GRADUATE LEVEL READING

SOME SAY "START WITH THE END IN MIND"

By reading the last page or so of an article you can get key concepts, main points, findings and even closing arguments.

Once you have these key points or concepts you can scan the article for a better understanding

- (hint: take notes of these concepts or arguments because they will help you connect multiple studies or readings together).
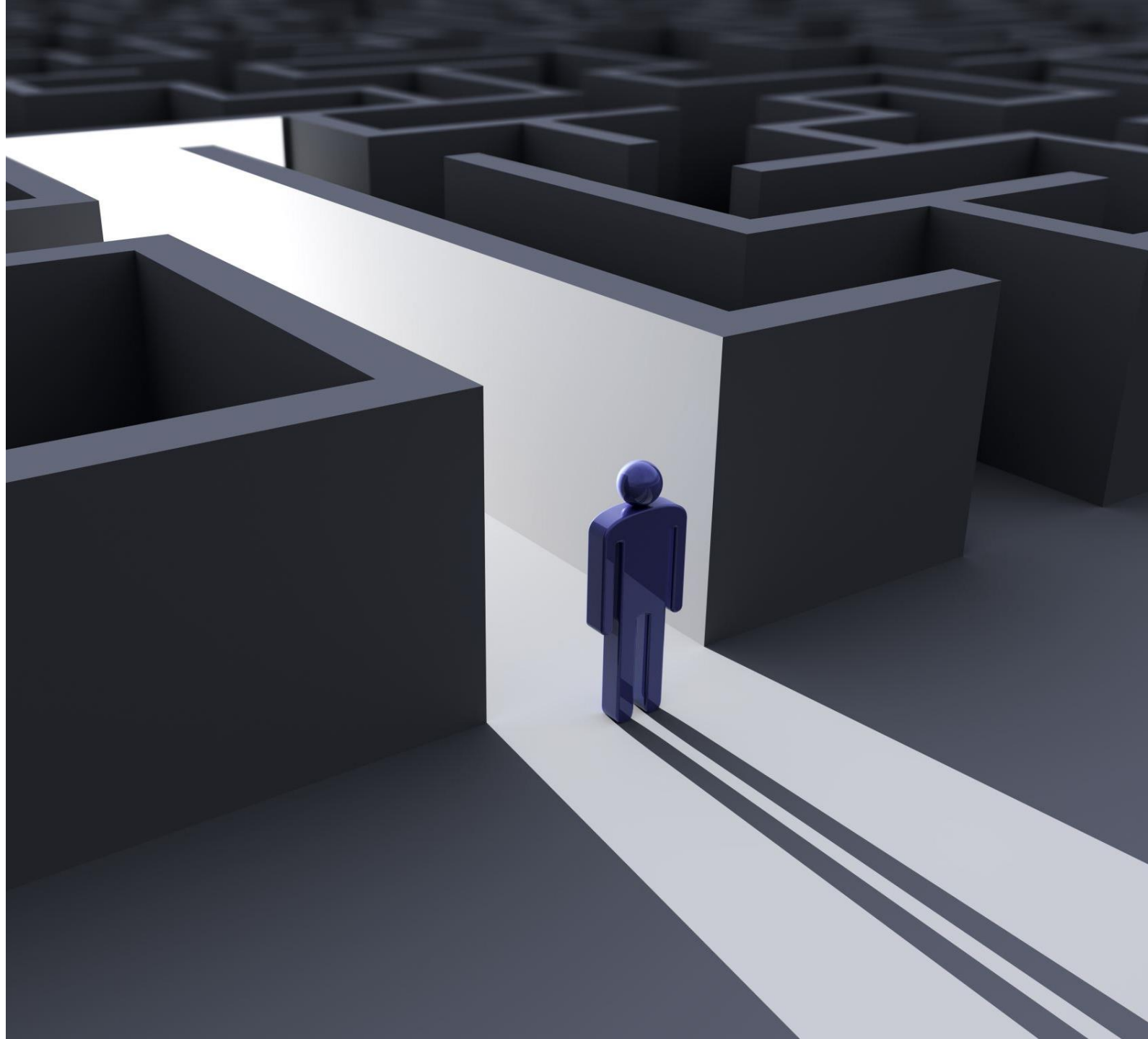
HABITS TO BREAK!

Stop seeing the material as a series of facts to be memorized, written by an infallible author, and start seeing it like an academic (which you are): an argument-driven thesis written by a scholar whose work may not be perfect.

The entire text has an argument. It's set out to prove something (and bear in mind that what the author wants to prove may be a _**how**_ or _**why**_ rather than a _what_ or _when_).

WHERE DO I FIND THE ARGUMENT

- **Start with the introduction!**

- **Find the ARC!**

NOW YOU HAVE THE ARGUMENT
(WHY DOES IT MATTER)

The literature review is meant to answer one basic question????

Your task as a reader is to answer two basic questions:

1. How is what the author is doing *revisionist*?

2. How have other authors written about this topic before?

❖ **If you can answer these two questions, 75% of your work is done.**

QUESTIONS TO DEMONSTRATE UNDERSTANDING

1. DOES THE AUTHOR'S ARGUMENT MAKE SENSE?

2. IS THE AUTHOR'S ARGUMENT CONVINCING?

❖ It is perfectly possible for someone to put forward a sensical argument and then do a poor job of backing it up.

❖ This is, in fact, a good place to start your evaluation of the text.

■ So, if you find yourself feeling left behind in class discussion, or like each class meeting is like dropping into the middle of a conversation that started without you (and believe you me, I felt this a *lot*), it most likely boils down to this: your classmates are treating the book as an argument that can be critiqued, while you're viewing it as a set of facts to be taken at face value.

3 PHASES OF READING FOR COMPREHENSION AND ARGUMENT

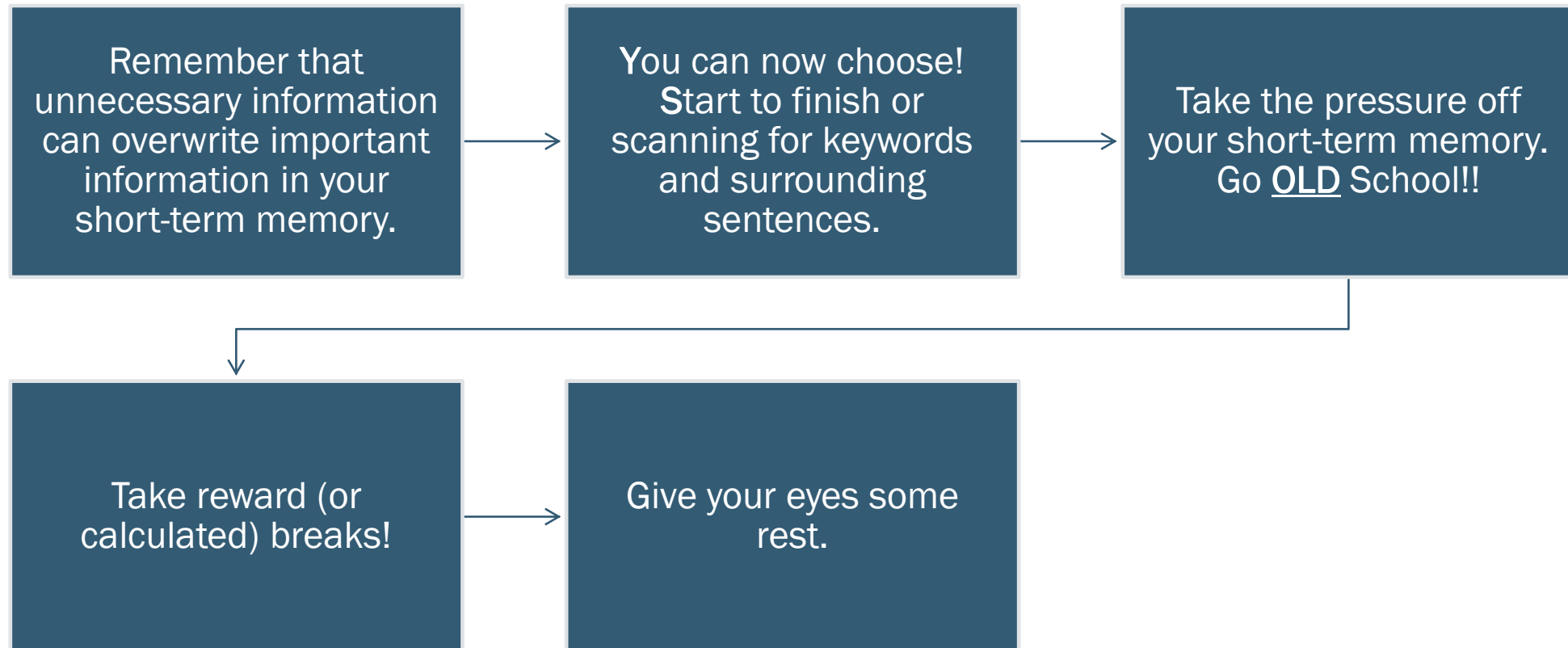Pre – Reading

While Reading
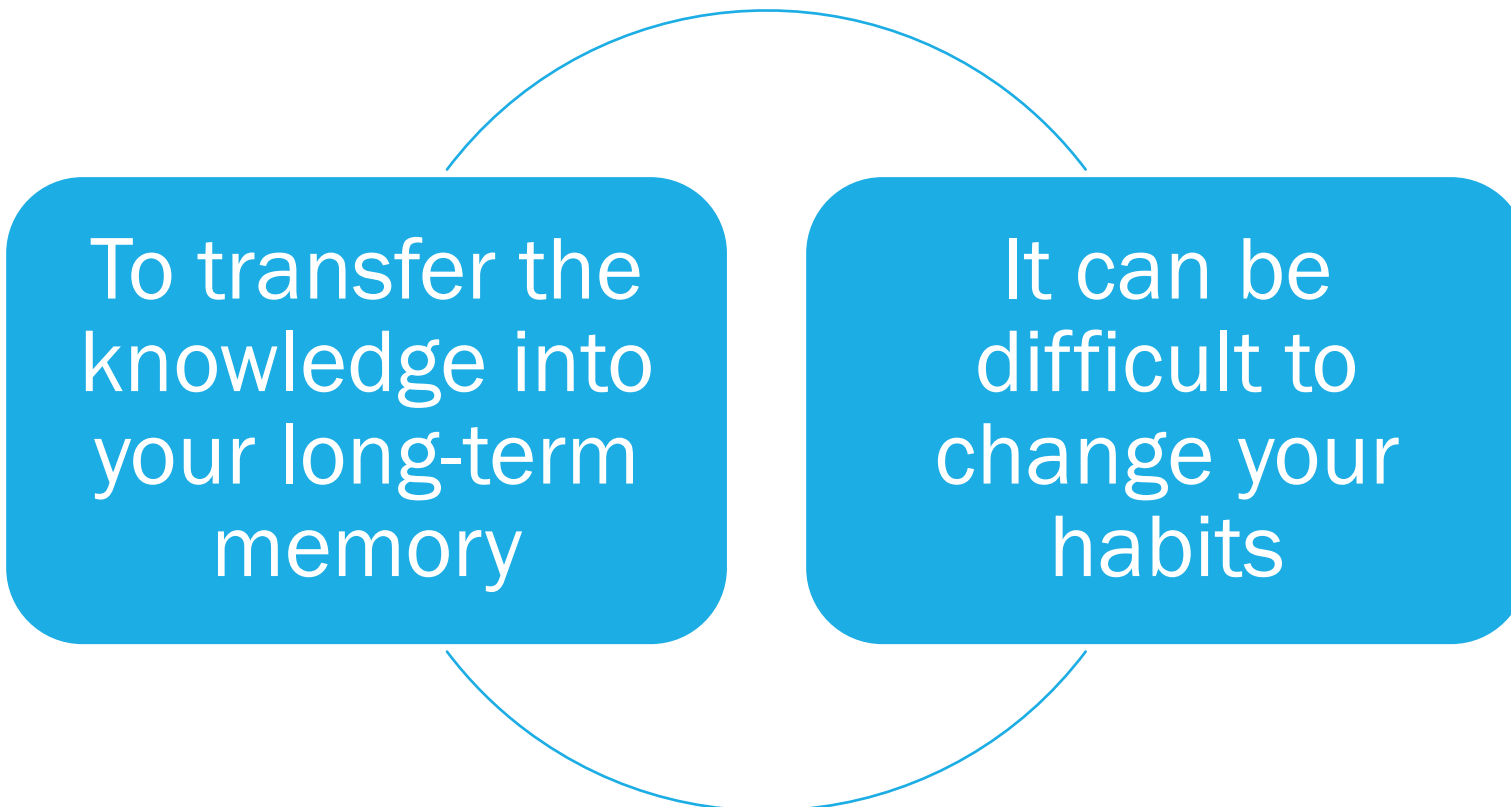
Post Reading

PRE - READING

Chemistry?

Create a distraction-free environment.

Get an idea of the text in front of you.

WHILE READINGS

Remember that unnecessary information can overwrite important information in your short-term memory.

→

You can now choose! Start to finish or scanning for keywords and surrounding sentences.

→

Take the pressure off your short-term memory. Go OLD School!!

Take reward (or calculated) breaks!

→

Give your eyes some rest.

POST – READING

To transfer the knowledge into your long-term memory

It can be difficult to change your habits