Critical Reading Guide for Scientific Articles

Critical reading goes a step beyond reading for information: it involves evaluating the information rather than simply absorbing it. When reading critically, it is more important to ask questions than to learn facts.

Preliminary Information (before you start reading)

Title:	• The title may give you information about the content of the article: the focus, methodology, subject, etc. • What does the title lead you to expect from the article?
Author(s):	• Note the author(s) of the text. • What is the author's discipline/expertise/background? • Reading names at first may not make sense to you, but as you expand your knowledge about a particular field you will see the same names appearing again and again.
Source:	• Where was the work published? Note its original source. • Is it from an academic journal, textbook, or popular magazine? • When examining an article, the publication it appeared in can lend to or deny the material credibility.

Analysis Information (skimming quickly)

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Purpose	• Why do you think the author wrote this paper/conducted this study? • Does it seem to be refuting someone else's interpretation of some phenomenon? Is it offering new information? • You'll usually find clues to the answer to these questions in the abstract.
Abstract:	• Read the abstract carefully. This will give you an uncritical summary of the paper's subject/content; it will give you an idea of the following: -The rationale for the study -The main results -How they were discovered -An interpretation of the result

Primary Details (while you are reading)

Introduction:	• Read the introduction to get a sense of the goals/purpose of the study (i.e. what the author is trying to validate/argue/discover. • Is the study mostly based on other studies? Is it something new?
Hypothesis:	• Write out the hypothesis as you find it in the article. It is sometimes only one sentence, but it is sometimes two or three. • Knowing the author's stated hypothesis will allow you to think about whether or not she/he has proved it as you read the paper.
Limits:	• Does the text you are analyzing focus on a particular methodology, phenomenon or idea? • Is it restricted to a particular group of people? • Is it more widely applicable than the study actually tests for? Why or why not?
Concepts / Words:	• Note the words or concepts you had to look up. • Did the author coin his/her own terms, or use common terms in unusual ways?



Presentation and Argumentation (while you are reading)

Central	• What is the central objective of the paper and what is the major question that is
Objective:	being addressed?
Hypothesis/ Follow-Through:	• Does the hypothesis address the main question of the study? • Are there any underlying assumptions to the hypothesis? • Has it been tested properly?
Use of Controls:	• What controls were used in the study? • Are these controls adequate? Why or why not?
Procedures:	• What procedures/methodologies have been used in order to address the central question? • What kind of experimental procedures have been conducted? • What is the rationale behind each procedure? • Has each procedure been explained properly? • Does each procedure properly test the central hypothesis? • Are there any limitations to the procedures/methodologies used?
Results:	• Do the results adequately and accurately describe the data presented? • Are the results consistent and do they fit into the context of the paper? • Are the results good enough to test the central hypothesis? • Do they allow the researcher/reader to accept/reject that hypothesis? • Do they substantiate the author's claims? Why or why not?
Figures and Tables:	• Are the figures and tables helpful to your understanding/ease of reading, or are they redundant? • Are they organized effectively?
Discussion:	• Are the author's conclusions logical based on the results or do they seem too optimistic/large/unjustified? • Are facts and opinions clearly separated, or are they difficult to distinguish?
Summary/Conclus ion:	• Overall, is this article useful for your purposes? • Does it fit into your knowledge/current understanding of the topic, or is it something new? • If it is new, does it help you to understand the topic, or do you need more information?

Evaluation (after you have finished reading)

Dialation (after	you have missied reading)
Interpretation:	• Has the author drawn an effective/logical interpretation from his or her results? • Did the control mechanisms have any influence on the experimental results? • Do you agree with the author's interpretation? (Why or why not?) • Are there any limitations to the results obtained or the interpretation of the results? • Does the author's interpretation of the results expand your knowledge of the topic?
Other:	• Record anything else you may like to recall about the reading. • What is a question that this article makes you ask? • Where has the author made assumptions about the work? • Is there another way that the author could have explored/researched/answered this question? • Is further research necessary?