



° TYPES OF READING

Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge;
it is thinking that makes what we read ours.
—John Locke

"It's good to know how to read, but it's dangerous to know how to read
and not how to interpret what you're reading."
—Mike Tyson



Types of Reading

- Scanning
- Skimming
- Study Reading
- Unfamiliar terminology/vocabulary
- Critical Reading



Types of Reading

- Scanning
 - Looking for a specific piece of information
 - You know what you're looking for
 - Eyes move quickly or scan over the reading material
- Use when you've already read the chapter or material and are revisiting it to study or reference for an assignment

Types of Reading



- Skimming
 - For a general idea of what you're reading
 - When you have to read a large amount in a short time
 - Find the main ideas in each paragraph or section
 - Ignore the details in the supporting sentences
- Use when you're pre-reading the chapter or revisiting the chapter for review

Terminology/Vocabulary



- When scanning or skimming the text, look for any new words that appear repeatedly
 - Look for them in the glossary of your text (if available) and/or a dictionary
 - Note a quick definition for each term and adjust them as you read if necessary
 - Note a synonym or two
- Sound out the word
- Structure: Prefixes & suffixes
- Context – how it is used in the sentence or paragraph
- Confirm: check context, definition and synonyms to make sure you have a clear understanding of the new term
 - Check with your professor to confirm meaning

Types of Reading



- Study Reading
 - To read difficult material with a high level of comprehension
 - Slower rate of reading
 - Challenge to understand the material
 - May have to read sections more than once
 - Reading aloud is helpful
 - Read with a dictionary available
- When you have pre-read the material and are now digging in for comprehension and learning.

Types of Reading



- **Critical Reading**
 - You've learned the material by pre-reading and study reading, and now you need to process and analyze the information
 - Rephrase the author's ideas in your own words
 - What are the author's reasons for his/her statements or belief?
 - Is the author using
 - Facts - can be proven
 - Theory - to be proved
 - Faith - not subject to proof
 - Be aware of why you do, or do not, accept arguments of the author
- **When you need to write a review, summary or other type of assignment asking for analysis or opinion**
 - When studying for a test with essay questions

Types of Reading



- **Critical Reading (cont)**
 - To make judgments about **how** a text is argued
 - To interpret or develop an interpretation
 - Reflective
 - Reading for ways of thinking about the subject
 - How is the evidence (facts, examples, etc...) used and interpreted?
 - How does the text reach its conclusions?

Types of Reading



- **Critical Reading (cont)**
 - What is the central claim or thesis?
 - What audience is the text written for?
 - Historical context
 - What kind of reasoning is used?
 - Concepts, theories, methods
 - How is the information broken down (analyzed) by the author?
 - Be aware: different disciplines (subject areas) will have different ways of arguing

Types of Reading

- Critical Reading (cont)
 - Examine the evidence
 - Supporting facts, examples
 - What counts as evidence: statistics, history, literature
 - What sources are used for evidence: primary or secondary
 - Evaluation
 - When you're asked to determine the strength or weakness of an argument
 - Could it be argued differently
 - Gap in the argument
 - Evidence interpreted differently
 - Strong or weak conclusions
 - Opposing argument(s)

REFLECTION/DEBRIEF

References

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