

Reading is one of the fundamental

Skills in language learning :-

Teaching of reading is an important aspect of teaching learning a foreign language. Reading is a skill is a gateway of knowledge.

Acc. To ADDISON :-

"Reading is to the mind, what exercise is to the body."

Acc. To DR. WEST :- "Reading is a process of slight sound science."

Acc. To FRANCIS BACON :-

"Reading make a full man conference a ready man and writing an exact man."

MEANING OF READING

Reading is a process of looking at a written or printed symbol and translating it into an appropriate sound. The spoken symbol is further associated with an object for which it stands.

ELEMENTS OF READING

There are reading consists of three basic elements.

1. Symbol
2. Sound
3. Sense

CHARACTERISTICS OF READING

Following are the characteristics of efficient readings :-

Reading is purposeful :-

When you read, it has a reason. Even if you read during travelling your purpose is to pass time.

2) Reading is selective :-

The way you read differs according to the purpose. We read intensively with the aim of decoding the whole of the writer's message.

3) Reading speed varies :- Content and purpose has its effect on speed. You read a story book faster than the text book.

4) Reading is Silent :- It is always the content which provides meaning to reading. It is not mere decoding of individual sentences is isolated from context.

5) Reading is based on Comprehensive :- What is understanding the meaning is integral to readings rather than the result of it.

6) Reading involves Complex Cognitive :- Readers do not merely decode the message. They make predictions and inferences.

DIFFERENT STAGES IN READING

Following are the different stages in teaching reading :-

1) Letter recognition :-

Interesting ways should be followed for better recognition.

2) Teaching through known object :- The teacher can teach about word by showing actually.

3) Use of chalkboard :- If teaching aid is not available a teacher can make use of chalkboard by drawing.

4) Through action :- The teacher can perform any action in the class.

5) Use of Picture :- The pupils can learn to read words orally through pictures.

READING PROBLEMS:-

While reading following problems are faced by the students.

1) **Unfamiliar Words** :- In reading the students don't understand the meaning of new words. So it is the duty of teacher to help the child to understand the new words.

2) **Unfamiliarity of Sounds** :- English language has its own set of sound. but in hindi there is one sound.

3) **Vision Less** :- Some times a child holds a book near the eye for reading.

4) **Decoding errors** :-

Through one to one oral reading child may commit mistakes of eye to eye decoding error.

SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT

1) Proper guidance:— Teacher should guide the students no sub-vocalisation. No use of finger painting.

2) Regarding the irregular of the spellings

Teacher can guide the students to try to understand system lying behind a particular language.

3) The students who have vision problem should be attended sympathically and referred to the doctor.

4) Teacher should cultivate the habit of self reading among the students

5) Oral work should be given proper place:-

Oral practice is essential before a text book-

King Lear depicts the conflict of good and evil power. We should regard Regan, Cornwall and Edmund as the powers of evil. They have hardly any good in them. They are particularly rebellious because of their Savenery. These evil characters are powerful enough to spread misery and destruction around them. All these evil forces cause great suffering to spread Lear Gloucester, Edgar and above all innocent Cordelia no doubt, Lear and Gloucester intensely suffer because of their own furies and his judgement of human characters. But the immensity of their suffering is out of all proportion to the faults. Lear goes mad under the stress and the burden of his two daughters.

Ungratefulness, while Gloucester's is blinded and seduced to a state of blindness. Edgar has to go disguise himself

as a bedlam begger and has to go with out good and shelter. Through he has done nothing to under go such misfortune different things and kind of justice. Through king Lear depicts the conflict b/w the good and evil.

The good finally previous justice, is an important them of the play. Justice of several kind moral Justice legal justice devine justice and poetic justice. There is an also an another form of justice. What may be called mock justice very often we find that injustice is done. In the very opening scene of the play we find an example of the gross and king kind of injustice. we find king Lear acting in a most unfair and unjust manner. Lear announces his with to manner Lear announces his with to devide his kingdom among his with to daughter through he has already decided and even marked on the map.

The territory of his kingdom to

be given to his daughters. He declares that each of his three daughters will be given on the basis of degree of love for him and give expression in the Court. Even the base of Lear's division of his kingdom is having received the position of her kingdom, Goneril and Regan mistreat their father. It must have been their duty to serve him but very soon Goneril feels fed up with Lear. She complains of the behaviour of Lear and his knights. Lear takes his temper and utters curses upon Goneril. Here once again Lear acts in a tyrannical manner. Later Regan supports Lear. He leaves both of them and goes out into the darkness of the stormy night.

Thus his daughters do injustice. They behave ungratefully to him. Lear's sufferings and misfortunes compel him to think of social justice. The fury of the storm makes him ~~conscious~~ conscious of the poor lot of the shelterless people. Never before as a king he thought about them. He regrets for them. So he calls upon the rich to transfer some portion of their riches to the poor. The Earl of Gloucester too strikes the same note of social justice.

He gives his purse to the bedlam beggar and asks him to lead him to a cliff at dover. Thus both Lear and Gloucester talk about social justice after becoming the victim of injustice.

Oral practice is essential before a text book is given in the hands of the students. King Lear depicts the conflict of good and evil power. We see Goneril, Regan, Cornwall and Edmund as the powers of evil. They have hardly any good in them. They are particularly rebellious because of their savagery. These evil characters are powerful enough to spread misery and destruction around them. All these evil forces cause great suffering to spread Lear, Gloucester, Edgar and above all innocent Cordelia no doubt. Lear and Gloucester intensely suffer because of their own fallacies and mis-judgment of human characters. But the immensity of their faults - Lear goes mad suffering is out of all proportions to their faults. Lear goes mad under the stress and the burden of his two daughters.

Ungreatfulness, while Gloucester's is blinded and seduced to a state of utter helplessness. Edgar has to go disguise himself as a bedlam-begger and has to go without food and shelter.

Though he has done nothing to undergo such misfortune different things and kind of Justice. Though King Lear defies the conflict b/w the good and evil.

The good finally previous Justice is an important theme of the Play Justice of several kind moral justice, legal justice divine justice and politic justice. There is an also an another form of justice. What may be called mock justice very often we find that injustice is done. In the very opening scene of the Play. We find an example of of injustice grossed kind of injustice. We find King Lear acting in a most unfair and unjust manner. Lear announces his wish to divide his kingdom among his daughters though he has already decided and even marked on the map the territory of his kingdom to be given to his daughters. He declares that each of his three daughters will given the bases of

degree of love for him and give expression in the court.

He passes the order of banishment when Kent interferes him on behalf of Cordelia.

Having received the position of their kingdom, Council and regain mistreat their father.

King Lear acting in a most unfair and unjust manner Lear announces his will to divide his kingdom among his daughters.

Though he has already among decided and even marked on the map, the territory of his kingdom to be given to his daughters. He declares that each of his three daughters will be given on the basis of degree of love for him and give expression in the court. Even the base of Lear's division of his kingdom is unjust. But Lear's becomes more unjust when he divides to his youngest daughter Cordelia any share in his kingdom simply because she failed express her love for him in clear language.

He passes the order of banishment when Kent interferes him on behalf of Cordelia.

MEANING OF WRITING

In teaching learning of English, there are four basic skills which follow a proper order that is listening, speaking reading and writing. But it does not imply that the four skill writing is the least important of the language skills. Infact writing is very important aspect of teaching language and it should be introduced off word recognition exercise. Without the help of writing, it is very difficult to keep in mind the various aspect of a subject.

The importance of writing:

Bacon Says, "Reading makes a full man
conference a ready man and writing
on exact man"

ASPECT OF WRITING SKILLS

Syntax (Sentence structure and choice etc.)
Content (Relevance, clarity, originality
logic etc.)

Grammar (Rules of verbs, agreement articles, adjectives etc.)

The writing process (getting ideas, getting started, writing machines (Hand writing, spellings, punctuation etc.)

Audience (The readers)
organization

Word Choice (Vocabulary, Idioms, one)

Purpose (the reason for writing)

MECHANICS OF WRITING

It includes the following: -

make letters of the right shape and size.

Giving proper spacing b/w letters, words and lines.

Using Capital letters and other punctuation marks.

Controlling the small muscles of the fingers and wrist to have fluent movement in writing.

Teaching Writing Mechanics has three stages as follows:-

Preparation of writing, Learning to write,
mastering a native style of handwriting.

CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD HANDWRITING

Legibility :- Hand writing should be legible and easy to read. Heading should be written in a bold simple manner.

Distinctiveness :- It means each letter should have a characteristic of its own. It should be clearly and carefully written. The letters should not be distracted or overlapped.

Spacing :- Spacing in writing is an important feature. The letters in a word in a line and line in a page should not be crowded too closely together.

Simplicity :- Letters should be simple bold and free from all extravagant strokes.

Size :- The size of words should be proper and ideal. It should be neither too big nor too small.

Letter style :- There are three different styles of letters.

- i) slanting towards the left
- ii) vertical
- iii) standing towards the right

Uniformity :- There should be uniformity in hand writing. One may select any style of hand writing, but it should be uniform in size.

Speed :- Good hand writing requires a speed. While writing one should not get feel laboured or burdened.

PROCESS OF WRITTING

much of the research and academic work in the field of writing has begun to recognise that writers follow a process when they work just as scientist follow as a systematic method.

The process of writing consist of three activities.

1) Pur - Writing: - The writer must know the purpose of his/her writing is it a letter an invitation to some friend or a formal letter to the principal or a letter applying for job. The purpose of writing would determine the choice of organisation and the style of the written piece.

2) Writing and re-writing: - (The fast writing)
The second those of activity is the writing itself and with good writers this consists

of ~~more~~ making a first draft is often interpreted as the writer steps to read over and review. In summary the drafting process focuses primarily on what are the writer wants to say. While re-writing progressively focusses on how to say it most effectively.

3> Editing :- The fast writing stages consists of reading through and trying to apply a readers perspective in order assess has clearly readers might follow the ideas. The editing process make the final read justment and checks accuracy so that readers. students need opportunities to engage in writing as a handistic process of composition.

INTRODUCTION :- Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam was born in 1931 in Dhanush Rodi. He joined India's defence department after graduating from madras institute of technology. He was a central figure in the development of the country's nuclear capabilities and was hailed as a national hero. After a series of successful tests in 1998. Kalam served as a India's president for one term and died of a heart attack on July 27, 2015.

A Brief Bio :- Bharat Ratan Abul Fakir Jainulabidin Abdul Kalam. Generally known as Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam was the 11th president of India (2002-2007) He was elected against Lakshmi Sehgal in 2002 and had support from both the Bharatiya Janta Party and Indian National Congress. He worked with Indian space research organisation (ISRO) and Defense Research and development organisation (DRDO) as a space engineer before becoming the president of India.

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam was the visiting professor at the Indian Institute of Management, Indore. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and the Indian Institute of Management still long. He was a professor of Aerospace engineer at IIS University in Mysore and Anna University in Chennai. Apart from being an Adjunct and visiting faculty at other research and academic institutions in India. He was the honorary fellow of the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru and the (Chancellor) Chancellor of Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology at Thiruvananthapuram.

In his books India 2020 he has recommended plans to make the nation a fully developed one by the year 2020. His interaction with the students community and his motivational speeches have made him quite popular among the youth. In 2011 he launched a mission called "What Can I Give movement" aimed at the youth of India which focussed on defeating corruption in country.

Detailed Personal Background

Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam was born to a poor Tamil muslim family on 15 Oct 1931 at Rameshwaram in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. His father Jai nulaabdeen was a boat owner, and his mother Ashiamma was a homemaker. He started working at a young age to support his father. He receive any grades in schools but was seen as a hard working and bright student with strong desire to learn things. He used to study for hours especially mathematics. He completed schooling from Rameshwaram elementary school. In 1954 he graduated

in Physics from St. Joseph's College in Tiruchirappalli which was then affiliated to the University of Madras.

Thereafter in 1955 he moved to Madras Institute of Technology and studied aerospace engineering. His dream was to become a fighter pilot but he was ranked ninth while the IAF offered only eight slots. He was a bachelor.

Death : — Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam passed away 27 July 2015 due to a massive arrest after he collapsed during a lecture at the Indian Institute of Management, Shillong.

Journey & Achievements As A Scientist

After completing his graduation in 1960, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam joined as a Scientist in defense research and development organisation Aeronautical

development Establishment. At the very start of his career he designed a small helicopter for Indian Army.

⇒ He worked under renowned scientist Vikram Sarabhai as a part of Committee of INCOSPAR.

⇒ From 1963 to 1964 he visited the Goddard space flight Centre in Greenbelt, Maryland the Wallops flight facility located at the Eastern shore of Virginia and the Langley research Centre of NASA situated at Hampton Virginia.

⇒ In 1965 he for the first time worked independently in defense research and development organisation on an expandable rocket project.

The programme was expanded in 1969 and more engineers were included after receiving government's approval.

⇒ Dr. Kalam's efforts in developing

The projects on SLV-III and Palaru SLV from 1970s to 1990s proved to be successful.

Dr. Kalam directed project valiant and project devil that aimed at developing ballistic missiles using the technology of the SLV programme that was a success. It is known that then the prime minister Indira Gandhi using her discretionary powers allotted secret funds when these aerospace projects were disapproved by the Union cabinet.

⇒ Dr. Kalam and Dr. V.S. Aruna Chalan on the proposal of defense minister P. Venkat Raman, worked on developing a guided missile instead of one at a time.

⇒ Dr. Kalam was chief executive of integrated guide missile development program.

⇒ From July 1992 to Dec 1999 he remained the secretary of the defense research and development organization.

He developed a low cost coronary stent along with Dr. Soma Raju a cardiologist in 1998. It was named "Kalam-Raju stent" after them. Both of them also designed a tablet PC called "Kalam-Raju tablet" for health care in rural areas.

Dr. Kalam's Tenure as President of India.

The NDA govt on 10 June 2002 proposed Dr. Kalam's name for the presidentially post to the leader of opposition, Congress President Sonia Gandhi.

- The nationalist Congress Party and the Samajwadi Party supported his candidature.
- Dr. Kalam served as the president of India from 25 July 2002 to 25 July 2007.
- He won the election getting 9,22,844 votes thus defeating Lakshmi Sehgal who got 1,07,366 votes.

— Dr. Kalam succeeded K.R. Narayana as the 11th president of India.

He won the election, getting 9,22,844 votes thus defeating Lakshmi Sehgal, who got 1,07,366 votes.

→ He was the 3rd President of India to have received the prestigious Bharat Ratna the highest civilian honour.

→ He was the first bachelor and scientist to reside in the Rashtrapati Bhawan.

→ Dr. Kalam was affectionately called the People's President.

→ Acc. to him the toughest decision taken by him as President was signing the bill of office of project.

Monours & Awards:-

The United Nations has recognised Dr. Kalam's 19th birthday as "World Students Day".

- In 1981 he received the Padma Bhushan and in 1990 the Padma Vibhushan from the Indian govt. for his work with DRDO and ISRO.
- He received Bharat Ratan in 1997 for his contribution in field of scientific research.
- In 1997 the Indian Gandhi award for national integration.
- In 1998 the Govt. of India gave him the Veer Savarkar award. The Alvars Research Centre of Chennai bestowed on him the Ramaniyan award in 2000.

The Royal Society of UK honoured him with the King Charles II medal in 2007.

- In 2008 he received the doctor of engineering from Singapore's Technological University.
- The California Institute of Technology USA honoured him with International Vankarman Wings award in 2009.
- In 2011 He became the member of IEEE.
- In 2012 the Simon Fraser University conferred him the doctor of laws.

Documentaries and Books BY DR. KALAM

Ignited minds : Unleashing the power within India.

- Inspiring Thoughts
- Indomitable Spirit
- The Luminous Sparks
- Turning Points : A Journey through Challenges.

my Journey: Transforming Dreams
into actions.

Development in fluid mechanics and
space technology, by Dr A.P.J Abdul
Kalam and Raddam Narasimha.

- India 2020. A vision for the view
millenium by Dr. A.P.J Abdul kalam
and Y.S Rajan.

wings of fire - An Autabio graphy by
Dr. kalam and Y.S Rajan.

Mission India by APJ Abdul kalam.

Emussioning - on the Empowered Nation by Dr.
APJ Abdul kalam and A. Sivathanu Pallai.

You are Born to Blossom - take my
Journey beyond by Dr. A.P.J Abdul
Kalam and Srijanbal Singh.

