



University Centre Abdelhafid Boussouf E-learning Centre



English – Level 3

Lesson 03 Reading Techniques

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Students Concerned- Semester 06 -			
<i>Institute</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Specialty</i>
<i>Letters and Languages</i>	<i>-Foreign Languages</i>	<i>Licentiate 03</i>	<i>French</i>
<i>Economic Sciences</i>	<i>-Economic Science -Commercial Science -Management Science</i>	<i>Licentiate 03</i>	<i>All specialties</i>

Objectives of the Lesson

- At the end of this lesson, students will be able to differentiate between different reading skills and learn how to practice reading techniques with any piece of writing.

Reading Skills

1. What are reading techniques?

For reading to be effective and worthy, the reader should learn how to train him/herself on certain techniques. These techniques differ in terms of conditions and purposes. Whereas reading a table of content looking for a specific title needs to be quick, reading a text in an exam needs to be slow and careful. Also reading a novel for pleasure differs from reading it to do tasks.

- The following are the most common reading skills and techniques:

1. **Skimming:** is to read quickly to get the general idea of something. It helps you know if what you read is useful for you or not. Skimming, sometimes referred to as gist reading, means going through the text to grasp the main idea. For example, you were looking for articles that deal with wild cats, but after taking a quick look at the ones you downloaded, you found that they were about cats in general. Skimming prevents you from reading all articles because you just move your eyes throughout their titles and recognize what you want.
2. **Scanning:** is to read quickly, looking for specific information. Everyone has this ability, but many are not aware of it. Scanning involves the technique of rejecting or ignoring irrelevant information from the text to locate a specific piece of information. They are, for example, selling newspapers or visiting different websites only to get one single idea or piece of information.
3. **Intensive Reading:** is to read deeply. It is far more time-consuming than skimming and scanning. The reader has to consider details, i.e., words, signs, symbols, unusual structures, etc. When you want to fully understand the intentions of a text, you need to practice intensive reading. This type of reading used to be in classrooms.

4. **Extensive Reading:** unlike intensive reading, extensive reading used to be out-of-classroom. It is usually associated with reading for pleasure. For example, one who reads short stories and novels is outdoors enjoying his/her imagination and enriching his/her vocabulary as well.

