

Critical Reading

Graphic Organizers

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Reading is a two-way street.

The author is writing to teach you something, and you are reading to learn something. You must engage with the text, and evaluate the author's words, thoughts, and feelings; as you acknowledge your thoughts, feelings, and disagreements with and about the text.

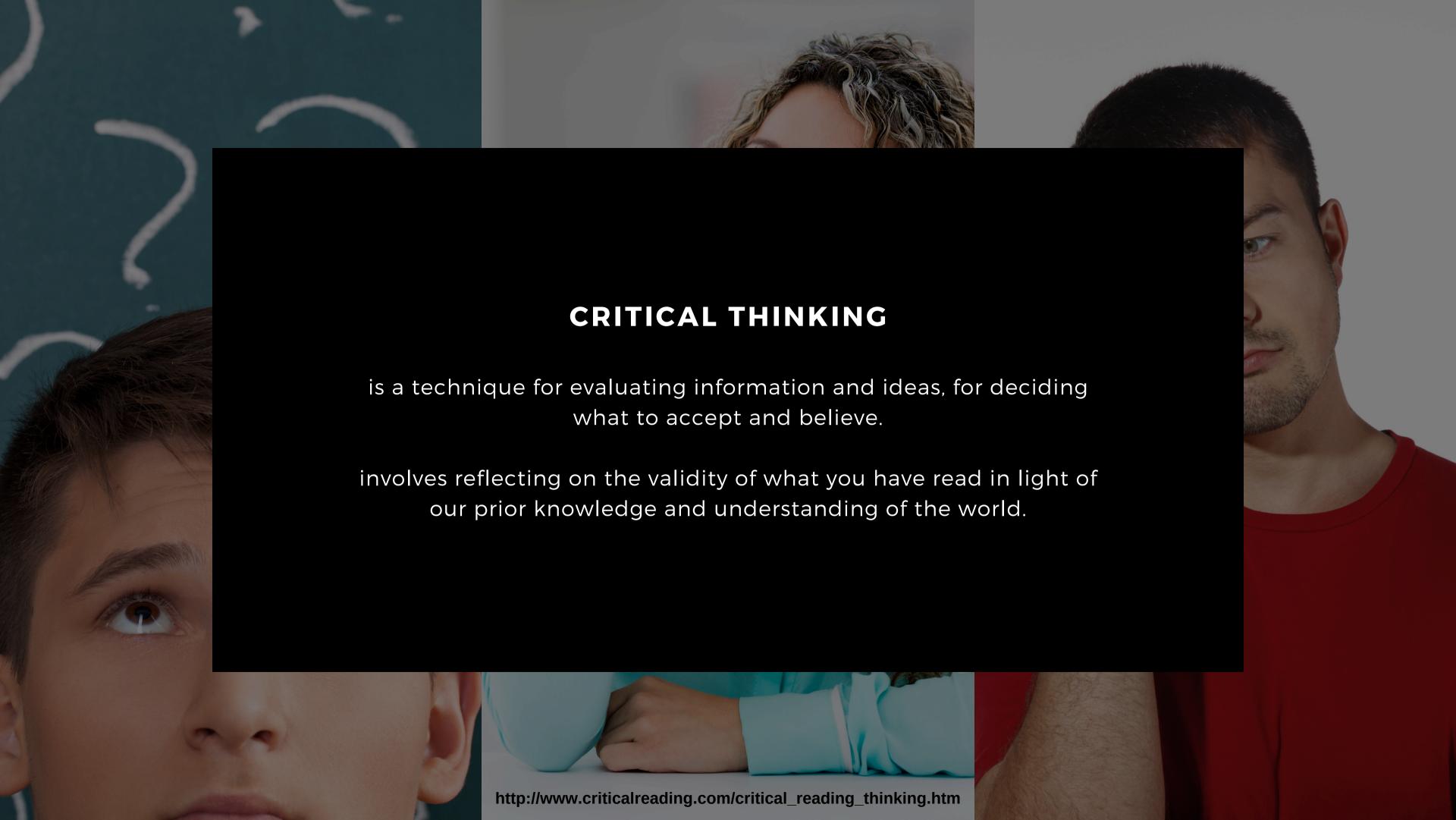
is reading carefully, actively, reflectively, and analytically to understand, evaluate, and analyze a text.

CRITICAL READING

means that a reader applies certain processes, models, questions, and theories that result in enhanced clarity and comprehension.

is a technique for discovering information and ideas within a text.

refers to a careful, active, reflective, analytic reading.







- To evaluate what you've read
- To form judgments
- To develop your own point of view
- To respond analytically to the ideas of others
- To exchange ideas with others in conversation
- To ask and answer questions
- To develop ideas that can be explored further in your writing



CRITICAL READING

is a technique for discovering information and ideas within a text.



CRITICAL READING

refers to a careful, active, reflective, analytic reading





CRITICAL THINKING

is a technique for <u>evaluating</u> information and ideas, for deciding what to accept and believe.



CRITICAL THINKING

involves reflecting on the validity of what you have read in light of your prior knowledge and understanding of the world.

Six Traits of a Critical Reader/Thinker

Focused on Facts

to direct one's attention or efforts on specific truths

Analytical

relating to or using analysis or logical reasoning

Open-minded

willing to consider new ideas; unprejudiced.

Questioning/skeptical

the raising of a doubt about or objection to something

Creative

relating to or involving the imagination or original ideas, especially in the production of an artistic work

Intellectually active

engaged in activity requiring the creative use of the intellect

REMEMBER EFFECTIVE READING...

HOW DOES IT WORK WITH SQ3R?

Before

Survey

Question

During

Read

Recall

After

Review

REMEMBER ACTIVE READING...

TAKE NOTES

ASK QUESTION

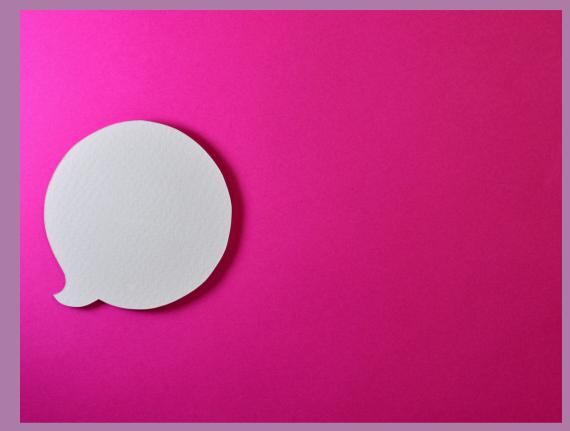
STUDY READ

SUMMARY SHEET

Survey

Question

Read Recall Review





Rhetorical Situation

(HARBRACE ESSENTIALS)

A set of circumstances under which one writes or reads a text.

AUTHOR

a writer of a book, article, or report

Components of the Rhetorical Situation

DEFINED

CULTURE

the customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social group.

GENRE

a category of artistic composition, as in music or literature, characterized by similarities in form, style, or subject matter

AUDIENCE

the assembled spectators or listeners at a public event, such as a play, movie, concert, or meeting

PURPOSE

the reason for which something is done or created or for which something exists

TOPIC

a matter dealt with in a text, discourse, or conversation; a subject

CONTEXT

the circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood and assessed

AUTHOR

who wrote it

Components of the Rhetorical Situation

EXPLAINED

CULTURE

what is happening at the time of the writing and how does it affect the author & audience

GENRE

what type/style of writing it is

AUDIENCE

who reads it

PURPOSE

why it was written

TOPIC

what it discusses

CONTEXT

why did it need to be written

TYPES OF CONTEXTS





Culture refers to the traditions, beliefs, customs, and way of life specific to a particular group of people.



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical context refers to what was going on in the world during the timeframe in which a work is set or was written.



PHYSICAL CONTEXT

Physical context refers to the setting in which a work of writing takes place.

The Questions to Ask of a Text

Author

Who is the author?

Genre

What is the genre?

Audience

Who is the audience?

Purpose

What is the author's purpose?

Sources

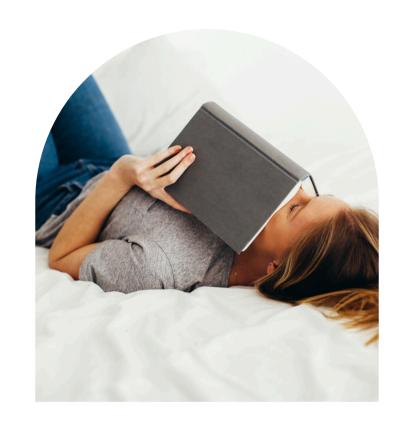
What are the author's sources?

Understanding the RHETORICAL SITUATION...



UNDERSTAND the text.

Digesting a text and perceiving the intended meaning of it.



INTERPRET the text.

Finding and explaining the meaning and significance of the text.



ANALYZE the text.

Giving the text meaning beyond what the texts tells you directly. Breaking it down into its components and examining the different aspects of the text.