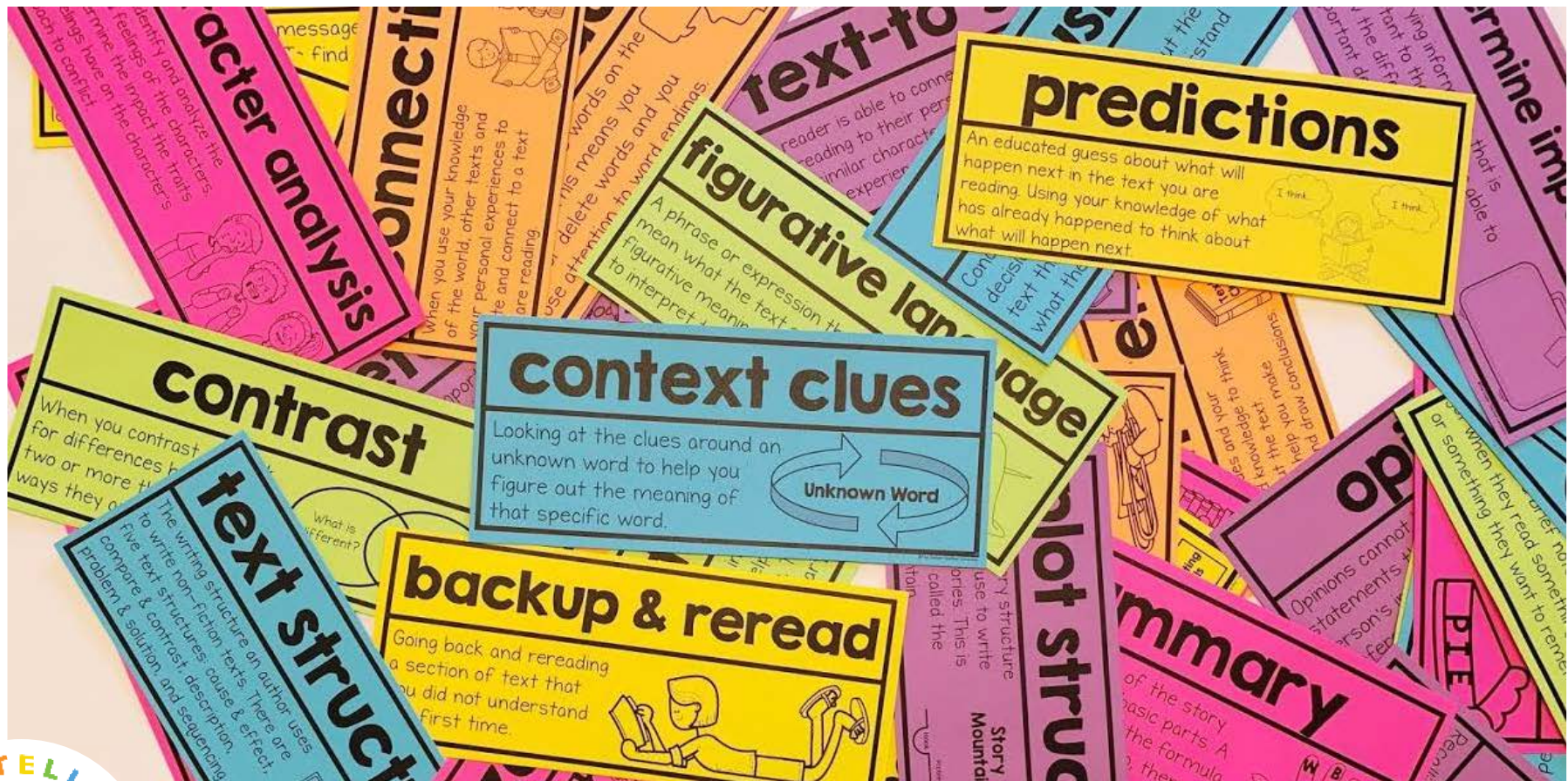


READING STRATEGY WORD WALL CARDS



Word cards can be used on a word wall, a reading focus wall, or part of your mini-lesson.

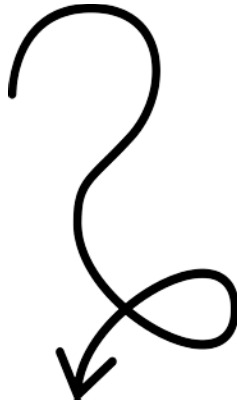
The Following Reading Strategies Are Included:

- accuracy
- ask questions
- author's purpose
- background knowledge
- backup and reread
- cause and effect
- character analysis
- close reading
- compare
- comprehension
- conclusions
- connections
- context clues
- contrast
- determine importance
- facts
- figurative language
- fluency
- inference
- main idea
- opinions
- plot structure
- point of view
- predictions
- retelling
- self-monitor
- sequencing
- summary
- supporting details
- stop and jot
- synthesize
- text evidence
- text features
- text-to-self
- text structure
- text-to-text
- text-to-world
- theme
- visualization

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Each word wall card can be printed in three different color options.

Option 1:
Print the
word wall
cards in
black and
white.



author's purpose

The reason why the author writes the text. Authors can write to persuade, inform, or entertain.



visualization

Picturing the story in your mind as you read. It's like you create a mind movie.

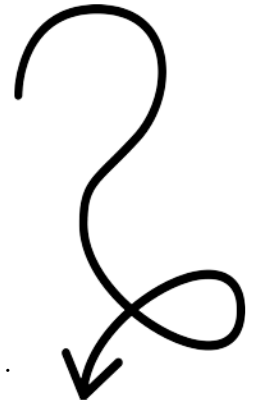


character analysis

When you identify and analyze the traits and feelings of the characters. You determine the impact the traits and feelings have on the character's approach to conflict.



Option 3:
Print the
word wall
cards in
color
background.



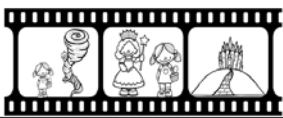
author's purpose

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visualization

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character analysis

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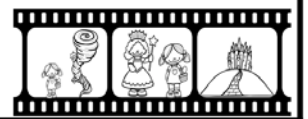
author's purpose

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visualization

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character analysis

When you identify and analyze the traits and feelings of the characters. You determine the impact the traits and feelings have on the character's approach to conflict.



Option 2:
Print word wall
cards in color text.



theme

The theme is the main message or the big idea of the text. To find the theme you can think about the lesson that the characters learned.



synthesize

Building upon your understanding as you read. Allowing your thinking to change and grow as you read the text.



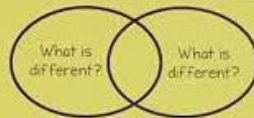
visualization

Picturing the story in your mind as you read. It's like you create a mind movie.



contrast

When you contrast, you look for differences between two or more things. You find ways they are different.



point of view

The point of view tells you the perspective of the narrator. You identify who is telling the story.



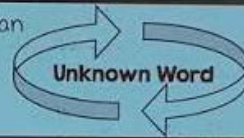
connections

When you use your knowledge of the world, other texts and your personal experiences to relate and connect to a text you are reading.



context clues

Looking at the clues around an unknown word to help you figure out the meaning of that specific word.



stop and jot

When the reader stops their reading to write down a brief note. Readers stop and jot when they read something important or something they want to remember.



main idea

The main idea is what the text is mostly about. It is a sentence or phrase that sums up the text.



plot structure

The basic story structure authors will use to write narrative stories. This is sometimes called the story mountain.



close reading

The process of reading and re-reading a text. Each time you read the text you have a specific purpose in mind. The 1st time you skim the surface. The 2nd time you dig deeper. The 3rd time you make your meaning.



text features

Elements that are included in non-fiction texts that help the reader understand the topic. Text features include captions, glossary, titles, etc.

A Book About Frogs	
Chapter	Page
1. Origins	3
2. Habitat	7
3. Diet	10
4. Life Cycle	12

summary

A shortened retelling of the story that includes only the basic parts. A summary often follows the formula somebody, wanted, but, so, then.



text-to-self

When a reader is able to connect the book they are reading to their personal life. Maybe they have similar characteristics to the main character or experienced something similar.



text evidence

You can find sections of the text that will support or prove your thinking. You want to include text evidence when you talk and write about a text.



A LOOK INSIDE...

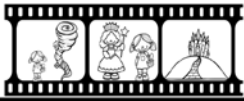
author's purpose

The reason why the author writes the text. Authors can write to persuade, inform, or entertain.



visualization

Picturing the story in your mind as you read. It's like you create a mind movie.



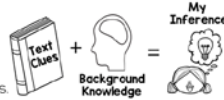
character analysis

When you identify and analyze the traits and feelings of the characters. You determine the impact the traits and feelings have on the character's approach to conflict.



inference

Using text clues and your background knowledge to think deeply about the text. Inferences help you make predictions and draw conclusions.



connections

When you use your knowledge of the world, other texts and your personal experiences to relate and connect to a text you are reading.



synthesize

Building upon your understanding as you read. Allowing your thinking to change and grow as you read the text.



backup & reread

Going back and rereading a section of text that you did not understand the first time.



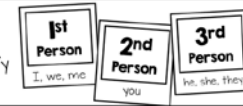
theme

The theme is the main message or the big idea of the text. To find the theme you can think about the lesson that the characters learned.



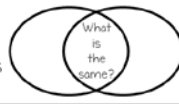
point of view

The point of view tells you the perspective of the narrator. You identify who is telling the story.



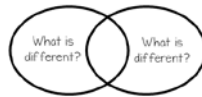
compare

When you compare, you look for similarities between two or more things. You find ways they are alike or the same.



contrast

When you contrast, you look for differences between two or more things. You find ways they are different.



background knowledge

This refers to all the information you already know about a particular topic. Background knowledge is sometimes referred to as schema.



text evidence

You can find sections of the text that will support or prove your thinking. You want to include text evidence when you talk and write about a text.



close reading

The process of reading and re-reading a text. Each time you read the text you have a specific purpose in mind. The 1st time you skim the surface. The 2nd time you dig deeper. The 3rd time you make your meaning.



context clues

Looking at the clues around an unknown word to help you figure out the meaning of that specific word.



sequencing

Recalling the specific events of the story in the chronological order they happened.



facts

Facts can be proven. They are statements that you can look up in a book or another resource to prove if they are true or not.



opinions

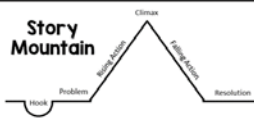
Opinions cannot be proven. They are statements that are based on a person's individual thoughts or preferences.



A LOOK INSIDE...

plot structure

The basic story structure authors will use to write narrative stories. This is sometimes called the story mountain.



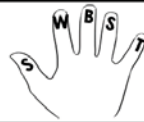
retelling

When you recall the important parts of the story. This includes sharing details about the character, setting, and important events.



summary

A shortened retelling of the story that includes only the basic parts. A summary often follows the formula somebody, wanted, but, so, then.



fluency

Being able to read a text smoothly and with ease. Fluency also involves reading with expression and emotion.



accuracy

Being able to read the words on the page correctly. This means you don't add or delete words and you pay close attention to word endings.



determine importance

Identifying information important to the text to know the different important details.

predictions

An educated guess about what will happen next in the text you are reading. Using your knowledge of what has already happened to think about what will happen next.



comprehension

Responding to the text by asking questions about the parts you are curious about or the parts you don't fully understand.



self-monitor

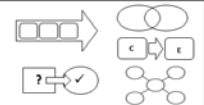
figurative language

A phrase or expression that does not mean what the text says. It has a figurative meaning that the reader has to interpret to understand the text.



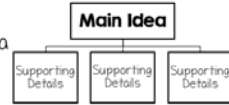
text structure

The writing structure an author uses to write non-fiction texts. There are five text structures: cause & effect, compare & contrast, description, problem & solution, and sequencing.



main idea

The main idea is what the text is mostly about. It is a sentence or phrase that sums up the text.



stop and jot

When the reader stops their reading to write down a brief note. Readers stop and jot when they read something important or something they want to remember.



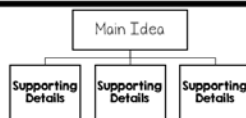
cause & effect

A relationship between two events in the text. The *effect* is the event that happens as a result of the *cause*.



supporting details

The details of the text that connect to the main idea. The details that help the reader understand the main idea better.



text features

Elements that are included in non-fiction texts that help the reader understand the topic. Text features include captions, glossary, titles, etc.

A Book About Frogs

Chapter	Page
1. Origins	3
2. Habitat	7
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conclusions

Conclusions are judgements or decisions the reader makes about the text that help them better understand what they are reading.



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