

Comprehension Reading for Main Idea



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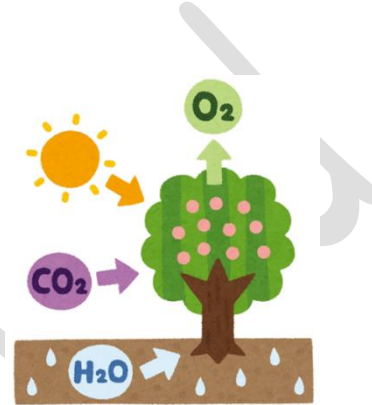


Paragraph 1

Photosynthesis is a process that plants use to convert light energy into chemical energy, stored as glucose. Chlorophyll in plant cells captures sunlight and, using water and carbon dioxide from the environment, synthesises glucose and oxygen. This process occurs in the chloroplasts of plant cells and is critical for plant growth and survival. Photosynthesis not only fuels the plant but also plays a vital role in the ecosystem of Earth by producing oxygen, which is essential for all aerobic organisms, including humans, to survive. Furthermore, it acts as the foundation of the food chain.

Main Idea

- Energy Conversion
- Oxygen Production
- Ecosystem Foundation
- Plant Growth



Paragraph 2

Inflation refers to the rate at which the general level of prices for goods and services rises, eroding the purchasing power of money. A common cause of inflation is an increase in demand that outpaces supply, leading to higher prices. Central banks, such as the Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, manage inflation through monetary policies like adjusting interest rates or controlling money supply. While moderate inflation is normal and even beneficial in promoting economic growth, high inflation can reduce consumer confidence, increase the cost of living, and destabilise economies if not managed properly.

Main Idea

- Price Increase
- Purchasing Power
- Economic Management
- Demand and Supply



Paragraph 3

The Industrial Revolution in Europe, beginning in the late 18th century, marked a major turning point in human history. Innovations such as the steam engine, mechanised textile manufacturing, and the iron industry revolutionised production, leading to massive economic growth. Cities expanded as people migrated from rural areas in search of employment, and this urbanisation gave rise to new social structures and challenges. The Industrial Revolution was also a precursor to modern technological

advancements, laying the foundation for everything from mass production to automation of industries in contemporary times.

Main Idea

- Major Turning Point
- Economic Growth
- Urbanisation Impact
- Technological Foundation



Paragraph 4

George Orwell, in 1984, presents a dystopian society under a totalitarian regime, where the government, known as “Big Brother,” exerts total control over every aspect of citizens’ lives. Surveillance, censorship, and propaganda are used to manipulate and suppress individuality. The theme of the novel explore the dangers of unchecked political power, loss of freedom, and the distortion of truth. Orwell’s work is a powerful critique of totalitarianism, serving as a cautionary tale about the need to safeguard democratic values and individual liberties in the face of oppressive governments.

Main Idea

- Totalitarian Regime
- Political Power
- Freedom Loss
- Individual Rights



Paragraph 5

The periodic table organises chemical elements according to their atomic number, electron configuration, and recurring chemical properties. Groups on the table represent elements with similar chemical behaviours, while periods show trends in atomic radius, electronegativity, and ionisation energy. Metals, non-metals, and metalloids are categorised based on their physical and chemical properties. For instance, noble gases like helium and neon are known for their chemical inertness due to their full outer electron shells, making them highly stable and unreactive, which has applications in industries like lighting and cryogenics.

Main Idea

- Chemical Organisation
- Element Properties

H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	Fl	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og
		Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu		
		Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr		

Alkali metals	Alkaline earth metals	Transition metals	Post-transition metals
Metalloids	Reactive non-metals	Noble gases	Lanthanides
Actinides	Unknown properties		

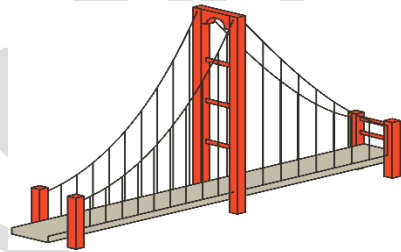
- c. Noble Gases
- d. Trends and Groups

Paragraph 6

Bridges are essential engineering structures that allow transportation across natural and man-made obstacles like rivers, valleys, and roads. Different types of bridges—such as suspension, beam, and arch bridges—are designed based on factors like the length of the span, the expected load, and environmental conditions. Engineers must carefully calculate factors like tension, compression, and material strength to ensure the bridge remains stable over time. Modern advancements, including the use of steel and concrete, have allowed for the construction of longer and more durable bridges, benefiting global transportation infrastructure.

Main Idea

- a. Engineering Structures
- b. Bridge Types
- c. Stability Calculations
- d. Material Advancements



Paragraph 7

Cognitive dissonance is a psychological concept that describes the discomfort experienced when an individual holds two or more conflicting beliefs or behaviours. For instance, someone who smokes but knows it is harmful might experience cognitive dissonance. To reduce this discomfort, people often change their beliefs, justify their actions, or alter their behaviours. Cognitive dissonance theory has broad applications, from understanding decision-making processes to explaining why people justify contradictory actions in both personal and professional settings.

Main Idea

- a. Conflicting Beliefs
- b. Discomfort Experience
- c. Behaviour Change
- d. Decision-Making



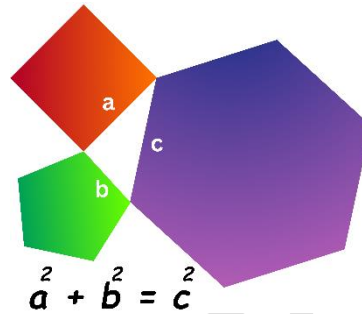
Paragraph 8

Pythagoras Theorem is a fundamental principle in geometry that applies to right-angled triangles. It states that the square of the hypotenuse (the longest side) is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two

sides. This theorem is essential for various practical applications, such as calculating distances in navigation, architecture, and construction. In more advanced fields like physics and engineering, Pythagoras' Theorem aids in understanding relationships between dimensions, making it an indispensable tool for problem-solving in technical disciplines.

Main Idea

- a. Right-Angled Triangles
- b. Distance Calculation
- c. Practical Applications
- d. Problem Solving



Paragraph 9

Vaccination is a method of stimulating the immune system of the body to fight off infections. By introducing a weakened or inactive form of a virus or bacteria, vaccines allow the immune system to develop antibodies without causing illness. Over time, vaccination programs have been successful in eradicating or controlling many infectious diseases, such as smallpox and polio. Today, vaccines continue to play a vital role in global health, helping to prevent outbreaks and reduce the spread of diseases like measles, influenza, and COVID-19.

Main Idea

- a. Immune System
- b. Infection Prevention
- c. Global Health
- d. Disease Control



Paragraph 10

Deforestation is the large-scale removal of forests, usually for agriculture, logging, or urban development. This practice leads to habitat loss, reduces biodiversity, and contributes to climate change. Forests play a critical role in absorbing carbon dioxide, so their destruction increases greenhouse gas levels in the atmosphere, exacerbating global warming. Sustainable alternatives, such as reforestation and agroforestry, are essential to combat the environmental impact of deforestation, aiming to restore natural ecosystems while balancing human economic needs.

Main Idea

- a. Habitat Loss
- b. Biodiversity Reduction



- c. Climate Change
- d. Sustainable Alternatives

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