within the food regimen as compared to trace minerals (consisting of iron, copper, molybdenum, manganese, zinc, cobalt, iodine, selenium, and others), which might be wanted in smaller amounts.

- 9. What is the main topic of the text?
  - A) Importance of vitamins in animal diets
  - B) Role of carbohydrates in energy production
  - C) Significance of minerals in animal nutrition
  - D) Function of proteins in growth
  - E) Impact of fats on metabolic processes
- 10. What aspect of animal health does the text primarily focus on?
  - A) Digestive system function
  - B) Immune system support
  - C) Reproductive system regulation
  - D) Nervous system development
  - E) Respiratory system efficiency

# **Text 6: Questions 11-12**

Nutrients play key roles in diverse physiological capabilities, serving as coenzymes for metabolic procedures and antioxidants that defend cells from harm, they're labeled into fat-soluble and water-soluble types. Forage-ingesting animals often acquire critical vitamins thru synthesis by using digestive device microbes, daylight

publicity, or garage within the liver. Nutrients no longer produced inside the animal can generally be effectively obtained from forage assets.

- 11. What is the main topic of the text?
  - A) Role of carbohydrates in animal diets
  - B) Importance of minerals for metabolic functions
  - C) Significance of nutrients in physiological processes
  - D) Function of proteins in cellular repair
  - E) Impact of fats on digestive health
- 12. What aspect of animal nutrition does the text primarily discuss?
  - A) Water intake patterns
  - B) Fiber digestion mechanisms
  - C) Protein synthesis pathways
  - D) Vitamin absorption strategies
  - E) Mineral utilization efficiency

#### **Text 7: Ouestions 12-14**

Growing livestock rations is a custom designed manner based totally on factors like species, age, length, weight, gender, reproductive stage, production demands, and environmental situations. The method of rations calls for attention of particular nutrient desires tailor-made to every kind of animal in diverse situations. The countrywide Academy Press publishes tables detailing nutrient necessities for farm animals, compiled by using the countrywide research Council (NRC). those guides are to be had for buy or on line get entry to thru their website. it is crucial no longer simplest to apprehend the nutrient requirements but additionally to understand the nutrient composition of each feedstuff used within the ration. whilst e-book values for forage analysis offer useful data for ration formulation, it's beneficial to pattern and examine character feedstuff for accurate nutrient c

- 13. What is the main topic of the text?
  - A) Methods of livestock breeding
  - B) Importance of environmental conditions in animal husbandry

- C) Customized ration formulation for livestock
- D) Role of gender in livestock nutrition
- E) Impact of age on feed requirements
- 14. What aspect of animal husbandry does the text primarily discuss?
  - A) Genetic modification techniques
  - B) Breeding selection criteria
  - C) Feeding practices and ration formulation
  - D) Housing and shelter design
  - E) Disease prevention strategies

**DIRECTION:** Read the text and identify the topic and the main idea based on the information from the text.

#### BASICS FOR LIVESTOCK AND EQUINE NUTRITION

The key to maintaining healthy and productive livestock lies in providing them with a balanced and nutritious diet. Cattle belong to a category of animals known as ruminants, which also includes sheep and goats. Ruminants possess a specialized digestive system that enables them to effectively digest and absorb nutrients from forages. At the beginning of their digestive tract, ruminants have four compartments, one of which is called the rumen, containing approximately 50 gallons of fluid and ingested forage.

The rumen harbors a significant population of microbes, primarily bacteria along with some protozoa, which facilitate the breakdown of fibrous material in forage. Most of the initial digestion of feed occurs within the rumen due to these microbes. Sheep and goats, also classified as ruminants, have digestive tract compartments that differ in proportions and configuration compared to cattle, earning them the label of "small ruminants." In contrast, horses are non-ruminant herbivores.

Swine are monogastric animals, meaning they have a single stomach similar to humans. Typically, grains form the primary component of a swine's diet. While swine can consume some of their diet from pasture, the forage must be of high quality. The term "ration" refers to the diet of livestock, and a balanced ration is one that provides the correct types and proportions of nutrients necessary for an animal to fulfill specific purposes or functions effectively.

| NO | TEXT        | TOPIC | MAIN IDEA |
|----|-------------|-------|-----------|
|    |             |       |           |
| 1  | Paragraph 1 |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |
| 2  | Paragraph 2 |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |
| 3  | Paragraph 3 |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |
|    |             |       |           |

**EXERCISE 3** 

**DIRECTION:** Choose the best answer A, B, C, D, or E based on the information from the provided text

#### Text 1: Questions 1-3

The maximum important element in retaining livestock healthful and able to produce is a right nutritious weight-reduction plan. Farm animals belong to a class of animals called ruminants. This group additionally consists of sheep and goats. Ruminants have a digestive machine which allows them to successfully digest and take in maximum of their vitamins from forages. There are four booths inside the starting of the digestive tract, taken into consideration clearly one of it simply is called the rumen that consists of near 50 gals of fluid and ingested forage. The rumen has a massive population of microbes, specifically microorganism and a few protozoa, which lets in for the degradation of the fibrous fabric in forage. An awful lot of the preliminary digestion of feed is accomplished with the aid of microbes inside the rumen.

- 1. What is the main topic of the text?
  - A) Importance of exercise for livestock
  - B) Role of genetics in livestock breeding
  - C) Significance of nutrition in livestock health
  - D) Impact of climate change on livestock production
  - E) Methods of livestock transportation
- 2. Which aspect of livestock physiology does the text primarily discuss?
  - A) Reproductive cycles
  - B) Respiratory functions
  - C) Digestive system characteristics
  - D) Musculoskeletal structure
  - E) Immune system responses
- 3. What is the topic sentence of the text?
  - A) Farm animals belong to a class of animals called ruminants.
  - B) Ruminants have a digestive system which allows them to effectively digest and absorb most of their nutrients from forages.

- C) There are four compartments inside the beginning of the digestive tract, one of which is called the rumen.
- D) The rumen has a massive population of microbes, facilitating the degradation of fibrous material in forage.
- E) The most important element in maintaining livestock healthy and able to produce is a proper nutritious diet.

#### **Text 2: Ouestions 4 – 6**

Sheep and goats also are ruminants, however the initial digestive tract cubicles are of numerous proportions and configuration than cattle. They are regularly known as "small ruminants". The horse is a non-ruminant herbivore. The ones animals do not have a multi-compartmented belly as livestock do, however are able to eat and digest forage. The cecum and colon, additives of the massive gut, serve the quite same cause for the pony that the rumen does for the cow. Liamas and alpacas are "pseudo-ruminants" because of the reality they've got three non-save you booths in the fore digestive tract rather than 4 like ruminants.

- 4. What is the main topic of the text?
  - A) Reproductive cycles in small ruminants
  - B) Digestive system variations in livestock species
  - C) Impact of climate change on herbivores
  - D) Evolutionary adaptations in ruminants
  - E) Genetics of alpacas and llamas
- 5. Which aspect of animal physiology does the text primarily focus on?
  - A) Cardiovascular system adaptations
  - B) Respiratory system characteristics
  - C) Digestive system differences among herbivores
  - D) Musculoskeletal structure variations
  - E) Neurological functions in ruminants
- 6. What is the topic sentence of the text?
  - A) Sheep and goats are ruminants with digestive tract compartments different from cattle.

- B) The horse is a non-ruminant herbivore with a different digestive system than livestock.
- C) Llamas and alpacas are pseudo-ruminants with three compartments in the fore digestive tract.
- D) The cecum and colon in horses serve a similar purpose to the rumen in cattle.
- E) Livestock have a multi-compartmented stomach allowing them to eat and digest forage.

#### Text 3: Questions 7 - 8

Swine employ diverse styles of feed than ruminants, due to the versions of their digestive structures. Swine are monogastrics, that means they best have one stomach that is just like that of human beings. usually grains are the number one part of a swine's diet regime. They're able to eat a aspect of their diet from pasture, despite the fact that the forage from the pasture desires to be of excessive remarkable. The weight loss plan for cattle is generally called a ration and a balanced ration is the quantity of feed so that you can supply the right type and proportions of vitamins wished for an animal to carry out a selected motive.

- 7. What is the main topic of the text?
  - A) Grazing behavior in swine
  - B) Comparison of digestive systems in swine and ruminants
  - C) Importance of exercise for swine health
  - D) Impact of climate change on swine diets
  - E) Nutritional requirements of swine
- 8. Which aspect of animal nutrition does the text primarily discuss?
  - A) Water consumption patterns
  - B) Fiber intake variations
  - C) Protein synthesis mechanisms
  - D) Grain-based diets for monogastrics
  - E) Vitamin supplementation strategies

- 9. What is the topic sentence of the text?
  - A) Swine have a monogastric digestive system similar to that of humans.
  - B) Grains are the primary component of a swine's diet.
  - C) Cattle have a diet called a ration, which must be balanced to provide the necessary nutrients for specific purposes.
  - D) Pasture quality is important for swine to consume a portion of their diet.
  - E) Swine employ diverse styles of feed than ruminants due to differences in their digestive structures.

**DIRECTION:** Read the text briefly then paraphrase it using your own words.

# FUNDAMENTALS FOR FARM ANIMALS AND EQUINE VITAMINS

The maximum important element in retaining livestock healthful and able to produce is a right nutritious weight-reduction plan. Farm animals belong to a class of animals called ruminants. This group additionally consists of sheep and goats. Ruminants have a digestive machine which allows them to successfully digest and take in maximum of their vitamins from forages. There are four booths inside the starting of the digestive tract, taken into consideration clearly one of it simply is called the rumen that consists of near 50 gals of fluid and ingested forage. The rumen has a massive population of microbes, specifically microorganism and a few protozoa, which lets in for the degradation of the fibrous fabric in forage. An awful lot of the preliminary digestion of feed is accomplished with the aid of microbes inside the rumen.

Sheep and goats also are ruminants, however the initial digestive tract cubicles are of numerous proportions and configuration than cattle. They are regularly known as "small ruminants". The horse is a non-ruminant herbivore. The ones animals do not have a multi-compartmented belly as livestock do, however are able to eat and digest forage. The cecum and colon, additives of the massive gut, serve the quite same cause for the pony that the rumen does for the cow. Liamas and alpacas are "pseudo-ruminants" because of the reality they've got three non-save you booths in the fore digestive tract rather than 4 like ruminants.

Swine employ diverse styles of feed than ruminants, due to the versions of their digestive structures. Swine are monogastrics, that means they best have one stomach that is just like that of human beings. usually grains are the number one part of a swine's diet regime. They're able to eat a aspect of their diet from pasture, despite the fact that the forage from the pasture desires to be of excessive remarkable. The weight loss plan for cattle is generally called a ration and a balanced ration is the quantity of feed so that you can supply the right type and proportions of vitamins wished for an animal to carry out a selected motive.

|  | ANSWER SHEET |
|--|--------------|
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# REFLECTION

| l. | After learning this chapter, what material do you understand a lot?           |
|----|---|
| 2. | What difficulty do you have in learning this chapter? How do you overcome it? |
| 3. | What are you expecting for learning in the next?                              |



# **DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1. To help the students to be able to develop their reading strategies
- 2. To train the students to be able to apply reading development strategies to understand various of text
- 3. To train and prepare the student to present information of the text orderly and coherently

# A. Brainstorming

Direction: Answer the questions based on your own experiences and opinions!

1 What do you know about development strategies in reading

| skill?  |
|---|
|   |
| In reading a text, do you often get difficulty in understanding the information of the text? Elaborate your answer. |
|   |

| 3. | What strategies do you apply to understand the information of |
|----|---|
|    | the text and to improve your reading skill? Elaborate your    |
|    | answer.   |
|    |   |
|    |   |
|    |   |
| 4. | What are you expecting after learning this chapter?           |
|    |   |
|    |   |

# **B.** The Importance of Development Strategies in Reading Comprehension

In reading skill, comprehension is supposed to be the most important aspect of reading skill. When we are reading a text, we are struggling to understand what the text is talking about. By knowing the reading development strategies, it will help us to comprehend the text easier, so that we will be more enjoyable in reading the text.

Reading comprehension is referring to the ability in understanding or comprehending the text, book, and other reading materials. Reading comprehension is such an active and intentional part of reading which taking place before, during, and after we are reading the text, book, and other reading materials. Being able to comprehend a text, it means that we are able to extract the text meaning and understand what the writer wants to say through the text. Basically, there are two reading components that is vocabulary knowledge and text comprehension. Vocabulary knowledge refers to the reader's ability in understanding the language which is used in the text. Whereas text comprehension refers to the use of language to develop reader's awareness about the meaning beyond the text.

Reading comprehension is supposed to be very important because it gives some benefits. Being able to read effectively, we can improve our personal and professional life. Because of this reason, our ability to develop reading strategies is needed, By doing so, reading will be more enjoyable. Furthermore, by being able to know how to develop reading strategies can encourage our knowledge in a various area and get the information soon. Besides that, we will be able to respond, analyze, and understand various written document in our workplace and also comprehend the written current events, such as newspaper, magazine, and so on.

# C. The Evident of Comprehension

Learning how to understand the text in reading comprehension sometime makes us frustration. Although we are able to decode every word used in the text, it does not mean that we understand or comprehend the text material. Due to this reason, various reading comprehension strategies is needed to improve reading comprehension skill.

Basically, there are some strategies of reading comprehension which are commonly used. Every strategy has their own characteristics and benefit for the readers or learners, As we know that the basic aim in reading comprehension is to comprehend or to understand the text by mastering three building blocks, namely decoding, recognizing, and fluency. Without these three building blocks, it is difficult for us to understand and to comprehend the text material. We need comprehension to get knowledge and express our ideas whether spoken or written word. By mastering reading comprehension strategies will help us to attain those three building blocks which will lead us to comprehend the text material. When we have been comprehending the text material, it means that we have been able to:

1. Evaluate and interpret the information, ideas, events, and dialogue

- 2. Connecting and correlating information and facts to the ideas which we have had and known
- 3. Adapt our knowledge to insert or to put the new idea we get
- 4. Reframe our knowledge to look at our idea from different point of view
- 5. Determine and decide the important information of the text
- 6. Describe and understand the underlying meaning

As we comprehend and understand what we read, so we will be able to seek, infer and predict the answer to the question which might arise after we are reading. Readers who understand and comprehend the text material well, they have to recognize and to know the deeper meaning as they re-read and review the text portion.

### D. Reading Comprehension Strategies

stated at the previous, there reading are some comprehension strategies commonly used with various characteristic of each. Those strategies are: making connection with the background knowledge, asking question and searching the answer, making visualization, determining the important of the text, making inferences, and synthesizing and summarizing... Making connection with the background knowledge, asking question and searching the answer, and making visualization are supposed to be easier to understand than three others.

# 1. Making Connection with the Background Knowledge

Making connection with the background knowledge means that we are connecting the topic of the text and the text information with the prior knowledge we have, then we are relating it with the text we read. This strategy encourages us to revive and to activate our background knowledge and use them to understand the text which we are reading. Background knowledge includes personal experiences and how the texts work relating to the world's information about the text material, such as identification of words, the print concept, the meaning of the words, and the text organization.

Making connection with the background knowledge will improve our understanding of text

### 2. Asking Question and Searching the Answer

Asking question and searching the answer is supposed to be an effective reading comprehension strategy. We can enquire questions about what we have read, evaluate our own response and reaction, and decide the writer's purpose in composing the text. This strategy encourages us to ask questions and search the answer through the text when we are reading. By doing so, we would be able to determine the main idea of the text, specific information, and summarize the text information. By applying this strategy, we would be able to focus on the most essential information of the text.

### 3. Making Visualization

Making visualization or imagining the series of text events in our minds will help us to comprehend the text easier. When we are able to visualize or imagine what happens with the text, the written text which we read will be easier to be understood. This strategy encourages us to make a text mental image in our mind which leads us come to comprehending the text. Making visualization is often applied in narrative and expository texts. In reading narrative text, we can develop and create our understanding by visualizing the characters, setting, and action of the story or plot. Meanwhile in expository text, we can visualize the stages or processes of series of event and create an image in our thoughts to remember some important names or terms and abstract concepts.

# 4. Determining the Importance of the Text

In reading a text, sometimes it is difficult for us to separate and determine which one is important and which one is interesting for us, In this case, we must be able to differentiate between opinion and fact, acknowledge cause and effect, and contrast between information and idea. In this case, we must train ourselves to determine the problem, conflict, and solution. Besides that, we must be able to identify the steps

involving in the process, the information location, the answer of the questions, and making summarize to the text we are reading.

### 5. Making Inference

Making inference means we merge some clues based on the information of the text we are reading with our prior knowledge which we have acquired before. By doing so, we would be able to answer all the questions and make conclusion based on the text idea and theme. This strategy encouraged us to draw and to evaluate the text information. As we know that the writer does not always serve explicit information and complete description of the text, such as setting, event, character, and topic. But the writer often gives clues about this, so we can read between the line by using inference and combining our prior knowledge. When we can make inference, we will have ability in constructing the text meaning which is very important in reading comprehension.

### 6. Synthesizing and Summarizing

As we can gain the information of the text and merge it with our prior knowledge, it means that we can sharpen our reading comprehension skill. By doing so, we will extend our thinking and our new creation. This strategy encourages our ability to pull together and synthesize the information of the text so that we can explain using our own words what the text is talking about. Summarizing is supposed to be an essential strategy because it enables us to recall the text as quick as possible. Besides that, summarizing will lead us to be more aware of the organization of the text, the important part of the text and also the idea of the text,

### **EXERCISE 1**

DIRECTION: Read provided text and answer the questions based of the information of the text and background knowledge that you have

### POULTRY VARIETIES

Within the early 1900s, chicken meat and eggs had been first produced on an extensive scale. However by means of the middle of the twentieth century, the output of meat had overtaken that of eggs, and it had advanced into a specialized enterprise. Because then, there was a pointy growth within the demand for fowl meat, with international exports drawing near 12.5 million metric lots (or thirteen.8 million lots) via the early 2000s.

Breeds of chicken are often divided into 4 categories: American, Mediterranean, English, and Asian. Even though there are hundreds of breeds, business operations mostly rely upon a small selection that satisfies the rigorous requirements of huge-scale manufacturing. as an instance, the single-comb White Leghorn, a Mediterranean breed, is extensively used within the international egg market due to its fast maturation and excessive egg production. any other such is the Cornish pass, a cross of the White Rock and Cornish breeds this is highly valued for its quick, effective increase and tiny stature, making it one of the most not unusual breeds utilized in business meat manufacturing.

Many family flocks and small-scale farms use a huge variety of breeds and hybrids. The Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island crimson, and New Hampshire breeds are most of the famous American types that may be raised for each eggs and meat. The Asiatic Brahma is a well-appreciated breed amongst enthusiasts due to its extensive brown eggs and popularity for meat. It's miles idea to have come from imported Chinese language birds that were brought to the United States.

Farming Turkeys large flocks have become the norm in turkey farming after international struggle II because of vast specialization within the industry. Turkeys are widely produced in North the united states, Europe, Australia, Mexico, and South the US, as well as in Canada, wherein their wild forebears nevertheless roam. Smaller farms normally enhance breeds including the Beltsville Small White, vast Breasted White, White Holland, and large Breasted Bronze. business manufacturing, but, is ruled by way of the hybrid white turkey. Usually, one tom for every eight or ten hens is maintained in breeding flocks; however, modern hybrid turkeys are too big to mate evidently and want artificial insemination.

The amount of feed required and the quantity of time needed to produce one pound of turkey meat have both dramatically decreased because of trendy turkey breeding and farming techniques. A chook turkey grows to weigh 6–9 kg (14–20 kilos) after consuming approximately 16 kg (35 pounds) of feed over the path of 12–14 weeks. on the other hand, toms need kind of 36 kg (eighty pounds) of feed in sixteen–19 weeks to attain a market weight of sixteen–19 kg (35–forty two pounds). Commonly among 12 and 15 weeks of age, smaller turkey broilers are to be had for the market. Turkeys may be saved exterior with self-feeders, automated water structures, shelters, sturdy fencing, and rotating pastures, however for high-quality increase, industrial firms normally boost their birds in controlled surroundings inside rearing buildings.

### **Questions:**

- 1. How did the production dynamics of the poultry industry change between the early 1900s and the middle of the twentieth century, and what factors contributed to the emergence of chicken meat as a specialized enterprise?
- 2. Explore the factors contributing to the exponential growth in demand for chicken meat on a global scale by the early 2000s, and discuss the implications of this trend for both the poultry industry and consumers worldwide.

- 3. Explore the significance of breed categorization in the poultry industry, considering the four main categories: American, Mediterranean, English, and Asian. How does the reliance on a small selection of breeds impact large-scale poultry production operations?
- 4. How do the White Leghorn and Cornish Cross breeds exemplify the traits sought after in large-scale egg and meat production, respectively, and what implications does their dominance have for genetic diversity and sustainability?
- 5. What is the significance of breed diversity in small-scale poultry farming and family flocks, focusing on popular American breeds such as Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, and New Hampshire?
- 6. How is the historical and cultural significance of the Asiatic Brahma breed in the context of small-scale poultry farming, considering its origins from imported Chinese birds and its popularity among enthusiasts for both egg and meat production.
- 7. How have advancements in breeding techniques and the dominance of hybrid varieties reshaped the landscape of turkey production globally?
- 8. How do the practices of large-scale commercial production contrast with the preservation of wild turkey populations, particularly in regions like Canada where wild forebears still roam?
- 9. How do turkey breeding and farming techniques reflect the evolution of modern agricultural practices and their implications for efficiency and sustainability in turkey production?
- 10. How do commercial turkey producers balance the need for controlled environments with the welfare of the birds and the sustainability of their operations?

### **EXERCISE 2**

**DIRECTION:** Read provided texts and answer the questions by choosing the correct answer A, B, C, D, or E

# Text 1: Questions 1 - 5 POULTRY IN HUMAN NUTRITION

Chicken meat, further to being a rich protein supply, offers phosphorus, other important minerals, and B-complex vitamins. It carries much less fats compared to many cuts of pork and pork. Fowl meat has a low content material of harmful trans fat but is excessive in useful monounsaturated fats, constituting approximately half of the entire fats content. Eggs are a treasured supply of protein with clean digestibility.

Due to inadequate diets, impoverished individuals residing in low-profits areas like sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia face heightened susceptibility to numerous sicknesses. Increasing the consumption of rooster meat and eggs can greatly benefit such individuals, specifically pregnant girls, youngsters, and the elderly. There's mounting evidence that poultry meat can appreciably make a contribution to fighting baby malnutrition.

The debate surrounding cholesterol in eggs, which previously led to reduced consumption in many developed countries, was as soon as considered enormous but has now in large part been handed. Tries to lower cholesterol levels in eggs have validated impractical and are actually deemed unnecessary. Eating one or two chook's eggs each day is no longer considered a health hazard for the majority of the population.

- 1. What makes chicken meat a valuable source of nutrition?
  - a) High content of harmful trans fats
  - b) Low protein supply
  - c) Rich protein supply, minerals, and B-complex vitamins
  - d) High cholesterol content
  - e) Low digestibility

- 2. What is a significant benefit of increasing the consumption of poultry meat and eggs for impoverished individuals?
  - a) Heightened susceptibility to diseases
  - b) Increased risk of malnutrition
  - c) Improved health for pregnant women, children, and the elderly
  - d) Lowered cholesterol levels
  - e) Reduced protein intake
- 3. What is the current understanding regarding cholesterol in eggs?
  - a) It is still a significant health concern
  - b) Efforts to lower cholesterol levels in eggs have been successful
  - c) Eating eggs is now considered a health hazard for most people
  - d) It has largely been dismissed as a health concern
  - e) Cholesterol levels in eggs are increasing
- 4. What type of fats does chicken meat contain?
  - a) Saturated fats only
  - b) Harmful trans fats only
  - c) Monounsaturated fats only
  - d) Both harmful trans fats and monounsaturated fats
  - e) Polyunsaturated fats only
- 5. What is the primary purpose of the passage?
  - a) To promote vegetarian diets
  - b) To advocate for increased consumption of poultry products
  - c) To discourage the consumption of eggs and chicken meat
  - d) To discuss the environmental impact of poultry farming
  - e) To highlight the benefits of pork consumption

# Text 2: Questions 6 - 7

### POULTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

The sustainable advancement of the poultry industry can significantly contribute to the attainment of the UN Sustainable

Development Goals. It holds the potential to enhance the livelihoods of millions reliant on poultry farming. Moreover, it can facilitate the provision of affordable proteins and micronutrients to address malnutrition, improve public health, aid in climate change mitigation through environmentally friendly practices in poultry systems, and yield broader positive impacts through spillover effects.

Family-based poultry farming is prevalent across many developing nations and serves as a lifeline for millions of impoverished individuals. The development of family poultry operations can bolster the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable households, elevate livelihoods, and foster gender equality. Market-oriented initiatives focusing on family poultry enterprises could serve as an initial step in breaking the cycle of poverty and deprivation for impoverished households.

Given that poultry farming is often undertaken by economically disadvantaged women, initiatives aimed at poultry development can serve as a catalyst for women's empowerment and gender equality. Interventions targeting women in poultry farming focus on equipping them with skills in basic poultry healthcare, including vaccination and treatment, as well as knowledge in housing and supplementary feeding practices.

- 6. How can the sustainable advancement of the poultry industry contribute to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals?
  - a) By increasing greenhouse gas emissions
  - b) By decreasing access to affordable proteins
  - c) By exacerbating malnutrition
  - d) By enhancing livelihoods and addressing malnutrition
  - e) By promoting deforestation
- 7. How can market-oriented initiatives focusing on family poultry enterprises benefit impoverished households?
  - a) By perpetuating the cycle of poverty
  - b) By decreasing access to affordable proteins
  - c) By fostering gender inequality
  - d) By breaking the cycle of poverty and deprivation

- e) By increasing unemployment rates
- 8. Why are initiatives targeting women in poultry farming important?
  - a) To decrease their involvement in agriculture
  - b) To worsen gender equality
  - c) To perpetuate malnutrition
  - d) To empower women and promote gender equality
  - e) To limit their access to education
- 9. What skills do interventions in poultry farming typically focus on for women?
  - a) Skills in deforestation practices
  - b) Skills in greenhouse gas emissions management
  - c) Skills in basic poultry healthcare and management
  - d) Skills in increasing malnutrition rates
  - e) Skills in exacerbating poverty
- 10. What is the primary goal of the passage?
  - a) To discourage the development of the poultry industry
  - b) To promote alternative sources of protein over poultry
  - c) To highlight the negative environmental impacts of poultry farming
  - d) To advocate for the sustainable advancement of the poultry industry
  - e) To discuss the benefits of vegetarian diets

# **Text 3: Questions 11 - 15**

### **PRODUCTION**

The fowl enterprise is increasing and modernizing across various areas globally. Growth is propelled by using elements inclusive of a growing population, expanded affluence, and urbanization. Progress in breeding has brought about the introduction of specialized birds with better productiveness, even though they require professional

care. The dissemination of technology for feeding, slaughtering, and processing has superior protection and efficiency but has a tendency to advantage large-scale operations over smaller ones.

These advancements have spurred speedy boom in both the hen and feed sectors, prompting them to enlarge in proximity to enter suppliers or patron markets, and to adopt vertical integration. One aspect of this structural shift is a shift towards settlement farming for elevating broilers, permitting medium-scale farmers to get entry to superior generation with a relatively modest upfront investment.

A noticeable dichotomy is emerging between industrialized manufacturing setups of giant and moderate scales, contributing to included price chains, and massive manufacturing systems that maintain livelihoods and cater to neighborhood or specialized markets. The number one goal of the previous is to offer less expensive and cozy meals to populations removed from the production source, while the latter serves as a safety internet for livelihoods, often within a numerous array of earnings streams.

Traditional small-scale, rural, own family-operated poultry systems stay important for maintaining livelihoods in growing international locations, imparting hen goods in rural regions, and presenting important help to woman farmers. As long as rural poverty persists, small-scale poultry manufacturing will persist in imparting avenues for income era and get right of entry to animal-supply foods.

- 11. What factors are driving the growth of the poultry industry?
  - a) Decreasing population and urbanization
  - b) Reduced affluence and specialization
  - c) Growing population, increased affluence, and urbanization
  - d) Limited access to technology and resources
  - e) Declining demand for poultry products
- 12. What is a consequence of the dissemination of technology in poultry farming?
  - a) Decreased safety and efficiency
  - b) Increased reliance on manual labor
  - c) Greater support for small-scale operations

- d) Advantages for larger-scale operations
- e) Reduced access to advanced farming methods
- 13. What is a primary goal of industrialized production setups in the poultry industry?
  - a) Catering to specialized markets
  - b) Providing expensive and insecure food options
  - c) Ensuring affordability and security in food supply
  - d) Maintaining small-scale operations
  - e) Contributing to rural poverty
- 14. Why do traditional small-scale poultry systems remain important in developing countries?
  - a) They contribute to rural poverty
  - b) They provide expensive food options
  - c) They cater only to urban markets
  - d) They maintain livelihoods and provide access to animal-source foods
  - e) They rely solely on advanced technology
- 15. What is the primary aim of the passage?
  - a) To advocate for the decline of the poultry industry
  - b) To highlight the negative environmental impacts of poultry farming
  - c) To promote the benefits of urbanization
  - d) To discuss the modernization and growth of the poultry industry
  - e) To discourage the use of technology in poultry production

# **EXERCISE 3**

**DIRECTION:** Read the text briefly then summarize it using your own words.

#### MERCHANDISE AND PROCESSING

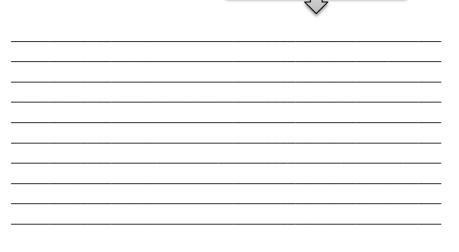
Chicken meat and eggs stand out as a number of the most typically consumed animal-derived ingredients worldwide, spanning numerous cultures, traditions, and religions. Intake of chicken meat, eggs, and other animal-derived meals has surged in recent many years, broadly speaking due to populace enlargement, urbanization, and increasing earning in growing countries. bird is the major preference for meat intake because of its affordability, low fats content material, and minimal non secular and cultural regulations.

The predicted upward thrust in demand for fowl meat and eggs is driven with the aid of both populace boom and growing man or woman consumption. Projections advocate that the chicken meat marketplace will expand throughout all regions and earnings levels, with slightly higher in step with capita growth predicted in developing areas compared to evolved ones.

Fowl meat and eggs play a vital role in human nutrients, supplying protein and occasional-fat content with a good fatty acid composition. City and peri-urban citizens usually devour fowl sourced from in depth farming structures, whether or not domestically produced or imported, although there are specialized markets for indigenous poultry and associated merchandise. Meanwhile, in rural regions of developing nations, the general public of families rely on meat and eggs from their own modest flocks of indigenous birds.

Meat and eggs aren't the only precious outputs of hen farming. An vital is manure, which holds large monetary worth, whether it's far offered or immediately utilized as fertilizer with the aid of farmers. Additionally, down and feathers from fowl may be advertised. In incorporated farming setups, supplementary merchandise like eggshells may be repurposed as feed for other livestock, which includes pigs.

# ANSWER SHEET



# **REFLECTION**



| What difficulty do you have in learning this chapter? How do you overcome it? |
|---|
|   |



# MAIN IDEAS OF PARAGRAPH

# **Learning Objectives:**

- 1. To help the students to be able to find out the main ideas of paragraph
- 2. To train the students to be able to differentiate between main idea and supporting details
- 3. To train and prepare the student to paraphrase a certain text orderly and coherently using their own sentences.

# A. Brainstorming

Direction: Answer the questions based on your own experiences and opinions!

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# B. The Definition of Main Idea of Paragraph and Supporting Details

Main idea of paragraph is defines as argument center or central point of paragraph with the aim to communicate with the readers through the text. Determining main idea is seen to be the first step that must be done by the writer before composing the text. In simple words, it can be said that main idea is supposed to be an essential sentence in paragraphs as a focus and central sentence. Main idea of paragraph can help us to manage the paragraphs by making information summary in paragraphs. Commonly, main idea appears in the first sentence paragraph, but it also does not have to be. It means that, it is very possible main idea appears in the middle or in the last paragraph.

A paragraph commonly is consisting two sentence types, namely main idea and one or more supporting details or detailed sentences which prove, explain, support, serve information, or serve some examples to main idea. Main ideas of other paragraphs in a text are connecting to the thesis of text. Each paragraph consists of a main idea (what the paragraph is talking about) and the controlling ideas (paragraph direction or supporting details/ideas). Main idea gives us what the paragraph is about and all controlling or supporting details/ideas.

Main idea and central idea are supposed to be the same, but main idea and supporting details are different things. Supporting details are other important part in a text which serve various context needed and important explanation of the main idea. Supporting details will give more detail information or explanation on specific topic so the readers will have more understanding about the content or information of the text. But, the supporting details do not serve as the main idea, but it just strengthens the main idea.

### C. How to Find Out Main Idea of Paragraph?

Main idea of paragraph is the main point or idea which the writer communicates with the readers about certain topic. Sometimes, a main idea is stated or specified explicitly which is called topic sentence. The main idea serves the whole idea of paragraph which is supported by supporting details in the following sentences of paragraph. Knowing the main idea of paragraph is supposed to be an important thing because by finding out the main idea, it means we understand what we are reading. Besides that, by knowing the main idea will help us that the supporting details are reasonable and relevant

Sometimes, main idea is stated implicitly and explicitly. When main idea is stated implicitly, it is called as "implied main idea". To find out implied main idea of paragraph, the most important thing we do is that looking the text content closely. To do this, we can take focus on specific sentences or words and some images might be used and repeated. The aim is that making conclusion or resume what the writer wants to communicate with the readers. Besides the previous strategy, we can do the followings to find out implied main idea.

- 1. Read the whole text of passage as detail as possible
- 2. Ask a question to ourselves, such a question "What are the similarities of each details in common?".

- Find out the general bond among the supporting details of the text using our own words and the writer's purpose about the bond
- 4. Make a short or simple question beginning with the bond and what the writer is saying about the bond.

Furthermore, To find out the main idea when it is stated explicitly, the first thing we have to do is that reading the whole of text and ask question to ourselves, such as "What is the text talking about?". Then, we have to try to answer that question with a simple sentence. To do this effectively, we must not do the followings.

- 1. Never put in the example and supporting details of the text
- 2. Never lengthen our idea outside the text although we have many knowledge, information, or experience related the topic. But for exercising, it is possible to so.
- 3. Find out a sentence in text which similar with our summary.

Besides the above strategies, finding out the main idea of paragraph can be done by exploring some questions after we are reading the paragraph. The questions is such a question "What points are the writer writing in the text?". Then, we can ask other questions such as the questions below.

- 1. Who Is the text talking about a specific person or group of people?
- 2. When Is the text information containing time reference?
- 3. Where Does the text include or mention a specific place?
- 4. Why Do we find out a specific reason, explanation, or information for something which have happened?
- 5. How Does the information show or represent a certain theory or method?

### **EXERCISE 1**

**DIRECTION:** Read text and answer the questions by choosing correct answer A, B, C, D or E

**Text 1: Questions 1-2** 

### GATEWAY TO POULTRY PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTS

The fowl industry is expanding and modernizing across various areas globally. Boom is propelled by using factors together with a rising population. increased affluence. and urbanization. Development in breeding has brought about the advent of specialized birds with better productivity, despite the fact that they require professional care. The dissemination of technology for feeding, slaughtering. and processing has improved protection performance however has a tendency to advantage massive-scale operations over smaller ones.

- 1. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A) Global urbanization is driving expansion in the fowl industry.
  - B) Specialized breeding techniques have led to increased productivity in the fowl industry.
  - C) Modernization efforts in the fowl industry are primarily benefiting smaller-scale operations.
  - D) Increased affluence globally has resulted in a decline in demand for fowl products.
  - E) Technological advancements in fowl processing favor largerscale operations.
- 2. Which factors are supporting the expansion and modernization of the poultry industry according to the text?
  - A) Decreasing urbanization and affluence.
  - B) Technological limitations in breeding.
  - C) Decreased demand due to population decline.

- D) Development in breeding leading to specialized birds.
- E) Lack of technological advancements in feeding and processing.

### **Text 2: Questions 3-4**

These improvements have spurred rapid growth in both the poultry and feed sectors, prompting them to amplify in proximity to enter providers or consumer markets, and to adopt vertical integration. One component of this structural shift is a shift closer to agreement farming for raising broilers, permitting medium-scale farmers to get right of entry to advanced technology with a comparatively modest upfront funding.

- 3. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A) The poultry industry has experienced rapid growth due to advancements in technology.
  - B) Feed sector expansion has led to increased competition among poultry providers.
  - C) Vertical integration has become a common strategy in the poultry and feed sectors.
  - D) Medium-scale farmers are benefiting from a shift towards contract farming for broiler production.
  - E) Proximity to consumer markets has driven structural changes in the poultry industry.
- 4. Which factors support the rapid growth in the poultry and feed sectors, as mentioned in the text?
  - A) Decreased demand from consumer markets.
  - B) Increased government regulations hindering growth.
  - C) Adoption of vertical integration strategies.
  - D) Expansion away from consumer markets.
  - E) Shift towards contract farming for raising broilers.

# **Text 3: Questions 5-6**

A great dichotomy is emerging among industrialized production setups of sizable and slight scales, contributing to included value chains, and tremendous manufacturing structures that preserve livelihoods and cater to local or specialized markets. The primary objective of the previous is to offer low priced and at ease food to populations eliminated from the production supply. Meanwhile the latter serves as a protection net for livelihoods, regularly inside a varied array of income streams.

- 5. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A) Industrialized production setups are becoming increasingly varied, catering to diverse markets.
  - B) Large-scale production aims to provide affordable and secure food to distant populations.
  - C) Small-scale production serves as a safety net for livelihoods in various income streams.
  - D) Dichotomy in production setups leads to segmented value chains in the food industry.
  - E) Specialized markets drive the emergence of diverse production structures.
- 6. What supports the emergence of a dichotomy in industrialized production setups, as mentioned in the text?
  - A) Uniformity in production methods across all scales.
  - B) Decreased reliance on local or specialized markets.
  - C) Focus on high-priced and exclusive food products.
  - D) Preservation of livelihoods in both sizable and slight scales.
  - E) Lack of variation in income streams.

# **Text 4: Questions 7-8**

Conventional small-scale, rural, circle of relatives-operated fowl structures remain critical for maintaining livelihoods in growing countries, supplying fowl goods in rural areas, and imparting important help to lady farmers. As long as rural poverty persists, small scale hen manufacturing will persist in supplying avenues for earnings technology and access to animal supply ingredients.

- 7. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A) Small-scale, family-operated poultry systems play a crucial role in supporting livelihoods in developing countries.
  - B) Conventional poultry farming methods are becoming obsolete in rural areas due to technological advancements.
  - C) Rural poverty has led to a decline in small-scale poultry production in developing countries.
  - D) Large-scale commercial poultry operations are replacing small-scale family farms in rural areas.
  - E) Women in developing countries are increasingly excluded from participating in small-scale poultry farming.
- 8. What supports the importance of conventional small-scale, rural, family-operated poultry structures, as mentioned in the text?
  - A) A decline in rural poverty in developing countries.
  - B) Increased reliance on imported poultry products.
  - C) Decreased significance of family-operated farms.
  - D) Provision of avenues for income generation.
  - E) Reduced access to animal-supply ingredients.

# Text 5: Questions 9-10

#### MERCHANDISE AND PROCESSING

Chicken meat and eggs stand out as some of the maximum normally fed on animal-derived ingredients global, spanning various cultures, traditions, and religions. intake of hen meat, eggs, and different animal-derived foods has surged in latest a long time, frequently because of populace expansion, urbanization, and growing earning in developing international locations. chook is the most important preference for meat intake because of its affordability, low fat content material, and minimal spiritual and cultural regulations.

- 9. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A) Chicken meat and eggs are widely consumed globally due to their affordability and nutritional benefits.

- B) Population expansion and urbanization have led to a decline in the consumption of chicken meat and eggs.
- C) Cultural and religious restrictions heavily influence the consumption of chicken products worldwide.
- D) Recent decades have seen a decline in the popularity of chicken meat and eggs due to health concerns.
- E) Chicken meat consumption is limited primarily to developed countries with high incomes.
- 10. What supports the claim that chicken meat and eggs are widely consumed globally?
  - A) A decline in population expansion in recent decades.
  - B) Decreased affordability of chicken products.
  - C) Lack of diversity in cultural preferences.
  - D) Increased urbanization and growing earnings in developing countries.
  - E) Reduced consumption of animal-derived foods.

### **Text 6: Questions 11-12**

The expected rise in demand for rooster meat and eggs is driven via each populace increase and increasing individual intake. Projections recommend that the chicken meat marketplace will amplify across all areas and profits degrees, with barely better in line with capita increase predicted in developing regions in comparison to developed ones.

- 11. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A) Population growth and increasing individual consumption are expected to drive demand for chicken meat and eggs.
  - B) Projections indicate a decline in the chicken meat market across all regions and income levels.
  - C) Developing regions are expected to experience higher per capita growth in chicken meat consumption compared to developed ones.

- D) Chicken meat and egg consumption is projected to decrease due to health concerns associated with poultry products.
- E) Population growth has led to a decrease in the demand for chicken meat and eggs globally.
- 12. What supports the claim that the expected rise in demand for chicken meat and eggs is driven by population increase and increasing individual intake?
  - A) Decrease in population growth in recent years.
  - B) Decline in individual consumption patterns.
  - C) Increase in regulations restricting poultry consumption.
  - D) Shift towards alternative protein sources.
  - E) Projections suggesting higher per capita growth in developing regions.

### **Text 7: Questions 13-14**

Rooster meat and eggs play an important role in human vitamins, offering protein and occasional-fats content material with a good fatty acid composition. City and per-city residents commonly eat fowl sourced from extensive farming structures, whether or not locally produced or imported, despite the fact that there are specialized markets for indigenous rooster and associated merchandise. Meanwhile, in rural regions of developing nations, the majority of households depend upon meat and eggs from their own modest flocks of indigenous birds.

- 13. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A) Chicken meat and eggs are primarily consumed by urban residents from extensive farming systems.
  - B) Rural households in developing countries rely on indigenous birds for their meat and egg supply.
  - C) Specialized markets for indigenous chicken products are primarily found in urban areas.
  - D) Chicken meat and eggs are not a significant source of nutrition for urban and per-urban residents.

- E) Imported chicken products dominate the market in rural areas of developing countries.
- 14. What supports the claim that chicken meat and eggs play an important role in human nutrition?
  - A) Decreased reliance on protein-rich foods.
  - B) Lack of nutritional benefits in chicken products.
  - C) Increased availability of alternative protein sources.
  - D) Provision of protein and low-fat content with a good fatty acid composition.
  - E) Decreased consumption of chicken products in urban areas.

### **Text 8: Questions 15-16**

Meat and eggs are not the only valuable outputs of poultry farming. An essential is manure, which holds big financial worth, whether or not it is bought or at once utilized as fertilizer through farmers. Moreover, down and feathers from poultry can be marketed. In included farming setups, supplementary merchandise like eggshells can be repurposed as feed for other cattle, which includes pigs

- 15. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A) Poultry farming primarily focuses on the production of meat and eggs for commercial purposes.
  - B) The financial value of poultry farming lies primarily in the marketing of down and feathers.
  - C) Poultry manure has significant economic value and can be utilized as fertilizer or sold. D) Integrated farming setups repurpose poultry by-products as feed for pigs and other livestock.
  - E) Poultry farming has limited economic value beyond the production of meat and eggs.

- 16. What supports the claim that manure is a valuable output of poultry farming?
  - A) Lack of demand for manure in agricultural practices.
  - B) Decreased financial worth of manure in modern farming.
  - C) Increased reliance on synthetic fertilizers over organic ones.
  - D) The potential for manure to be sold or used directly as fertilizer.
  - E) Lack of alternative uses for poultry manure.

# Text 9: Questions 17-18

#### PROCESSING SYSTEMS

Large-scale processing facilities control their very own slaughterhouses in which chickens are processed, evaluated, packaged, saved, and allotted each for direct buy or via agreements with different massive entities like supermarkets. at the same time as whole chickens are the number one product, chicken meat may be converted into numerous gadgets beginning from simple cuts to prepared meals. During the previous few a long time, client options have shifted from sparkling, entire chickens to segmented bird factors and handy products.

- 17. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A) Large-scale processing facilities primarily focus on packaging and distributing whole chickens.
  - B) Supermarkets are the primary distributors of chicken products from large-scale processing facilities.
  - C) Consumer preferences for chicken products have shifted towards convenience and segmented chicken parts.
  - D) Large-scale processing facilities mainly produce fresh, whole chickens for direct purchase.
  - E) Chicken meat processing has become increasingly complex in recent years due to consumer demand.
- 18. What are the supporting details of the text?

- A) Large-scale processing facilities primarily focus on selling whole chickens to supermarkets.
- B) Chicken meat from large-scale facilities is converted into various products, from simple cuts to prepared meals.
- C) Large-scale processing facilities often have agreements with supermarkets for distributing chicken products.
- D) Consumer preferences have shifted from whole chickens to segmented chicken parts and convenient products.
- E) Large-scale processing facilities evaluate, package, store, and distribute chicken products directly to consumers.

### Text 10: Questions 19-20

In lots of small-scale slaughterhouses in growing worldwide places, manual slaughter is completed using simple tools. After slaughter, chickens are scalded in heat water, then plucked and gutted, in most instances by way of way of hand. The meat can be bought as dressed (slaughtered, bled, and plucked), equipped-to-cook dinner after gutting, segmented into rooster components (legs, wings, and so forth.), or deboned (containing only muscle, fats, and pores and pores and skin).

- 19. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A) Small-scale slaughterhouses in developing countries primarily rely on automated slaughter processes.
  - B) Chicken processing in small-scale slaughterhouses involves complex machinery and equipment.
  - C) Manual slaughter methods using simple tools are common in small-scale slaughterhouses in developing countries.
  - D) Chicken meat is primarily sold in whole form in small-scale slaughterhouses.
  - E) Segmentation and deboning processes are not common in small-scale slaughterhouses.
- 20. What are the supporting details of the text?
  - A) Small-scale slaughterhouses in developing countries primarily rely on advanced machinery for slaughter.

- B) Chicken meat is sold primarily as whole chickens in small-scale slaughterhouses.
- C) Manual slaughter using simple tools is common in many small-scale slaughterhouses. D) After slaughter, chickens are scalded, plucked, and gutted by hand in small-scale slaughterhouses.
- E) Small-scale slaughterhouses only sell chicken meat in segmented parts, such as legs and wings.

### **EXERCISE 2**

**DIRECTION:** Read the text briefly then find out the main ideas of each paragraph and supporting details

#### THE IMPACTS OF FOWL FOR HUMAN HEALTH

The fowl industry, such as the rooster industry is experiencing rapid growth, main to various health issues for each poultry workers and customers of fowl products. A giant part of the populace frequently encounters hen both at once or in a roundabout way. The primary concern arising from such close contact is the hazard of contamination with the exceptionally pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) virus. Whilst dealing with and slaughtering inflamed stay rooster pose the finest risks, transmission also can occur thru contact with droppings, feathers, organs, and blood.

Consuming and managing contaminated rooster meat and eggs can result in foodborne ailments in humans. The primary culprits behind human intestinal infections from this source microorganism, especially Salmonella and Campylobacter. Any other big problem for human fitness arises from the unsuitable software of antimicrobials in hen farming, that can foster the emergence of microorganisms. antimicrobial-resistant Organizing manipulate structures and policies is important for ensuring product protection and minimizing risks to human fitness.

The rooster cost chain connects the diverse contributors and processes engaged in presenting fowl and its merchandise to the closing purchaser, with merchandise gaining value at every step. A chicken chain encompasses manufacturing, transportation, processing, packaging, garage, and retailing. These sports necessitate inputs including financing and raw substances, which are utilized to decorate fee and supply rooster and its products to purchasers. Having a complete information of how chicken fee chains perform is essential for his or her sustainable improvement.

Large scale meat or egg production facilities often show off vertical integration, incorporating breeding farms for grandparent and parent birds, hatcheries, feed generators, and centers for processing eggs or meat. Typically, manufacturing websites are situated in or close to city areas, in proximity to processing facilities and suppliers of inputs. These structures usually cater to city and per-city populations. Conversely, small scale business farmers often yield similar products, albeit with less performance and encountering extra challenges in accessing inputs like chicks and feed.

The rising demand among city clients for domestically sourced meat and eggs presents an extensive opportunity for small-scale family chicken producers, processors, and outlets. However, they encounter numerous challenges, including the warfare to set up an effective advertising machine due to their restricted production capacity, the remote places in their production web sites, insufficient transportation infrastructure, and the complexities of setting up refrigerated deliver chains.



| NO | PARAGRAPH   | MAIN IDEA | SUPPORTING<br>DETAILS |
|----|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1  | Paragraph 1 |           |                       |

| NO | PARAGRAPH   | MAIN IDEA | SUPPORTING |
|----|-------------|-----------|------------|
|    |             |           | DETAILS    |
|    |             |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
| 2  | Paragraph 2 |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
| 3  | Paragraph 3 |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
| 4  | Paragraph 4 |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
| 5  | Paragraph 6 |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
|    |             |           |            |
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# **EXERCISE 3**

**DIRECTION:** Read the text briefly then summarize it using your own words.

### MARKET AND TRADE

Chicken production spans from small-scale circle of relatives operations, which aid livelihoods and cater to local or specialized

markets, to massive-scale industrialized businesses. The latter usually make a contribution to incorporated fee chains, even as the former, characterized with the aid of lower output, distribute their merchandise via casual trading networks.

Poultry market prices showcase vast variability, stimulated with the aid of seasonal developments (e.g., increased prices in the course of festive intervals), manufacturing expenses, and opposition from opportunity merchandise. Manufacturing fees are noticeably unstable and might differ drastically between areas. They may be usually decided by using the characteristics of the very last product (e.g., meat requires longer production instances, for this reason incurring better charges), feed fees (predominantly grain-primarily based), climatic conditions, and genetic factors. Poultry has a tendency to be extra price-powerful in comparison to different meats because of its green feed conversion fee.

Even as poultry manufacturing is on the whole geared toward home consumption in most countries, worldwide trade is at the rise. Massive scale specialized industrial manufacturers dominate the worldwide hen meat market. Developing international locations are the primary importers, wherein less expensive, low-first-class cuts which include wings, decrease legs, necks, and giblets are famous amongst common purchasers. Conversely, clients in advanced international locations typically prefer bird breasts, thigh meat, and drumsticks.

Poultry meat products are usually exported in frozen form. In assessment, international alternate in eggs is tremendously confined due to the logistical challenge of transporting them over lengthy distances at the same time as maintaining their freshness. Egg exports are categorized into three kinds: in-shell table eggs, in-shell eggs for hatching, and egg merchandise to be had in liquid, frozen, or dried paperwork.

The dynamics of worldwide chicken markets are mostly motivated with the aid of outbreaks of animal diseases and alternate policies. Latest a long time have visible good sized influences from avian influenza and Newcastle ailment outbreaks, in conjunction with the implementation of change agreements. Sanitary policies in the end govern international hen change.

|   | ANSWER SHEET                           |
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|   |  |
|   | REFLECTION                             |
| After learning this chapt lot?          | ter, what material do you understand a |
| What difficulty do you you overcome it? | have in learning this chapter? How     |
|   |  |



# **USING REFERENCE WORDS**

# **Learning Objectives:**

- 1. To help the students to be able to understand the main information of the text by identification of reference words
- 2. To train the students to recognize and understand reference
- 3. To train and prepare the student to paraphrase a certain text orderly and coherently using their own sentences.

# A. Brainstorming

# Direction: Answer the questions based on your own experiences and opinions!

| 1. | What    | do    | you    | know     | about    | using   | reference   | words in      |
|----|---------|-------|--------|----------|----------|---------|-------------|---------------|
|    | recogn  | izin  | g and  | unders   | tanding  | the ma  | ain informa | tion of the   |
|    | text?   |       |        |          |          |         |             |               |
|    |         |       |        |          |          |         |             |               |
|    |         |       |        |          |          |         |             |               |
|    |         |       |        |          |          |         |             |               |
| 2. | Did yo  | ou o  | ften g | et diffi | culty in | recogn  | nizing and  | understanding |
|    | referer | ice v | vords' | ? Elabo  | rate vou | r answe | er.         |               |

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|   | What strategies do you apply to recognize and understand the eference words in reading a text? Elaborate your answer. |
|---|---|
|   |   |
| , | What are you expecting after learning this chapter?   |
|   |   |

### **B.** Identifying Reference in Reading Comprehension

In a reading comprehension, we are often served questions of identifying reference words of the text. These questions may appear in essay and multiple choice questions. Sometime, it also appears in cracked text with missing sentence of paragraph. To understand the reference words, the first thing we have to understand is that how the reference system is working in a text. Commonly, a text is containing some features which make connectedness and unity. It is usually called cohesion. A text is categorized as cohesive text when it has a connection among various and different elements on a surface or basic level. Cohesion refers to textual link across or within sentences or clause.

Reference is supposed to be a formal grammatical system and semantic relationship between two textual elements. As mention at the previous, reference—relates to the surface or basic connection between two textual elements which is connected by reference device. Reference devices which are commonly used as reference are pronoun, demonstrative adjective, and definite article. They can be seen in the following table.

1. Pronoun as subject : they, we, I, you, he, she, it

2. Pronoun as object : them, us, me, you, him, her,

it

3. Possessive adjective : their, our, my, your, his,

her, it

4. Possessive pronoun : theirs, ours, mine, yours,

hers, its

5. Demonstrative Adjective : this, that, these, those

6. Definite article : the

7. Other reference word : The former, the later, one,

ones, other, others, another

### C. How to Identify and to Recognize Reference?

Generally, the connection between reference device and its reference can be operated in three ways. They are (1) the reference is preceding the reference device, (2) The reference is occurring in forward direction which is called cataphoric reference, and (3) the reference involves in textual element substitute the whole sentence. There are some strategies to identify and recognize reference words. They are as follow.

### 1. Never overthinking on it

The fact shows that sometime identifying reference is difficult to do although we have understood the writer's purpose in composing the text. The important thing that we can do is that trying to answer with own sentences or words and then choose the best answer which match or similar with our prediction.

# 2. Reading the sentences round the reference

When we get difficulty in identifying the reference, we can go back the previous words or sentences or we read again the immediate or near context round the line. Usually, the writer gives the cues and signs which is needed by the readers to understand the purpose of the text.

# 3. Reviewing the paragraph's first sentence

It is very possible if the reference is operated to support an idea or claim which is stated in the first sentence of paragraph. In this case, there might be a little clue as the

objective of specific reference on two or three previous paragraphs. When we still get difficulty in identifying the reference, we can review the last sentence in the paragraph and the last sentence of the previous paragraph

### 4. Understanding writer's whole points

Understanding whole writer's point is very essential in identifying the reference. Sometimes the writer is stating the reference clearly to supports the arguments. A reference is supposed to be other form of study and evidence with the function to support the claim and position which is made by the writer in a text. Reference can be stated explicitly or implicitly, so we have to absorb and infiltrate it when we are reading a text.

As a summary, in a reference, we are served the question and asked what the highlighted word is referring to. In this case, we do not need to understand the whole passage to answer this question, but we have to understand the context surrounding that word. Sometimes, we only read the sentence where the highlighted word is written, and then we are reading some sentences which appear before it.

### **EXERCISE 1**

# **DIRECTION:** Read text and complete the provided table

### **CONCEPTS OF NUTRITION**

Nutrition represents a relatively recent field of study, blending insights from various disciplines such as chemistry, biochemistry, and physiology into **its** (1)... applied framework. Meanwhile animal nutrition focuses on addressing the dietary requirements of animals used for food production, companionship, or service. **It** (2)... involves the scientific formulation or preparation of feed for animals, whether

**they** (3) ... are yielding food products like meat or milk, or nonfood materials such as wool. **This** (4) ... discipline is also integrative in nature, encompassing the processes through which animals digest and utilize feed or food for **their** (5) ... growth, well-being, and performance, including aspects like meat, milk, and egg production, as well as service roles.

Apart from **its** (6) ... direct impacts on animal health, welfare, and productivity, food animal nutrition holds significant importance from economic and environmental perspectives. **The former** (7) ... includes some factors like feed costs and **the later** (8) ... concerns revolve around issues such as the potential contamination of air, soil, and water by manure and undigested nutrients like phosphorus and nitrogen. Additionally, nutritional quality, such as that of eggs, meat, and milk, is a crucial aspect.

Nutrients refer to chemical elements or compounds found in feed that **they** (9) ... also contribute to health, basic bodily functions, or productivity. Essential nutrients encompass water, carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals. **They** (10) ... are supposed very essential.

# ANSWER SHEET

| No | Reference  | Refer to       |   | What does it refer to? |  |
|----|------------|----------------|---|------------------------|--|
|    |            | something      |   |                        |  |
|    |            | Before After(√ |   |                        |  |
|    |            | ()             | ) |                        |  |
| 1. | it         |                |   |                        |  |
| 2. | Its        |                |   |                        |  |
| 3. | they       |                |   |                        |  |
| 4. | this       |                |   |                        |  |
| 5. | their      |                |   |                        |  |
| 6. | its        |                |   |                        |  |
| 7. | the former |                |   |                        |  |
| 8. | the later  |                |   |                        |  |
| 9. | they       |                |   |                        |  |
| 10 | they       |                |   |                        |  |

#### **EXERCISE 2**

**DIRECTION:** Read text and answer the questions by choosing correct answer A, B, C, D or E

Text 1: Questions 1-3

#### WHY IS NUTRITION IMPORTANT IN LIVESTOCK?

Nutrition holds significance for all living organisms, yet **its** importance is particularly pronounced in food-producing animals. **This** is attributed to various factors such as the characteristics of production systems, **including** confinement practices, the economic considerations inherent in production, and the nature of the products generated, such as meat, eggs, and milk.

- 1. In the text, what does the word "its" in the sentence "... yet its importance is particularly..." refer to?
  - a) Living organisms
  - b) Nutrition
  - c) Food-producing animals
  - d) Production systems
  - e) Economic considerations
- 2. What is the reference of the term "This" in the sentence "*This is attributed....*" refer to?
  - a) Economic considerations
  - b) Production systems
  - c) Food-producing animals
  - d) Importance of nutrition
  - e) Significance of living organisms
- 3. To what does the word "including" refer in the sentence "... including confinement practices..."?
  - a) Confinement practices

- b) Characteristics of production systems
- c) Economic considerations
- d) Nature of the products generated
- e) Importance of nutrition

#### Text 2: Questions 4-6

Nutrients in livestock feed, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, are released into the environment via manure. If not adequately handled, **this** can result in environmental pollution. **Additionally**, the emission of methane and nitrous oxide from manure is somewhat influenced by the type of feed given to livestock. Employing high-quality feeds with excellent digestibility can help **mitigate** or lessen environmental pollution.

- 4. In the text, what does the word "this" in the sentence "...this can result...." refer to?
  - a) Nutrients in livestock feed
  - b) Environmental pollution
  - c) Release of nitrogen and phosphorus
  - d) Emission of methane and nitrous oxide
  - e) Use of high-quality feeds
- 5. What is the reference of the term "Additionally" in the sentence "Additionally, the emission of methane and...."?
  - a) Emission of methane and nitrous oxide
  - b) Type of feed given to livestock
  - c) Environmental pollution
  - d) Handling of manure
  - e) Employment of high-quality feeds
- 6. To what does the word "mitigate" refer in the sentence "...can help mitigate or lessen environmental pollution"?
  - a) Environmental pollution
  - b) Type of feed given to livestock
  - c) Release of nitrogen and phosphorus

- d) Emission of methane and nitrous oxide
- e) Handling of manure

#### **Text 3: Questions 7 – 9**

Feed constitutes the primary cost in the rearing of food animals and **it** is accounting for a substantial portion of expenses. For instance, in swine or poultry production systems, feed expenses surpass 65%. With the global population on the rise, there is heightened demand for food, land, and energy. **Consequently**, producing feed **with** finite resources presents a sustainability challenge.

- 7. In the text, what does the word "it" refer to in the sentence "....it is accounting for a substantial portion of expenses"?
  - a) Feed
  - b) Food animals
  - c) Expenses
  - d) Population
  - e) Sustainability challenge
- 8. What is the reference of the term "consequently" in the sentence "Consequently, producing feed...."?
  - a) Rearing of food animals
  - b) Heightened demand for food, land, and energy
  - c) Sustainability challenge
  - d) Global population
  - e) Production systems
- 9. To what does the word "with" refer in the sentence "...producing feed with finite resources presents...?
  - a) Rearing of food animals
  - b) Heightened demand for food, land, and energy
  - c) Sustainability challenge
  - d) Global population
  - e) Feed expenses

#### **Text 4: Ouestions 10 – 12**

Over the last twenty years, consumers have become significantly more aware of how diet influences health. **This** awareness greatly influences **their** food preferences, particularly concerning specific nutrients found in animal products, such as saturated fats and cholesterol. **Hence**, nutrition plays a crucial role in producing foods that promote human health.

- 10. In the sentence "*This awareness greatly influences...*", what does the word "This" refer to?
  - a) Consumers
  - b) Awareness of diet-health connection
  - c) Food preferences
  - d) Specific nutrients in animal products
  - e) Influence on health
- 11. What is the reference of the term "Hence" in the sentence "Hence, nutrition plays a crucial role..."?
  - a) Consumers
  - b) Food preferences
  - c) Awareness of diet-health connection
  - d) Nutrition e) Role in producing foods
- 12. To what does the word "their" refer in the sentence "...influences their food preferences..."?
  - a) Consumers
  - b) Specific nutrients
  - c) Food preferences
  - d) Animal products
  - e) Health promotion

## **Text 5: Questions 13 – 15**

Inadequate nutrition, whether **it** is insufficient or excessive feeding, can have adverse effects on animal health. Well-balanced nutrition, on the other hand, can bolster immune health, welfare,

productivity, and lifespan. Generally, the nutrition of livestock holds great significance given **their** reliance on humans, particularly in confinement settings. **Additionally**, it's crucial for economic purposes, ensuring efficient production of human food with finite resources while also promoting animal productivity, health, and welfare.

- 13. In the sentence "...whether it is insufficient...", what does the word "it" refer to?
  - a) Inadequate nutrition
  - b) Excessive feeding
  - c) Animal health
  - d) Well-balanced nutrition
  - e) Confinement settings
- 14. What is the reference of the term "Additionally" in the sentence "Additionally, it's crucial for economic purposes..."?
  - a) Human reliance on livestock
  - b) Economic purposes
  - c) Efficient production of human food
  - d) Animal productivity, health, and welfare
  - e) Significance of livestock nutrition
- 15. To what does the word "their" refer in the sentence "...given their reliance on humans,..."?
  - a) Economic purposes
  - b) Humans
  - c) Finite resources
  - d) Confinement settings
  - e) Livestock

#### **EXERCISE 3**

**DIRECTION:** Read text and answer the questions briefly.

#### THE MARKETING OF LIVESTOCK

In the realm of livestock management and sales, powerful advertising transcends mere transactions. **For** savvy producers and entrepreneurs, **it** encompasses comprehensive strategizing, encompassing **the whole lot** from production planning to merchandising, vending, and pricing of the commodity.

The preliminary phase of the advertising and marketing journey includes generating the desired cattle kind, be **it** hogs, pork cattle, or sheep, as per the manufacturer's preference. **However**, it is important to bear in thoughts that the **manufacturer** have to also cater to the demands of the market. Generating animals that lack market call for can result in massive expenses a lesson regularly learned via high priced studies.

**Extra indispensable aspects** of the production and advertising manner encompass: assessing manufacturing costs, determining cash flow requirements, expertise the particular kind and caliber of animals produced, and figuring out potential customers interested by **such** animals. **A vital very last degree** inside the approach involves evaluating various pricing and transport alternatives, **which** can be equally enormous.

1. What does the word "it" refer to in the sentence "...it encompasses comprehensive strategizing,.. (Paragraph. 1)?

Answer:

2. What is the reference of the term "For" in the sentence "*For savvy producers and entrepreneurs...* "(Paragraph 1)" refer to? Answer:

\_\_\_\_\_

| 3. | To what does the word "the whole lot" refer in the sentence "encompassing the whole lot from production planning"  (Paragraph 1)?  Answer:                       |
|----|--|
| 4. | In paragraph 2, what does the word "it" refer to in the sentence "be it hogs, pork cattle,"?  Answer:  |
| 5. | In paragraph 2, what is the reference of the term "However" in the sentence " <i>However</i> , it is important to bear"?  Answer:                                |
| 6. | In paragraph 2, To what does the word "the manufacturer" refer in the sentence "the manufacturer have to also cater to the demands"?  Answer:                    |
| 7. | In the paragraph 3, what does the word "which" in the sentence "which can be equally enormous" refer to?  Answer:  |
| 8. | What is the reference of the term "Extra indispensable aspects" in the sentence " <i>Extra indispensable aspects of the production</i> " (Paragraph 3)?  Answer: |
| 9. | To what does the word "such" refer in the sentence "potential  |

customers interested by such animals." (Paragraph 3)?

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10. What is the reference of the term "A vital very last stage" in the sentence "A vital very last degree inside the approach involves...." (Paragraph 3)?

Answer:

**EXERCISE 4** 

**DIRECTION:** Read the text briefly then summarize it using your own words.

#### WHY IS NUTRITION IMPORTANT IN LIVESTOCK?

Nutrition holds significance for all living organisms, yet its importance is particularly pronounced in food-producing animals. This is attributed to various factors such as the characteristics of production systems, including confinement practices, the economic considerations inherent in production, and the nature of the products generated, such as meat, eggs, and milk.

Nutrients in livestock feed, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, are released into the environment via manure. If not adequately handled, this can result in environmental pollution. Additionally, the emission of methane and nitrous oxide from manure is somewhat influenced by the type of feed given to livestock. Employing high-quality feeds with excellent digestibility can help mitigate or lessen environmental pollution.

Feed constitutes the primary cost in the rearing of food animals, accounting for a substantial portion of expenses. For instance, in swine or poultry production systems, feed expenses surpass 65%. With the global population on the rise, there is heightened demand for

food, land, and energy. Consequently, producing feed with finite resources presents a sustainability challenge.

Over the last twenty years, consumers have become significantly more aware of how diet influences health. This awareness greatly influences their food preferences, particularly concerning specific nutrients found in animal products, such as saturated fats and cholesterol. Hence, nutrition plays a crucial role in producing foods that promote human health.

Inadequate nutrition, whether it's insufficient or excessive feeding, can have adverse effects on animal health. Well-balanced nutrition, on the other hand, can bolster immune health, welfare, productivity, and lifespan. Generally, the nutrition of livestock holds great significance given their reliance on humans, particularly in confinement settings. Additionally, it's crucial for economic purposes, ensuring efficient production of human food with finite resources while also promoting animal productivity, health, and welfare.

| ANSWER SHEET |
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## REFLECTION

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|--|
| What difficulty do you have in learning this chapter? How d you overcome it? |
| What are you expecting for learning in the next?                             |



## FINDING THE PATTERN OF ORGANIZATION

### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1. To help the students to find out how the text and the paragraph are organized
- 2. To help the students to find out how the text is organized
- 3. To help the students to understand the chronological sequence in the text
- 4. To train and prepare the student to paraphrase a certain text orderly and coherently using their own sentences.

## A. Brainstorming

Direction: Answer the questions based on your own experiences and opinions!

| What types of organization patterns or text structure do yo |
|---|
|   |

| 3. | When you were reading a text, did you often get difficulty in finding the pattern of organization? What strategies do you apply to find the pattern of organization? Elaborate your answer. |
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|    |   |
| 4. | What are you expecting after learning this chapter?   |
|    |   |

#### B. Pattern of Organization of the Text

Pattern of organization of the text or the structure of the text is referring to ho the text information is organized. The structure of the text might change severally in a certain writing work, even inside the paragraph. In reading comprehension, as a students, we are often served and asked to identify the text pattern organization as an assessment. Because of this reason, understanding or comprehending the structure of the text will help us state and construct the arguments. Commonly, there are seven pattern of organization of the text, namely: compare and contrast, chronological, sequence, order of important, cause and effect, spatial, and problem and solution. They will be explained as follow.

## 1. Compare and contrast

Compare and contrast is the pattern of organization or text structure in which differences and similarities of two or more are roamed or explored. In compare and contrast, the text structure must discuss the similarity and difference. When the text just discuss the similarity, it means that the text just compare but not contrast, and vice versa. In a simple word, the text must apply both, namely compare and contrast. Identifying compare and contrast can be done by jumping forth and back

between two subjects. There are some word which are often used to indicate compare and contrast, such as: *unlike*, *like*, *neither*, *both*, *different*, *similar*. The following is an example of compare and contrast.

#### **Examples:**

Both apples and oranges belong to the category of fruits. They possess seeds within. While each boasts a protective outer layer or skin. The skin of orange is thick and easily removable skins if it is compared to apple's skin. Apple skin is thinner and less readily peeled skins. Additionally, oranges are noted for their higher acidic content than apples; nonetheless, both fruits are equally delightful in taste.

If we pay attention to the text above, the similarities between orange and apple are both of them belong to fruits, having skin, and delightful in taste, Meanwhile the differences are orange have higher acid than apple and apple has thinner skin than orange.

## 2. Chronological

The structure of the text is supposed to be chronological if the text information is composed when the event occurs and organized successively. Usually, nonfiction and scientific text is composed chronologically, even it also contains the dates of the events. Meanwhile fiction texts, such as legend or narrative is more delicate, subtle, and composed chronologically, but it does not contain the dates of events. In narrative or legend, all events are composed in time order, so every story and event always have beginning, middle, and ending. The following is the examples of the chronological text.

## **Example:**

This morning was quite hectic. Due to my alarm clock being mistakenly set for PM instead of AM, I ended up waking up much later than intended. Hastily, I threw on some clothes and rushed out of the house. Pedaling my bike as swiftly as possible, I feared I'd be late, but when I arrived there, I found everyone gathered outside with fire trucks parked in front of the school. It seemed someone had triggered the fire alarm before classes commenced. Surprisingly, my tardiness was unnoticed, likely due to the commotion caused by the alarm.

In the above text, we can see that the text is composed chronologically. It begins with getting up, getting ready to school, riding bicycle to school, and seeing many people outside the school.

### 3. Sequence or process

The structure of text is supposed as sequence or process if the text information is composed and organized in order where the information is occurring. Sequence and process usually use some directions and instructions which used to explain the process of doing something or something happened. Sequence or process is often distracted with chronological events. We often think a chronological order as a chronological sequence or event, and vice versa. The main difference of them is that a text which is composed chronologically appears in specific setting and time, meanwhile the sequence or process does not. To show the sequence or process usually use the word: *first, second, before, next, then, lastly, etc.* The following is an example sequence or process.

## **Example:**

## The Sequence How to Care for a Cat

First, prepare some requirements, such as cat food, water bowl, litter box, cat bed, cat toys, and grooming tools. Second, provide nutrition food and maintain a clean litter box. Third, create a safe environment and offer mental stimulation. Next, monitor health and its behavior. Then, groom the cat regularly and provide it with comfortable

sleeping area. Lastly, establish all the previous process as a routine and give plenty of love and affection.

In the above example, we can see the sequence or process of caring of a cat. It begins with preparing the equipment or material, then the process of caring a cat.

#### 4. Order of Important

The structure of text belongs to order of important when the writer design and prioritize the step or idea based on value hierarchy. By applying this strategy, the information can be arranged from the most essential one or least essential to the most essential. Both of them will belong to the order of important. The following is the example of an order of important text.

#### **Example:**

At the helm of the university organization sits the President or Chancellor, providing visionary leadership and strategic direction. Directly beneath them, the Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs oversees all academic programs and affairs, ensuring adherence to educational standards and goals. Following closely, the Deans of various schools or colleges manage academic departments, curriculum development, and faculty recruitment. Department Chairs oversee day-to-day operations within their respective departments, coordinating schedules, research initiatives, and student advisement. Lastly, faculty members, administrative staff, and students form the foundational layers, contributing to the vibrant academic community and fulfilling the university's mission. This hierarchical structure ensures effective governance, communication, and decision-making within the university ecosystem.

In the text above, we can see the order of important of university organization. The most essential or important position is *President or Chancellor or Rector* who is providing visionary leadership and strategic direction, then below president or rector is Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs oversees all academic programs and faculty affair. Beneath them is the Deans of various schools or colleges who manage academic departments, curriculum development, and faculty recruitment. The next is *Department* Chairs that oversee day-to-day operations within their respective departments, coordinating teaching schedules, research initiatives, and student advisement. The least are faculty members, administrative staff, and students form the foundational layers, contributing to the vibrant academic community and fulfilling the university's mission

#### 5. Cause and Effect

The structure of text is categorized as cause and effect when it explains the reasons or causes why something happens or the effects or influences of something. This text can be categorized as cause and effect or effect and cause. Commonly, this kind of text uses persuasive and expository methods. The writer usually gives the arguments or reasons why something was happening, then the writer also explains what causes the effect. The reason is called causes while the thing which happens is called effect. Or, when the writer is explaining about an action result, it means that the writer is explaining the effect of cause (result is as an *effect* and things which occur are *causes*. The following is an example of a text structure of cause and effect.

## **Example:**

Excessive consumption of processed foods has a detrimental effect on animal health. High-fat, high-sugar diets often lead to obesity, which in turn increases the risk of diabetes and joint problems in pets. Additionally, a lack of proper nutrition weakens the immune system, making

animals more susceptible to infections and diseases. Therefore, poor dietary habits directly contribute to declining health in animals, emphasizing the importance of a balanced diet for their overall well-being.

From the above example, we can see that Excessive consumption of processed foods, high-fat, high-sugar diets, and a lack of proper nutrition weakens the immune system are categorized as *causes*. Meanwhile the a detrimental effect on animal health, lead to obesity, which in turn increases the risk of diabetes and joint problems in pets, and making animals more susceptible to infections and diseases belong to effects. For those cases, poor dietary habits directly contribute to declining health in animals, emphasizing the importance of a balanced diet for their overall well-being.

## 6. Spatial

The structure of the text is categorized as spatial organization if the information of the text is composed or arranged in the order of location or space. As an example, when we are describing about the room where we are sitting, of course we will use spatial organization. Spatial organization is also called descriptive text which is commonly used to describe how people, place, or thing looks like. The following is an example spatial text.

## **Example:**

In the dense rainforest, monkeys inhabit various niches, each suited to their unique behaviors and adaptations. High in the canopy, agile spider monkeys navigate the upper branches with ease, using their long limbs to swing from tree to tree in search of ripe fruits. Closer to the forest floor, capuchin monkeys forage amidst the undergrowth, using their dexterous hands to probe for insects and small vertebrates hidden beneath fallen leaves. Along riverbanks, troops of macaques gather, taking advantage of the water's

edge to drink and socialize while keeping a wary eye out for predators lurking in the nearby shadows. From the treetops to the forest floor, monkeys occupy distinct spatial zones within the rainforest, each contributing to the dynamic complexity of this vibrant ecosystem.

In the above example, we can see that the txt is talking about monkeys in their habitant. The spatial is stated by giving description the life of monkey in its habitant, such as agile spider monkeys navigate the upper branches with ease, capuchin monkeys forage amidst the undergrowth, using their dexterous hands to probe for insects and small vertebrates hidden beneath fallen leaves, etc.

#### 7. Problem and Solution

The structure of the text is categorized as problem and solution when the information of the text is stated or expressed as choice or concerning certain problem or issue and something can or should be performed to improve the issue (as solution). The following is an example of text structure of problem and solution. The following is an example of text structure belong to problem and solution.

## **Example:**

Rabbit overpopulation poses a problem ecosystems. leading to habitat degradation and competition with native species for resources. To address this issue, conservationists advocate for responsible pet ownership and the implementation of humane methods for controlling wild rabbit populations. One solution involves the use of immunocontraceptive vaccines, which help to manage rabbit numbers without resorting to lethal control methods. By vaccinating wild rabbits against reproduction, can effectively curb population growth while preserving the balance of ecosystems and reducing the

need for culling practices that can be detrimental to animal welfare.

From the above text we can that the text is categorized as problem and solution. The problem is that Rabbit overpopulation poses a problem in many ecosystems, leading to habitat degradation and competition with native species for resources. Meanwhile the solution is that conservationists advocate for responsible pet ownership and the implementation of humane methods for controlling wild rabbit populations. another solution is that the use of immunocontraceptive vaccines, which help to manage rabbit numbers without resorting to lethal control methods.

#### **EXERCISE 1**

DIRECTION: Read text and answer the questions by choosing correct answer A, B, C, D or E

#### **OVERFISHING**

Overfishing occurs when fishing efforts exceed the sustainable yield of fish stocks, leading to depletion of populations. Depleted fish stocks disrupt marine ecosystems, reducing biodiversity and destabilizing food webs. This loss of biodiversity can lead to cascading effects, impacting other species dependent on fish for food and habitat. Additionally, overfishing threatens the livelihoods of fishing communities and contributes to food insecurity for coastal populations reliant on fish as a primary protein source.

- 1. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) cause and effect
  - B) compare and contrast
  - C) chronological

- D) sequence
- E) order of important,

#### **FEEDING REGIMEN**

A cow's feeding regimen consists of a balanced diet tailored to meet its nutritional needs at different stages of life. Depending on factors such as age, reproductive status, and milk production, cows may be fed a combination of forages, grains, and supplements. High-quality forages, such as alfalfa or grass hay, provide essential fiber and nutrients, while grains supply energy for growth and milk production. Additionally, cows require access to clean water at all times to maintain hydration and support bodily functions.

- 2. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) chronological
  - B) sequence
  - C) order of important
  - D) cause and effect
  - E) spatial

#### INTRODUCTION OF INVASIVE SPECIES

Introduction of non-native species through accidental release or intentional stocking disrupts native ecosystems and can outcompete native fish species for resources. Invasive species often exhibit rapid population growth and aggressive behavior, leading to declines in native fish populations and alterations to ecosystem dynamics. These changes can have far-reaching consequences, impacting aquatic biodiversity, water quality, and ecosystem services provided by healthy freshwater and marine environments.

- 3. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) compare and contrast
  - B) chronological

- C) cause and effect
- D) spatial
- E) order of important

#### **GRAZING BEHAVIOR**

Goats exhibit distinct grazing behaviors that follow a specific order when foraging for food. They are opportunistic feeders, meaning they consume a wide variety of vegetation based on availability and preference. When grazing, goats typically start by browsing on leaves, twigs, and shrubs at eye level, using their prehensile lips and agile tongues to select and strip foliage. As they move through their environment, goats may also graze on grasses and ground cover, using their nimble hooves to uncover and access food sources. This sequential grazing behavior allows goats to efficiently utilize available forage and meet their nutritional needs.

- 4. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) order of important
  - B) compare and contrast
  - C) chronological
  - D) problem and solution
  - E) cause and effect

#### OVERFEEDING AND OBESITY

Overfeeding and obesity are prevalent issues among pets, leading to a range of health problems such as diabetes, arthritis, and cardiovascular disease. Factors contributing to overfeeding include misinterpretation of portion sizes, feeding high-calorie treats, and lack of exercise. Educating pet owners about appropriate portion sizes, feeding schedules, and calorie requirements for their pets' age, breed, and activity level can help prevent overfeeding and maintain a healthy weight. Encouraging regular exercise and providing

enrichment activities can also support weight management and promote overall wellness in pets.

- 5. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) chronological
  - B) problem and solution
  - C) sequence
  - D) order of important
  - E) cause and effect

#### **CORAL REEF DEGRADATION**

Coral reef degradation, resulting from factors such as climate change, pollution, and destructive fishing practices, reduces the availability of essential habitat for fish species. Declines in coral reef health lead to loss of habitat and food sources for fish populations that rely on these ecosystems for shelter, breeding, and feeding. As coral reefs deteriorate, fish populations may decline, jeopardizing the viability of commercial and recreational fisheries and threatening the livelihoods of communities dependent on reef-associated resources.

- 6. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) compare and contrast
  - B) chronological
  - C) spatial
  - D) order of important
  - E) cause and effect

Free-range chicken farming allows birds to roam outdoors, exhibiting natural behaviors like scratching and foraging. In contrast, battery cage systems confine chickens to small wire cages, limiting movement and natural behaviors. While free-range chickens have access to outdoor space and sunlight, battery cage chickens are confined to crowded indoor environments. Additionally, free-range eggs often have higher nutritional value due to the varied diet of free-range chickens, whereas battery cage eggs may lack essential nutrients due to restricted diets.

- 7. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) chronological
  - B) sequence
  - C) order of important
  - D) compare and contrast
  - E) problem and solution

#### WATER POLLUTION

Water pollution from industrial runoff, agricultural runoff, and urban development introduces contaminants into aquatic ecosystems. Pollution can degrade water quality, leading to habitat destruction, fish kills, and declines in fish populations. Contaminants such as heavy metals, pesticides, and plastics can accumulate in fish tissues, posing risks to both aquatic life and human health through consumption of contaminated seafood.

- 8. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) compare and contrast
  - B) chronological
  - C) cause and effect
  - D) problem and solution
  - E) order of important

Organic chicken production emphasizes natural farming practices, with birds raised without antibiotics or synthetic pesticides. In contrast, conventional chicken production often involves the use of antibiotics and pesticides to promote growth and prevent disease. Organic chickens are typically raised on organic feed, free from genetically modified ingredients, while conventional chickens may consume feed treated with pesticides and genetically modified organisms. While organic chicken may be more expensive, consumers prioritize its benefits, including higher animal welfare standards and reduced environmental impact.

- 9. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) sequence
  - B) order of important
  - C) compare and contrast
  - D) problem and solution
  - E) chronological

#### **EMERGENCY CARE FOR ANIMALS**

Despite preventative measures, animals may encounter emergencies requiring immediate medical attention. Accidents, injuries, and sudden illnesses can occur unexpectedly. In such cases, swift action is crucial. Pet owners should be prepared to recognize signs of distress and seek emergency veterinary care without delay. Timely intervention can mean the difference between life and death for an animal in crisis. Emergency veterinary clinics and animal hospitals provide round-the-clock care to address urgent health concerns and stabilize animals in critical condition.

- 10. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A)compare and contrast
  - B) chronological
  - C) chronological
  - D) sequence
  - E) order of important

Broiler chickens are bred for meat production, characterized by fast growth rates and efficient feed conversion. In contrast, layer chickens are specifically bred for egg production, with a focus on consistent egg laying throughout their lifespan. Broiler chickens are typically harvested for meat at a younger age, whereas layer chickens continue to produce eggs until they reach the end of their laying cycle. While both types of chickens are integral to the poultry industry, their breeding, housing, and feeding requirements differ significantly based on their intended purpose.

- 11. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) sequence
  - B) order of important
  - C) compare and contrast
  - D) problem and solution
  - E) chronological

#### **CLIMATE CHANGE**

Climate change alters ocean temperatures, currents, and chemistry, impacting fish habitats and migration patterns. Effect: Shifts in ocean conditions disrupt fish distribution and abundance, leading to changes in the productivity and composition of marine ecosystems. Warmer temperatures may force fish to migrate to cooler waters, affecting their availability to fisheries and altering predator-prey relationships. Additionally, ocean acidification, resulting from increased carbon dioxide levels, can impair the ability of fish to develop and maintain healthy populations, further exacerbating the effects of climate change on marine biodiversity.

- 12. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) compare and contrast
  - B) chronological
  - C) spatial
  - D) order of important
  - E) cause and effect

#### **BREEDING CYCLE OF GOAT**

The breeding cycle of goats follows a specific order of events to ensure successful reproduction. It begins with the onset of the breeding season, triggered by changes in daylight length and environmental cues. During this time, female goats, known as does, enter estrus, or heat, indicating their readiness to mate. Bucks, or male goats, display courtship behaviors and compete for the attention of receptive does. Once mating occurs, does undergo a gestation

period of approximately five months before giving birth to kids. Following kidding, does enter a postpartum estrus cycle, allowing for subsequent pregnancies and the continuation of the breeding cycle.

- 13. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) compare and contrast
  - B) problem and solution
  - C) chronological
  - D) order of important
  - E) cause and effect

#### FOOD CONTAMINATION IN PET FOOD

Contamination of pet food with harmful substances such as bacteria, mold toxins, or chemical additives can pose serious health risks to animals, leading to illnesses and even fatalities. Implementing stringent quality control measures and regular testing protocols throughout the manufacturing process can help prevent food contamination. Increasing transparency in labeling and ingredient sourcing, as well as educating pet owners about proper storage and handling of pet food, can also reduce the risk of foodborne illnesses in pets.

- 14. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) chronological
  - B) sequence
  - C) order of important
  - D) cause and effect
  - E) problem and solution

#### PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Preventative healthcare for animals begins with regular vaccinations against common diseases. These vaccinations are typically administered during early stages of an animal's life to build immunity. Following vaccination, a regimen of deworming and

parasite control helps maintain optimal health. Regular check-ups with a veterinarian ensure early detection of any health issues, allowing for prompt treatment and prevention of complications. By adhering to a consistent schedule of preventative measures, owners can safeguard their animals' health and well-being throughout their lives.

- 15. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) chronological
  - B) compare and contrast
  - C) chronological
  - D) sequence
  - E) order of important

#### MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC CONDITION IN ANIMALS

As animals age, they may develop chronic health conditions that require ongoing management. Common examples include arthritis in senior dogs and dental disease in cats. Regular monitoring by a veterinarian helps assess the progression of these conditions and adjust treatment plans accordingly. Management strategies may include pain management for arthritis through medications or supplements and dental cleanings to prevent further deterioration. With proper care and attention, animals can maintain a good quality of life despite chronic health challenges.

- 16. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - B) compare and contrast
  - C) chronological
  - D) chronological
  - E) sequence
  - F) order of important

#### **ALLERGIES AND SENSITIVITIES**

Many pets suffer from allergies or sensitivities to certain ingredients commonly found in commercial pet foods, such as grains,

dairy, or artificial additives. These allergies can manifest as skin irritations, digestive issues, or respiratory problems. Offering a variety of hypoallergenic or limited-ingredient diet options, free from common allergens, can help pet owners manage their pets' dietary sensitivities. Consulting with a veterinarian to identify and eliminate potential allergens from the pet's diet, as well as gradually introducing new foods to monitor for adverse reactions, can also help alleviate symptoms and improve overall health.

- 17. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) chronological
  - B) sequence
  - C) problem and solution
  - D) order of important
  - E) cause and effect

#### SHELTER AND HOUSING

Providing adequate shelter and housing for goats is essential for their health and well-being, with specific considerations for their spatial needs and environmental conditions. Shelter should offer protection from inclement weather, such as rain, wind, and extreme temperatures, to prevent stress and maintain optimal health. Housing facilities should be well-ventilated and spacious enough to accommodate the herd size comfortably, allowing goats to move freely and exhibit natural behaviors. Additionally, access to clean bedding, fresh water, and supplemental feed ensures goats remain comfortable and content in their living environment.

- 18. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) compare and contrast
  - B) chronological
  - C) problem and solution
  - D) cause and effect
  - E) order of important

#### LIFE CYCLE OF A DAIRY COW

The life cycle of a dairy cow begins with birth on a dairy farm. Calves are raised separately from adult cows and are fed a diet of milk or milk replacer. As they grow, they transition to solid feed and eventually join the milking herd. Cows enter their reproductive phase around 15 months of age and are artificially inseminated to become pregnant. Pregnancy lasts approximately nine months, after which the cow gives birth to a calf. The cycle repeats as the cow continues to produce milk for several lactation periods before eventually being retired from milking.

- 19. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A) chronological
  - B) sequence
  - C) order of important
  - D) cause and effect
  - E) spatial

#### MILKING PROCESS

The milking process begins with the preparation of the cow. Farmers clean the udder and teats to ensure hygienic milking conditions. Next, the cow is brought into the milking parlor and attached to a milking machine. The machine stimulates milk letdown, and the milk is extracted from the udder through vacuum pressure. Once milking is complete, the teats are dipped in a disinfectant solution to prevent infection. The milk is then transferred to a cooling tank where it is rapidly cooled to preserve freshness and quality before being transported to processing facilities.

- 20. What is the main pattern of organization of the text?
  - A)chronological
  - B) sequence
  - C) order of important
  - D) cause and effect
  - E) spatial

#### **EXERCISE 1**

## DIRECTION: Read texts and identify the main pattern of organization

#### Text 1:

#### **A Breeding Program**

A breeding program is essential for maintaining a productive dairy herd. Farmers carefully select breeding stock based on desirable traits such as milk production, conformation, and disease resistance. Artificial insemination is commonly used to introduce superior genetics into the herd, allowing for controlled breeding and genetic improvement over successive generations. Through careful record-keeping and genetic evaluation, farmers can make informed breeding decisions to optimize the performance and profitability of their dairy operation.

| i ne main pat | tern of |      |  |
|---------------|---------|------|--|
| organization: |         | <br> |  |

#### Text 2:

#### **Grooming Routine**

A regular grooming routine is essential for promoting the health and appearance of horses, with specific steps performed in a particular order. Grooming typically begins with currying, using a stiff brush or grooming mitt to loosen dirt and debris from the horse's coat. Next, a dandy brush is used to remove loosened dirt and distribute natural oils for a healthy shine. Mane and tail care follow, including detangling knots and removing debris with a comb or brush. Finally, a soft brush or cloth is used for finishing touches, gently smoothing the coat and removing any remaining dust for a polished appearance.

| The main pattern of organization:   |
|---|
| Legal and Illegal Animal Trade  Animal trade involves regulated processes where animals are traded for various purposes such as pets, research, or conservation efforts. On the contrary, illegal animal trade encompasses activities that violate local or international laws, often involving endangered species or those captured without proper permits. While legal trade may contribute to conservation efforts and support livelihoods, illegal trade poses significant threats to biodiversity and animal welfare, driving species towards extinction and fueling organized crime networks. |
| The main pattern of organization:   |
| Text 4:   |
| Housing Facilities  In a typical dairy farm, housing facilities for cows are strategically designed to accommodate their spatial needs and behaviors. Barns are divided into sections for different purposes, such as resting, feeding, and milking. Comfortable resting areas with soft bedding provide cows with a place to lie down and rest, promoting relaxation and optimal milk production. Additionally, feeding areas are arranged to allow for easy access to feed and water, ensuring cows receive the nutrients they need to maintain health and productivity.                          |
| The main pattern of organization:   |

#### **Text 5:**

#### **Grazing Behavior**

Cows exhibit distinct spatial behaviors when grazing in a pasture. As a herd, they spread out across the landscape, each cow selecting its preferred grazing area based on factors such as grass quality and proximity to water sources. Within the herd, dominant cows may claim prime grazing spots, while subordinate individuals graze on the periphery. This spatial organization allows for efficient utilization of available forage while minimizing competition among herd members.

| The main patte | rn of |      |  |
|----------------|-------|------|--|
| organization:_ |       | <br> |  |

#### Text 6:

#### **Proper Nutrition**

Proper nutrition is crucial for maintaining the health and performance of horses, with a specific order of importance in dietary considerations. The foundation of a horse's diet is forage, such as grass hay or pasture, which provides essential fiber and nutrients for digestive health. Concentrate feeds, including grains and supplements, are added to meet additional energy and nutrient requirements based on factors such as age, workload, and reproductive status. Finally, access to clean water is essential for hydration and overall well-being. Balancing these components ensures horses receive a nutritionally complete diet tailored to their individual needs.

| The main patt  | ern of |  |      |
|----------------|--------|--|------|
| organization:_ |        |  | <br> |

#### **Text 7:**

#### **Social Structure**

Cows exhibit complex social structures within their herds, with spatial organization playing a crucial role in social dynamics.

Dominant individuals often occupy central positions within the herd hierarchy, while subordinate cows position themselves on the outskirts. This spatial arrangement allows dominant cows to exert control over resources such as food and water, while subordinate individuals navigate social interactions to avoid conflict and maintain group cohesion. By understanding these spatial relationships, farmers can manage their herds effectively and promote harmonious interactions among cows.

| The main patt  | ern of |      |  |
|----------------|--------|------|--|
| organization:_ |        | <br> |  |

#### Text 8:

## **Training a Young Horse**

Training a young horse involves a sequence of steps to develop trust, obedience, and athleticism. The process typically begins with groundwork, where the horse learns basic commands and respect for the handler. Next, the horse is introduced to tack and equipment, gradually acclimating to the feel of a saddle and bridle. Under saddle, training progresses from basic movements such as walking, trotting, and halting to more advanced maneuvers like bending, collection, and lead changes. Consistency, patience, and positive reinforcement are essential throughout the training process to build a strong foundation for future riding disciplines.

| The main pattern of |  |
|---------------------|--|
| organization:       |  |

#### Text 9:

#### **Domestic and International Animal Trade**

Domestic animal trade involves the buying and selling of animals within a country's borders, often regulated by national laws and policies. In contrast, international animal trade involves the cross-border movement of animals, subject to both national and

international regulations such as CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species). While domestic trade may have more straightforward regulatory mechanisms, international trade presents complex challenges related to enforcement, cultural differences, and varying levels of economic development among participating countries.

| The main pattern | of |      |  |
|------------------|----|------|--|
| organization:    |    | <br> |  |

#### **Text 10:**

Traditional animal trade refers to transactions conducted through physical markets, auctions, or private exchanges, often entrenched in local customs and practices. On the other hand, online animal trade has emerged with the advent of e-commerce platforms, facilitating transactions through websites and social media channels. While traditional trade may provide face-to-face interactions and opportunities for inspecting animals, online trade raises concerns about transparency, animal welfare standards, and the potential for illegal transactions to occur under the guise of anonymity.

| The main pattern of |  |
|---------------------|--|
| organization:       |  |

## **EXERCISE 3**

**DIRECTION:** Read the text briefly then summarize it using your own words.

#### **ANIMAL WASTE**

Before the Industrial Revolution or pre-industrial era, animal waste played a crucial role in agricultural practices. Farmers relied on animal manure as a primary source of fertilizer to replenish soil nutrients depleted by crops. Animal waste was typically managed

through traditional methods such as composting or spreading directly onto fields. In rural communities, livestock waste was often recycled within local ecosystems, contributing to sustainable agricultural systems.

Furthermore, animal waste in industrial revolution to mi-20<sup>th</sup> century with the rise of industrialization, the management of animal waste underwent significant changes. Urbanization led to the concentration of livestock production in confined spaces, resulting in large quantities of waste in concentrated areas. Efforts to manage this waste often lagged behind, leading to environmental pollution and public health concerns. The emphasis shifted towards containment and disposal methods such as lagoons, landfills, and incineration, but these approaches often proved inadequate in handling the volume and toxicity of animal waste generated.

Meanwhile animal waste in late 20<sup>th</sup> century to present concerns about the environmental and health impacts of animal waste intensified in the late 20th century, prompting regulatory measures and technological innovations. Governments implemented stricter regulations on the management of animal waste, emphasizing pollution prevention and mitigation. Additionally, advancements in waste management technologies, such as anaerobic digestion and biogas production, have provided more sustainable alternatives for handling animal waste. Integrated approaches, including nutrient recovery and utilization, aim to extract value from animal waste while minimizing its environmental footprint. However, challenges persist, particularly in intensive livestock production regions, where the scale of waste generation continues to strain existing infrastructure and regulatory frameworks.

| ANSWER SHEET |
|--------------|
|              |

|                    | REFLECTION  |
|--------------------|---|
|                    | REI EECTION   |
|                    | KET ELECTION  |
| After              | earning this chapter, what material do you understand a |
| lot?<br>——<br>What |   |
| lot?<br>——<br>What | difficulty do you have in learning this chapter? How    |



# HOW TO BECOME A BETTER READER

### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1. To train the students how to become a good readers
- 2. To Train the students to comprehend various of text by applying various reading techniques
- 3. To train the students to summarize the various text using their own words

### A. Brainstorming

Direction: Answer the questions based on your own experiences and opinions!

| • | eader when you are reading a text              |
|---|--|
|   | ave you been a good repook? Elaborate your ans |

| What difficulty do you | have | when | you | read | a text | or a | book? |
|------------------------|------|------|-----|------|--------|------|-------|
| Elaborate your answer. |      |      |     |      |        |      |       |

#### B. What is a Good Reader?

Many English learners say that mastering English as a second or foreign language is difficult to learn and there must be many efforts to master it. But, actually there are many ways to learn English, one of them is through improving our reading skill. For this case, we have to know how to become a good reader so that we can improve our reading comprehension skill. Being a good reader is the first and the best way to comprehend a text or a book. Reading comprehension is a such ability to process or comprehend the text and understand the meaning implicitly or explicitly. To do so, it is truly possible when the readers are integrating their knowledge and ability which they have. Of course, it is a complex process which needs various and integrated skills, such as vocabulary, fluency, phonemic, phonics, and so on.

Reading comprehension skill is assumed to be an essential skill in learning English because it belongs to critical skill which leads to the succeed in workplace or school. Commonly, a good reader tends to remember and understand what they are reading, to make some inferences, and to conclude the content of the text. Besides that, a good reader is usually be able to appreciate the point of view and style of writer. Furthermore, the reading comprehension skill does not only improve the reading speed, but also let the us to retain and understand what we are reading which

will bring us to have an ability to interpret and analyze a complex text.

#### C. The Characteristic of a Good Reader

The readers are categorized as good readers when they are able to comprehend the text or writing work, to understand what the writer wants to say through the text, and to absorb the knowledge as much as possible. A good reader is a reader who is able to understand what the writer's mean and to keep it in the memory. In a simple word, good readers are readers who keep reading continuously.

In order to be a good reader, learning the meaning of the new words or vocabulary is very essential. Moreover, a good reader must also consider every information which appears in the text. In order to be so, there are some characteristics of being good reader, such as: good readers are purposeful, good readers can understand the text purpose, good readers can monitor comprehension, and good readers can adapt the style of reading. Specifically, they can be seen in the following table.

| No | Characteristics |         |     |    | General Behavior                 |    |
|----|-----------------|---------|-----|----|----------------------------------|----|
| 1. | Good            | Readers | are | 1. | . They understand and            | d  |
|    | Purpos          | seful   |     |    | comprehend what they reading     | g  |
|    |                 |         |     |    | and adapt their style of reading | g  |
|    |                 |         |     |    | accordingly                      |    |
|    |                 |         |     | 2. | . They know the reason o         | r  |
|    |                 |         |     |    | purpose why they are reading     | g  |
|    |                 |         |     |    | the text and they know how they  | y  |
|    |                 |         |     |    | should read the text             |    |
|    |                 |         |     | 3. | . They know use how to use and   | d  |
|    |                 |         |     |    | apply scanning and alphabetic to | О  |
|    |                 |         |     |    | know the location of key numbe   | r  |
|    |                 |         |     |    | or word                          |    |
|    |                 |         |     | 4. | . They can skim the text conten  | ıt |
|    |                 |         |     |    | to know whether the books is     | S  |
|    |                 |         |     |    | suitable with their need         |    |

| No | Characteristics                                   | General Behavior  |
|----|---|---|
|    |   | <ul> <li>5. They can follow and understand the directions or steps sequentially, such as receipt</li> <li>6. They can synthesize the text information by interpreting and extracting key information based on the background knowledge they have</li> <li>7. They can use and apply some strategies in different purpose and circumstance.</li> </ul>                                       |
| 2. | Good Reader can<br>Understand the Text<br>Purpose | <ol> <li>They can understand the writer's purpose through the text, such as: the writer might wish to give simple or complex information</li> <li>They can comprehend that the writer might have another agenda or purpose, such as: to persuade the reader to a specific point of view</li> <li>They understand that the text might be composed as incontrovertible information</li> </ol> |
| 3. | Good Readers can Monitor Comprehension            | <ol> <li>They are able to observe their understanding to make sure that there aren't cracks or gaps in their comprehending</li> <li>They are connecting the information with their personal experiences and background knowledge</li> <li>They can evaluate or asses the text information while they are reading and look for the answer from the text</li> </ol>                           |

| No | Characteristics    | General Behavior                     |
|----|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
|    |                    | 4. They can create or make mental    |
|    |                    | image when they are reading          |
|    |                    | 5. They can distinguish between      |
|    |                    | main idea and supporting details     |
| 4. | Good Readers can   | 1. They can adapt their reading      |
|    | Adapt the Style of | strategy when it is needed           |
|    | Reading            | 2. They will read the text slowly if |
|    |                    | the sentence is long too long or     |
|    |                    | complex and reread the previous      |
|    |                    | section when they lose the           |
|    |                    | meaning                              |
|    |                    | 3. They can draw some inferences     |
|    |                    | from the surrounding text to get     |
|    |                    | the meaning                          |
|    |                    | 4. They can scan the word to         |
|    |                    | identify the part of word which      |
|    |                    | they have known                      |
|    |                    | 5. They can hunk the word into       |
|    |                    | syllable                             |
|    |                    | 6. They are able to use some         |
|    |                    | vocabulary and letter sound          |
|    |                    | knowledge to ensure the              |
|    |                    | meanings.                            |

#### D. The Qualities of a Good Reader

As stated at the previous, a good reader has to comprehend the text and to understand what the writer wants to say through the text. Besides that, a good reader is also able to absorb or take the knowledge or information of the text as much as possible to enrich and to grow his/her competence. Commonly, a good reader has the following qualities.

# 1. Reflecting and Learning on the Text

Reflecting on the text means that good readers are able to take some important information and to write on their notes. Besides that, they also can understand the intent, meaning, and message behind the text or sentence. Meanwhile learning on the text means that good readers can learn a new thing from the text which they read. For instance, when we are reading a text about fashion or receipt, so we can learn the new things about those.

### 2. Expanding Vocabulary Mastery and Sharping the Brain

Reading is one of strategies to improve our vocabulary. The fact shows that persons who love reading a lot, so their vocabulary mastery will increase. Besides that, as language learners we are often recommended and forced to read books or text a lot to increase and to improve our competences and proficiencies in new language we are learning. Moreover, by reading a lot, it can also sharpens our brain because the muscles of brain are exercised effectively. We can guess or predict the word meaning by using references to the context. When we are reading new material, the new neurons will be created and strengthened the old ones.

#### 3. Improving Reading Speed

Good readers who can read and understand simultaneously should not make readers slow because they can read many writing works quickly. Besides that, by improving speed reading we can skim the text to get the main idea or the main topic of the text.

# 4. Applying Various Reading Skills

There are some techniques which can be applied in reading skill. For example, when we are reading a book, we can read the table of content first before reading the chapters. By doing so, we will know what we will get from reading the book and we can read the chapter in random depending on the information needed. Another technique which can be applied is that by reading introduction and header first before going to the text structure. Usually, the writer also provides italics, bolds, various fonts, and various sizes in their works. Furthermore, we can also take note for deeper understanding to new information from the text.

#### 5. Visualizing and Predicting

Visualizing the words is another technique in understanding the text. We can apply this technique by drawing or painting the pictures to illustrate what the writer wants to communicate through the text. Visualizing can maximize the knowledge which we get from the text and sharpen the brain muscle.

#### 6. Predicting the Following Part

Good readers are supposed to predict what will happen in the next or following part based on the text information they have read and learn. Predicting the following part also can be done by taking various possibilities and conditions into some specific statements and make it as an educated guess. Predicting might also be done by learning and comparing from our experiences and background knowledge

#### EXERCISE 1

DIRECTION: Read text and answer the questions based on the information of from the text, your experience, and your background knowledge.

#### ANIMAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

#### Text 1: Questions 1 - 4

Animal waste management is a critical factor of accountable farming and environmental conservation. Livestock operations generate tremendous volumes of waste, comprising manure, urine, and bedding substances. If not controlled successfully, this waste can pose big environmental dangers, along with water pollution, soil degradation, and greenhouse gas emissions. Consequently, enforcing sound waste control practices is vital now not most effective for

mitigating these dangers however also for harnessing the capacity advantages of animal waste as a treasured resource for soil health and renewable strength production.

- 1. What are the components of animal waste generated by livestock operations as mentioned in the paragraph? Provide examples for each component.
- 2. What is the primary argument presented in the paragraph regarding animal waste management?
- 3. What are the potential consequences of neglecting proper animal waste management practices, as implied by the paragraph?
- 4. In the phrase "these dangers" in the paragraph, what does "these dangers" refer to?

#### Text 2: Questions 5 - 8

There are some techniques for animal waste management. Those techniques may be hired to manage animal waste correctly and sustainably. The first right garage centers which is consisting of composting bins, anaerobic digesters, or included storage systems are vital for containing waste and minimizing odor emissions. The second is composting, an organic technique that converts organic waste into nutrient-wealthy soil amendments, is especially powerful in lowering pathogens and odors at the same time as improving soil fertility. The third is anaerobic digestion, which involves the breakdown of organic be counted inside the absence of oxygen to provide biogas and biofertilizer, gives a renewable strength solution at the same time as mitigating environmental influences.

- 5. What is the primary objective of the passage?
- 6. What is the central concept conveyed in the paragraph regarding animal waste management techniques?
- 7. What are the two primary functions of anaerobic digestion, as described in the passage?
- 8. What term in the passage can be used interchangeably with "contained waste"?.

#### Text 3: Questions 9 - 12

Despite the benefits of animal waste control, numerous demanding situations prevent its vast adoption. Small-scale farmers often lack access to appropriate technologies and financial resources required for effective waste management. Moreover, regulatory complexities and conflicting pastimes amongst stakeholders can obstruct progress on this place. However, improvements in generation, coupled with supportive regulations and incentives, present opportunities for overcoming these demanding situations. Revolutionary processes along with decentralized waste treatment structures, community-based totally projects, and public-private partnerships keep promise for promoting sustainable waste control practices across diverse agricultural settings.

- 9. Based on the information provided, what challenges might hinder the widespread adoption of animal waste control in the future?
- 10. What is the primary focus of the passage?
- 11. According to the passage, what are some of the challenges faced by small-scale farmers in adopting animal waste management practices? Provide examples to support your answer.
- 12. What are some innovative approaches mentioned in the passage for promoting sustainable waste management practices? Provide examples of each approach.

#### **Text 4: Questions 13 - 17**

As a conclusion, managing animal waste is crucial for protecting environmental integrity and promoting sustainable agriculture. Through adopting included waste management techniques that prioritize aid restoration and environmental protection, farmers can limit the detrimental affects of waste even as maximizing its ability blessings. Collaboration amongst stakeholders, together with government corporations, studies establishments, industry companions, and nearby communities, is critical for advancing the adoption of sound waste control practices. Via collective efforts, we

will create a more resilient and environmentally sustainable agricultural quarter for destiny generations.

- 13. What is the overarching conclusion drawn in the passage regarding animal waste management?
- 14. What is the main idea discussed in the passage?
- 15. Explain how the text addresses the importance of managing animal waste for both environmental protection and sustainable agriculture.
- 16. What are some of the key stakeholders involved in advancing the adoption of sound waste management practices? Provide examples to support your answer.
- 17. How does the passage suggest that managing animal waste can benefit agriculture and the environment simultaneously?

#### **Text 5: Questions 18 - 20**

#### **Understanding Animal Health**

Animal health is a multifaceted concept encompassing the physical, mental, and social well-being of animals within their respective environments. Achieving and maintaining optimal health in animals is essential for their welfare, productivity, and the sustainability of agricultural systems. It involves a holistic approach that considers various factors influencing health, including genetics, nutrition, housing, management practices, and disease prevention strategies. By gaining a deeper understanding of these factors and their interrelationships, farmers and animal caretakers can implement effective measures to promote and safeguard the health of their livestock.

- 18. What is the primary objective of the text regarding animal health, and why is it significant in the context of agriculture and animal welfare?
- 19. According to the passage, what are the key factors influencing animal health, and how do they contribute to achieving optimal health in livestock?

20. Can you elaborate on the role of disease prevention strategies in the context of animal health as discussed in the text?

#### **EXERCISE 2**

**DIRECTION:** Read texts and answer the questions by choosing the correct answer A, B, C, D, or E

Text 1: Question 1-2

# CONSERVATION STRATEGIES FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES

Animal conservation efforts are important within the face of escalating threats to biodiversity global. One key cognizance location is the conservation of endangered species, whose populations are vulnerable to extinction due to factors such as habitat loss, climate change, and poaching. Conservation techniques for endangered species frequently contain an aggregate of habitat safety, captive breeding packages, and community engagement initiatives. By safeguarding important habitats, enforcing strict anti-poaching measures, and selling sustainable livelihoods for neighborhood groups, conservationists work to make certain the survival of endangered species and save you the irreversible loss of biodiversity.

- 1. What is the main idea of paragraph?
  - A) The importance of biodiversity in conservation efforts
  - B) Threats to endangered species and their habitats
  - C) Strategies for conserving endangered species
  - D) Community engagement in wildlife protection
  - E) The role of climate change in biodiversity loss

- 2. To what does the phrase "conservation techniques for endangered species" in the paragraph primarily refer?
  - A) Efforts to protect biodiversity hotspots
  - B) Measures to combat climate change impacts
  - C) Strategies for preserving genetic diversity
  - D) Actions aimed at protecting endangered habitats
  - E) Programs focused on saving threatened wildlife populations

#### Text 2: Question 3-6

#### MITIGATING HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICTS

Human flora and fauna conflicts pose tremendous demanding situations to animal conservation efforts, mainly in regions wherein human beings and wildlife share habitats. Conflicts get up whilst wild animals purpose harm to plants, farm animals, or belongings, leading to retaliatory killings and bad attitudes in the direction of conservation. To address those conflicts, conservationists employ diverse techniques which includes habitat management, fencing, and the development of opportunity livelihoods for affected communities. By means of promoting coexistence between humans and flora and fauna through training, war resolution, and the implementation of mitigation measures, conservationists goal to lessen tensions and foster mutual respect for the ecological roles of natural world.

- 3. Which word is a synonym for "conflicts" as used in the text?
  - A) Agreements
  - B) Disputes
  - C) Collaborations
  - D) Harmonies
  - E) Accords
  - 4. What is the purpose of writer in writing the text?
    - A) To highlight the benefits of wildlife conservation
    - B) To discuss the ecological roles of humans and wildlife

- C) To advocate for peaceful coexistence between humans and wildlife
- D) To analyze the economic impact of human-wildlife conflicts
- E) To critique the effectiveness of conservation strategies

### 5. Which statement is NOT TRUE according to the text?

- A) Human-wildlife conflicts occur mainly in areas where humans and wildlife share habitats.
- B) Retaliatory killings are common outcomes of human-wildlife conflicts.
- C) Conservationists employ various techniques to address human-wildlife conflicts, including habitat management and fencing.
- D) The purpose of conservationists is to escalate tensions between humans and wildlife.
- E) Conservationists aim to promote coexistence between humans and wildlife through education and conflict resolution.

# 6. What is the main topic of the text?

- A) Human-wildlife conflicts and their impacts
- B) Strategies for habitat management in conservation
- C) The ecological roles of flora and fauna
- D) The economic benefits of wildlife conservation
- E) The challenges of wildlife protection in urban areas

### **Text 3: Question 7 – 10**

# THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC RECOGNITION AND TRAINING

Public attention and training play crucial roles in animal conservation by using fostering knowledge, empathy, and guide for conservation projects. Outreach packages, instructional campaigns, and interpretive signage in protected regions assist increase cognizance approximately the significance of natural world

conservation and the threats facing vulnerable species. by means of enticing neighborhood groups, colleges, and vacationers in conservation activities along with guided nature walks, volunteer applications, and citizen technology tasks, conservationists inspire people to take action to shield wildlife and their habitats. Ultimately, building a constituency for conservation via public awareness and education is essential for ensuring the lengthy-term success of animal conservation efforts.

#### 7. Which aspect does the text primarily focus on predicting?

- A) The future population trends of endangered species
- B) The potential impact of climate change on wildlife habitats
- C) The effectiveness of public education in promoting animal conservation
- D) The development of new conservation technologies
- E) The behavior of local communities towards conservation initiatives

#### 8. What is the main idea of the text?

- A) The importance of public involvement in animal conservation efforts
- B) The challenges faced by conservationists in protecting endangered species
- C) The role of technology in advancing animal conservation projects
- D) The economic benefits of wildlife tourism
- E) The impact of climate change on global biodiversity

# 9. Which statement is TRUE according to the text?

- A) Public awareness and education are not important for animal conservation.
- B) Interpretive signage is ineffective in raising awareness about wildlife conservation.
- C) Engaging local communities is essential for successful conservation projects.

- D) Conservationists discourage tourist involvement in conservation activities.
- E) Schools are not involved in conservation efforts.
- 10. To what does the phrase "citizens science projects" in the text primarily refer?
  - A) Research conducted by professional scientists
  - B) Conservation efforts led by government agencies
  - C) Volunteer-based initiatives to monitor wildlife populations
  - D) Programs promoting environmental activism
  - E) Educational campaigns in schools about wildlife conservation

#### **Text 4: Question 11 – 13**

# DEFENSIVE BIODIVERSITY THROUGH CONSERVATION EFFORTS

Animal conservation stands at the vanguard of worldwide efforts to protect biodiversity and keep the sensitive stability of ecosystems. From the depths of the oceans to the good sized savannas and dense rainforests, endless species face threats ranging from habitat destruction and climate exchange to poaching and unlawful natural world change. Conservation groups and governmental groups global are engaged in multifaceted tasks to deal with those demanding situations. Thru strategic partnerships, clinical research, and community involvement, these efforts aim to safeguard endangered species, repair degraded habitats, and promote sustainable practices that gain both natural world and human communities.

- 11. What is the main ide of paragraph above?
  - A) Animal welfare in agricultural settings
  - B) Factors influencing animal health
  - C) Importance of environmental enrichment
  - D) Social dynamics within animal groups
  - E) Veterinary care for livestock

- 12. To what does the phrase "social dynamics within groups or herd" in the paragraph primarily refer?
  - A) The importance of herd immunity
  - B) Interactions between different animal species
  - C) Hierarchical structures within animal communities
  - D) The impact of climate change on social behavior
  - E) The benefits of rotational grazing systems

#### **Text 5: Question 13 – 16**

Valuable to animal conservation is the identity and protection of essential habitats that serve as sanctuaries for a big range of species. Protected regions, such as national parks, flora and fauna reserves, and marine included regions, play an important position in supplying shelter for endangered animals and keeping their natural habitats. Conservationists hire various techniques within those covered regions, which include habitat restoration, anti-poaching patrols, and flora and fauna monitoring programs, to make sure the lengthy-time period survival of threatened species. Moreover, transboundary conservation tasks are seeking for to establish corridors connecting fragmented habitats, facilitating the motion of natural world populations and improving genetic range, vital for the resilience of ecosystems within the face of environmental changes.

- 13. What is the likely next step in animal conservation efforts according to the text?
  - A) Implementing stricter penalties for habitat destruction
  - B) Increasing funding for research on endangered species
  - C) Establishing corridors to connect fragmented habitats
  - D) Introducing new species into protected regions
  - E) Decreasing the size of national parks
- 14. Which technique is NOT mentioned as being employed in protected regions for animal conservation?
  - A) Habitat restoration
  - B) Anti-poaching patrols
  - C) Wildlife monitoring programs

- D) Genetic modification of endangered species
- E) Transboundary conservation projects

#### 15. Which statement is TRUE according to the text?

- A) Marine protected regions have no significance in animal conservation.
- B) Habitat restoration is not a priority for conservationists.
- C) Anti-poaching patrols are ineffective in protected regions.
- D) Transboundary conservation projects do not aim to enhance genetic diversity.
- E) Protected regions play a crucial role in supplying shelter for endangered animals.

#### 16. What is the main topic addressed in the text?

- A) Methods of hunting in protected regions
- B) The importance of genetic modification in animal conservation
- C) The significance of transboundary conservation projects
- D) The role of protected habitats in animal conservation
- E) Challenges faced by conservationists in urban areas

# **Text 6: Question 17 – 20**

Schooling and outreach efforts are also essential components of animal conservation. With the aid of elevating attention about the importance of biodiversity, selling sustainable lifestyles, and fostering appreciation for flora and fauna, conservationists inspire people to end up stewards of the herbal international. Citizen technological knowhow packages interact volunteers in data series and tracking sports, contributing treasured statistics for conservation selection-making. Moreover, partnerships with neighborhood communities empower citizens to participate in conservation efforts, promoting coexistence among people and wildlife and making sure the success and sustainability of conservation projects over the long term.

- 17. What is the main purpose of the writer in the text?
  - A) To describe the history of animal conservation efforts
  - B) To advocate for the protection of endangered species
  - C) To promote the importance of biodiversity
  - D) To critique current conservation strategies
  - E) To discuss the role of schooling and outreach in animal conservation
- 18. What is NOT mentioned as a component of animal conservation in the text?
  - A) Habitat restoration
  - B) Citizen science programs
  - C) Partnerships with local communities
  - D) Promotion of sustainable lifestyles
  - E) Genetic modification of endangered species
- 19. Which statement is NOT TRUE according to the text?
  - A) Schooling and outreach efforts are important components of animal conservation.
  - B) Citizen science programs contribute valuable data for conservation decision-making.
  - C) Partnerships with local communities do not empower citizens to participate in conservation efforts.
  - D)Conservationists promote coexistence between people and wildlife.
  - E) Sustainable lifestyles are promoted to foster appreciation for wildlife.
- 20. What is the main inference drawn from the text?
  - A) Conservation efforts solely rely on scientific research.
  - B) Schooling and outreach are vital for the success and sustainability of conservation projects.
  - C) Citizen science programs are ineffective in collecting data for conservation.

- D)Local communities have no role to play in animal conservation efforts.
- E) Sustainable lifestyles have no impact on biodiversity.

#### **EXERCISE 3**

DIRECTION: Read texts and answer whether the statement is TRUE/FALSE based on the information from the provided text.

# CONSERVATION FINANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Financing conservation efforts is vital for attaining lengthy-term fulfillment in animal conservation. Conventional investment sources, inclusive of authorities presents and philanthropic donations, offer important support for conservation tasks, however innovative strategies to conservation finance are also rising. Conservation effect investing, for instance, involves deploying capital to initiatives that deliver measurable conservation consequences alongside monetary returns. Via leveraging personal quarter funding, conservation finance mechanisms are seeking to liberate new funding streams for conservation tasks at the same time as promoting sustainable development and monetary increase.

Price for surroundings offerings (PES) schemes represent some other revolutionary method to conservation finance. These schemes incentivize landowners and communities to preserve herbal habitats via compensating them for the atmosphere services they offer, consisting of carbon sequestration, water purification, and biodiversity conservation. With the aid of placing a tangible financial value on ecosystems, PES schemes inspire sustainable land management practices and promote the conservation of important habitats, reaping rewards each humans and natural world.

Furthermore, ecotourism gives opportunities for sustainable monetary improvement whilst supporting conservation efforts.

Responsible tourism practices that prioritize environmental protection and network engagement can generate revenue for nearby communities and fund conservation tasks. By way of showcasing the value of flora and fauna and herbal landscapes to site visitors, ecotourism can create incentives for habitat conservation and natural world safety, fostering a symbiotic courting between tourism and conservation goals. Effective conservation finance mechanisms, coupled with sustainable development techniques, are important for making sure the long-term viability of animal conservation efforts and promoting harmonious coexistence between people and wildlife.

- 1. Conventional investment sources, such as government grants and philanthropic donations, are not crucial for supporting conservation projects. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 2. Conservation impact investing entails deploying capital to initiatives that deliver measurable conservation outcomes but does not consider financial returns. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 3. Conservation finance mechanisms aim to unlock new funding streams for conservation projects, but they do not prioritize sustainable development and economic growth. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 4. Innovative strategies to conservation finance are not emerging alongside conventional funding sources. (**TRUE/FALSE**)
- 5. Price for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes do not incentivize landowners and communities to preserve natural habitats. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 6. PES schemes compensate landowners and communities for services such as carbon sequestration, water purification, and biodiversity conservation. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 7. PES schemes do not encourage sustainable land management practices by placing a tangible financial value on ecosystems. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 8. PES schemes only benefit wildlife and do not offer any advantages to humans. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 9. Ecotourism does not provide opportunities for sustainable economic development. (TRUE/FALSE)

- 10. Responsible tourism practices in ecotourism prioritize environmental protection and community engagement. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 11. Ecotourism does not create incentives for habitat conservation and wildlife protection. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 12. Effective conservation finance mechanisms are not important for ensuring the long-term viability of animal conservation efforts. (TRUE/FALSE)

#### **EXERCISE 3**

Direction: Re-read the text in exercise 2 entitle *Conservation*Finance and Sustainable Development, then summarize it using your own words.

| ANSWER SHEET |
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# REFLECTION

|    | After learning this chapter, what material do you understand a lot?           |
|----|---|
| 2. | What difficulty do you have in learning this chapter? How do you overcome it? |
| 3. | What are you expecting for learning in the next?                              |



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