

Alphabet Posters to Help Teach Reading Strategies & Skills

A is for **Author's Purpose**
When you read, you want to identify the author's purpose. Think about why the author wrote the text. Are they trying to persuade, inform or entertain?

B is for **Backup & Re-read**
If you are reading and you don't understand something, make sure you backup and re-read the text. Re-reading can help you better understand the text.

C is for **Connections**
Make connections as you read. Thinking about how you personally connect to the text will help improve your comprehension.

D is for **Determine Importance**
Not everything you read is important. As you are reading, make sure you think about what part of the story or text is the most important. Take note of these parts of the text.

E is for **Evaluate**
When you are reading, you want to make judgements and evaluate what you read. Is your source reliable? Is the text you are reading providing accurate information.

F is for **Fluency**
Strong readers read with good fluency. This means you are reading quickly and smoothly. If you are reading a story you might want to give the different characters voices.

G is for **Genre**
Strong readers will read a variety of genres. Make sure you practice reading and understanding fiction and non-fiction texts.

H is for **HOT Skills**
Use Higher Order Thinking Skills when you read. This means you need to analyze the text, look for clues to make inferences, and think about how the theme relates to your life.

I is for **Inferencing**
When you make an inference, you use your background knowledge and text clues to help you understand the text better. Making inferences helps you understand what isn't directly stated.

J is for **Jot Down Notes**
While you are reading, jot down notes to help you remember important characters, events, facts and details.

K is for **KWL**
While you are reading be thinking about what you know about the text, what you want to know about the text and keep track of what you learn.

L is for **Look and Study**
Strong readers know they just don't read words. Readers should take time to look and study. Look at the pictures. Look at the book jacket. Look at the text features.

M is for **Main Idea**
When you read, think about the main idea of the text. The main idea is what the text is mostly about. All the details connect to the main idea.

N is for **Non-fiction Text Features**
Pay attention to the text features the author includes in non-fiction texts. How do these help you understand what you are reading?

O is for **Objective**
Before you begin reading, set your objective. Are you reading for fun, to learn something, or for a specific assignment? Setting your objective will help you stay focused while you read.

P is for **Plot Structure**
When you read a fiction text, pay attention to the plot structure. This is the pattern the author uses to introduce and resolve the main conflict the character faces.

Q is for **Questioning**
While you are reading, ask questions. This helps you think about the text. Ask questions before you read, while you read, and after you are done reading.

R is for **Respond to Reading**
Strong readers will respond to a text they just read. This might mean they discuss the text with a friend, write in a journal, or be inspired for a larger writing project.

S is for **Summarize**
Once you are done reading, make sure you can summarize the text. You should be able to recall important details from the beginning, the middle, and the end.

T is for **Theme**
While you are reading, think about the theme of the text. What lesson or moral is the author trying to communicate through the characters and events in the story.

U is for **Use Text Evidence**
Strong readers use text evidence to prove their thinking. If you are discussing or writing about the text, make sure you support your thoughts with actual text evidence.

V is for **Visualize**
Visualize what you are reading. Create a movie in your mind. Think about what you are actually reading and what this would look like in real life.

W is for **Word Parts**
Strong readers can use prefixes, suffixes, an other word parts to help them understand the meaning of unknown words.

X is for **examine (close Read)**
When you read, closely examine the text. Make sure you pay attention to important details, hints or clues the author is leaving you.

Y is for **Yak with a Friend**
Readers don't like to keep the great stories they read to themselves. Strong readers will yak with a friend on talk about all the good books they read.


Z is for **Zeal**
No matter what you read, make sure you read with zeal. Be excited, enthusiastic, an attentive to your reading. Zealous readers will become life-long readers.

Posters Address the following Reading Strategies & Skills

- **A** is for Authors' Purpose
- **B** is for Backup and Re-read
- **C** is for Connections
- **D** is for Determine Importance
- **E** is for Evaluate
- **F** is for Fluency
- **G** is for Genres
- **H** is for HOT Skills
- **I** is for Inferencing
- **J** is for Jot Down Notes
- **K** is for KWL
- **L** is for Look and Study
- **M** is for Main Idea
- **N** is for Non-Fiction Text Features
- **O** is for Objective
- **P** is for Plot Structure
- **Q** is for Questioning
- **R** is for Respond to Reading
- **S** is for Summarize
- **T** is for Theme
- **U** is for Use Text Evidence
- **V** is for Visualize
- **W** is for Word Parts
- **X** is for eXamine (Close Read)
- **Y** is for Yak with a Friend
- **Z** is for Zeal



What's Included?




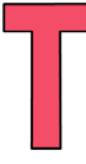


S is for Summarize

Once you are done reading, make sure you can summarize the text. You should be able to recall important details from the beginning, the middle, and the end.

Full Size Posters

- Horizontal 8.5x11 Paper
- Includes a brief description for each reading strategy or skill
- Works great as a classroom display or bulletin board.

 <p>Q is for Questioning</p> <p>While you are reading, ask questions. This helps you think about the text. Ask questions before you read, while you read, and after you are done reading.</p>	 <p>R is for Respond to Reading</p> <p>Strong readers will respond to a text they just read. This might mean they discuss the text with a friend, write in a journal, or be inspired for a larger writing project.</p>
 <p>S is for Summarize</p> <p>Once you are done reading, make sure you can summarize the text. You should be able to recall important details from the beginning, the middle, and the end.</p>	 <p>T is for Theme</p> <p>While you are reading, think about the theme of the text. What lesson or moral is the author trying to communicate through the characters and events in the story.</p>

Quarter Page Posters

- 4 posters on a 8.5x11 page
- Includes a brief description for each reading strategy or skill
- Works great as a strategy ring at a small group table
- Display on a focus or strategy wall



Includes 3 Different Color Options

<p>M is for Main Idea</p> <p>M When you read, think about the main idea of the text. The main idea is what the text is mostly about. All the details connect to the main idea.</p>	<p>N is for Non-Fiction Text Features</p> <p>N Pay attention to the text features the author includes in non-fiction texts. How do these help you understand what you are reading?</p>
<p>O is for Objective</p> <p>O Before you begin reading, set your objective. Are you reading for fun, to learn something, or for a specific assignment? Setting your objective will help you stay focused while you read.</p>	<p>P is for Plot Structure</p> <p>P When you read a fiction text, pay attention to the plot structure. This is the pattern the author uses to introduce and resolve the main conflict the character faces.</p>

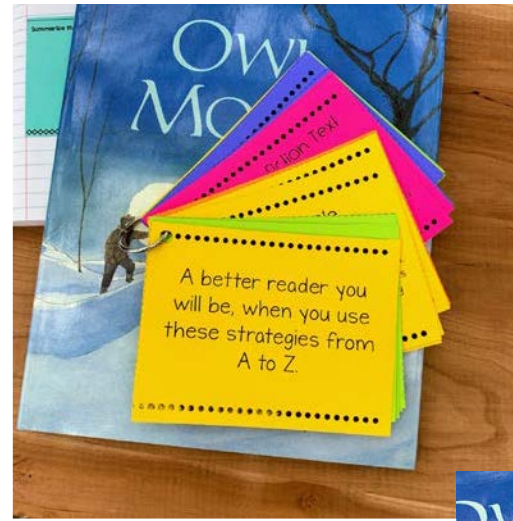
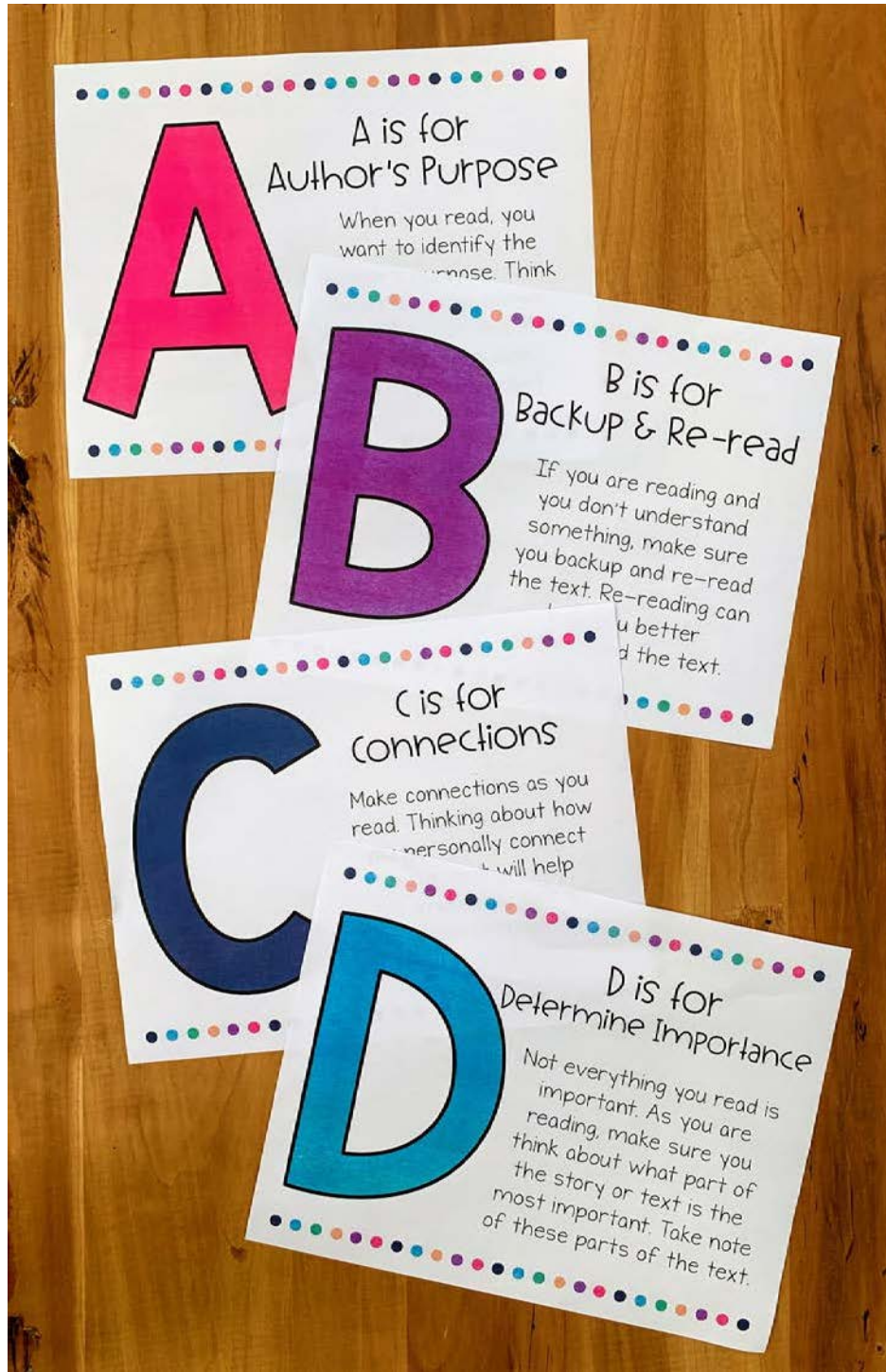
Each poster can be printed in three different color options:

- Black and White
- Pastel Colors
- Bold Bright Colors

<p>Q is for Questioning</p> <p>Q While you are reading, ask questions. This helps you think about the text. Ask questions before you read, while you read, and after you are done reading.</p>	<p>R is for Respond to Reading</p> <p>R Strong readers will respond to a text they just read. This might mean they discuss the text with a friend, write in a journal, or be inspired for a larger writing project.</p>
<p>S is for Summarize</p> <p>S Once you are done reading, make sure you can summarize the text. You should be able to recall important details from the beginning, the middle, and the end.</p>	<p>T is for Theme</p> <p>T While you are reading, think about the theme of the text. What lesson or moral is the author trying to communicate through the characters and events in the story.</p>

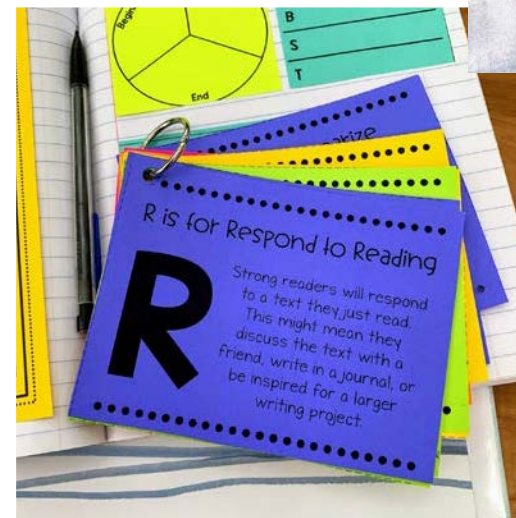
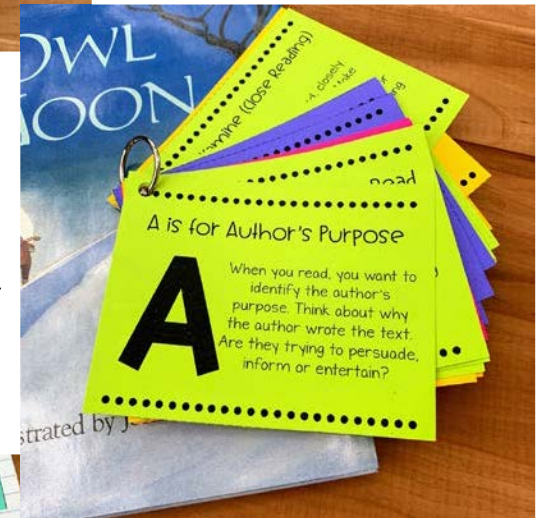
<p>A is for Author's Purpose</p> <p>A When you read, you want to identify the author's purpose. Think about why the author wrote the text. Are they trying to persuade, inform or entertain?</p>	<p>B is for Backup and Re-Read</p> <p>B If you are reading and you don't understand something, make sure you backup and re-read the text. Re-reading can help you better understand the text.</p>
<p>C is for Connections</p> <p>C Make connections as you read. Thinking about how you personally connect to the text will help improve your comprehension.</p>	<p>D is for Determine Importance</p> <p>D Not everything you read is important. As you are reading, make sure you think about what part of the story or text is the most important. Take note of these parts of the text.</p>





Full size works great as a classroom display!

Reminds students to use their strategies!



Mini version can be used as a strategy ring.