### I know how to read. Why should I go through this handout?

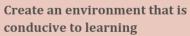
Not only is the nature and purpose of your readings at LUMS different from what you are used to at school, but **reading is critical for academic success at LUMS**. In fact, you are most likely going to have multiple reading assignments at a time which means that you will have to employ effective reading strategies to remain on track. This handout will help you develop those skills.

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# Reading Strategies

# **Before You Start Reading**



- Minimize external distractions
- Mute notifications
- Remove your smartphone
- Ensure that your study space is well-lit



### Set aside sufficient time to complete the reading

- · Read at the time you are most productive
- · Set time goals for your reading.
- Schedule breaks in between for lengthy or difficult readings

### Set Goals for Your Reading

- The depth of your reading is determined by its purpose. Is it for an assignment, presentation, or to score CP points?
- Condense the reading into 3-4 summary points.
- For each key idea identify the supporting details.
- · Make flow charts, mind maps, graphs, or diagrams to visually illustrate the main points.

# **Effective Reading Strategies**

# Survey

Survey the text to know the overall content in it.

- What are the headings & subheadings referring to?
- Introductory paragraph(s) convey the text's purpose.
- Ending paragraph(s) contains a summary of the text.
- Tally the learning outcomes of the course with the reading.

### Question

- · Make a question out of each heading/ subheading/ figure/ chart in the reading.
- Answer those questions at the end of each section.

### Write

Make notes along the reading process. Annotate the text by:

- Highlighting AND writing why that part is important
- Defining difficult words.
- Writing down insights about the reading for later reference.

### Read

- Identify the main point in each paragraph
  - O Focus on topic & concluding sentences.
  - Look into transition words & what they imply about associated information.
- How is the main point substantiated?
  - What supporting information is provided?
  - Additional exercise: how convincing is the author? How reliable is the data?

### Recite

- Read your questions/ concerns about the reading out loud.
- · Rephrase the points that have been presented.
- Think of examples illustrating the point(s) being discussed.
- · Conduct further research on unclear aspects of the text.

### **Review**

Create an outline of the reading & frequently go over the notes.

Designed by: Iman Saeed

- Reading for courses is an integral part of academic life at LUMS.
- Given the heavy workload, it can become difficult to retain information in all the readings.
- Other times, readings can seem particularly dense and difficult to understand.
- In such cases, reading strategies can help maximise learning outcomes for students.

# How Reading in University is Different From Reading in School

- While the nature of readings you will encounter in university varies depending on the courses you take, you will invariably have to read more efficiently in university.
- In addition to textbooks, **you will also be exposed to other forms of reading** in university including (but not limited to):
  - o Academic papers
  - o Academic books
  - Articles
  - o Reports
- You will be tested on these readings in different ways.
  - Some instructors may **quiz you on the content** directly.
  - Others may build on the concepts in the readings with the understanding that you have already read and understood the material. In this case, you will benefit from the class session if you already have a grasp of the concepts in the reading.
  - You may also be required to present readings in front of the class without prior class discussion.
- You will have to do the reading to score class participation points. Most instructors evaluate your
  contribution in class based on quality rather than quantity which means that you must have done the
  assigned readings for that class.
- You might have to read further on a topic for essay writing or based on personal interest.

# Things To Consider Before You Start Reading

# Create an environment that is conducive to learning

- Minimise external distractions so that you can focus on your reading material.
- **Mute notifications** on your smartphone so you do not get sidetracked by them.
- **Remove your smartphone** from sight so you do not have the constant urge to check it.
- Ensure that your study space is well-lit so you can work more productively.

# Set aside sufficient time to complete the reading

- **Read at that time** when you are generally more productive.
- **Set goals** for the time you allot to your reading.
- If the reading is difficult or lengthy, schedule breaks in between to facilitate learning.

# **Set Goals for Your Reading**

- **Think about why you are doing the reading**. Is it for an assignment, presentation, or to score CP points? This will determine the detail with which you need to do the reading.
- In most cases, instructors provide agenda points for the week when they assign readings. It is a
  healthy habit to go over those to understand the purpose of the assigned text.

- **Condense the reading** into 3-4 summary points.
  - This will help you remember the crux of the reading and can be good for scoring CP points in class
- For each summary point (key idea), identify the supporting details.
  - You can use these details as a basis for critique or to help you ace your assignment. It will also help you score high-quality CP.
- Make flow charts, mind maps, graphs, or diagrams to visually illustrate the main points. This will help you remember the points better.
- **Discuss the reading** with peers to understand multiple perspectives or interpretations of the text.

### MYTHS ABOUT READINGS

- You have to read every word in the text or you will miss out on important information.
  - o Instead, read keywords in a sentence.
- **Skipping lines or paragraphs will reduce your understanding** of the reading.
  - Every line does not contain a new point. The purpose of reading is to understand the key details in the paper rather than to know everything in it.
- Reading once is enough to understand the entire reading.
  - Skim the first time for main points and read a second time to understand more deeply.

# **General Tips for Reading**

# How to Read an Academic Paper

- When trying to find articles, read the title and abstract of the paper to check whether it is relevant to your topic.
  - The abstract contains the topic, thesis, and main findings of the paper.
  - If the paper is relevant, browse the bibliography for further related readings.
- Keep the following questions in mind while reading:

QUESTION	WHERE TO FIND THE ANSWER
What is the main argument/ thesis?	You will find this in the introduction and/or discussion
How does the paper contribute to existing literature?	You will find this in the literature review
Optional: what research method(s) have been used?	You will find this in the methodology section
What were the results or findings?	You will find this in the results section
What conclusions are drawn in the paper?	You will find this in the discussion section
What are the limitations of the paper?	Usually at the end of the paper

- **If you have to skim the paper**, read the introduction and discussion sections to understand the thesis and findings/ conclusions.
- **If the paper has complicated statistics,** skip those and read their interpretation in the paragraph instead (unless the instructor has specified the importance of understanding these).
- **Focus on any tables/ graphs/ charts** in the paper as they effectively summarise the results.
- Note down the main points of the article to avoid reading it again (use highlighters, margin notes, etc.)

### How to Skim Through a Reading

- **Read the headings/ subheadings** to identify the main point(s) that will be discussed in the section.
- **Read the first and last sentence of each paragraph** to understand the gist of the paragraph.
- **Focus on words that have been emphasised** (i.e. italicised/bolded) and understand their significance in the text.
- Pay attention to lists or tables in the text since they provide useful summaries/ key points of the text.
- **Identify if any concepts are being repeated** or explained through multiple examples because those are the important concepts.

### **How to Critique a Reading**

- Think of whether the author has been able to convince you. How has the author done that? List down the strengths or weaknesses of the argument.
- Think of ways in which the author could have made the argument more convincing.
  - Is there anything you did not understand in the text that the author ought to have explained?
- Identify any biases within the reading.
  - Is there anything about the author's background that might make their presentation of information biased?
  - What is the tone of the text?
  - Has the other author shown multiple perspectives/ approaches to the topic?
- Has the instructor assigned multiple readings for a session? If yes, think of what unique point *each* reading is conveying.
- Think of ways in which the readings are different or similar to each other.
- If both the readings convey the same argument, which one was more convincing? Think of reasons for that.
- It is also useful to compare the readings for a class with those of previous classes.

# **Effective Reading Strategies**

# How to Increase and Vary Your Reading Rate

- Take a fairly simple reading.
- Divide the page into three parts by drawing two vertical lines down the page.
- Each line will be divided into 3 groups of words.
- With a pencil/pen, focus on only the important/keywords in each group of words.
- Read fast where there are only a few keywords.
- Slow down your reading speed where you feel like there is more information.
- Practice this technique often until you do not need to draw lines down the page anymore.
- This technique will train you to read important information faster.

# SQW3R Method Of Reading For Close Reading Of The Text

### **SURVEY**

- Before reading the text, survey it to know the overall content in the reading.
  - What are the headings and subheadings referring to?
  - Read the introductory paragraph(s) to understand the purpose of the text.
  - Read the ending paragraph(s) to understand the summary of the text.
  - o Tally the learning outcomes of the course with the reading.

### **QUESTION**

- Make a question out of each heading/ sub-heading/ figure/ chart in the reading.
- Answer those questions at the end of each section.

### **READ**

- Identify the main point presented in each paragraph
  - Focus on topic sentences and concluding sentences.
  - Look into transition words and what they imply about the information that follows. (Here is a list of transition words that you can access)
- Understand how the main point is being substantiated.
  - What supporting information is provided? (figures/ authority quotes/ surveys)
  - Additional exercise: how convincing is the author? How reliable is the data?

### WRITE

- Make notes along the reading process. Annotate the text by:
  - o Instead of highlighting, writing why that part is important next to it.
  - o Defining difficult words.
  - Writing down insights about the reading for later reference.
  - Answering the questions made out of the headings/ subheadings.

### **RECITE**

- Read your questions/ concerns about the reading out loud.
- Rephrase the points that have been presented. This helps retain information.
- Think of examples illustrating the point(s) being discussed.
- Conduct further research on unclear aspects of the text.

### **REVIEW**

• Create an outline of the reading and frequently go over the notes.

### **Further Reading**

More on the SQW3R Method

Reading Goals and More

Healthy Reading Habits

**Reading Textbooks** 

The Writing Process - Habib University

### References

Interrogating Texts: Six Reading Habits to Develop in Your First Year at Harvard

**Studying Strategies** 

Reading

**Transition Words** 

10 Strategies to Improve Your Reading Comprehension for College

How to Seriously Read a Scientific Paper

**Reading Techniques** 

Six Reading Myths

Reading Skills for University Study