



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.

CRITICAL READING

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

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.

The background is a collage of images. On the left, a chalkboard with white question marks is visible. In the center, there are partial views of people's faces and hair. On the right, a man with dark hair and a beard is looking towards the left. At the bottom, there are images of hands and arms, one in a light blue sleeve and another in a red sleeve.

CRITICAL THINKING

is a technique for evaluating information and ideas, for deciding what to accept and believe.

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

BE A CRITICAL READER/THINKER

- 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 v. Critical Thinking



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CRITICAL READING

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CRITICAL THINKING

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CRITICAL THINKING

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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

Survey

ASK QUESTION

Question

STUDY READ

Read
Recall

SUMMARY SHEET

Review



Rhetorical Situation

(HARBACE ESSENTIALS)

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



Components of the Rhetorical Situation

DEFINED

AUTHOR

a writer of a book, article, or report

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

Components of the Rhetorical Situation

EXPLAINED

AUTHOR

who wrote it

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



CULTURAL CONTEXT

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.