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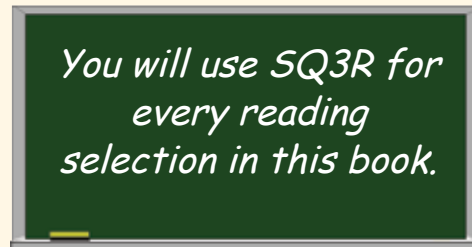
Guide for **Revising** and **Editing** Essays

About SQ3R



SQ3R is the key to comprehension. The more you know about something before you read it, the better you'll understand it. SQ3R is simple, quick, and efficient.

Study the five steps below.



SURVEY

Look through the article quickly.
Read the introductory paragraph.
Then look at all:

headings and subheadings
captions
pictures
italic or boldface print

QUESTION

Read the author's questions at the end of the selection.
They give clues to the reading content as well.

HINT: Look for the answers when you read the article!



R
E
A
D

Read the selections slowly. If what you read does not make sense, it means that you might have read something wrong, REREAD.

HINT: Sometimes it may be necessary to read something two or more times to understand it.



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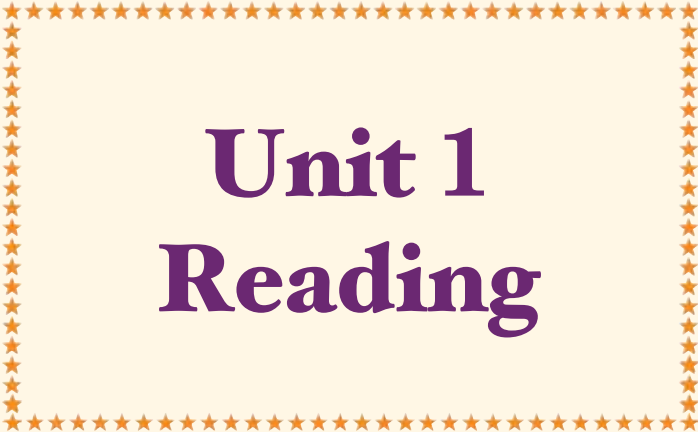
Say what you have read aloud. If you cannot retell it in your own words, it means that you did not understand it. REREAD. It helps to take notes of the facts you have read.

HINT: Just the act of writing will help you remember the material!



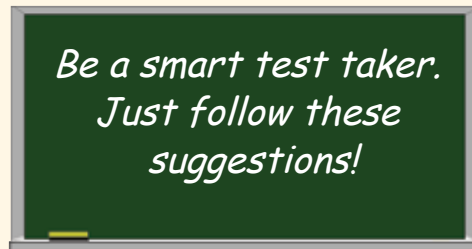
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W

Several days before a test, review your notes. Try to state the information in your own words. Have someone else ask you questions from your notes. In this book at the beginning of each unit, review the techniques for being a smart reader, writer, and test taker.



Unit 1 Reading

Test Taking Skills for Multiple Choice Questions



1. Read **all** answers given. Answer “a” may seem like a good answer at first, but answer “d” may be even better.
2. If you think you know an answer, skim through the choices to find it. Then check all the other choices to be sure.
3. Look back at the story for clues to the answer. It helps to underline the proof for your answer.
4. If you are not sure of an answer, circle the question and skip it for now. When you come to the end, go back. Words in other questions may help you remember.
5. NEVER LEAVE A BLANK. It will **always** be marked wrong. Take an “educated guess.”
6. An educated guess means that first you cross off all answers you know are wrong. You can usually do this with 2 of the 4 answers. Then you have a 50-50 chance of getting it right. Take a guess.
7. Key words in the questions, such as BEST, MOST, MAINLY are often written in capitals or bold face. Pay special attention to these important words.
8. The words AFTER and BEFORE tell us that the question deals with the sequence of events. Pay special attention to the order of what happened in the story.
9. Be careful of words such as BUT, NOT, and EXCEPT. They signal a change in the question.
10. The wrong answer choices often have words used in the story. Do not be fooled. Look for the right IDEA.

A Nonfiction Article

The Young Man and the Sea



SURVEY

After surveying this article, I can tell that:

1. This story is a factual account of a _____.
- a. trip around the world b. boy who fished by the sea

QUESTION

After looking at the questions at the end of the story, I can tell that:

2. The “young man” in the title is _____.
- a. Brian Caldwell b. Walter Roessing
3. Some of the events in this story were _____.
- a. made-up b. life threatening

READ

ANSWER BOX

1. This story is a factual account of a trip around the world.
2. The “young man” in the title is Brian Caldwell.
3. Some of the events in this story were life threatening.

Read the article that follows carefully. If what you read does not make sense, reread!

mariners of a military exercise in my area—and to stay clear. Maybe I’m lucky I didn’t get blown out of the water.”

There’s Plenty to Do at Sea

With adventures like these, Caldwell says, he was never bored. “I was busy sailing, navigating, taking care of the boat, watching the weather, reading, and cooking,” he says. “At every port, I made friends.”

He ran up huge phone bills each month reassuring his parents back home he was okay. (Mom wanted to be sure he was flossing his teeth.)

Midway through his journey, the fire-engine-red paint on his boat began to peel. By the time he returned to Honolulu on September 28, 1996—one year, three months, and 27 days later—the vessel looked simply ugly.

But she—and Brian Caldwell—had survived the epic voyage.

Brian Caldwell at a Glance

Born: December 17, 1975, Scottsdale, AZ

Lives: Honolulu, Hawaii

Height: 5 feet, 11 inches

Weight: 164 pounds

Highlights: Became the youngest person to sail solo around the world. Brian will now try to set another record— as the youngest to sail nonstop around the world.

Recite

Five facts you learned about Brian Caldwell’s trip.

Objective Questions

Circle the letter next to the correct answer.

- This article is MOST like:
 - a movie script
 - a realistic fiction
 - a legend
 - a biography
- What was the MAIN purpose of Brian’s trip?
 - to take a dare
 - to win a prize
 - to get world recognition
 - to make financial gain
- According to this article, the reason Brian survived the huge wave was:
 - because of his boat’s weight
 - because of his navigating skills
 - because the sails were undamaged
 - because of his ability to repair the boat
- Which struggle represents the MAIN conflict in this story?
 - man against age
 - man against time
 - man against nature
 - man against distance

Continue...

Objective Questions

5. Read the following sentence from the story.

But he knew big repairs had to wait for two weeks until he limped into Mauritius.

As used in this story, the word “limped” means about the same as:

- a. walked lamely
- b. sagged to one side
- c. sneaked
- d. moved with difficulty

6. The information in this article suggests that:

- a. Brian’s parents were concerned about his well-being.
- b. A sailor’s club had paid for Brian’s trip.
- c. Brian’s sailboat had non-repairable damages.
- d. The Australian government honored Brian for his bravery.

7. All of the following describe difficulties Brian experienced EXCEPT:

- a. roving pirates
- b. rough seas
- c. dangerous fish
- d. mechanical breakdown

8. Which sentence from the article represents an opinion?

- a. Caldwell could clear the clutter and fix small stuff.
- b. Caldwell quickly checked to see if the boat was in danger of sinking.
- c. “It must have been hungry—it circled the boat awhile.”
- d. “At every port, I made friends.”

9. Read the following from the story:

Several times on his trip, Caldwell dived overboard for a swim or to clean the boat’s fiberglass bottom. Each time, he tied a rope between himself and the boat.

This passage suggests that Brian was:

- a. curious
- b. cautious
- c. adventurous
- d. lazy

10. As a result of his experiences, Brian realized:

- a. that land is the safest place
- b. that caution is more important than speed
- c. that he can do even better next time
- d. that he is lucky to be alive

For **Editing Practice**, please turn to page 96.