



SQ5R is a strategy that assists students to recognize, understand, and recall the main points in a chapter or text.

**Survey.** Look briefly at the chapter in order to identify the bigger picture and start to understand how all of the sections fit together.

- Read the preface, introduction, conclusion, and summary as well as the title and headings.
- Look over the pictures and graphs.
- Take brief notes to remind yourself what the chapter is going to be about.

Question. Create questions about the chapter while surveying it. By looking for the answers to these questions, you will be more focused while reading.

- Develop questions based on titles and headings.
- Read over questions on homework and at the beginning and end of the chapter.



1. **Kead.** Read the chapter, taking brief notes. Pay careful attention to tables, charts, and other visuals; they contain valuable information that is not always included in the text itself.

- Look for answers to the questions you developed in the previous step and answer the questions listed in the chapter if available.
- Spend extra time understanding italicized or bolded sentences and words in the chapter.
- Put the new information in your own words so you can connect it to information you already know.
- 2. **Respond and reflect.** Engage with the reading.
  - Create your own examples of each concept to indicate you understand the concept and its application.
  - Describe whether you agree or disagree with the author and why.
  - Write down any insights, confusing points, or clarifying questions for class discussion.

## 3. **Kecord.** After you are done reading, go back and take more comprehensive notes that are in your own words, and reflect on your understanding of the text.

4. Kecite out loud. After reading, repeat what you just learned out loud using your notes and not the text. This process assists you in recognizing what you understand and retained. You can also use this method for test review.

5. Keview. Survey the text as you did before and recite the main ideas and concepts from each section. Make sure you understand how the new concepts and information relate to knowledge you already have.

Adapted from: Pauk, Walter. *How to Study in College.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1962. Originated from Francis Robinson.