Text comprehension

Explaining the meaning of words based on text comprehension

OBJECTIVE: To develop the ability to elicit word meanings and other information from the given text.

TOOLS: Printed PDF worksheets, selected writing tool.

COMPLETING THE TASK

The student is provided with printed worksheets. The task is explained to the student.

The student is asked to:

- Read the underlined words in the text and think about their meaning;

- Read the entire text paying attention to the meanings of each underlined word;

- Read the word meanings, choose the ones that fit and mark the answer;

- Check the answers using the answers sheet.

ADDITIONAL IDEAS FOR COMPLETING THE TASKS

The student can explain the meaning of the words presented in the annex using encyclopaedias, dictionaries or the internet.

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TASK

1. **Read** the underlined words in the text and **think** about their meaning.
2. **Read** the entire text, while **paying attention** to the meaning of each underlined word.
3. **Read** the different word meanings, **choose** and **mark** the ones that fit.
4. **Check** the answers (use the answer sheet).

TASK FLOWCHART

Tick the stages you have completed ☑

1.		☐
2.		☐
3.		☐
4.		☐

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Name: _____ **Class:** ____

How we see colours

A colour is a sensation produced by the human visual system. This is a trait of objects and light sources. It turns out that white is a mixture of fixed spectral colours. Spectral colours consist of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

Light is a wave, and colours are determined by the wave's length and frequency. Our eyes can only see colours that are reflected, while absorbed colours are transformed into heat. This is why dark surfaces tend to heat up, while light surfaces remain cooler.

Upon entering the eye, light waves hit the retina: the neural sensory layer of the eyeball. There are photosensitive receptors (sensitive nerve endings) in the retina. Receptors are divided into two groups: cones and rods. The rods react to weak light (that's why we can see at night), but they can't distinguish colours. This means that we see achromatic colours: white, grey and black. The cones are sensitive to the amount of light and its frequency. There are three types: cones reacting to green, blue and red. All other colours are a mixture of these three colours.

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Name: _____ **Class:** ____

1. Colour is:

A. a sensation produced by the visual system.

B. a sight organ.

C. a mixture of all the colours we see.

2. White light is:

A. a lot of white colour in one place.

B. a light that is shining all the time.

C. a mixture of fixed spectral colours.

3. The spectral colours are:

A. red, orange, yellow, green, light blue, blue and purple.

B. red, orange, yellow, green, light blue, blue and black.

C. red, orange, yellow, green, light blue, blue and white.

4. Light is:

A. a flood.

B. a wave.

C. a storm.

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Name: _____ **Class:** ____

5. The retina is:

A. the neural sensory layer of the eyeball.

B. a part of a ball.

C. a wool net located in the eye.

6. Receptors are:

A. sensitive nerve endings.

B. sensitive nerve brains.

C. sensitive nerve legs.

7. Achromatic colours are:

A. white, black, light blue.

B. white, grey, green.

C. white, grey, black.

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Name: _____ **Class:** ____

ANSWER SHEET

1. A

2. C

3. A

4. B

5. A

6. A

7. C

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Name: _____ **Class:** ____

ANNEX

Explain the words:

1. Biology _____

_____

2. Physics _____

_____

3. Geography_____

_____

4. Stethoscope _____

_____

5. Horseshoe _____

_____

6. Radiator _____

_____

7. Glacier _____

_____

8. Prairie _____

_____

9. Application _____

_____

10. Differentiation _____

_____

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