

**UNIDAD EDUCATIVA PARTICULAR JAVIER
BACHILLERATO EN CIENCIAS**

**MONOGRAPH
DEFICIENCIES IN READING IN UEJ IN SECOND BACCALAUREATE IN 2017**

**STUDENT:
VALERIA DANIELA GARCIA BERNAL**

ADVISER: LCDO. JAVIER ZAMBRANO

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GRATITUDE

I want to thank God first because He gave me the strength and the ideas to start this work, I also want to thank my mom and grandmother for staying with me until late at night and my friends for helping me with some ideas.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this study will be to explain why high school students do not read, describing their causes and effects. Showing the reason among teens why through that knowledge of refusing to read, you can help avoid reading.

The analysis unit will be based on the students of the general Baccalaureate unifying the fifth year of the Javier Educational Unit of 2017, the process of which I will execute will be through a survey, taking into account an explanatory study.

Elaborating conclusions in relation to demonstrating the causes and effects of reading.

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INTRODUCTION

This monographic work is an investigation into the reading deficiencies of the second year high school students of the Javier de la Frontera Educational Unit in 2017. Its purpose is to describe the causes and effects among the adolescents of Javier in the city of Guayaquil so that through this knowledge of refusing to read, one can help to avoid the loss of reading.

The specific study of the subject is of enormous importance because it relates to the future of our society and education. The reading habits of the individual must be analyzed to know the central problem, to determine the reasons why the individual does not show interest in choosing a book for himself, and also to discuss or evidence the main effects of adolescents on their future.

Currently, nine out of ten adolescents do not read constantly, and 60% of individuals admit that they are not very attracted to reading. After analyzing the following figures, which can be alarming, the following hypothesis emerges: Why don't teenagers read, what little reading habit can cause long-term difficulties for them, and what are the most common difficulties? Several authors and scientists have addressed this issue.

The monograph will consist of three chapters:

The first chapter will deal with the habits of reading that speak what is needed to be able to have an attention in reading, in addition, in this chapter we will focus on the problems that

usually happen in people who do not have a habit of reading that consequently affects their lifestyle both student and in the future.

The second chapter, we will talk about the causes of the lack of reading in the institution; in this we will make an investigation we will demonstrate the little importance that the students have in the books selected by the institution that causes an obligatory form and not because it calls their attention, in addition, we will also talk about what technology causes in the reading of adolescents today.

Finally the third chapter, the main causes and effects of the lack of reading, this will talk about the consequences of not having the use of constant reading, in this research, we will talk about the diseases that usually occur when not even open a book.

In addition, a survey will be included with a graphical result on the opinion and recommendations of adolescents.

It is important to point out that we must take more account of education and the future that we are giving to these new generations because technology is so advanced that the most important things are being forgotten, achieving an educational imbalance.

CHAPTER I

READING HABITS

1.1 What is essential to know about how to read?

First, in order to know how to read, you must have learned the alphabet and its grammar rules. Knowing how to read helps you a lot to what is word information which means having a wider vocabulary, besides, it can help you in any kind of conversations, debates and, expositions.

Knowing how to read helps you a lot to improve your spelling in writing a text because you learn the number of words used, the use of accents, the use of exclamations, the use of semicolons, and the use of capital letters.

We can say that reading helps a lot to what is called photographic memory because the interest that is obtained by this book makes that the retention of people record the parts of the book that they liked most remembering what they read, thus, having a deeper understanding.

Many people read without having a complete way of understanding, that is, they do not get to assimilate what the author wants to express in the text and sometimes it can be misinterpreted, so it is also important to read twice before going on with what is established.

Reading is also a way of finding other points of view towards situations in our daily lives, which gives us the ability to contribute to and be critical of the problems of today's society.

1.2 What are the most interesting topics these days?

"Interest is the more or less vehement inclination of the mind towards a person or object."

(García, 1974, p. 522)

At the present time for a teenager to open a book and finish it is to say that the main thing is the interest of the individual. Interest greatly influences the adolescent's mental capacity to choose what catches his or her attention on a specific topic.

In order for a reading habit to be encouraged, the individual must be completely interested, since if he is not, it would only be compulsory, not because he wants to do so.

There are different types of interest in teenagers that are the essence of their reading habits, one of them, the most important being the books that are related to the resolution of their problems where they feel identified. Among other subjects of interest, they have may be what is called science fiction, fairy tales, sentimental fiction, what we call romantic books, historical novels, stories and even biographies of favorite authors or artists.

But what usually calls your interest are the media that have images such as magazines, there is a different type of magazine for each genre, in this case, what is most frequent in the male gender are the sports magazines and the female gender are more than what is

fashionable or social. Another medium in which he is interested in stories that carry images and usually read that because in his head there is a kind of imagination in the moment of observing the image presented, but with the passage of time they become more interested in what they are stories of publishing houses.

1.3 What are the problems that people face on reading?

One of the problems that often exist in teenagers is that most of them are closed-minded when they don't accept the opinion of different people and it is supposed that the writer tries to capture their point of view of the world with what surrounds them, for example, a book that talks about business administration, makes the excuse that it is boring or that it is not yet time to learn it.

Another very influential factor is the busy life of the city, everything happens very fast and this causes that the teenagers do not have time to read, since the school tasks, the extracurricular activities have them concentrated causing in themselves a disagreement in reading, they become so busy that when they have a free moment it is only to sleep or their social life.

This adds to the fact that sometimes at home there is no quiet place to read, and that if you find an empty space to take a reading it may be that it is only a book that has sent the educational collegium, they never have time to read something they like because their

lifestyle is consumerist. That's why "Reading is the great provider of arguments, the key to being heard by others." (Monzón, 1956)

CHAPTER II

CAUSES FOR READING IN THE INSTITUTION

2.1 Use of technology.

Today, technological devices have changed the mentality of society, especially that of young people. We are in the era of personal electronic devices, which is known as the cell phone which had several advances so that at this time it has created a vice between the teenager and the electronic screen.

The relationship it has with reading is that they only use it to observe information through a screen. Before, the information was in libraries where teens would take a book and look for the kind of data they needed for duty, essay, report, research, etc.

It's easier to search for a website than to go to a library, because:

We are forgetting the traditions of the physical, few people who buy a newspaper from our city to be read, these are more used for cuts and academic support, because for young people is more accessible and easy to find them on websites. (Sánchez, Hever, Mireya, 2015)

Today, they no longer use libraries or books to search for that kind of research, but use what is now called the Internet, which is much easier for teens to do homework because they just have to type what they want to find with a click of the mouse into the search icon and it shows them the information they need.

These technologies have greatly affected the use of books and reading because teens no longer read, do not think, it is easy for them to copy and paste what they find on the website.

Now there is a link between text and technology by finding a tool that makes it easier to use the reading that is named after digital books so that people don't forget to read, too, that helps them to facilitate their way of choosing a book because they don't have to do it through the library, but on the same screen and select all the books they want for free, as long as it doesn't cost them money to buy them because there are books to pay for before reading. Another method of facilitation is that not only do you need to read the synopsis to see what the book is about, but there is a medium called sample that tells you a part of the book you have chosen and if you like it you can download it to start reading.

The consequences of digital books are that they are easily distracted and lose constant concentration because when using electronic books we can be distracted by some message, game or call, there is no centralization in the text because if they had it in physical only focus on what you are reading.

Before teenagers loved a story or a modern novel, now we prefer to watch the movie of that book and skip what is a book full of pages, and we prefer to watch a video, take a forest or surf the social networks a thousand times than to investigate in a library investigating the

possibilities of having more learning. That's why there are many teens who prefer to surf the Internet rather than take a book.

2.2 Lack of motivation

The lack of motivation in the institution that exists in reading for young people is one of the most outstanding problems because one can see at first sight the lack of attention and concentration when reading a book. The people who run it or are responsible for the developmentally based motivation of adolescents are the parents and teachers but the most important are the parents because they are the head of the family as well as being the role models for their children, while the teachers are responsible for learning and spend the most time with the children. "To travel far, there is no better ship than a book." (Dickinson, 1830-1886)

Parents today no longer make a constant habit of reading; before, parents took their children to the library and gave them the freedom to choose a book that they liked or liked, but they had to make a summary of what they read explaining what they understood about the book or what it was that caught their attention. Today, parents only create a "mute" routine that means talking only with a cell phone or electronic device because all their concentration is on social networks or games. We can add that if the parents did not have an education that instilled in them a constant learning about the meaning of reading then we cannot expect anything positive from the children because a problem of inexperience arises.

On the other hand, "An open book is a brain that speaks; closed, a friend that waits; forgotten, a soul that forgives; destroyed, a heart that cries". (Hindu Proverb, 2014)

Teachers are the basis of our institution's teaching to prepare us for the reality of society without them we would not have the tools to defend ourselves from the problems of life but unfortunately there is a type of teacher who does not see much importance in books because adolescents live in a modern time for this reason they go to the easiest place to pay attention to their classes.

These types of teachers are those who are inexperienced, do not have sufficient skills to motivate students to read a book even if it is of self-interest to the boy or girl but adapt to what is currently the new technology doing work without any understanding of the texts.

This lack of reading in the institution also has a lot of influence on the environment because we are surrounded by many activities and full of noise, there is no quiet space where you can sit down to read without being attentive to someone coming to talk to you, you drop a ball in the face or distract you from the food consumed by students, just for the simple fact of being among people is already a distraction, therefore, it would be good a reading space where there is silence.

2.3 Consequences of lack of reading

The consequences that occur when there is not a reading habit are several for example: one loses the comprehension of the texts in the works or in some book that they send to read, this type of consequence affects much more in the future of the young people since when they finish the secondary school their following step is to go to the university; in the same one they use much what is textbooks especially in the careers of law or medicine, since in these careers they are of much reading and it requires much what is the comprehension. In addition, a reasonable understanding is required to be able to use the type of work for profit.

Another consequence that we can express is the alteration of our language as due to this we lose the use of words and we do not know what it means sometimes some words we read or hear, in addition, that the excessive use of technology has produced a great change in the language using a different way of speaking.

Spelling is the fundamental basis for writing from which, because of not having a habit of continuous reading, the memory of how to use the accents is lost, how words are written, and thanks to this there are many spelling mistakes in the work of young people today, which result in a lower score than what is already established.

It also has the consequence of the lack of accompaniment of parents with their children, this is due to the fact that from an early age they were not taught a habit or they were not taught

the importance of reading which requires total attention from parents. There is no constant support as they are also invaded by the vices of the electronic screen or by the consumption of work as an excuse for not having time to read a book. For this reason, children do not read because, according to studies, children have as a model to follow their parents, they copy the aptitudes that they have, so, the lack of motivation on their part, young people take as an initiative that is not a requirement or requirement to read a daily book resulting in a lack of interest in reading immensely.

The consequences at school mostly have some academic problems such as text or essay writing, dictation, and reading comprehension resulting in poor grades because teachers do not motivate young people to take an interest in books and books is essential for learning more about words. At present, it is forbidden to force a student to carry out any activity outside the institution because at this time they overprotect the students by making it easier for them to abuse their rights, therefore, the students' grades go down in spelling because there is no constant work and they do not practice their lack of learning by reading in books.

CHAPTER III

DISCUSS THE MAIN EFFECTS OF LACK OF READING

3.1 Survey applied

The researcher carried out a non-probabilistic survey in terms of quotas, which means that by choosing five students from each parallel of the Second Baccalaureate of 2017, who are currently in the Third Baccalaureate, to carry out this reading survey. The survey that was conducted will help us understand why high school students do not like reading. The following are the results:

1. Do you like to read?

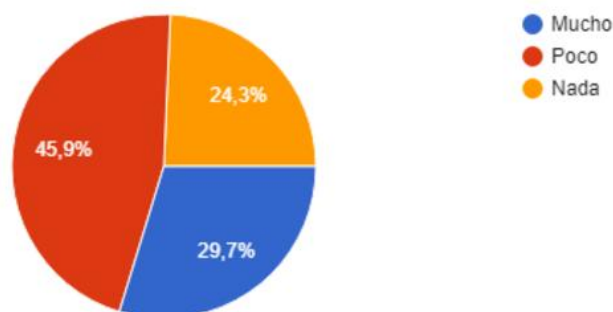


Figure 1: Results from people who like to read.

Source: Applied Survey

Author: Valeria García

2. How often do you read a book that is not part of your student life?

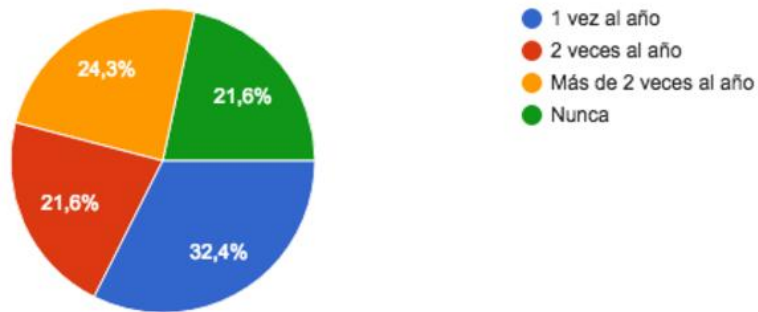


Figure 2: Results of the percentage of students reading outside of academics.

Source: Applied Survey

Author: Valeria García

3. If your parents buy you a book, do you usually finish that book?

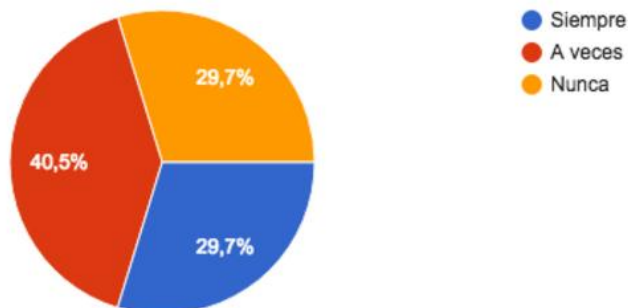


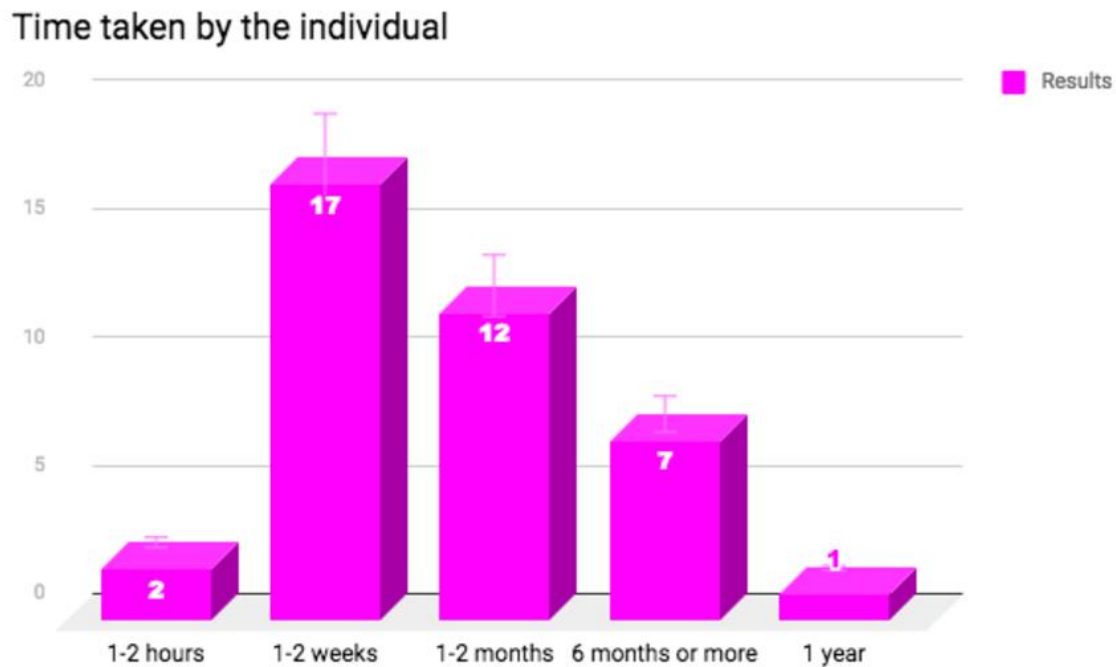
Figure 3: Results of parents' beginning to encourage their children with reading.

Source: Applied Survey

Author: Valeria García

4. If your answer to question 3 was positive, then answer this question, how long does it take you to read a book?

Table 1: *Time taken by the individual*



Notes:

Source: Applied Survey

Author: Valeria García

5. If you had to choose a book, what kind would you read?

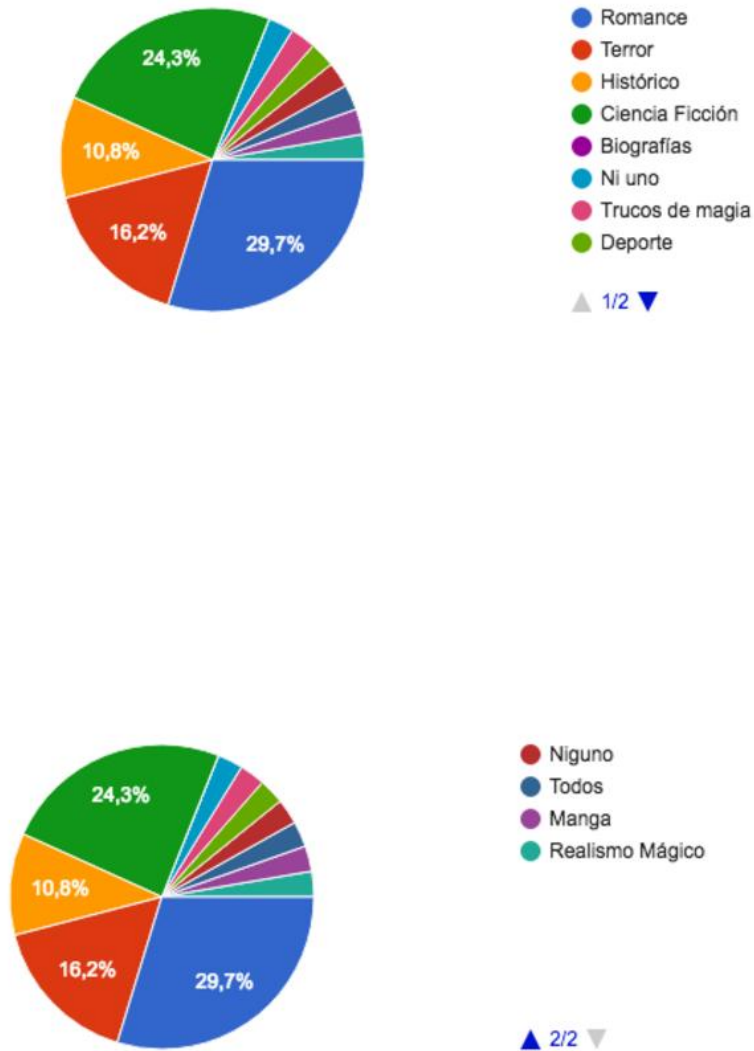


Figure 4: It is the result of preferences that you would like to read.

Source: Applied Survey

Author: Valeria García

6. If you had a research job, which of these options would you choose?

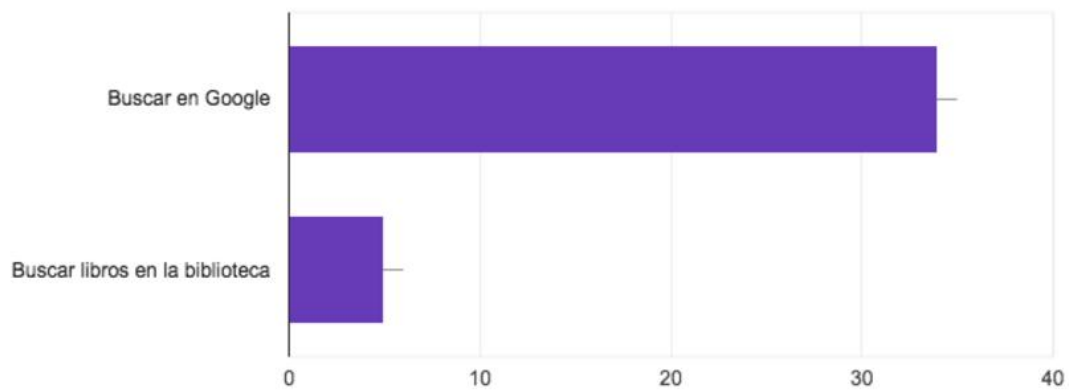


Figure 5: The result obtained from the research they use for a research project.

Source: Applied Survey

Author: Valeria García

7. How much time do you spend reading on your cell phone?

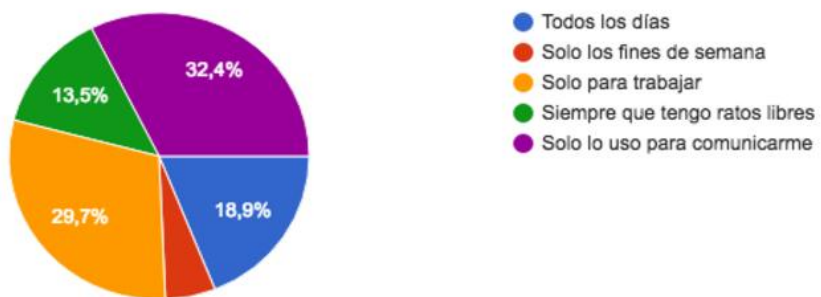


Figure 6: Analysis of digital reading by means of the personal cell phone.

Source: Applied Survey

Author: Valeria García

8. What do you think of the books the school selects for the reading plan for the entire elective year?

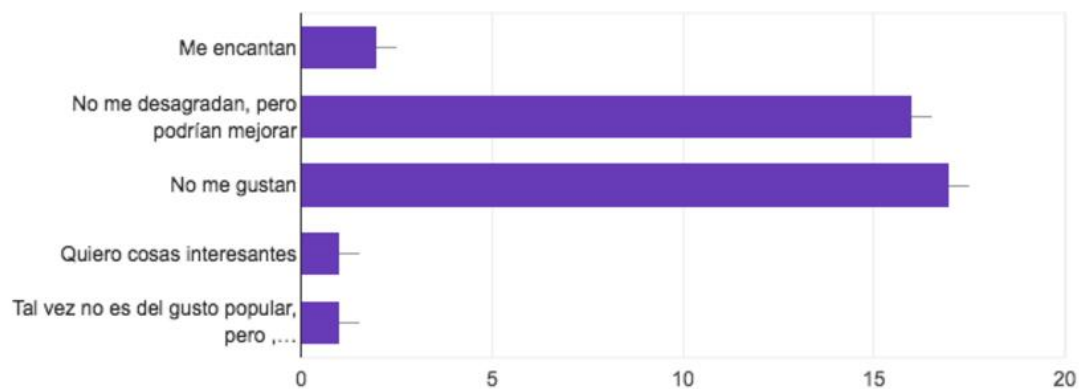


Figure 7: Academic analysis of the type of books used in the elective year.

Source: Applied Survey

Author: Valeria García

9. It's spreading globally that books are going to disappear. What do you think?

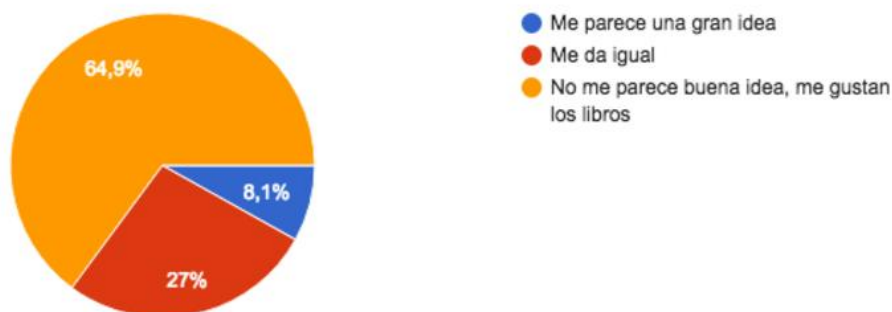


Figure 8: Analysis of the opinion of the reading at a global level.

Source: Applied Survey

Author: Valeria García

3.1.1 CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this survey is that there is a percentage of adolescents who are not interested in reading, if there were interesting things and time had time to read, there could be a higher percentage because academic homework does not allow them a moment of reading.

3.2 Learning disabilities in reading.

In some teenagers, the reason is not always that they don't want to read, but that poor education or lack of constant reinforcement leads to reading difficulties. For example, a 16-year-old student has to read aloud in his classroom, he hardly ever reads, and he has to give his opinion on the selected chapter. It happens that this student when focusing on a word gets stuck because he doesn't know how to pronounce it, so the teacher corrects it constantly.

These are some of the problems that occur in adolescents when they did not have a good education when they were in elementary school because this is the most important thing for learning development. With the passage of time this leads to a difficulty of understanding and reading in the adolescent, that if we imagine the future, we can say that many problems will arise in their working life. In these cases, there is a specific difficulty that arises in these cases called dyslexia.

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (2017) in *What Are Reading Disorders?* tells us the following:

Dyslexia is a type of brain-based learning disability that specifically affects a person's ability to read. People with dyslexia often have significantly lower reading proficiency than expected, despite having normal intelligence.

This type of difficulty arises more in adolescents when they have trouble reading because their reading level is lower than normal, they have problems understanding the written word, lack of fluency and articulate written words. When this type of difficulty exists, it causes the student who is in high school to face challenges that he or she will not be able to solve without special help from parents and teachers, which in turn will require more intensive practice and more time to develop reading skills.

3.3 Learning “difficulty” and a learning “disability”

By definition, reading is said to be a complex activity that begins with the collection of written words and ends with the comprehension of sentences and texts. The reader keeps an active, affectionate mind and is more open in adolescents because they are more sentimental at the age they are since they contribute their knowledge to interpret the information, generate motivation and questions about what they are reading. There are four processes that make learning to read a little difficult, which are perceptual processes, lack of fluency, semantics and the problem with spelling.

The perceptual process is when a student confuses the letters with others, for example, "b" with "d" is not because he does not read it as seen in the text but because he does not yet associate certain graphemes with his phonemes that constitute syllables and words. Lack of fluency affects the vocabulary we use today, and they cannot read aloud quickly and with a bad expression.

Semantic processes talk about the decoding of words that have difficulty articulating written words, besides, we have a more common problem that until now happens with teenagers that is spelling, because not reading will make it difficult for them to pronounce and write words.

3.4 Discuss preferences, interesting, and obligation reading.

One of the preferences that teenagers today choose to choose between novels and science fiction, because "the protagonists are today's teenagers with the problems of age: communication difficulties, discomfort, anxiety about the future, but also love and friendship" ("Conmishijos, 2016) this is often seen in books that contain romantic novels, adventure, fantasy, science fiction, etc.

This type of books helps teenagers to flourish their interest in books and that makes their learning about their vocabulary more enriching, also, we can say that it helps them to get to know each other better and discover certain personality similarities in the characters, realizing that they are not the only ones with the same problems, finding out what they feel and do not admit to saying it out loud. Fictional reading opens up a world of interest in them that helps them find themselves and know what they want to do in their future.

Now we can't say that there's a 100% chance that all teens will show some interest in reading, they usually take the initiative from parents because they force them to read a book out of knowledge, not something they like. Another example of which is the academic books on the subject of the reading plan or critical reading of the Javier Educational Unit, because they are Ecuadorian books that are usually from past eras, are literary figures with extensive vocabulary and difficult to understand what the author wants to express is why it does not call their attention.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion of the first chapter is that there should be especially in adolescents who are the future of our society a habit of reading but that is for their own merit and to their liking, we do not want it to be out of obligation and often forgotten at the time. It is important that they have a habit of reading since this way they will not continually lose their vocabulary, besides, that they find a space in all the activities that they carry out every day.

In conclusion of the second chapter technology is one of the big problems we have now in our society especially for young people ahead that is a vice where they do not want to do other activities such as reading, also, this happens when there is no intervention by parents when they were younger bringing consequences at the academic level.

In conclusion of chapter three is that not always adolescents do not want to read because they are not interested but because they do not know or it is very difficult to do so because this is due to a problem since they were small and over the years developed problems of understanding. We can also say that teenagers use books as an exit point to another world with characters who feel identified.

And so we can say that the consequences are relatively important because teenagers are the future of our society.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of this work is recommended:

1. Students are recommended to look for some kind of book that catches their attention without being forced to do so, put aside the voice of the cell phone to improve their academic status, may have a greater understanding and learn more for himself, I also recommend that they get the idea that books are boring because if they have an opportunity to imagine can travel around the world.
2. Teachers are recommended to look for alternatives that believe convenient in attracting the attention of their students, it would be best to start with books that are of the present time so that there is greater interest in the individual and not only choose books that allow the institution but also give them the opportunity to choose something they like.

3. Parents are recommended to pay more attention to their children because there is no initiative on their part to motivate them. In addition, it would be advisable for them to do the same activity of reading a book as a family in order to form a reading habit in them and not suffer as a consequence some mental retardation.

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