

40 Reading Reference Charts Included

Summarize

When you summarize a story, you retell the most important parts in the order they happened. You include the problem and the resolution.

S Somebody
• Who is the main character?

W Wanted
• What did they want?

B But...
• What was the problem?

S So
• How did they try to solve the problem?

T Then
• What was the resolution?

Synthesizing

Your thinking will continue to grow and change as you read. When you synthesize, you use new information to help you understand what you read.

Ask & Answer Questions

When you are reading, you want to be asking and answering questions. This will help improve your understanding of the story.

Before

- What clues can I learn from the cover?
- What is the setting?
- Who are the main characters?
- What lesson might they learn?

During

- What is the problem?
- How are the characters trying to solve the problem?
- What will happen next?

After

- What was the theme?
- Why did the author write this story?
- What would happen if there was a sequel?

Author's Purpose

Authors will write for different purposes. Identifying the author's purpose can help you understand the text better.

IN Inform
The author is giving information about a topic.

D Describe
The author uses imagery or sensory language to describe.

E Explain
The author will explain the steps or the reasons of something.

E Entertain
The author writes something funny or engaging.

P Persuade
The author is trying to convince the reader of something.

Drawing Conclusions

When you draw conclusions you make a judgement or decision about what you are reading.

1	Read and review all information given
2	Consider all the facts or details that are inferred, but not stated
3	Analyze all information stated and inferred
4	Come up with a logical conclusion

Fact & Opinion

Authors include facts and opinions in their writing. You need to be able to identify both.

- **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 cannot be proven.** They are statements that are based on an opinion or preference.

Use Text Evidence

When you are talking and writing about a text, make sure you use the evidence included in the text to support your thinking.

1. Read
2. Think
3. Search

Sentence Stems

- On page _____ it said....
- I noticed in the text it said....
- The pictures show....
- The author stated....
- I know because....

Visualization

When you visualize, you want to create a mind movie of what you are reading.

Pay attention to:

- The illustrations in the story
- The details the author includes to describe the setting and the characters
- Sensory details

Ask yourself:

- Can I create a mental movie in my head?
- Can I "see" the story happening?
- Can I connect what is happening to something else I have experienced or seen in real life.

Cause & Effect

Sometimes texts will have cause and effect relationships.

- **Cause:** An event that happens first and is the reason the effect happened.
- **Effect:** The event that happens second and would not have happened if it weren't for the cause.

Character Analysis

You can analyze characters' personality traits and feelings to help you understand the character better.

Outside	Inside
What do you see? What does the character look like? You can visualize and describe their physical traits.	What parts of the character can't you see? What does the character think? What do they feel? What emotions do they have?

Genres

There are many different genres of text. Most genres can be categorized as either fiction or non-fiction.

Fiction	Non-fiction
Fairy Tales	Autobiography
Fantasy	Biography
Mystery	Informational
Science Fiction	History
Mythology	Health & Fitness
Science	Science

KWHLAQ

This is a strategy you can use when you are reading to learn new information.

K What do you **know**?

W What do you **want** to know?

H How will you find out?

L What have you **learned**?

A What **action** will you take based on your new learning?

Q What **questions** do you have to further your learning?

Plot Structure

Most stories follow the basic plot structure. When you know the pattern of the story, it will help you predict what will come next.

QAR

When you are answering comprehension questions, think about the Question-Answer-Relationship. This will help you with the answer.

Right There The answer is right there in the text.	Author & You Use the text clues and other information to make an inference or draw conclusion.
Think and Search You need to search the text for evidence to answer the question.	On My Own Use the text to make a connection or share your opinion.

Background Knowledge

Background knowledge is sometimes called schema. This is like a filing cabinet in your brain. It's all the information you already know about a topic or subject.

Background Knowledge Thinking Stems

- I'm remembering...
- This reminds me of...
- I remember learning about...
- This is a lot like...
- I can relate _____ to _____
- Something similar I read was _____

Backup & Reread

Sometimes you will have to go back, and reread a word, a sentence, or an entire page. You want to make sure you understand what you read.

If you don't know a word...

- Re-read the word. Sound it out.
- Look for the root or base or affixes you might know.
- Look at clues around the word.

If you don't understand the text...

- Break it up into small parts.
- Re-read 1-2 sentences at a time.
- Ask yourself questions as you read.

If you forgot everything you read...

- Take a minute to refocus.
- Go back to the beginning or top of a page and re-read. Pause every now and then to remind yourself what you just read.

Making Inferences

When you make an inference, you use text clues and your background knowledge to understand the text better.

Text Clues + **Background Knowledge** = **My Inference**

Making Inferences Thinking Stems

- My guess is...
- It could be that...
- This could mean...
- I predict...
- I infer...
- I can conclude that...

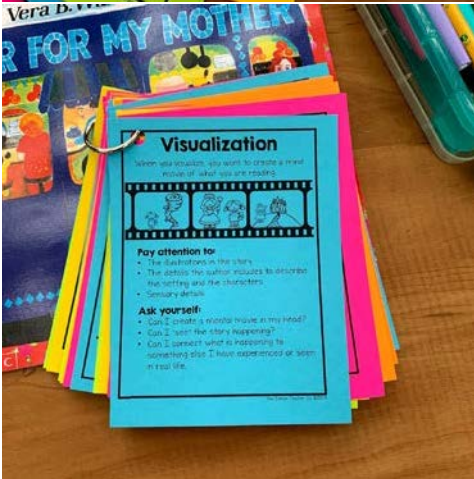
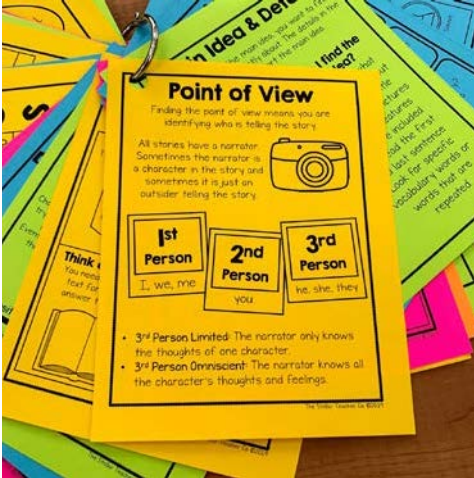
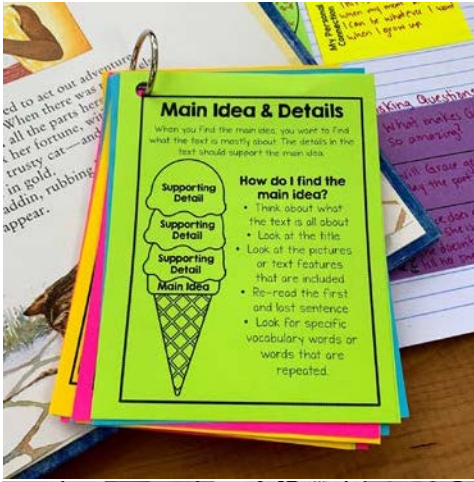
Making Connections

When you make connections, you connect the text to your life, other books, and world events.

Text to Self You make a personal connection. You can relate to the main character.	Text to Text You can connect the text to another book you have read.
Text to World You can connect the text to real life events that have happened in history or recently.	Text to Media You can connect the text to songs, social media, or other media or other.



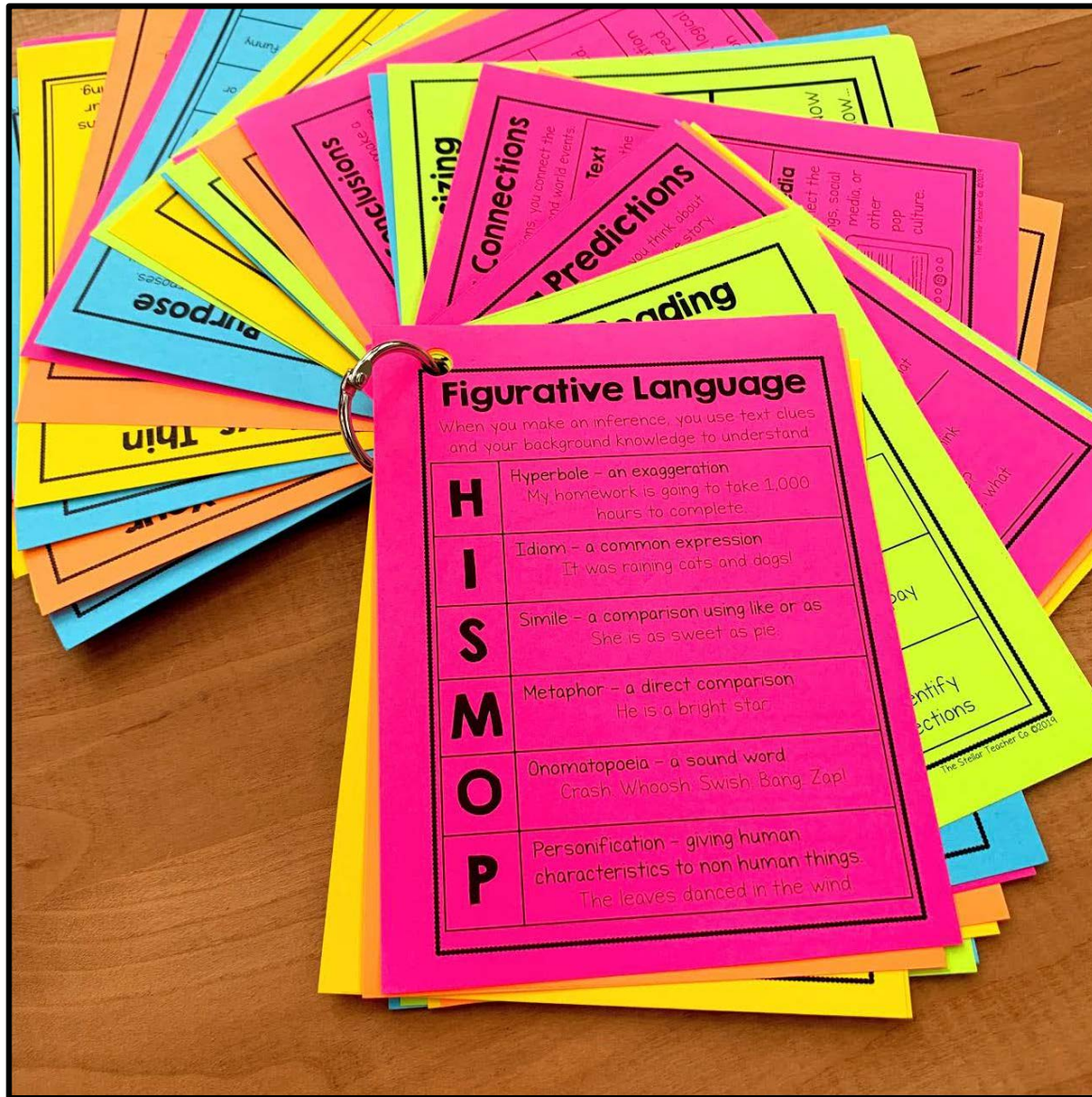
What Strategies & Skills Are Included?



- Ask & Answer Questions
- Author's Purpose
- Background Knowledge
- Backup & Reread
- Cause & Effect
- Character Analysis
- Close Reading
- Compare & Contrast
- Context Clues
- Determine Importance
- Drawing Conclusions
- Fact & Opinion
- Figurative Language
- Finding Theme
- Genres
- KWHLAQ
- List of Common Themes
- Main Idea & Details
- Making Inferences
- Making Connections
- Making Predictions
- Metacognition
- Monitor Comprehension
- Point of View
- Plot Structure
- QAR
- Reading is Thinking
- Reading with Stamina
- Retell Vs. Summarize
- Sequencing
- SQ3R
- Stop-and-Jot
- Summarize
- Synthesizing
- Text Structure
- Thick vs. Thin Questions
- Use Text Evidence
- Visualization
- W Questions
- Where is Your Thinking



Great Student Resource!



- Each card gives a quick reminder, visual, or explanation for an important reading skill or strategy.
- You can give each student their own resource ring or you can keep a few at your small group table.
- Students can easily reference if they get stuck on something during independent reading time.

