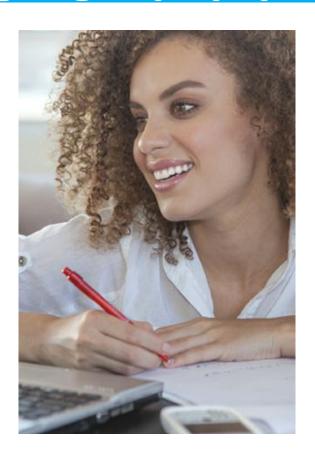
VAN RYS/ MEYER/VANDERMEY/SEBRANEK



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Understandi ng the Reading-Writing Connection

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 1 Use the SQ3R reading strategy
- 2 Read actively
- 3 Respond to a text
- 4 Summarize a text
- 5 Effectively analyze images
- 6 Think critically through writing

SQ3R Reading Strategy: Survey

- Preview the material to know about the author and content organization
- Helps to:
 - Focus on writer's message
 - Identify its organization
 - Anticipate how the text will develop

SQ3R Reading Strategy: Question

- Asked hoping to be answered while reading
 - Read questions that accompany the reading
 - Change headings into questions
 - Imagine test questions for main points
 - Pose journalist's questions
 - Ensures active thinking and absorbing information

SQ3R Reading Strategy: 3R

- Read Keep track of the answers
 - Helps in engaging with the text
- Recite Say the key points aloud
 - Tests comprehension
 - Helps in connecting the content with prior knowledge
- Review Crosscheck the questions posed and scan through the notes made
 - Improves memory

Memory Techniques

Visualize the concepts in concrete ways

Draw diagrams or develop clusters

Put the material in own words

Teach it to others

Use acronyms or rhymes

Active Reading Strategies

- Pacing
- Anticipating
- Reading hard parts aloud
- Taking notes
- Annotating the text

Active Reading

- Read, annotate, and respond to a text
- Map the text
 - Using the method of clustering
- Outline the text
 - Parallel structure is used to show main and subordinate points

Guideline for Response Writing

- Be honest in the reaction to a text
- Follow the flow of thoughts
- Offer thoughtful reflection
- Be selective about the elements of response

Summary Writing

- Disciplines an individual by allowing them to grasp the essentials from a reading
- Requirements
 - Eliminating the least important points
 - Organizing key points
 - Stating key points in one's own words

Guideline for Summary Writing

- Identify the essence and continue reading by taking notes
- Capture the text's argument
- Check the summary against the original text for accuracy and consistency

Steps in Viewing an Image

- Survey
- Inspect
 - Examine the details
- Question
 - Knowing about the creator, subject, message, intended audience, medium
- Understand the purpose

Interpreting Images

- Follows from viewing or reading the image
- Involves identifying what the image is meant to do, say, or show
- Requires thinking about each element of the rhetorical situation and its complications

Strategies for Thinking Critically Through Writing

- Asking probing questions Opens up a problem and guides towards its solution
 - *Rhetorical Asked for effect*
 - Closed Seek a limited response
 - Open Invite thinking and discussion
 - Theoretical Requires organization and explanation

Strategies for Asking Effective Questions

- Use open questions to initiate a flow of ideas
- Ask educated questions which are clear and suggest debatable issues
- Keep a question journal
- Write Q & A drafts

Organization of Thoughts

Inductive logic

• Reasons from specific information toward general conclusions

Deductive logic

 Reasons from general principles toward specific applications



- Chapter mainly shows the connection between writing and reading
- Reading and writing are interdependent
- Reading and writing are no longer only about words but now include visual images as well

