

**Your Name:**

**Questioning Pretest**

1. **When** do readers ask questions?
  - a. before reading
  - b. during reading
  - c. after reading
  - d. all of the above
  
2. Which of the following is **not** a reason why readers ask questions?
  - a. to clarify the meaning of something they didn't understand
  - b. to make predictions about what will come next
  - c. to distract themselves from the actual words of the text
  - d. to determine an author's style, purpose, and format
  
3. Which of the following is **not** a reason why readers ask questions?
  - a. to focus attention on specific aspects of the text
  - b. to read faster
  - c. to locate a specific answer in the text

**True/False Questions:**

4. The answers to all of our questions will always be found in the text.
5. Sometimes the answers to our questions can be found by combining many different "clues" from the text.
6. It is never necessary to go to an outside source (a dictionary, encyclopedia, etc.) to have our questions answered.
7. There are other ways to figure out the meaning of a new word other than a dictionary.
8. We can use the strategy of questioning to help us understand graphics, pictures, and textbooks as well as stories.
9. Asking questions often leads us to make inferences about the story.
10. All readers will always have the same questions about a text regardless of their background knowledge (schema).

## Questioning Posttest

**Please write on your own paper. Don't forget to put your name on your paper.**

True/False questions: Please write out the entire word **true** or **false**.

1. All readers always have the same questions regardless of their background knowledge.
2. When you are reading and have a question about what a word means, it is helpful to use the context clues in the sentence before consulting a dictionary.
3. Asking questions **does not** lead the reader to make inferences about a story.
4. Sometimes we will have questions that are **not** answered by the text.
5. Readers do not ask questions to make predictions about what is to come.
6. Asking questions **does not** help us when reading pictures, graphics, and maps.
7. Which of the following **IS** a reason that readers ask questions:
  - a. to read faster
  - b. to distract themselves from the text
  - c. to make predictions
8. Which of the following **IS** a reason that readers ask questions?
  - a. to read many books per year
  - b. to locate a specific answer
  - c. to create confusion

9. When do readers ask questions:
- before reading
  - during reading
  - after reading
  - all of the above
10. Read the following passage: Ask as many helpful questions about it as you can.

## FINDING A JOB

Not so long ago almost any student who successfully completed a university degree or diploma course could find a good career quite easily. Companies **toured** the academic institutions, competing with each other to **recruit** graduates. However, those days are gone, even in Hong Kong, and nowadays graduates often face strong competition in the search for jobs.

Most careers organizations **highlight** three stages for graduates to follow in the process of securing a suitable career: recognizing abilities, matching these to available vacancies and presenting them well to prospective employers.

Job seekers have to make a careful **assessment** of their own abilities. One area of assessment should be of their academic **qualifications**, which would include special skills within **their** subject area. Graduates should also consider their own personal values and attitudes, or the relative importance to themselves of such matters as money, security, leadership and caring for others. An honest assessment of personal interests and abilities such as creative or scientific skills, or skills acquired from work experience, should also be given careful thought.

**The second stage** is to study the opportunities available for employment and to think about how the general employment situation is likely to develop in the future. To do this, graduates can study job **vacancies** and information in newspapers or they can visit a careers office, write to possible employers for information or contact friends or relatives who may already be involved in a particular profession. After studying all the various options, they should be in a position to make informed comparisons between various careers.