

Chapter 1 : Extensive farming - Wikipedia

Intensive properties and extensive properties are types of physical properties of matter. The terms intensive and extensive were first described by physical chemist and physicist Richard C. Tolman in

Check new design of our homepage! An Overview of the Advantages and Disadvantages of Intensive Farming
Intensive farming is the latest technique used to yield high productivity by using measures such as keeping a large number of livestock indoors, and using an excessive amount of chemical fertilizers on a tiny acreage. It is carried out to meet the rising demand for cheap food and to prevent future shortages. BusinessZeal Staff Last Updated: Feb 28, Intensive farming is an agricultural system that aims to get maximum yield from the available land. This farming technique is also applied in supplying livestock. You could say that under this technique, food is produced in large quantities with the help of chemical fertilizers and pesticides that are appropriately used to save such agricultural land from pests, and crop diseases. Products, such as eggs, meat, and other agricultural items that are easily available in many supermarkets today are produced using modern intensive farming methods. Sustainable intensive farming, intensive aquaculture, intensive livestock farming, and management-intensive grazing fall under this farming category. Advantages of Intensive Farming
High-Yield Farming One of the major advantages of intensive farming techniques is that the crop yield is high. Protection of Livestock Intensive farming helps the farmer to easily supervise and monitor the land and protect his livestock from being hurt or hounded by dangerous wild animals. Lower Food Prices With the introduction of intensive farming, farm produce, such as vegetables, fruits, and poultry products have become less expensive. It also aids in solving the worldwide hunger problems to a great extent. This means that common people can now afford a balanced and nutritious diet. Economical Infrastructure Many opine that organic food can be afforded only by the elite strata of the society. Apart from that, large farming spaces are required to cultivate organic crops using natural manure. However, with the introduction of intensive farming, the space, equipment, and other requirements for farming are less and more economical. Regulated Farming The EPA Environment Protection Agency has set certain rules and regulations on how livestock, pesticides, and animal manure are to be maintained. The farmers, who follow these set rules help to provide an affordable, safe, and healthy produce to all alike. Sustaining Food Supply With the Demand Another advantage is that large productivity of food is possible with less amount of land. This leads to economies of scale and directly contributes towards meeting the ever-growing demand for food supplies. Disadvantages to Intensive Farming
Poor Living Conditions for Livestock Intensive farming involves the use of various kinds of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and insecticides. Apart from this, it is also associated with farms that keep livestock above their holding capacity, which in turn leads to pollution, various diseases, and infections brought about by overcrowding and poor hygiene. Heavy Deforestation Reports and studies reveal that intensive farming affects and alters the environment in multiple ways. Forests are destroyed to create large open fields, and this could lead to soil erosion. It affects the natural habitat of wild animals. Use of chemical fertilizers contaminates soil and water bodies, such as lakes and rivers. Excessive Use of Fertilizers and Pesticides Pesticides sprayed on crops not only destroy pests and contaminate the crops, but also kill beneficial insects. Heavy use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers also affects the workers who spray the pesticides and the people residing nearby. Eventually, these chemicals are passed on to the human beings, who consume the agricultural produce. Damage on Crops and Human Life Fruits and vegetables purchased from farms that promote intensive farming are covered with invisible pesticides. These cannot be washed off easily. Exceeding the use of pesticides affects the health of human beings severely, leading to skin allergies, physical deformity, and congenital disease. Higher Risk of Cancer Statistics show a direct relation between the consumption of food procured from intensive farming sites and an increase in the number of cancer patients and children born with defects. Researchers opine that consumption of inorganic poisonous vegetables, fruits, poultry, and meat could probably be one of the reasons for causing such damage in the human body. Use of Chemical Hormones In Food There are many hybrid varieties of livestock, plants, and poultry available today. The livestock and poultry are injected with hormones and other chemicals to increase the yield. Intensive

Farming Alternatives Organic Farming We are all well-accustomed to this concept of farming. It produces good quality food without using any chemical fertilizers or pesticides, helps reduce diseases, and lowers the environmental impact. Hydroponics In this method, plants are grown not in the soil but in water containing dissolved nutrients, within greenhouses. Biological Control Using a predator intentionally to fix the pest population size is known as biological control. This technique demands utmost caution and thorough study, as it could go all wrong, if not managed properly. It is very difficult to pick a side in the debate regarding intensive farming. While it is true that agricultural intensification is necessary to meet the ever-increasing population growth, it is also true that intensive use of chemical fertilizers will largely affect the health of human beings, plants, fish, honey bees, frogs, birds, and livestock. There is a tug-of-war between the animal rights activists and farmers of intensive farming. However, the debate is still ongoing, but we hope to see some new inventions or improvements in the near future.

Chapter 2 : Extensive Farming: Location, Cropping Pattern and Features

The main difference between intensive and extensive properties is that intensive properties do not depend on the amount of matter whereas extensive properties depend on the amount of matter. References.

Ok What is Extensive Reading? Extensive Reading ER is an approach to second language reading. When learners read extensively, they read very easy, enjoyable books to build their reading speed and fluency. Another way to say this is students learn to read by actually reading rather than examining texts by studying the vocabulary, grammar and phrases. Intensive Reading For many teachers, there is only one way to teach reading which involves the teacher walking the whole class through a reading passage. Here is an example. The above reading for elementary learners is short and introduces vocabulary and grammar. The reading is followed by comprehension questions and other activities. Using a passage like this is useful when teaching students new language. This type of reading is called Intensive Reading because the learners study the reading and check their comprehension. Typically these types of text are used by the whole class with the teacher guiding them. The limits of Intensive reading However, if learners only use reading passages like these: The reading is difficult, so learners have few chances to build reading speed and fluency. The reading is short and because it is difficult, the learners read slowly and they cannot meet a lot of language. The whole class reads the same material, which is too easy for some and too difficult for others. All the students have to read at the same pace as they do the tasks together. The reading is interesting to some learners but not others. The benefits of Extensive Reading Extensive Reading gives students chances to read longer pieces of reading, which they choose, which they can read at their own speed and at their own ability level. This can be done with Graded readers. Intensive Reading and Extensive Reading are complementary and teachers should use both. A balanced reading program uses Intensive Reading to introduce new language, and complements this with Extensive Reading which consolidates and raises awareness of this language leading to reading fluency. Why do Extensive Reading? There are many reasons why Extensive Reading is good for language development. Extensive Reading builds vocabulary. When learners read a lot, they meet thousands of words and lexical word patterns that are not taught in textbooks. Extensive Reading allows the learner to develop an awareness of collocations common word partnerships and thousands of lexical phrases. Extensive Reading helps learners understand grammar. In textbooks learners meet hundreds of grammar patterns. However, textbooks do not provide enough meetings with grammar for real acquisition to occur. Extensive Reading provides opportunities to see grammar in context so learners can deepen their understanding of how grammar is really used. Extensive Reading helps learners to build reading speed and reading fluency. In particular, developing reading speed is important because it helps learners to understand language faster and better. One objective of Extensive Reading is reading for pleasure. This builds confidence and motivation which makes the learner a more effective user of language.

Chapter 3 : Intensive and extensive verbs in English | ABA Journal

All properties of matter are either extensive or intensive and either physical or chemical. Extensive properties, such as mass and volume, depend on the amount of matter that is being measured. Intensive properties, such as density and color, do not depend on the amount of matter.

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Chapter 4 : Intransitive V. Transitive / Extensive V. Intensive?

In this article we will learn about difference between intensive and extensive properties. Any property may be either intensive or extensive. Before discussing these properties let's come to know about what is property.

Small Definition of Intensive Farming Intensive farming refers to the intensification and mechanization of the agriculture, with the objective of increasing the productivity of a particular land. This is possible through the high-level use of inputs such as capital, labour, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, weedicides etc. In this system, the use of inputs is comparatively higher than the land area. It can be applied in animal husbandry too, wherein a large number of cattle are reared in small space, as the law of the concerned jurisdiction allows. Further, medication for livestock is adopted to increase their productivity. The essence of intensive farming is that it depends on the chemicals to accelerate the growth and increase the crop yield.

Definition of Extensive Farming Extensive Farming is a system of cultivation, which uses limited inputs, i. In this method, traditional methods of farming are given preference. Further, the productivity is based on the natural fertility of soil, climate and terrain of the area and so it is practised in large farms to achieve higher yields and to achieve profitability. The total crop production is high, due to large land holding, but the low in terms of per unit production. Due to less use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, it is an environment-friendly method, as it does not damage the environment.

Key Differences Between Intensive and Extensive Farming The points given below are substantial so far as the difference between intensive and extensive farming is concerned: Intensive farming is an agricultural method of increasing the crop yield by heavy use of chemicals such as fertilizers, pesticides, etc. On the other extreme, extensive farming is a farming method, wherein acres of land are being farmed, with lower inputs, i. While intensive farming is performed in the areas, which are densely populated, extensive farming takes place in the region of a moderate population. In densely populated areas, intensive farming can easily be practised because it requires the small area for cultivation. However, the land in such areas is expensive. On the contrary, extensive farming can be undertaken in the areas where there are huge farms for cultivation. Nevertheless, the farms are relatively less expensive. The farms under intensive farming are located near the market area, which minimises the cost of transportation and distribution. Conversely, in intensive farming, land under cultivation, is located in remote areas, which increases its cost of transportation and selling it to the market. Intensive farming results in high production per unit of land, but per person is less. Unlike, in extensive farming large farms are cultivated, and that is why the total production is high, but per unit production is low.

Conclusion To sum up, the primary focus of intensive farming is on the quantity of the crop produced, whereas extensive farming stresses on quality. Intensive farming causes damage to the environment, as there is a high usage of chemicals which not only reduces the fertility of soil but also contaminates the food, which is not in the case of extensive farming.

Chapter 5 : What is Extensive Reading? | Extensive Reading Central

Intensive properties. An intensive property is a physical quantity whose value does not depend on the amount of the substance for which it is measured. For example, the temperature of a system in thermal equilibrium is the same as the temperature of any part of it.

Location, Cropping Pattern and Features Article shared by: Read this article to learn about Extensive Farming. After reading this article you will learn about: Location of Extensive Farming 2. Cropping Pattern of Extensive Farming 3. Characteristic Features of Extensive Farming. America; Argentina, Peru, etc. Extensive Farming Cropping Pattern: Extensive commercial farming tries to maximize per capita production. Land is abundant in this area and population density is relatively low. Per capita availability of land is much higher. It is not labour-intensive, rather it is highly capital-intensive. Productivity per unit of land remains low but efforts are always made to maximize productivity per unit area of land. In this regionâ€”due to high degree of economic developmentâ€”the larger part of population is engaged in secondary and tertiary forms of economic activity. Thus population is scarce in agriculture or primary activity. In extensive farming, land resources are not significantâ€”so marginal land is kept idle over the years. Thus the percentage of fallow land remains very high. Intensity of farming is very low. Instead of human labour machines are applied for harvesting, thrashing etc. Extensive Farming Characteristic Features: Farm size in extensive farming are very large, often exceeding hectares. In north-western Europe, this farm size remains lower than 50 hectares but in North American continent it exceeds over hectares. This is highly capital-intensive system. Entire operation is controlled by machines. Low intensity of labour: Due to low density of population and non-lucrative nature of agricultural system very few people are seriously interested in agriculture. Due to scarcity of human labour, wages became high, that prevents owners from employing larger labour force. High per capita Production: Efforts are always made to maximize per capita production in lieu of per unit land production. Each farmer controls and cultivates extensive farm-land. So per capita production increases significantly. In contrast to intensive farming â€” where the entire product is consumed by the cultivator himselfâ€”extensive farming is highly commercialized. Bulk of the production is sent to the international market for export. Low production per unit of land: Only in some parts of north-western Europe is productivity at par with intensive farming. Dominance of single cereals: Almost entire products are sent for export. Only a little is consumed by cultivators themselves.

Chapter 6 : Difference Between Intensive and Extensive Properties - Mechanical Booster

In contrast, Extensive Farming is one in which more and more land is brought under cultivation to increase the output produced. This article excerpt is presented to give a clear view of the difference between intensive and extensive farming, followed in different parts of the world.

Advantages[edit] Extensive farming has a number of advantages over intensive farming: Less labour per unit areas is required to farm large areas, especially since expensive alterations to land like terracing are completely absent. Mechanisation can be used more effectively over large, flat areas. Greater efficiency of labour means generally lower product prices. Animal welfare is generally improved because animals are not kept in stifling conditions. Lower requirements of inputs such as fertilizers. If animals are grazed on pastures native to the locality, there is less likely to be problems with exotic species. Local environment and soil are not damaged by overuse of chemicals. The use of machinery and scientific methods of farming produce a large quantity of crops. Extensive farming can have the following problems: Large land requirements limit the habitat of wild species in some cases, even very low stocking rates can be dangerous , as is the case with intensive farming. Extensive farming may produce more methane and nitrous oxide per kg of milk than intensive farming. A study compared of a modern dairy farm in Wisconsin with one in New Zealand in which the animals grazed extensively. Output of nitrous oxide, a gas with an estimated global warming potential times that of carbon dioxide was also higher in the New Zealand farm. Methane from manure handling was similar in the two types of farm. The explanation for the finding relates to the different diets used on these farms, being based more completely on forage and hence more fibrous in New Zealand and containing less concentrate than in Wisconsin. Fibrous diets promote a higher proportion of acetate in the gut of ruminant animals, resulting in a higher production of methane that must be released by belching. When cattle are given a diet containing some concentrates such as corn and soybean meal in addition to grass and silage, the pattern of ruminal fermentation alters from acetate to mainly propionate. As a result, methane production is reduced. Journal of Animal Science.

Chapter 7 : What does Extensive farming mean?

Intensive verbs are those you use in describing what the subject is or what the subject is like. For example, "is" in "He is a student" or "look" in "She looks young" is an intensive verb. Extensive verbs are those you use what the subject is doing.

What is the difference between commercial farming and subsistence farming? Subsistence Farming is when the main purpose of the farm is to grow food and other agricultural products for instance, wool for making clothing to meet the needs of the farm's family or to barter with others for products that are not grown or made on the farm. Very little money is spent or earned in a subsistence farming enterprise. Commercial Farming is when the main purpose of the farm is to sell agricultural products for a cash profit. Choices about what crops or animals to raise and how much to raise are determined by the market, not by the needs of the farmers and their families. In other words, subsistence farming: Is when farmers grow crops for the good of the own family. Is when farmers grow crops and sell for others. When produce is consumed by an individual farmer or his family, or sold or exchanged among a small group, it is known as Subsistence agriculture. When the scale of operations are large, and the produce is grown in large quantities and are sold to larger and far-off markets, we call it Commercial Agriculture.. How is intensive subsistence agriculture distinguished from extensive subsistence cropping? Subsistence agriculture is that in which the farmers use or consume most of what they produce, rather than selling it in a market commercial agriculture. Intensive subsistence agriculture refers to subsistence agriculture that supports a large number of people on a relatively small parcel of land. The primary example of intensive subsistence agriculture would be rice growing, such as that found in East, South and Southeast Asia. Extensive subsistence agriculture, on the other hand, is that which requires a lot of land to support relatively few people. What is the difference between extensive and intensive farming? Extensive farming uses minimal amounts of labor and capital per unit land area. The crop yield depends primarily on the natural fertility of the soil, terrain, water availability and climate. Intensive farming, on the other hand, uses large amounts of capital and labor per unit land area. What is the Difference between intensive and extensive farming? Extensive farming as opposed to intensive farming is an agricultural production system that uses little inputs on vast areas of land, such as the Great Plains. Extensive farming most commonly refers to sheep and cattle farming in areas with low agricultural productivity, but can also refer to large-scale growing of wheat, barley and other grain crops in areas like the Murray-Darling Basin. Here, owing to the extreme age and poverty of the soils, yields per hectare are very low, but the flat terrain and very large farm sizes mean yields per unit of labour are high. Nomadic herding is an extreme example of extensive farming, where herders move their animals to use feed from occasional rainfalls. Intensive farming or Capital Intensive farming has a large investment and usually works with a lot of food production at one time, Bernard Mathews is an example of a capital intensive farming system, with lots of animals in a small space. What is intensive subsistence agriculture? Intensive agriculture is the primary subsistence pattern of large-scale, populous societies. It results in much more food being produced per acre compared to other subsistence patterns. Beginning about 5,000 years ago, the development of intensive farming methods became necessary as the human population grew in some major river valleys to levels beyond the carrying capacity of the environment using horticulture and pastoralism. The transition to intensive agriculture was originally made possible by water management systems and the domestication of large animals for pulling plows. This allowed farmers to get below the top soil to bring buried nutrients up to the surface. It also allowed farmers to maintain much larger fields of crops. Intensive Subsistence Agriculture is the cultivation of small land holdings through the expenditure of great amounts of labor. How is subsistence farming different from commercial farming? We can find subsistence farming pattern in remote and tribal areas where the economy level of farmers is very low as well as resources are very limited. What is the difference between subsistence and commercial agriculture? Commercial agriculture is farming as a business, where vast tracts of land are devoted to single cash crops. Commercial agriculture tends to use the latest technology available and minimizes the number of employees required. Difference between intensive and extensive? In thermodynamics, intensive quantities do

not depend on the size of the system. For example temperature and density are size-independent, intensive quantities. Extensive quantities, on the other hand, are proportional to the size of the system: A quick mental test is this: If it stays the same it is intensive, otherwise it is extensive.

Chapter 8 : * Intensive planting (Gardening) - Definition, meaning - Online Encyclopedia

Unlike intensive farming which is confined in sub-tropical areas, extensive farming is generally found in temperate and high latitudes. Extensive Farming # Cropping Pattern: Extensive commercial farming tries to maximize per capita production.

The study employed Collaborative Classroom Action Research. The data were gained from reading comprehension test, observation, field notes and questionnaire. It is indicated by the improvements of the percentage of the students achieving the score greater than or equal to C, and of the percentage of their involvement in the reading activities during the implementation of IERS in Cycles I and II. Reading is an important activity for people, comprehension is affected by all aspects of the particularly the English Education Study Pro-reading process so that word recognition grammar students of STAIN Palangka Raya, since strategy is one of the aspects of reading pro- every aspect of their life in academic atmosphere Burns et al. Hence, to understand involves it. The majority still has of advantage from the time to apply reading low ability in comprehending English texts. Comprehending a text message, how- comprehension and fluency Leipzig, Com- ever, is not easy, particularly in English. Reading test activities as well. These results are considered insufficient since Reasons for proposing this strategy applied in this study are various, one of which this course. They did not yet achieve the target both intensive and extensive reading activities- get of the study of the Reading Comprehension-II Course at the university. They are the that there are some problems in Reading only access of learning English since there is Class that need to overcome, such as lack of not enough support from the surroundings. As a result, they were not able to learn and teach the skills. In this case, intensively exposed to English passages unless intensive reading activities are needed to train the the teachers provided the texts. Moreover, it is not possible to Those problems are caused by a number claim that only intensive reading is sufficient of factors. They also need a lot of exposures to strategy the teacher employed was more have reading competence, as Nuttal The sary for the students to provide exposures teacher gave no attention to the learning process in order to improve their understanding of a process but the result of the learning. Thus, the way to help the students have teacher was more concerned with the score reading comprehension ability, the teacher students obtained rather than process of making should provide them with both intensive and extensive reading students understand. Regarding the problem to solve, the researcher In accordance with the strength of this researcher proposes the Intensive-Extensive strategy, Harmer It is a strategy in intensive reading instruction is often but not teaching reading combining some characteristics exclusively chosen and directed by teacher- 22 Journal on English as a Foreign Language, Volume 3, Number 1, March 2005, and is designed to enable students to develop investigated the effectiveness of Extensive reading specific receptive skills. It is usually a Reading it was called ER on reading classroom-oriented activity in which the students development. The result revealed that the students focus on the comprehension of a passage- strategy had a positive effect on the reading sage Brown, Additionally, Nation development of the EFL students. The study focused book, long article, or essay. Regarding the assessment- language improvement. Therefore, extensive assessment, this study focused on the process reading is the activity of reading a lot of material- and product assessments. To do so, it of teaching reading was based on the existing- should be complemented by other language- ing syllabus at the university. The materials focused learning and extensive reading activities- for intensive reading activity were taken from ity for language and fluency developments. Therefore, intensive and extensive for extensive reading activity were only taken reading activities should go together to help from various references such as books, magazines- readers comprehend a text. Since the students were using IERS in teaching reading, a few studies still in the second semester that tended to be had already been carried out. In analyzing the data, the researcher analyzed them based on two classifications. The study employed Collaborative Classroom Action Research. Their individual score to gain the data from the teaching and learning- was obtained from the sum of scores gotten in the learning process which run in two cycles, each from the score for question number 1 up to of which covered four meetings. The subjects 10 divided by 20 maximum score and then of the study were the second-semester students multiplied by maximum score based on students of

English Education Study Program scoring guide at the university. The numbers of subjects were 32 tatively in the form of number as shown in students taking the course of Reading Com- Table 1. Meanwhile, the data dealing with the prehension II. It include the appropriate pro- of the scale checked by the observer in the cedures of implementation of IERS, the lesson observation checklist. The percentage of the plans, the design of research instruments, and students doing the activities was gained from the criteria of success. The test was class and then multiplied by The results constructed based on some aspects of reading of the analysis were next presented quantita- comprehension. It was in the form of short tively Table 2 as well as qualitatively by in- answer questions containing reading text terpreting the number of percentage gained. There were two sets notes were analyzed and then merely present- of test administered; one was used for the test ed descriptively by presenting the description when Cycle I ended and the rest is used for of the teaching and learning process. The topics of the The results of all the analyses, furthermore, tests were selected for the appropriateness in were employed to decide whether the prede- terms of the course syllabus of Reading Com- terminated criteria of success were met or not. If the action met the criteria of main ideas, stated details, stated cause-and- success, it stopped. Otherwise, the drawbacks effect relationships, and stated sequences were identified for further revised plan and and 5 inferential comprehension questions to then implemented it in the next cycle. Although all stu- el of how to read comprehensively through dents have not achieved the maximum re- skimming, scanning, predicting, summariz- sults, most of their reading comprehension ing and previewing. As Burns et al. To vided by the lecturer during the process of do so, he asked the students to read the text the action cycles. Those activities are related silently. While they are reading, he assigned to the procedures employed in the reading the students to locate difficult words. Then class that may improve their reading com- he helped them define the meaning of those prehension. The appropriate procedures of words, and explained the content of the text the implementation of IERS developed by the followed by questioning them orally. More- lecturer for reading activities involves the ap- over, he did modeling those techniques sys- plication of the reading stages " pre, whilst, tematically and slowly in order to give them and post-reading activities " in which inten- a chance to think about the text. The procedure of implementing IERS make groups of three based on their interest, is adapted from Directed Reading Activity and selected a facilitator of each group. The which it is done through some steps: Second, he tivating and developing background knowl- asked them to answer several reading com- edge, 2 leading to directed reading activities, prehension questions based on the provided 3 guiding to skill-building activities, 4 pro- text. Previously, he clarified some question viding follow-up activities, and 5 activating words, and gave the examples of how to an- enrichment activities Burns et al. Addition- followed by some questions as brainstorm- ally, the lecturer assigned them to search ing. The Burns et al. In addition, teacher should encourage students to choose he distributed the handout containing the for themselves what they read and to do so reading text or story. It is extensive reading that have a lot leading the students to directed reading ac- of materials for enjoyment, information and tivities, and on guiding the students to skill- language improvement. It was aimed at controlling their as- dents with follow-up activities, and on ac- signment individually. Next he asked them tivating the students to the enrichment ac- to make conference to discuss how to make tivities. By sharing to experience reading, teachers may need to their knowledge with their friends, they are ask students to engage in follow-up activities also sharing their responsibility for the an- after reading. In providing the students with swers Harmer, At the end of pre- follow-up activities, first, the lecturer modeled sentation time, he asked them to submit their the students in how to recognize word and individual text reports. In group, the lecturer main ideas of the text or how to make some assigned all groups to hold an interview to comprehension questions and how to answer other groups to check their reading compre- the questions. Second, he asked them to read hension of the text their home assignments. After that, each assignment. Then he assigned them to make group was assigned to hold a discussion in some reading comprehension questions con- group to decide one of the texts to be reported sidering some aspects of literal and interpre- orally before the class. Then each group pre- tive reading comprehensions, and assigned to sented their text report orally before the class. This activity is designed to lead Finally, the lecturer asked all groups to sub- the students to read the text intensively and mit their text reports in written form as writ- train them to identify the stated information ten report. Next the lecturer

discussed the an- given a significant contribution to the stu- swers with the class. Prior the guidance and control in applying the IERS, 3 task was given, the lecturer gave a model of the need of visual media related to the topic how to do the text report individually and in discussed, 4 the way of grouping in doing group since they had to report it in the fol- the writing task that should be based on the lowing steps. They ac- II as shown in Figure 1. It is indi- cated by the improvements of the percent- age of the students achieving the score greater than or equal to C , and of the percent- age of their involvement in the reading ac- tivities during the implementation of IERS in Figure 1. So, it needs long time to succeed in this study. It increased enough into This was a slight im- the issue or topic and the instructional ob- provement. Combining Intensive State University of Malang. Extensive erative and Communicative Learning Activities. Reading in the Second Language Classroom. Addison Wesley Longman, Mikulecky, B. Reading for Pleasure, Compre- Burns, P. Addison-Wesley Publishing Com- 6th ed. The Practice of English Nation, I. The Effects of Extensive Nuttal, C. Unpublished a Foreign Language. The Ac- Pearson, P. Com- tion Research Planner, 3rd ed. Teaching English as a Foreign Language in Pedoman Akademik dan Kemahasiswaan Indonesia. Palangka Eds , English Education in Asia:

Chapter 9 : Intensive and extensive writing essay

Intensive Reading and Extensive Reading are complementary and teachers should use both. A balanced reading program uses Intensive Reading to introduce new language, and complements this with Extensive Reading which consolidates and raises awareness of this language leading to reading fluency.

This means these properties are the same even if we measure them with different amounts of matter. Let us consider some examples in order to understand the nature of these properties. Melting Point and Boiling Point These are intensive properties. Regardless the amount or the size of the substance, the value obtained for the melting point or boiling point of that substance is the same. For example, the boiling point of water is 100°C . Even if we increase the temperature of mL of water, it will boil at 100°C . If we increase the temperature of mL of water, it will also boil at 100°C . Density Density is also an intensive property. The density of a substance is its mass per unit volume. Therefore, no matter how much amount we have, we only measure the mass per unit volume. But this is true only for homogeneous systems. Color The color of a substance is the same for any amount of matter. Color is an Intensive Property Temperature When considering the temperature of a substance, the temperature at one point is similar to the temperature at a different point of the same substance. Since these properties do not depend on the size or the amount of matter, they can be used in the identification of a substance. For example, we can get a rough idea about an unknown sample by measuring the melting point and boiling point of that sample and then comparing with a book value. What are Extensive Properties Extensive properties are physical properties that depend on the amount of matter. This means these properties can be changed when the amount or the size of the matter is changed. However, these are physical properties that can be observed without changing the chemical composition of matter. Volume The volume of a substance is different for different amounts. Volume is an Extensive Property Mass.