

Tips for Doing an Unseen

Structure of a Text

1. **Title** - gives us a clue about the subject.
2. **Introduction** - presents the topic of the text, usually in the last line.
3. **Body of the text**: 4-5 paragraphs.

Topic sentence: first sentence.

Supporting sentences: explanation. details: examples, facts, research, quotes.

4. **Conclusion** - the last paragraph summarizes the topic or presents solutions or the writer's opinion.

While reading:

- Names, places, " " box it -
- Punctuation – egg it. (-) (Dan, a 16 year old boy, is nice) (:)
- **Box-** numbers and names.
- Details: details, examples, emphasis

Connectors:

- **Contrast**: but, however, still, yet, although / even though, on the one hand/other hand, while/whereas
- **Addition**: in addition, furthermore, moreover, and, or, also

Cause and effect: Cause: because, since, due to
Effect: so, in order to, therefore, consequently, as a result

Types of Questions

1. **Put an X next to the correct statements** – out of 6 statements 2 are correct.

Make sure you can find a proof in the text for your answer.

2. **Open questions** – answer questions according to the paragraph or the text.

Pay attention to grammar and spelling.

What is the main idea of the text?

What does the writer suggest about the topic?

What is the purpose of the article?

What can be inferred from the second paragraph?

What is the relationship between the two ideas presented?

Subject + verb: The writer suggests that...

Infinitive: (purpose) To show that...

How can they make the ride safer?

Gerund: By Ving

Subject + verb: They can...

3. **List / Name / Mention** – look for details,

4. **Dash (-)** is followed by an explanation or a definition

5. **Generalizations or Examples** – Pay attention to connectors! Look for topic sentences or trays

6. **Fact and opinion** –Look for expressions that present opinion, or positive/negative adjectives or adverbs (beneficial, luckily, fortunately etc.).

7. **What is the main idea of paragraph X?** identify the key sentence to answer the question. It is usually in the beginning of the paragraph

8. **Inference** – what do you understand from the paragraph?
give a logical explanation based on the facts or evidence presented in the text. The answer is not in the text!

You have to “read between the lines”

9. **Why** – (cause and effect) look for the waves: because, so, in order to. What is the reason that....

10. **Who**- look for active person in the text (Names\Children\People\Visitors)

11. Multiple choice: check, does the text answer this question

What did you learn from paragraph 1?

(I learned) **why**... do you know the reason

(I learned) **how** Do you know how it happened

(I learned) **who**... does the text mention the person

Complete the sentence – according to **certain lines.**

Don't give more information than you're asked for!

12. Ariel stopped typing notes during class, so her grades improved.

Complete the sentence

In line 1 we learn the reason why Ariel.....

*Note: you don't need the reason why smt happened, you need the result, what happened (הסיבה ש...). We often need to change the wording (ניסוח) that appears in the text.

Answer:

In line 1 we learn the reason why Ariel improved his grades.

Another example

Parents who constantly monitor their children's activities are often called "lawnmower parents" because they try to remove every obstacle from their child's path even when it's not really necessary. Solving conflicts with friends instead of offering advice, completing assignments on their behalf, or arguing with coaches over playing time are just three examples of such behavior.

Complete the sentence

In line 3, "complete assignments on their behalf" is an example of

In line 3, “complete assignments on their behalf” is an example of a thing that parents do that isn't necessary. Correct

In line 3, “complete assignments on their behalf” is an example of overprotective parental behavior. Correct

In line 3, “complete assignments on their behalf” is an example of excessive parental involvement. Correct

In line 3, “complete assignments on their behalf” is an example of an unnecessary parental action Correct

In line 3, “complete assignments on their behalf” is an example of an unnecessary thing lawnmower parents do for their children Correct

Another example:

Teaching assistants help identify students who need extra support so that teachers can help them succeed.

What do teaching assistants enable **teachers** to do?

Complete the sentence

Teaching assistants enable teachers to _____

השאלה מתמקדת במורים

Answer:

Teaching assistants enable teachers to help students succeed. **correct**

Teaching assistants **enable** teachers to identify students who need extra support so that teachers can help them ( ?) succeed. **irrelevant.**

Teaching assistants **enable** teachers to help them ( ?) succeed. **missing information**

VS

What do teaching assistants do ?

Complete the sentence

Teaching assistants help _____

Teaching assistants help identify students who need extra support **correct**

VS

What do teaching assistants enable students to do?

Complete the sentence

Teaching assistants enable students _____

Teaching assistants enable students to succeed. **correct**

Another example:

Dr. G claims that guiding dogs help visually impaired people move safely and independently. They are big and strong, as well as calm and reliable. There are many requirements they must meet. They are required to detect obstacles and stop at curbs. Only very intelligent, carefully trained dogs can perform this important job.

According to Dr. G, which dogs can be used as guiding dogs? Give TWO answers from the lines below?

COMPLETE THE ANSWERS

Lines 1-2: Dogs that _____

Lines 3-4: Dogs that _____

Lines 1-2: Dogs that are big and strong/are calm and reliable **correct**

Lines 4-5: Dogs that are carefully trained/ are intelligent. **correct**

Lines 4-5: Dogs that can detect obstacles and stop at curbs. **incorrect.**

Only very intelligent, carefully trained dogs can be used as guiding dogs **EFFECT**
because they must detect obstacles and stop at curbs. **CAUSE**

Another example:

One afternoon, teenagers are walking around a Disney park searching for hidden QR codes. Each teenager finds the codes by their special pattern and taps on any code they discover. When a code is found, they scan it and immediately receive points and a digital reward.

“Finding a small QR code in such a crowded park is almost impossible for most visitors,” says Alex, the game designer, “but teenagers can do this task easily.”

Question

According to Alex, “teenagers can do this task easily” (line 6).

What makes it easy for them? Base your answer on paragraph 1.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE

Their ability to _____

Their ability to detect/find/locate the codes by their patterns **correct**

Another example:

In crime movies, drug-sniffing dogs help the police catch criminals who smuggle illegal drugs. They are able to smell even a small amount of drugs hidden inside a jeans pocket.

How do drug-sniffing dogs help the police catch criminals who smuggle illegal drugs?

Base your answer on information in lines 1-3.

Complete the sentence

They do it by _____

השאלה "איך" מחייבת את התשובה להתחילה בשם פעולה

ה

They do it by smelling even a small amounts of drugs hidden inside a jeans pocket.

Another example:

Mrs. Cohen conducted research on sleep habits. The results showed that children who sleep less than 7 hours have lower concentration and memory. While some

students may not agree with Mrs. Cohen's findings, **many leading researchers** support her conclusion.

Why should parents monitor how many hours their children sleep?

Because **many scientists**.....

Because many **scientists** support/ agree with Mrs. Cohen's conclusion.

Another example

According to Ofek, the methods Mrs. Davis teaches are extremely helpful, both for acquiring vocabulary and for understanding unseen texts. In fact, she has often used them in her tests.

What do we learn from lines 1-3

We learn why Ofek.....

We learn why Ofek uses Mrs. Davis' methods. **correct**

We learn why Ofek used them ( ? what) in her tests. **Incorrect**

Another example

The marketing company Mr. D. works for has a large amount of data. About half of it has been collected by customers who engage in activities such as responding to surveys, clicking on online advertisements, or reviewing products.

How have customers collected data for the marketing company?

Give **ONE way** from lines 1–3.

Complete the sentence.

Answer:

They have _____.

responded to surveys/ clicked on online advertisements/ reviewed products/ engaged in activities such as responding to surveys. **Correct answers :**

Activities such as responding to surveys. **Incorrect**

Notice, there are 3 kinds of "and":

1. 2 factors\examples

Dan's mom sent him to buy vegetables. He went to the grocery store and bought apples, bananas and watermelons.

Question: Name TWO things Dan bought?

1. Apples
2. Bananas

2. Details – in order to emphasize :

I found a flat that is very cheap and only costs 100 dollars. Also, it is small and has just one room. In addition, it is clean and has a nice view of the street.

List TWO things about the flat

Answer 1:

1. It is cheap and/or costs 100 dollars.

2. It is small/ it has one room

Other possible answers: it has a nice view of the street/it is clean

Answer 2:

It is cheap: **correct**

It costs 100 dollars: repetition- **incorrect**

Another example:

Computers and tablets are often a distraction for kids.

Give ONE reason why teachers are against the use of electronic devices in class?

Answer

Computers and tablets are often a distraction for kids.

3. Cause and effect

Sara started reading every day,  her vocabulary got better.

In this sentence we learn why.....

Answer: In this sentence we learn why Sara's vocabulary improved/got better.