**Matière : Anglais technique et terminologie**  *2022/2023*

*Master 1 : Hydraulique*

**Chapter I**

**Written comprehension**

**1.Definition and purpose:**

Comprehension refers to the ability to understand written words. It is different from the ability to recognize words. Recognizing words on a page but not knowing what they mean does not fulfill the purpose or goal of reading, which is comprehension.

Comprehension adds meaning to what is read. Reading comprehension occurs when words on a page are not just mere words but thoughts and ideas. Comprehension makes reading enjoyable, fun, and informative. It is needed to succeed in school, work, and life in general.

1. **What are written comprehension skills?**

Comprehension skills are several qualities you need to understand a text fully. These may include decoding the alphabet and words, language fluency, strong vocabulary, understanding the sentence structure, background knowledge of the topic, and working memory.

Then the Good comprehension requires a range of different knowledge and skills:

1. Vocabulary and background knowledge;
2. Integration and inference skills;
3. Understanding language structure/connections;
4. Knowledge and use of text structure;
5. Comprehension monitoring.

**2. The types of comprehension writing in English:**

Comprehension is the understanding and interpretation of what is read. To be able to accurately understand written material.

When we read, whether it is a story or information, we learn to think. We make meaning and comprehend in three ways:

1. Readers make meaning through literal comprehension. We demonstrate understanding of what we have read by retelling and summarizing in our own words what has been made explicit – the facts.
2. Readers make meaning through inferential comprehension. We demonstrate understanding of what we have read by making inferences, interpretations, and reflections about what is implicit in the text. We do this supported by evidence from the text or by making connections to background knowledge and personal experience.
3. Readers make meaning through analytical comprehension; we see through the eyes of a writer, analyzing and evaluating the quality of the writing. We demonstrate understanding by identifying traits of good writing. In doing so, we improve our ability to write.

The first two types of comprehension ***literal*** and ***inferential*** we think of as ‘reading comprehension.’

The third type of comprehension ***analytical*** we think of as ‘writing comprehension.’

**2.1. Literal Comprehension: (**Compréhension littérale)

1. Retell or summarize the facts to communicate what is made explicit through the elements of a story (fiction).
2. Summarize the facts to communicate what is made explicit through the elements of information (nonfiction).

**2.2.**  **Inferential Comprehension: (**Compréhension inférentielle)

Express what is implicit within the text. Make inferences, interpretations, and reflections supported by evidence: text-to-text, text-to-self, and text-to-world connections.

**2.3. Analytical Comprehension: (**Compréhension analytique**)**

* Evaluate the quality of writing in a story or information against the Traits of Writing: ideas, organization, voice, word choice, sentence fluency, and conventions. How rich is the quality and originality of the writing?
* Evaluate the quality of ‘small moment scenes’ in narrative writing, or an explanatory text. How effectively does the author paint a movie in the mind of the reader by ‘showing, not telling’ the setting, action, thoughts & feeling, and dialogue?
* Evaluate the quality of ideas, details and thought in writing of the text. How effectively does the author stimulate the reader to notice more, think more, and realize more about the topic?

**2.4. Practice the Three Types of Comprehension:(** Pratiquez les trois types de compréhension)

Through the following courses, we apply the three types of understanding, has multiple purposes:

1. Open Channel Flow
2. Dams and their types
3. The groundwater