

# Information Mining: How to Extract the Gold (Significant Information)

## Materials Needed

- Notebook or computer for notes
- Pen, pencil, or digital highlighting tool
- Access to 3 diverse texts (one complex news article, one instructional manual excerpt, one brief historical biography) – easily printed or viewed online.
- Stopwatch or timer (optional, but recommended for speed practice)
- Highlighters or colored pencils (optional)

## Learning Objectives (What We Will Learn)

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

1. Define "significant information" and explain why it is essential for efficient reading.
2. Apply the strategies of Skimming, Scanning, and the "W-W-W" technique to locate key points quickly.
3. Successfully extract and summarize the core message from multiple types of documents.

## Introduction: The Information Overload Challenge

### The Hook (Tell Them What You'll Teach)

Imagine you have 60 seconds to find out three critical things from a giant, confusing Wikipedia page: the main topic, the date it happened, and the person involved. If you read every single word, you fail. How do successful students, researchers, or investigators get to the necessary facts without wasting time?

Today, we are becoming Information Miners. We are learning how to dig through the dirt (fluff, details, and filler) to find the absolute gold (the significant, essential information).

### Success Criteria

You will know you are successful when you can read a full-page article and summarize its core meaning in less than two sentences, focusing only on the most important facts.

## The Body: Strategies for Extraction

### Phase 1: I Do (Modeling the Tools)

**Educator Talk:** Significant information is the stuff that, if you took it out, the text would no longer make sense. It's the difference between knowing the inventor of the lightbulb (Edison) and knowing his favorite flavor of ice cream (interesting, but not significant to the lightbulb's history).

## Toolbox of the Information Miner

1. **Skimming (The Helicopter View):** Reading quickly to get the main idea. Look at titles, headings, subheadings, and the first and last sentence of each paragraph.
2. **Scanning (The Laser Focus):** Moving your eyes quickly down the page looking for specific keywords, dates, names, or numbers. You are hunting, not reading.
3. **The W-W-W Technique:** Every significant piece of information answers one of these questions:
  - **WHO** (or **WHAT**) is the subject?
  - **WHAT** happened or is being discussed?
  - **WHERE** did it happen (or **WHERE** does this apply)?
  - (Bonus: **WHEN** did it happen, or **WHY** is it important?)

## Modeling Activity: Finding the Main Idea

*(Educator selects a short, slightly complex paragraph—perhaps about a recent scientific discovery.)*

**I Do:** "First, I will SKIM the text. I look at the title... okay, it's about bees. Now I skim the first sentence: 'The worldwide population of honeybees has dropped dramatically over the last decade.' The last sentence says: 'This decline poses a serious risk to global agriculture.' Based on my skimming, the significant information is clear: Bee populations are dropping, and this is a serious global problem." *(Highlight the two key sentences.)*

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## Phase 2: We Do (Guided Practice - Significance Scavenger Hunt)

### Activity: Analyzing a News Article

Now, let's practice together. Use the first provided text (the complex news article). We will focus on the W-W-W Technique.

1. **Initial Skim:** Read the title and the first paragraph. What is the general topic? *(Learner states the topic.)*
2. **Scanning Practice:** I need to know the specific location mentioned in the third paragraph. SCAN only for place names (cities, countries). *(Learners share the location.)*
3. **W-W-W Extraction:** Work through the article paragraph by paragraph. On your paper, list the significant information that answers:
  - **WHO/WHAT is involved?**
  - **WHAT major event happened?**
  - **WHY is this article being written now?**

**Formative Assessment Check:** Discuss what information they chose. If a learner chose a detail (like "the scientist wore a blue shirt"), guide them back to the definition: "Does knowing the shirt color affect the main message? If not, it's not significant."

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## Phase 3: You Do (Independent Application - The Information Challenge)

### Activity: Rapid Extraction Challenge

You will now apply these skills under pressure, just like in a real-world test or training environment. You

have two new texts:

1. Text A: Excerpt from an instructional manual (e.g., "How to Assemble a Shelf").
2. Text B: A brief historical biography (e.g., focusing on Marie Curie).

#### **Challenge Instructions (Time Limit: 5 minutes per text):**

1. Use Skimming and Scanning techniques only. Do not read every word.
2. From Text A (Manual), extract the 3 most significant steps or warnings necessary for successful assembly.
3. From Text B (Biography), extract the 3 most significant contributions or discoveries the person made.

#### **Post-Challenge Reflection and Sharing**

Compare your extracted points with the original text. Did you miss anything essential? Did you include any unnecessary details? We want laser precision.

## **Conclusion: Reinforcing the Gold Standard**

#### **Recap (Tell Them What You Taught)**

Today, we learned that reading efficiently means reading selectively. We armed ourselves with three powerful tools: Skimming (main idea), Scanning (specific facts), and the W-W-W technique (Who, What, Where/Why).

#### **Summative Assessment: The Two-Sentence Summary**

Choose **one** of the texts you analyzed today (Text A or Text B). Using only the significant information you extracted, write a concise summary that is exactly two sentences long. This summary must capture the entire point of the text.

#### **Example (If the topic was Marie Curie):**

*(Excellent Summary: Marie Curie was a pioneering scientist whose crucial research into radioactivity led to the discovery of two new elements, radium and polonium. Her work radically changed the field of physics and medicine, resulting in her being the first woman to win a Nobel Prize and the only person to win Nobel Prizes in two different sciences.)*

## **Differentiation and Adaptability**

#### **Scaffolding (For Struggling Learners or New Topics)**

- **Pre-Highlighting:** Provide a version of the text where the main topic sentences (first sentences of paragraphs) are already highlighted to guide the skimming process.
- **Fill-in-the-Blank:** Provide a template for the W-W-W technique: "This article is about \_\_\_\_\_ who did \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_."
- **Shorter Texts:** Use texts that are only one or two paragraphs long for practice.

## Extension (For Advanced Learners or Deeper Context)

- **Source Comparison:** Provide two different articles on the exact same event. Learners must extract the significant information from both and then identify any conflicting facts or differences in emphasis.
- **Bias Identification:** Challenge learners to extract not only the significant facts but also to identify any significant opinions or persuasive language used by the author, determining if the source presents facts or arguments.
- **Verbal Briefing:** Instead of writing the summary, the learner delivers a 60-second verbal briefing, focusing only on the extracted significant information, as if briefing an executive or manager.