

Introduction:

How we read usually depends on our purpose for reading. For example, while you might start reading a novel on page one and read every word until you reach the end, this wouldn't be an effective approach to take with academic reading. To get the most out of academic reading and to use your time effectively, you need to take a strategic approach.

1- Definition:

Reading is the process of looking at series of written symbols (signs) and getting meaning from them. It is the skill of getting information from written symbols.

It is a complex cognitive process of decoding written symbols in order to get a meaning.

Effective reading is about reading in a way that allows you to understand the writer's message without spending too much time in the process. It is also about reading with a clear purpose in mind so that you only read material that is relevant

2- Purpose of reading:

- Getting information and knowledge.
- Summarize points.
- Understand a material.
- Enjoy for leisure.
- Understand the worlds around us.
- Develop the mind and imagination.
- Discovering new things.

3- Benefits of reading:

- Improving concentration.
- Better writing skills.
- Acquiring new words.
- Strengthening mental capacities.
- Reducing stress.
- Memory improvement.
- Stronger analytical and critical reading.

4- What will be expected to read for?

- Lectures: You will be expected to do some pre-reading in order to prepare for lectures.
- Tutorials: Tutorials are often based on assigned readings. If you have not read the material, you won't be able to participate in group discussions.
- Assignments: You can't write your assignment until you have done the necessary research.

The aim of most of your reading will be to seek information related to an assignment or course material.

6-Effective reading strategies:

6-1 Skimming

Skimming involves reading key parts of the text. You can use it when you need to get an overview of an author's main line of argument.

This strategy is based on the idea that all well-written articles, essays and chapters of books are structured in the following way:

6-2 Scanning:

Scanning helps you establish where in a book or article specific information is located.

Suppose you have found a book whose title looks very promising in terms of the information that you are seeking.

6-3 : Analytical reading:

Analytic reading involves reading in an active and systematic way so that you gain an understanding of what you are reading. SQ3R technique is a part of the analytical reading.

6-4 : Critical reading:

Critical reading involves exercising your judgment about what you are reading. It involves you evaluating the arguments or positions presented by the writer.

Make a note of your answers and any other relevant questions and challenges that you think of. Reading and thinking critically involves more than claiming that some idea, argument, or piece of writing is faulty. It involves presenting a reasoned argument that analyses what you are reading. Being critical, in a scholarly sense, is concerned with advancing our understanding, not closing it off.

REMEMBER. . .

Good reading strategies go hand-in hand