

	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>How to read</i>
<i>Orientation Reading</i>	Get an overall idea of what the text is about, how it is organized, or how difficult it is	Get a quick overview of a text, by reading the title, the chapter and the section titles, the table of contents, models, illustrations, conclusions, or the abstract
<i>Skimming</i>	Get an overview of the content of the text and identify the sections of the text you want to read more thoroughly. Skimming can be useful when you are looking for certain information in a text	You read quickly through the text, without getting stuck on sentences or words. You focus only on key terms and concepts
<i>Selective Reading</i>	Identify the relevance of a text in terms of a specific focus. Selective reading can be useful when you are reading for projects or specific cases	You read the text with a specific outset, focus or perspective. You interpret the text while you are reading it
<i>Normal Reading</i>	Getting the overall message, entirety and argumentation of a text. You use normal reading when reading the primary texts in a course, to acquire the main perspectives	You read everything to understand and extract the meaning of the text. This is probably how you consider reading for your studies
<i>Intensive Reading</i>	To understand the text in detail. To be able to recall the content from precise and specific sections. You often use intensive reading when you are required to be able to access the knowledge at your fingertips, without preparation	You read each word in the text while writing notes and comments. You are interested in all details of the text, and might even revise it again later

Based on Harboe and Ravn "Studieteknik – eller kunsten at studere" (2004)