



## Information, Data and Media Literacy

### Video transcript

#### 3.7 Academic reading

1. Identify the key ideas. We should try to separate out the key ideas from examples and supporting details. \*Less proficient readers often underline or highlight large sections of text without differentiating between important and less important ideas.
2. Summarize information. Once we have identified the key ideas in a text, we can summarize the central statements in a section or chapter and paraphrase them. As a result, we will be able to see the structure of a text and the line of argument more clearly, and we will find it easier to determine the information we need. \*Less proficient readers do not take time to reflect on and summarize what they have read.
3. Draw conclusions. For this we need to take a step back from the text and reflect on it with a degree of distance. We can do that by asking questions like: What is the author getting at? What effect will the actions proposed in the text have? How do these ideas fit with other standpoints? \*Less proficient readers rarely look beyond the specific information in the text.
4. Read actively. Reading actively means not just taking in information, but asking ourselves questions and trying to answer them already while we are reading. \*Less proficient readers tend to be more passive.
5. Monitor your own comprehension. While reading we should try to be aware of whether and to what extent we understand what we are reading. Not comprehending is nothing to be ashamed of. On the contrary, if we realize that we don't understand something, we can (consciously) address the problem and work to comprehend it. We can fill in gaps in our understanding by researching them some more, going back over the relevant passage again or seeking external assistance. \*Less proficient readers tend to ignore gaps in their understanding, leaving them with a blind spot.