

25 READING POSTERS

Great for teaching comprehension skills!

INCLUDES
BOTH PRINT
& DIGITAL

Identifying the Theme

Identifying the theme can sometimes be challenging. It will help you have a deeper understanding of the text and make it personal.

Character Feelings & Traits

The characters you read about in stories have feelings and personality traits just like you.

Character Feelings

Character Traits

Formulating Questions

Strong readers will ask questions while they read. This helps them understand the main idea and key details of the topic of the text.

Questions to Ask

Before

During

After

- What is the main idea?
- What are the key details?
- Why is this important?
- How does this relate to the text?
- What is the author's purpose?
- What are the characters like?
- What is the setting?
- What is the tone?
- What is the mood?
- What is the message?
- What is the theme?

Main Idea

The Main Idea is what the text is about.

Inference

Authors don't always tell their reader everything. They rely on the reader to use inferential thinking to understand everything going on in the story.

Text Clues

Background Knowledge



Cause & Effect

Sometimes authors include cause and effect relationships in the text. Cause and effect refers to a specific relationship between two events.

Analyzing Character Traits

As readers, we need to pay attention to the text to look for more information. To help you better understand a character you can think FAST

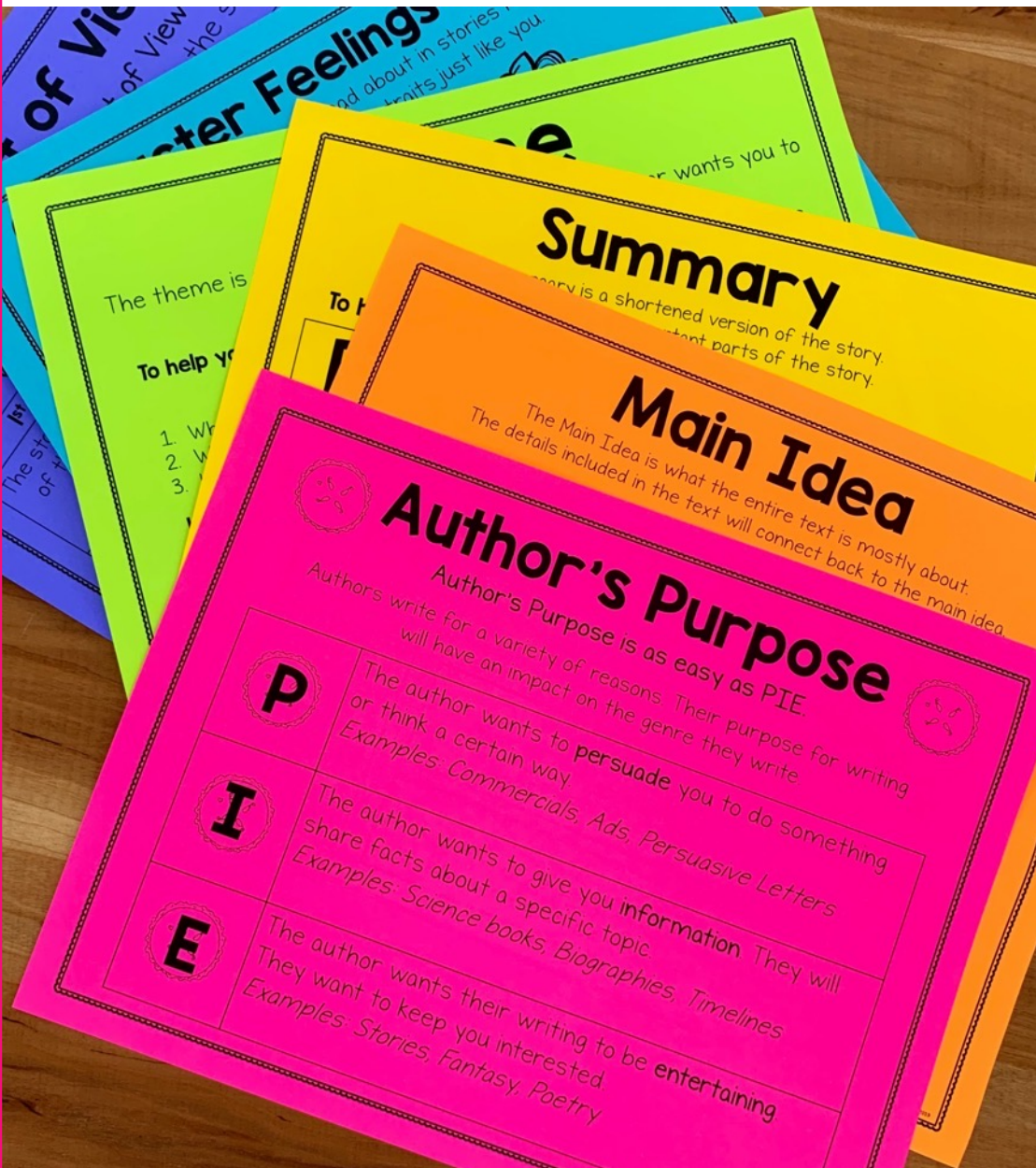
Facts
Actions
Settings
Traits

Author's Purpose

The author's purpose refers to the reason why they decided to write the text. Authors write for a variety of reasons. Here are some of the reasons authors might choose to write a text.

- I**NFORM: Inform
The author is giving information about a topic
- D**ESCRIBE: Describe
The author uses imagery or sensory language to describe
- E**XPLAIN: Explain
The author will explain or describe

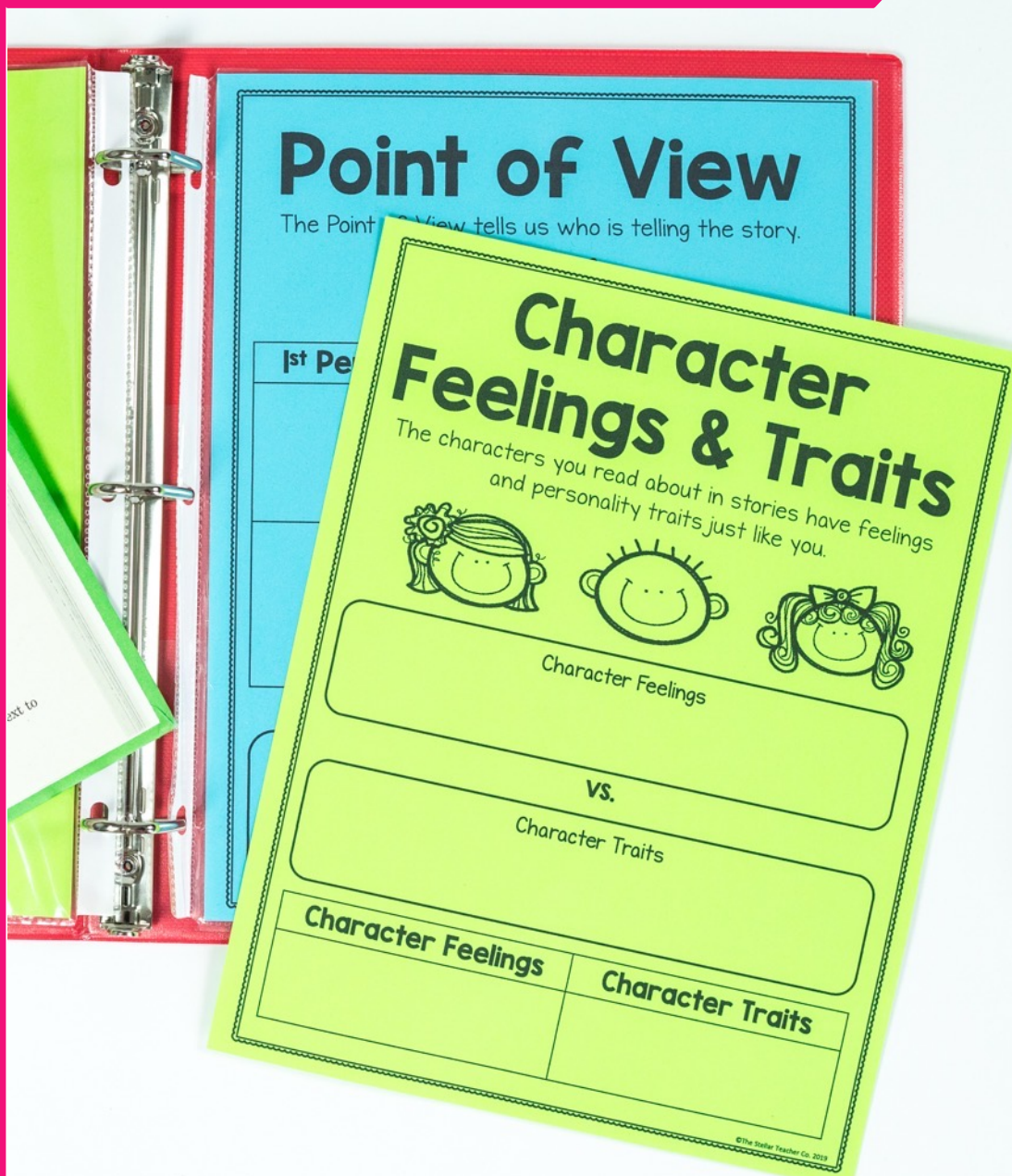
A great tool for teaching reading in elementary...



- These reading posters will help you introduce and teach key reading skills to your students.
- Not only will you save TONS of time not having to create your own anchor charts, but you'll also have clear and concise language and examples you can use when teaching these concepts to your students.
- Students love gluing them in their reading journals so they can refer back to them during independent practice or when working at home.

INCLUDES 25 READING POSTERS

Poster Titles Include:



- Asking questions (5W)
- Analyzing Character Traits
- Author's Purpose (INDEEP)
- Author's Purpose (PIE)
- Cause & Effect
- Character Traits & Feelings
- Context Clues
- Facts & Opinions
- Formulating Questions - Fiction
- Formulating Questions - Nonfiction
- Identifying the Theme
- Inference
- Main Idea
- Making Connections (2)
- Making Predictions
- Plot Structure
- Point of View
- Summary Fiction (2)
- Summary Nonfiction
- Theme (2)
- Thick vs. Thin Questions
- Visualization

TEACHERS LOVE THIS RESOURCE!

Check out what teachers have to say about this resource.



I love these for giving the essential information in a nice style without overwhelming students or making it too simple.

–Kacie Miller



I use this as a resource for my students to keep in their binder. I love that it has literally every reading skill included with different strategies for readers to use!

–Annette L.



I love this product! Amazing mini anchor charts that students can glue in their notebooks and reference all year long.

–Josephine P.

Context Clues

When strong readers come to an unfamiliar word, they can use context clues to help them determine the meaning of the unknown word.

There are different types of context clues.

| | | |
|----------|--|--|
| I | Inference – the meaning is not given so you must use text clues | <i>Don't want to work with Ricardo, unless you want to hear him talk about himself. He is so arrogant.</i> |
| D | Definition – the meaning of the word is explained in the sentence | <i>Ricardo is so arrogant. He thinks he is more important than everyone else.</i> |
| E | Example – an example of the word is in the sentence or nearby sentences | <i>Ricardo is so arrogant. He is always bragging about how great he is at sports.</i> |
| A | Antonym – a word with opposite meaning is used in the sentence or near by sentences | <i>Ricardo is so arrogant. He needs to learn to be humble like his little brother Jose.</i> |
| S | Synonym – words with similar meaning are used in or near the sentence | <i>Ricardo is so arrogant, proud, self-centered, and over-bearing.</i> |

Strong readers will always read the sentences surrounding the unknown word to look for clues.

3 Different Size Options:

Each poster includes three different size options.

Author's Purpose

The author's purpose refers to the reason why they decided to write the text. Authors write for a variety of reasons. Here are some of the reasons authors might choose to write a text.

| | |
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| 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 |

Half Page Horizontal

This option works great if you want to give students a copy to glue in their reading journals. You can print 2 charts per page.

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Full Page Vertical

This option works great to use as a teaching tool during your mini-lesson or if you want to post on a bulletin board.

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Full Page Horizontal

This option works great if you want to store all of your charts in a 3-ring binder to use during small group instruction

3 Different Printing Options:

Each size includes three different options for printing.

Option 1:

Print in black and white to save ink. Looks great when printed on Astrobrights!



Analyzing Character Traits

As readers, we need to pay attention to the text to look for more information. To help you better understand a character you can think FAST!

F

A

S

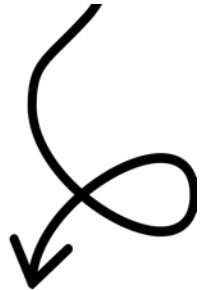
T

| | |
|---|---|
| Feelings Pay attention to the character's feelings. ♦ How do they respond to the problem? ♦ How do their feelings change in the story? | Actions Pay attention to the character's actions. ♦ How does the character behave? ♦ What motivates the character to behave this way? |
| Speech Pay attention to the character's speech. ♦ Who do they talk to? ♦ What do they say? ♦ How do they say it? ♦ What don't they say? | Thoughts Pay attention to the character's thoughts. ♦ What internal dialogue does the character have? ♦ What does the character think about themselves? The other characters? |

As you pay attention to each of these elements, think about this one overarching question:
What does this tell me about the character?

Option 3:

Print a fill-in template. Works great as a note-taking template for student journals or to be used as a graphic organizer.



Analyzing Character Traits

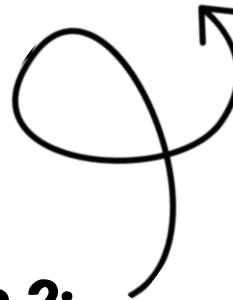
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Option 2:

Print in full color. This makes for a bright and colorful teaching tool or bulletin board.



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Includes a Digital Version

This resource is also available in a digital version that is compatible with Google Slides.

You can get the full color anchor charts as well as the fill-in templates in digital format.

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REMINDER: Strong readers will always read the words and sentences surrounding the unknown word to look for clues. Sometimes readers will even re-read an entire paragraph or page.

A LOOK INSIDE...

Analyzing Character Traits

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What does this tell me about the character?

Asking Questions

While you are reading you want to ask yourselves questions. Asking questions is a great strategy to help you monitor your thinking and understanding of the text.

You can use the 5Ws to help you come up with questions for both fiction and nonfiction.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who is the text about? Who are all the characters? Who wrote this text? |
| What? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the main idea? What is the problem? What is the author's purpose? |
| When? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When did these events happen? When does this story take place? When did the author write this? |
| Where? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where does the story take place? Where does the problem occur? |
| Why? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why did the author write this book? Why did the character experience these problems? |
| How? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How was the problem solved? How does this book relate to my own life? |

Don't forget! While you read, be sure to look for the answers to your questions.

Author's Purpose

The author's purpose refers to the reason why they decided to write the text. Authors write for a variety of reasons. Here are some of the reasons authors might choose to write a text.

| | |
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| IN ↓ D ↓ E ↓ E ↓ P | Inform The author is giving information about a topic. |
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Author's Purpose

Author's Purpose is as easy as .

The author's purpose refers to the reason why they decided to write the text. Authors write for a variety of reasons. There are usually 3 main reasons an author might write a text.

| | |
|----------|---|
| P | The author wants to persuade you to do something or think a certain way. <i>Examples: Commercials, Ads, Persuasive Letters</i> |
| I | The author wants to give you information . They will share facts about a specific topic. <i>Examples: Science books, Biographies, Timelines</i> |
| E | The author wants their writing to be entertaining . They want to keep you interested. <i>Examples: Stories, Fantasy, Poetry</i> |

Cause & Effect

Sometimes authors include cause and effect relationships in the text. Cause and effect refers to a specific relationship between two events.



The effect is what happened. The cause is what made it happen. They are connected.

| Cause | Effect |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| It is raining. | You bring your umbrella. |
| I woke up late. | I missed the bus. |
| I didn't study. | I got a bad grade. |

Pay attention, because sometimes...

there can be more than one effect from a cause. there can be more than one cause that leads to the effect.

| Cause | Effect | Cause | Effect |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| It is raining. | Jack takes his umbrella. | Marla didn't pay attention in class. | Marla got a bad grade on her test. |
| | He also wears rain boots. | She didn't study for her test. | |

Character Feelings & Traits

The characters you read about in stories have feelings and personality traits, just like you.

| Character Feelings | Character Traits |
|---|---|
| Character's feelings are the emotions they have in response to a specific situation. They can change over time. | Character's traits are the part of their personality that is consistent over time. Traits don't change as quickly as feelings. |
| | |
| List of Feelings happy anxious sad thrilled angry hopeful upset annoyed scared discouraged jealous confused surprised tired embarrassed uneasy excited exhausted | List of Traits kind patient generous sensitive shy determined rude independent respectful bossy principled proud confident brave athletic outgoing caring thoughtful |

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REMEMBER: Strong readers will always read the words and sentences surrounding the unknown word to look for clues. Sometimes readers will even re-read an entire paragraph or page.

Fact & Opinion

Many times, authors will include facts and opinions in their writing. It is important to know the difference between them.

| | | |
|---|----|---|
| Facts | vs | Opinions |
| A fact is a statement that can be proven to be true or false. | | An opinion is a personal belief or feeling. An opinion can't be proven. |

.....
 Authors include facts and opinions in their writing to help influence the reader.

Fact: Thanksgiving is in the month of November.
Ask Yourself: Can this be proven?

Opinion: Thanksgiving is the best holiday.
Ask Yourself: Could people disagree?

A LOOK INSIDE...

Formulating Questions

Strong readers will ask questions while they read. This helps them make connections, predictions, and understand what is going on in the text they are reading.

Questions to Ask While Reading Fiction:

| Before | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What will this story be about? Who are the main characters? What lesson might they learn? What genre of fiction is this? |
|--------|---|
| During | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What problem are they trying to solve? What are the characters feeling? What is motivating the characters to act a certain way? What will happen next? |
| After | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the most important parts of the story? What lesson did the characters learn? What would happen in a sequel? |

Don't forget! While you read, be sure to look for the answers to your questions.

Identifying the Theme

Identifying the theme can sometimes be challenging, but it will help you have a deeper understanding of the story as well as help you make it personal.

To help you identify the theme think TQT.

T **Q** **T**

| What is the topic? | Important Questions | What is the theme? |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Identify the main topic of the text. | Ask questions about that topic. | Provide a value based statement that answers one of the questions |

Example:

- Topic:
 ❖ This story is about friendship.
 Important Questions:
 ❖ What makes someone a good friend?
 ❖ How do friendships develop?
 ❖ How do friendships influence people?
 Possible Themes:
 ❖ Friends help you through life's challenges.
 ❖ Real friends like you for who you are.
 ❖ Treat others as you want to be treated.

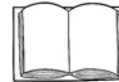


Most stories will have more than one theme. There will always be evidence in the text that supports your thinking about the theme.

Inference

Authors don't always tell their reader everything. They rely on the reader to use inferential thinking to understand everything going on in the story.

Text Clues



Background Knowledge



= INFERENCE

Text Clues

My heart started to race as I stared down at the broken pieces. 'How will I be able to explain this when mom gets home?' I thought to myself.

My Background Knowledge

I think the character is a kid because they mentioned their mom. I also think the kid is nervous because that is what happens when your heart races.

My Inference

The kid accidentally broke something important to his mom and he is nervous about telling her when she gets home.

Main Idea

The Main Idea is what the entire text is mostly about. The details included in the text will connect back to the main idea.

You can:

- Write the main idea in 1-2 sentences
- Write a main idea for an entire text, a paragraph, or a chapter
- Write the main idea for non-fiction or fictional texts

Main idea:
Ice cream is the best summer treat.

Supporting Detail

Ice cream is cold, and it refreshes you on a hot summer day.

Supporting Detail

There are so many different types of ice cream, everyone can find a treat they enjoy.

Supporting Detail

You can eat ice cream on a stick or in a cone, so it is a really easy treat to take with you on a busy summer day.

Making Connections

When you are reading, you want to think about how the text connects to something you already know. Readers can make different types of connections.

Text to Self



You make a personal connection to the text. You can relate to some element on a deep and personal level.

Text to Text



You can connect the text to some topic from another book, text, or article you have read.

Text to World



You can connect the text to real life events that have happened recently, or in history.

Text to Media



You can connect the text to songs, social media, or other pop culture that reminds you of the text.

Don't just make a surface level connection...

When you make connections, you want to go DEEP. Try not to connect to surface level things... like 'The main character has a dog... and I have a dog.' Instead, try to connect to the emotions, feelings, reactions, and motivations of the characters.

Making Predictions

A prediction is a guess about what will happen next in the story. You can use pictures or text clues to help you make your predictions.

Here are some ways to start your predictions:

- I predict that...
- I think _____ will happen because...
- When I read _____, it makes me think _____ will happen.
- I bet the character will...
- I wonder if _____ will happen next.

When can I make a prediction?

| Before Reading | Look at the title and the pictures to help you make predictions. |
|----------------|--|
| During Reading | Stop every few pages to make a prediction about what will happen next. |
| After Reading | Think: Did I make accurate predictions? What clues helped me predict what would happen next? |

Point of View



WHO is telling the story?

The point of view tells us who is telling the story. It lets you know who the narrator is.

| 1st Person | 2nd Person | 3rd Person |
|--|--|--|
| The story is told by one of the characters in the story. | The narrator will talk to the reader as if they are having a conversation. | The story is told by the narrator who is NOT a character in the story. |
| The narrator will refer to themselves as 'I'. | The narrator will refer to the readers as 'you'. | The narrator will refer to characters by name or with the words he, she, they. |

3rd person can be:

Limited

The narrator knows only the thoughts and feelings of one person.

Omniscient

The narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of all the characters.

Visualization

Strong readers will visualize while they are reading. When you visualize, you create a picture in your head of what you are reading.



Readers pay attention to...

- Illustrations in the story
- Character's actions
- Character's emotions
- The description of the setting
- Sensory language
- Highly emotional parts of the story
- When the scenes in a story changes
- How the author describes the setting
- Descriptive details

Readers ask themselves...

- Can I create a mental movie in my head of what is happening?
- Can I "see" the story happening?
- Can I connect what is happening to something else I have experienced to help me understand?
- Do I know someone who reminds me of the main character?

LET'S CONNECT!

Hey! Let's be friends!

Click the icon below to follow me on social media.



Looking for new ideas and easy-to-implement strategies?

Tune in to the [Stellar Teacher Podcast](#) each week to hear me share actionable strategies that will help take you to the next level of your teaching career!

Click [HERE](#) to listen!