

Strategies for Reading Comprehension

Strategy	Definition
Activating	<p>Think about “Priming the cognitive pump” in order to recall relevant prior knowledge and experiences from long-term memory in order to extract and construct meaning from text.</p> <p>To try out this reading technique, try asking yourself, “How does this relate to things I already know and/or things I have experienced?”</p>
Inferring	<p>Inferring requires the reader to bring together what is spoken (written) in the text, what is unspoken (unwritten) in the text, and what is already known by the reader in order to extract and construct meaning from the text.</p> <p>You might ask yourself, “What does the author suggest but not say?”</p>
Monitoring-Clarifying	<p>This technique requires a reader to Think about <u>how</u> and <u>what</u> they are reading, both during and after the act of reading. The reader does this for purposes of determining if they are comprehending the text combined with the ability to clarify and fix up any mix-ups.</p> <p>To try this strategy out, you might ask yourself, “What did I read? What was my reading process like? Why?”</p>
Questioning	<p>This is likely to be the most familiar reading strategy. It means engaging in learning dialogues with text (authors), peers, and</p>

	<p>teachers through self-questioning, question generation, and question answering.</p> <p>There are many questions you can ask yourself and the reading as your practice questioning. Some of those include, “Who is the intended audience of this piece? What is a reasonable objection a person might have to this argument?”</p>
<p>Searching-Selecting</p>	<p>This approach means searching a variety of sources in order to select appropriate information to answer questions, define words and terms, clarify misunderstandings, solve problems, or gather information. This reading technique is more appropriate when you are required to conduct research. This can also be an appropriate technique when the language is difficult, and you would benefit from defining terms.</p> <p>To practice this strategy, lookup any unknown words or events and make notes about the meanings of the reading.</p>
<p>Summarizing</p>	<p>To practice summarizing, try restating the meaning of text in one’s own words — different words from those used in the original text.</p> <p>You can restate the overall argument of the reading. In addition, you can write a brief summary of each paragraph after you read it. Not only will this help you comprehend and remember the content, it will also give you a guide to the reading.</p>
<p>Visualizing-Organizing</p>	<p>You might try constructing a mental image or graphic organizer for the purpose of extracting and constructing meaning from the text. This technique can be particularly helpful if you are a visual learner.</p>