

EFFECTIVE READING STRATEGIES TO ENHANCE READING SKILLS**K. Pratap Kumar* & Susheela Sarepalli****

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Abstract:

Most of the researchers have found that the teaching reading strategies is a primary key element in developing the student comprehension in reading a text. However, many of the teachers deficits with a good foundation in teaching few reading comprehension strategies to the students. Thus, teachers must require a good preparation on how to design the effective comprehension strategies and then how to teach all those strategies to their students in a class. Hence, this study focusses to study the most effective reading strategies in order to enhance reading skills in the language classes. The important question of the study is that "Would these reading strategies help my students' reading comprehension studies?" And the results of the study designates that all the students had an enhancement to a great extent.

Key Words: Reading, Strategies, Effective, Comprehension, Enhancement & Language

To improve the reading comprehension of the students, teachers must introduce the important seven cognitive strategies for an effective readers, those can be: activating, inferring, monitoring/clarifying, questioning, searching/selecting, summarizing, and visualizing/organizing.

1. Teach the Seven Strategies of Highly Effective Readers:

To improve our students' reading comprehension, the teachers should introduce all these seven cognitive strategies. To suppose that one can simply have the students who can memorize and regularly execute a set of few strategies which is to misconceive the nature of the strategic processing or the executive control of reading. Such new applications of these procedures may represent, in an essence, a true strategic processing.

Instructional Aids:

S.No	Strategy	Definition
1	Activating	Priming the cognitive Pump; in order to recall relevant prior knowledge and experiences from long-term memory in order to extract and construct meaning from text
2	Inferring	Bringing together what is spoken (written) in the text, what is unspoken (unwritten) in the text, and what is already known by the reader in order to extract and construct meaning from the text
3	Monitoring - Clarifying	Thinking about how and what one is reading, both during and after the act of reading, for purposes of determining if one is comprehending the text combined with the ability to clarify and fix up any mix-ups
4	Questioning	Engaging in learning dialogues with text (authors), peers, and teachers through self-questioning, question generation, and question answering
5	Searching - Selecting	Searching a variety of sources in order to select appropriate information to answer questions, define words and terms, clarify misunderstandings, solve problems, or gather information
6	Summarizing	Restating the meaning of text in one's own words - different words from those used in the original text
7	Visualizing - Organizing	Constructing a mental image or graphic organizer for the purpose of extracting and constructing meaning from the text

It is significant to adapt yourself how you read to comprehend the material and your purpose of reading the text. Depending on that what you are reading in the text and why is that you will find some of the following strategies which are useful.

2. Skimming:

Skimming engages reading as the key parts of the text. One can use it when you require to get an overview of an author's main concept of the argument. There are mainly two basic skim-reading techniques, they are:

Start Finish:

This strategy has emerged from the idea that all well-written articles, essays and chapters of books have been constructed in the following way:

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Body
- ✓ Conclusion

This means that the main idea should be represented three times:

- ✓ Briefly noting the introduction
- ✓ Discussing in detail for the body of the text
- ✓ Briefly reviewing in the conclusion.

The beginning and the ending of the paragraphs of a text should provide good summaries of its central ideas. The strategy to be carefully followed is:

- ✓ The first few of the paragraphs of each chapter or section
- ✓ The last paragraph or the conclusion of each of the chapter or the section.

First Sentences:

This strategy presumes that the first or the opening sentence of an each paragraph introduces the main theme(s) to be discussed in the paragraph. Reading only the opening sentence in each paragraph may often give you a better understanding of the author's logic of writing and the structure of his/her argument which just relies on the introduction and the conclusion.

Scanning:

Most of the people use scanning technique to read the web pages when they are surfing the internet. Scanning will definitely help you to establish where in a book or in an article to find the specific information where it is located.

Finding / Spotting Key Words:

Key words and the ideas are often found in the opening of the paragraphs of a chapter or the subsection of the chapter. Pay a particular attention towards the opening sentence and the opening paragraph in a text. Look for the hints which may help you comprehend

- ✓ Underlining
- ✓ Highlighting
- ✓ Finding Italics
- ✓ Subheadings
- ✓ Section Breaks

Critical Reading:

Critical reading is an important element to have a critical writing. This Study explains that why critical reading is important, and gives us some ideas as to how you should become a better critical reader

What is Critical Reading?

The most distinguishing features of the critical reading are:

- ✓ First, try to examine the evidence or arguments presented;
- ✓ Then, try checking out any influences on the evidence or arguments;
- ✓ And it is better to check out the limitations of study design or focus;
- ✓ Finally, one must examine the interpretations made; and

3. Analytical Reading:

Good reading skills are those which require much more attention than just basic comprehension. Analytical reading is an important approach that probes you more deeply to comprehend the message and goal of the piece you can read. Standardized tests such as the ACT and SAT, as well as the classroom assignments like reading the book reports and papers, may test your ability to read the text analytically.

4. Conclusion:

Reading comprehension is something just more than decoding the shapes and the figures as many of the teachers and the learners think. Comprehension may occur whenever the reader knows what skills and strategies and how are those necessary and being appropriate for all types of the texts and understands how to apply all those strategies to accomplish the reading process and to reach a higher degree of the text comprehension and custody.

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