TOPIC 3 - SKIMMING

A QUICK REMINDER

Skimming é uma técnica de leitura rápida para obter uma compreensão geral de um texto. Utilizamos essa técnica frequentemente no nosso dia a dia e ela é extremamente útil para leituras acadêmicas.

- **Verbo "to skim"**: literalmente significa "desnatar", ou seja, tirar o que está por cima.
- **Skimming na leitura**: passar os olhos rapidamente pelo texto para identificar o tema principal e decidir se o texto nos interessa.

Quando utilizamos *skimming*?

- **No dia a dia**: navegando por sites de notícias para identificar os principais assuntos do dia.
- **No meio acadêmico**: seleção de materiais bibliográficos em pesquisas para identificar se o texto é relevante.

Para utilizar a técnica de *skimming* de forma eficaz, siga estes passos:

1. **Leia o título, subtítulo e legendas de figuras**: ajudam a entender o tema principal.
2. **Observe as ilustrações**: auxiliam na compreensão do texto.
3. **Leia a primeira frase de cada parágrafo**: geralmente contém a ideia principal do parágrafo.
4. **Não leia palavra por palavra**: percorra o texto rapidamente em busca de palavras conhecidas e pistas visuais.
5. **Faça conexões com seu conhecimento prévio**: utilize o que já sabe sobre o assunto para ajudar na compreensão.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY

Exercise 1:

Abstracts são um gênero textual muito frequente na vida universitária e se caracterizam como um importante elemento pré-textual de trabalhos acadêmicos. Observe os 3 *abstracts* abaixo. Por meio da exploração das estratégias de pré-leitura até agora estudadas (sobretudo ativação do conhecimento prévio), você é capaz de identificar a ideia geral de cada um deles? Não se preocupe em dar respostas longas; apenas uma sentença curta já é o suficiente.

Exemplo: O texto é sobre reações químicas envolvendo ácidos e bases.

TEXT 1

Feature

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
69(6) 33–41
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Climate change: Is seeing believing?

Gary Braasch

Abstract

Images of climate change and global warming—including tens of thousands of photographs, charts, graphs, cartoons, illustrations, and moving images—have been spread across magazines, television, and films, and are scrolling down the growing array of websites devoted to some aspect of environmental news and climate change. The content of climate imagery falls into several broad categories, and not all of them have been effective in educating people about the dangers and causes of climate change or encouraging civic action and involvement. A new framing of local climate impacts and positive actions may encourage more people to take action.

TEXT 2

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Role of Dentistry in Global Health: Challenges and Research Priorities

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Abstract

Despite some improvements in the oral health of populations globally, major problems remain all over the planet, most notably among underprivileged communities of low- and middle-income countries but also in high-income countries. Furthermore, essential oral health care has been a privilege, instead of a right, for most individuals. The release of the *Lancet* issue on oral health in July 2019 built up some momentum and put oral conditions and dental services in the limelight. Yet, much work is still needed to bridge the gap between dental research and global health and get oral health recognized as a population health priority worldwide. Using the framework proposed by Shiffman, we argue that a global health network for oral health must be harnessed to influence global health policy and drive health system reform. We have identified challenges around 4 key areas (problem definition, positioning, coalition building, and governance) from our experience working in the global health arena and with collaborators in multidisciplinary teams. These challenges are outlined here to validate them externally but also to call the attention of interested players inside and outside dentistry. How well our profession addresses these challenges will shape our performance during the Sustainable Development Goals era and beyond. This analysis is followed by a discussion of fundamental gaps in knowledge, particularly in 3 areas of oral health action: 1) epidemiology and health information systems; 2) collection, harmonization, and rigorous assessment of evidence for prevention, equity, and treatment; and 3) optimal strategies for delivering essential quality care to all who need it without financial hardship.

TEXT 3

Language is land, land is language: The importance of Indigenous languages

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Susan Chiblow[1] and Paul J. Meighan[2]

Abstract

This collaborative opinion piece, written from the authors' personal perspectives (Anishinaabe and Gàidheal) on Anishinaabemowin (Ojibwe language) and Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic language), discusses the importance of maintaining and revitalizing Indigenous languages, particularly in these times of climate and humanitarian crises. The authors will give their personal responses, rooted in lived experiences, on five areas they have identified as a starting point for their discussion: (1) why Indigenous languages are important; (2) the effects of colonization on Indigenous languages; (3) the connections/responsibilities to the land, such as Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK), embedded in Indigenous languages; (4) the importance of land-based learning and education, full language immersion, and the challenges associated with implementing these strategies for Indigenous language maintenance and revitalization; and (5) where we can go from here.

Exercise 2:

Now, match the texts with their correspondent keywords:

1. Text 1
2. Text 2
3. Text 3

( ) global burden of disease, social determinants of health, healthcare disparities, universal health care, public health dentistry, dental care
( ) colonization, Gaelic, Ojibwe, revitalization, Traditional Ecological Knowledge
( ) climate change, climate communication, imagery, media, photography