## **EXPLANATION**

It is necessary to explain what comprehension is, and it could be considered as the skill that students have to understand what the text is about, and interpret according to the author's ideas, Brown (2007:379) identifies comprehension as "the process of receiving language; listening or reading; input".

Reading is one of the activities that is developed by human beings all the time. In the school is imperative to read, and particularly when a second/foreign language is been learned. Reading is not only to decode vowels and consonants reading implies some stages that allow students have the real meaning of the text, Mikulecky (2008:1) think that reading is:

Reading is a conscious and unconscious thinking process. The reader applies many strategies to reconstruct the meaning that the author is assumed to have intended. The reader does this by comparing information in the text to his or her background knowledge and prior experience.

There are many reading strategies to be applied to help students with the reading process; we are going to work on some of them. For instance Grouping which is defined by Oxford (2008) as "Grouping involves classifying or reclassifying what is heard or read into meaningful groups, thus reducing the number of unrelated elements"

## Example:

GROUP OF WORDS	ODD WORD
BLUE - PINK - BLACK - PARK	THE ODD WORD IS PARK
SECOND- NINE- THIRD- TENTH	THE ODD WORD IS NINE
MY - OUR - SHE - YOUR	THE ODD WORD IS SHE

## Example:

GROUP OF WORDS	WORDS
VERBS	RUN BOUGHT LEARN ENJOY
ADJECTIVES	TALL BEAUTIFUL CALM
NOUNS	PARIS TABLE HORSE

## REFERENCES

- Brown, H. D. (2007). *Principles of language learning and teaching.* New York: Pearson Education.
- Mikulecky, Beatrice S. Teaching Reading in a Second Language. Copyright © 2008 by Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved. Retrieved from: www.longmanhomeusa.com/.../FINAL- LO%20RES
- Oxford, R. (2008) Language Learning Strategies: What every teacher should know. USA: Heinle&HeinlePublishers.