







## Agenda

1. Reading environment
2. Reading method: SQ3R
3. Reading rates
  - ‡ Tips for increasing reading speed
4. Finding the Main Idea





## 2. Reading Strategy: SQ3R

Survey

Question

Read

Recite

Review



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# Survey

Examine:

- ‡The title page
- ‡Table of contents
- ‡Index, glossary, appendix
- ‡Study questions, guides
- ‡Chapter headings, section heading and/or margin guides
- ‡Summaries
- ‡Maps, charts, diagrams and tables



# Questions



# Read

‡ Underline

*f* To trigger recall and monitor comprehension

*f* Only main ideas

‡ Use margins for key ideas and to organize concepts; use symbols

‡ Reflect on what you already know

‡ Take notes

‡ Look for the answers to your questions

‡ Be present





## Example: Underlining

Marketing research has shown that during the adoption process, there can be five different consumer personality types: innovators, early adopters, early majority adopters, late majority adopters, and laggards.



## Example: Underlining

Marketing research has shown that during the adoption process, there can be five different consumer personality types: innovators, early adopters, early majority adopters, late majority adopters and laggards.

Source: McWhorter, K.T. (2006). Study and critical thinking skills in college (6th ed.). New York: Pearson Longman



## Recite

‡ Summarize in your own words

‡ Talk about what you have just read to yourself or someone else

‡ Ask yourself questions about the text

‡ Test your recall of underlined information



## Review : Within 24 hours/Weekly/Monthly

‡Read highlights and underlining in text

‡Read notes

‡Recite main points again

±Test yourself with flash cards

‡Answer your questions



## 3. Reading Rates

### ‡ Skimming

± to find specific information, get the general idea, review

### ‡ Rapid

± to review familiar material, get the main idea, read light material for relaxation or pleasure

### ‡ Normal

± to answer a specific question, note details, solve problems, understand the relationship of details to main ideas

### ‡ Careful

± to master content, evaluate material, outline, summarize, paraphrase, analyze, memorize



## Increasing Reading Speed

- ‡ Consider your environment; relax
- ‡ Keep your eyes moving: avoid focusing on every word
- ‡ Avoid ineffective habits eg. subvocalizing
- ‡ Practice: find books you love
- ‡ Try to improve your vocabulary
- ‡ Skim for 5 minutes a day
- ‡ Increase gradually; set a time limit



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‡ Consider topic sentences and concluding sentences

‡ Repeating words or details within the paragraph

‡ Titles/Headings



# Example: Finding the main idea

## Analyzing Texts

Much of academic writing is analytical. You read of the causes of a revolution, of the effects of inflation, or of the relative importance of





# Example: Finding the main idea

## Analyzing Texts

**Much of academic writing is analytical.** You read of the causes of a revolution, of the effects of inflation, or of the relative importance of heredity and environment; you write





## Summary

- ‡ Reading environment is important
- ‡ Be an active reader: Survey, Question, Read, Recite, Review
- ‡ Reading rates: choose the one appropriate for the task



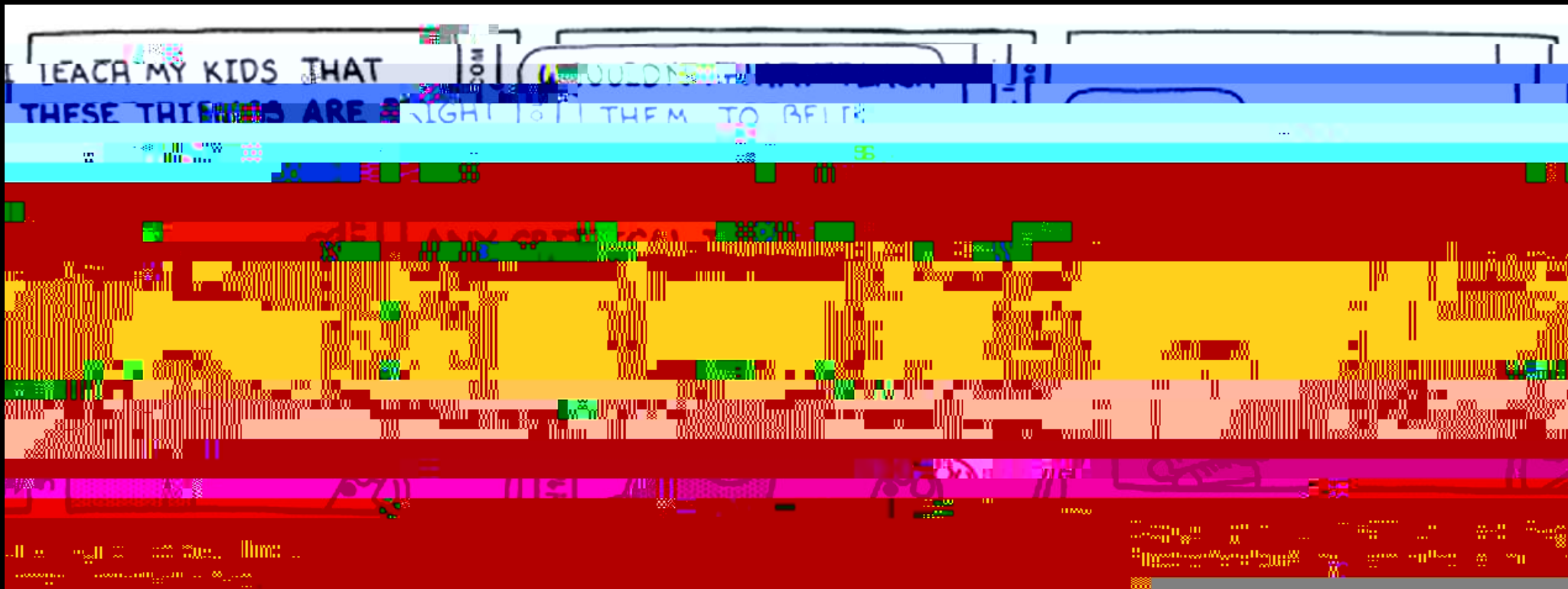


## Agenda

1. What is Critical Thinking?
2. Strategies for Critical Thinking
3. Habits of Mind- Attitudes of Critical Thinkers



# Critical Thinking





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‡ Thorough Thinking

‡ Asking questions, challenging current thinking, uncovering assumptions, bias, prejudice

‡ The willingness to change your opinion, consider other perspectives

‡ A learned skill

‡ Used when you read, write, speak and listen

‡ A major goal of a liberal university degree







# Strategies: Ask Questions

Knowing and understanding:

- ‡ Who wrote this material? Where did it first appear?
- ‡ What is the issue being discussed? What stand does the writer take?
- ‡ What are their reasons?
- ‡ Why was this text written?
- ‡ What is the author's purpose?
- ‡ Why is this important?
- ‡ What have others written on this topic?



# Challenge Current Thinking



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Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.

# Challenge Current Thinking

- ‡ How well are the viewpoints supported?
- ‡ What are other viewpoints on this?
- ‡ What are the implications?
- ‡ How is this related to other issues?
- ‡ What other solutions are there for this issue?



# Strategies: Uncover assumptions and biases

## Assumptions:

- ‡unconscious generalizations
- ‡lead to unsupported personal opinions
- ‡result in bias and sometimes prejudice

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# Uncovering Assumptions and Biases





# Common Mistakes in Logic

‡ Jumping to conclusions

‡ Attacking the person (ad hominem)

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‡ Thinking in a/b-r-nothing terms

‡ Basing arguments on emotion\*







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4. Take risks

5. Practice tolerance

‡watch for hot spots



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