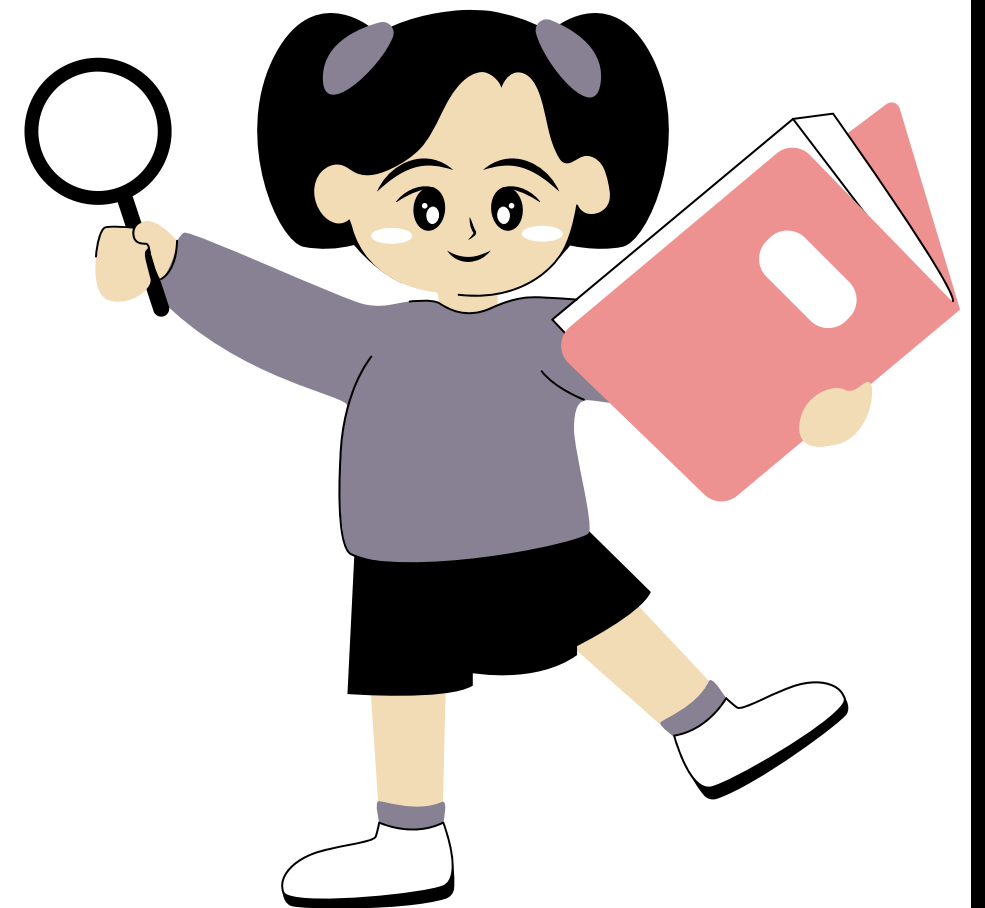


READING COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES



- **MAKE INFERENCES**
- **MAIN IDEA**
- **AUTHOR'S PURPOSE**
- **MAKE CONNECTIONS**
- **SYNTHESIZE**
- **VISUALIZE**
- **MAKE AND CONFIRM PREDICTIONS**
- **TEXT STRUCTURES**
- **POINT OF VIEW**
- **PLOT**
- **LITERARY ELEMENTS**



MAKE INFERENCES

Authors may not say everything in a text. When you make inferences, you use clues to make a smart guess about something the author does not tell you. Use clues from the story and your prior knowledge to make an inference.



Evidence from the text

+



Background knowledge

=



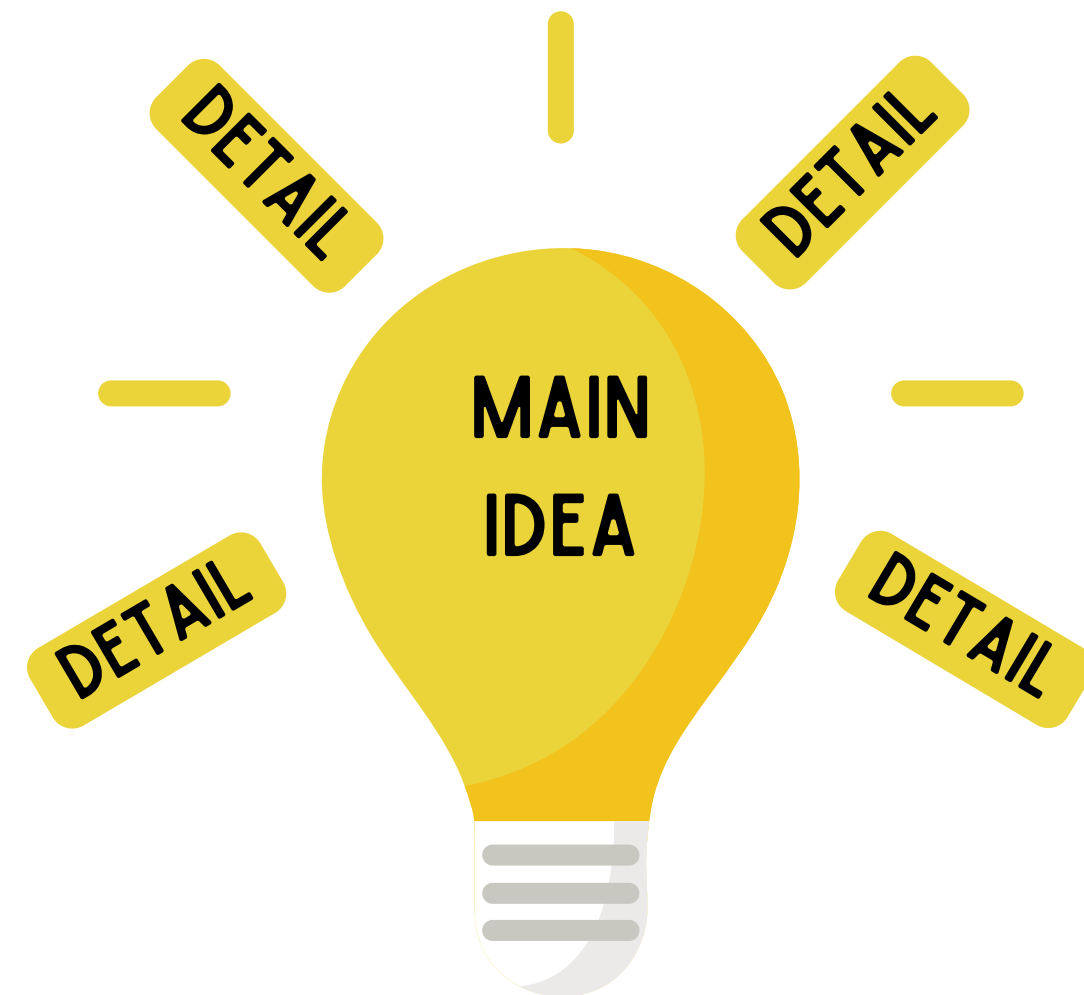
Inference

MAIN IDEA

The main idea is what the text is mostly about. Evaluate details to determine key ideas that support the central idea.

LOOK FOR CLUES IN THE TEXT

- headings
- visuals
- first or last sentence
- repeated words



AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

How can you figure out the author's purpose? First, think about the genre and then ask questions about what you read. The author's purpose is the reason why the author wrote the text and helps us recognize the author's message and read with more understanding.

PERSUADE

The author tries to persuade the reader to think or act in a certain way.

INFORM

The author gives facts and shares information about a topic.

ENTERTAIN

The author wants readers to enjoy a story.

MAKE CONNECTIONS

Good readers make connections with texts that they read.

TEXT TO SELF

Connect the text to your life and experiences.



TEXT TO TEXT

Connect the text to another text you have read.



TEXT TO WORLD

Connect the text to real-world events.



TEXT TO MEDIA

Connect the text to what you have seen or heard in the media.



SYNTHESIZE

When you synthesize, your thinking changes and you form new ideas.

At first I was thinking...
because...



What I know

+

While reading I was
thinking... because...



What I'm learning

=

By the end I was
thinking... because...



New understanding

VISUALIZE

When we read, we must use our senses to form images in our minds.



MAKE AND CONFIRM PREDICTIONS

A prediction is an assumption you make about what is going to happen in a selection or story.

BEFORE READING

- Look at the cover and read the title.
- Think about the characteristics of the genre, text structure, text features and illustrations.
- Think about what you know about the topic.
- Then predict what the text will be about.

WHILE READING

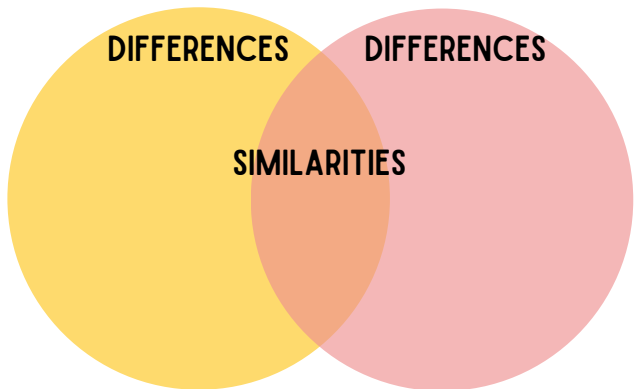
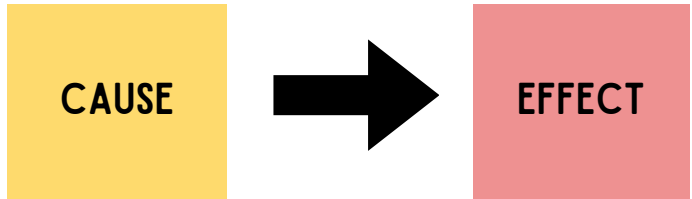
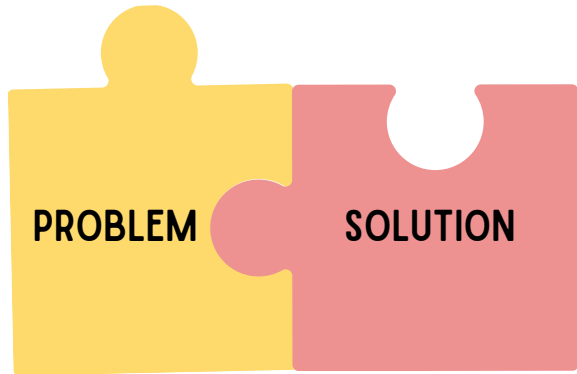
- Stop and think about what you read.
- Reread confusing parts.
- Create mental images to visualize what is happening.
- Make connections with what you read.
- What do you think will happen next?

AFTER READING

- Confirm or adjust your prediction.
- Summarize and synthesize main themes and ideas.
- Analyze information from the text.
- Ask yourself: Was I right?

TEXT STRUCTURE

The way in which the author organizes the text. The structure of the text helps us clearly understand and predict events.

COMPARE AND CONTRAST	CAUSE AND EFFECT	SEQUENCE	PROBLEM AND SOLUTION
Describe how things are alike and how they are different Transition words: but, both, however, and 	Explain what happened and why it happened Transition words: because, so, in order to, as a result 	Explain the events in order Transition words: before, first, next, then, last, after 	Explain how a problem is solved Transition words: problem, solution, difficulty, the answer is 

POINT OF VIEW

The perspective in which the narrator tells the story. Who is talking?
Who tells the story?

FIRST PERSON

A story told from the first person point of view is told by a narrator who is a character in the story. Readers learn about the other characters from what they tell the narrator.

I

we

my



THIRD PERSON

A story told from the third person point of view has an external narrator. The narrator is not a character and can tell readers everything the characters say, do, and think.

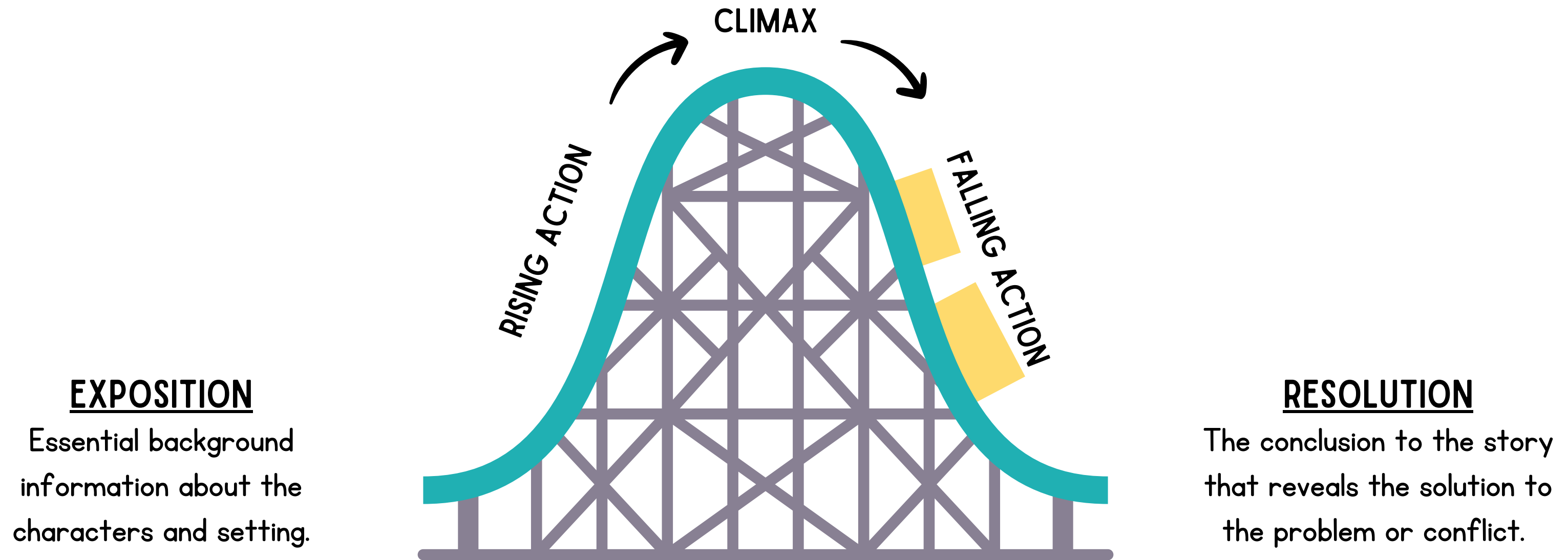
he

she

they

PLOT

The plot is the sequence of events that take place in a story. It includes the characters, setting, and events.



LITERARY ELEMENTS

Literary elements are the different parts that make up a story.

CHARACTERS

The people and animals in a story. What do they say and think? What do they do? What do the other characters say and think about them?



SETTING

Where and when the story takes place.



PLOT

Conflict: The main problem that the characters face.
Solution: How the conflict or problem is resolved.



EVENTS

The events that occur in the story to change a character, affect the mood, or build the plot.