

S.Q.3.R. Method for Reading

Use **S.Q.3.R.** to actively read, engage with your material by going utilizing its key steps: Survey, Question, Read, Recite, and Review.

Definitions and Examples of S.Q.3.R. in Practice

Survey | Preview the chapter to get an idea of what you will read.

- Examples include: Reading information about the author, glancing over questions at the end of the chapter, skimming introductions, abstracts and summaries, previewing diagrams and practice problems.

Question | Develop questions about the material you previewed.

- Examples include: What do you already know about the reading? How does the reading relate to the course syllabus? What will you do with this information after you read it?

Read | Actively read, participating and engaging with the text.

- Examples Include: Highlighting key terms, writing in the margins of your book, taking notes about your reading, recording answers to any questions you may have had.

Recite | Attempt to recall the information you just read.

- Examples Include: Writing down formulas, defining key terms, summarizing main points that were covered in the reading.

Review | Test yourself on the information you read to see how much you remember.

- Examples Include: Creating a study guide using the information your learned, responding to discussion questions at the end of a chapter, quizzing yourself on key terms without looking at your text.

Using S.Q.3.R. Now that you have learned about S.Q.3.R. try using the questions below to guide you as you when you read for class.

1. What are the main topics, processes, and key terms in the reading?

2. What questions do I have about the reading?

3. What can I do to make sure that I am actively reading? What did I annotate in this reading?

4. Can you provide a summary of what you just read?

5. Without looking at your text what were the main takeaways of the reading?

Reference: Harkin, Patricia (eds). Acts of Reading

Active Reading

Overview of Active Reading:

- Actively reading encourages you to participate with the material that you are learning about.
- The information below can help you better understand how to actively read and why it is important!

Common Obstacles of Reading and Definitions:

Reader Hypnosis: Occurs after reading a lot of information and causes you to be in trance after your read.

- This may cause you to procrastinate reading, flip through information, and re-read information.

Gaps: A gap is a place or a moment where a reader feels a need for more information

- When one encounters a gap, we have a tendency to ignore it and plow ahead.
- When there are too many gaps, we may even be tempted to quit reading.
- If you are reading and notice a gap, take note of it but do not focus on trying to close the gap until later in your reading process.

Active Reading Definitions and Examples:

Active Reading: engages you with the material you are reading and helps you avoid reader hypnosis.

- This can help you create tangible study materials that you can use to review for class and exams
- Examples Include: Using SQ3R, taking notes, questioning the author to help you better understand the material

Closing Gaps: a reading activity where a reader tries to solve that uncertainty they may encounter while reading.

- Consider when reviewing your text, to try and close the gaps you may have encountered.
- Examples Include: searching the internet for more information, asking your professor questions and reviewing material that you learned earlier in the semester.

Reference: Harkin, Patricia (eds). Acts of Reading