



# University Centre Abdelhafid Boussouf E-learning Centre



## English – Level 3

### Lesson 04 Tips to Improve Reading Skills

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

### Objectives of the Lesson

- At the end of this lesson, students will know about their weaknesses in reading and how to improve their reading skills so as to maintain their comprehension of any piece of writing.

## Tips to Improve Reading Skills

Reading at the university level requires more speed and the ability to analyze and connect ideas so that an essay or a research paper can be prepared on time and in the right manner. Given that most research and scientific productions are in English language, students at this advanced level need to improve their reading skills in English. Although many students suffer from a lack of fluency, difficulty keeping up with the ideas of a text, and a lack of vocabulary, they need to read more and more in order to overcome such problems and thus develop a good understanding of the language.

- The following are also important tips to improve reading skills:

1. **Predicting**: means reading with an aim in your mind. Or making a set of aims before reading. Then, when you finish reading, you may recognize whether what you read adds something to your previous knowledge and enriches your aims or not.
2. **Visualizing**: means creating an image about what you read. For example, after you finish reading a text, the teacher asks you to describe what you imagined while reading a text. This helps you understand more about what you read.
3. **Making Connections**: means the reader needs to connect what he/she is reading with other texts, with other experiences, and with the world around him. By doing so, he/she develops a clear view of the text.
4. **Summarizing**: means mentioning the most important points of a text. By summarizing the ideas, the reader tries to differentiate between main ideas and secondary ideas. He/she then proves his/her full comprehension of the text.
5. **Questioning**: means asking questions before, during, and after reading a text. Providing questions and looking for answers in the text makes the process of understanding simpler. When the reader succeeds in finding answers to his/her questions, this means he/she deeply understands the text.

6. **Inferring**: means creating new ideas through the existing ideas of a text. The reader in this case can say what he/she learned from the text and what the text suggests for him, as well as explain underlying information within the text.

