

Sample General Background sections

Sample #1

There are four processes of reading comprehension. The **first process** is word recognition. This is the ability of the reader to recognize and correctly comprehend words easily. This process involves taking visual features and word encoding (Chabot, Petros, & McCord, 1983). The more letter knowledge and phoneme sensitivity the reader has, the easier word recognition usually is (Muter, Hulme, Snowling, & Stevenson, 2004). If the reader is unsure of a word, he or she can decipher the meaning by looking at the words around it. The more educated the reader is the easier this process is. The **second process**, parsing, is being able to look at a sentence or group of words and be able to describe them grammatically. This is the ability to connect the group of words or sentences to each other. The knowledge of grammar structure is priority in this process (Clifton, et al., 2003). The **third process** is semantic interpretation, which is the interpretation of words or phrases into understandable speech or thoughts. This is the ability to make sense of the sentences or phrases. The **last process** is knowledge integration takes learned information through the other processes and storing the information learned. This process helps speed up word recognition (Maguire, Frith, & Morris, 1999). **Comprehension involves** combining prior knowledge with knowledge gained from the story (Maguire, Frith, & Morris, 1999). The reader can apply what he or she read and answers reading comprehension questions correctly. All these processes are required in order to have optimum reading comprehension. These skills become automatic as reading proficiency is increased (Chabot, Petros, & McCord, 1983). These processes take time for the reader to complete and **if the reader's time is limited**, the reader might not be able to complete these processes as well as they would if there were no time limits or if irrelevant sound is present.

first part of the process

second part

third part

fourth part

overview

link to factor (time limits)

Sample #2

Language production is a complex process consisting of several phases. It begins with a nonverbal message in the speaker's mind. As the speaker decides to communicate his or her idea, the next phase of language production, grammatical encoding, begins (Bock, 1996). During this phase, the speaker chooses a sentence template for the message that follows the rules of the grammar. Next is lexical choice: the speaker chooses a lexical entry for each position in the sentence template, from a cohort of possibilities (Alario, Chainay, Lehericy & Cohen, 2006). Another aspect of this phase is inserting the lexical choice appropriately into the sentence template. The fourth phase of language production is phonological encoding, which involves retrieving the sounds of the words. Once the last phase is complete, the words are sent to the output systems for articulation (Bock).

process

parts of process

Lexical choice is necessary for language production to occur. This is the decision to use a specific word that is chosen during grammatical encoding (Bock, 1996; Alario, Chainay, Lehericy & Cohen, 2006). Lexical choice depends on the initial message, the sentence template, and the speaker's background knowledge (Krekeler, 2006). Acquiring background knowledge provides a speaker with a greater range of vocabulary to choose from when making a lexical choice (Alario, Chainay, Lehericy & Cohen, 2006).

more detail on sub-process