



GETTING TO KNOW YOUR TEXTBOOK

1. Examine the title page:

- Who are the authors?
- Who are the publishers?
- When was this textbook published? What does that tell you about the book?

2. Examine the preface or introduction:

- Why is a preface written?
- What does it tell you about the book?
- Do the authors introduce any unusual features of your book in the preface and prepare you to be on the lookout for them?

3. Examine the table of contents:

- What does the table of contents tell you?
- How is this textbook organized? What main divisions does it have?

4. Examine index, glossary, and other material at the back of the book:

- How does the index differ from the table of contents? How does it resemble the table of contents?
- What sort of topics should be looked up in the index instead of the table of contents?
- What is cross references?
- Is there a glossary in your textbook? Can you use diacritical markings successfully to pronounce a word?
- Is there an appendix in your book? Why isn't this information included in the body of the book? How would it have affected the organization?

5. Examine study questions, guides, and other helps:

- Does the text provide study aids to help in understanding the text?
- If questions are used, do they simply require finding the answers or must you do some critical problem-type thinking to arrive at answers?
- Are there study aids both preceding and following a chapter? Which types of aids help you most?
- Does the text provide suggestions for other readings or materials designed to help you understand this chapter? Are there companion materials online?

6. Examine chapter headings, sectional headings, and margin guides:

- Look at the chapter heading and then the section headings that follow. Does this give an overview of the chapter?
- Does the text provide help in identifying material to be found within each paragraph? Is the topic sentence indicated?



- Does the book use summaries? How do these help? What is the difference between giving the gist of a chapter and summarizing its contents?

Using Your Textbook

When you purchase a new book, there are several things you should do automatically.

I. Look in the front:

A. Read and think about the table of contents.

1. This will show you the overall organization of the course and help identify what's important.
2. It will get you interested in the material.

B. Glance over any preface or foreword to see what the book is trying to do.

C. Consider the title. This is often a significant statement about the book's "slant." Do you know the author?

II. Look in the back:

A. Glance at the index. This is a listing of subjects and pages upon which they can be found.

1. You can tell from the percentage of known and unknown words how difficult the text will be for you.
2. You can see with great precision what the course is concerned with.
3. You can look up specific items of interest.
4. As a review for tests, you can easily look up unknown items since the page number is given.

B. Is there a glossary listing unknown words and their definitions?

1. The main concern of many courses is to teach the vocabulary of the subject. This is a vital section, not something to be ignored.
2. Make a page tab out of scotch tape, and undertake to study and learn these words during the term. Use the tab for easy reference during time between classes-time which might otherwise be wasted.

C. Determine what other possibly useful materials are in the back-**before** you need them. You don't have to read them now; just know that they exist.

III. Determine how a typical chapter is constructed. (All of the other chapters will be put together the same way. If one chapter has a summary, they all will; if one chapter has questions, they all will.) Use this knowledge when you have a reading assignment. Structure your approach accordingly.



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IV. Don't be afraid to write in your book-vocabulary words, condensations of ideas, personal reactions, etc. Interact with the book the way you'd interact with a person. Your texts provide a valuable resource during and after your academic career.