

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## CHECKLIST OF STRATEGIES STUDENTS USE BEFORE READING

YES	NO	Before Reading Strategies
		<b><u>Activate Prior/ Background Knowledge</u></b> - Think about what you already know about the topic and relate new information to what you already know.
		<b><u>Build Background Knowledge</u></b> - Look for information that can help you understand the topic
		<b><u>Preview the selection</u></b> ▶ Look carefully at the titles, illustrations and other images ▶ Read the heading, subheadings and anything in bold letters ▶ Skim the passage; look quickly over the whole selection
		<b><u>Make Predictions</u></b> - Think (take an educated guess) about you believe will happen in the story based on the title and the pictures that appear, anticipate what the selection can be about.
		<b><u>Set a purpose for reading</u></b> ( Why am I reading this Text? ) ▶ To be informed (To discover or learn something new)
		▶ To enjoy a selection
		▶ To prepare for a class discussion
		▶ To understand a process or an idea
		▶ To follow directions or instructions to perform a task or solve problems.
		<b><u>Make Connections</u></b> – Relate what you are reading to what you already know, what it reminds you of.

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## CHECKLIST OF STRATEGIES STUDENTS USE DURING READING

YES	NO	During Reading Strategies
		<b><u>Ask Questions</u></b> – generate questions about what you are reading, about what’s happening, you may wonder about the events and character’s feelings. Begin with the common question words <i>Who? What? Why? Where? When? How?</i> Write questions that come to mind as you read a passage and then try to answer those questions as you continue reading.
		<b><u>Make Connections (Using schema)</u></b> – Relate what you are reading to something in your own Life Experience, to something you have read in other Reading Selections or to something from World Knowledge.
		<b><u>Visualize</u></b> - Form mental images, create a mental picture of what the author is describing. When you visualize, you picture something in your head. As you read, try to imagine the characters, settings, and scenes described by the author. Imagine the things that appear along the way, picture the actions and events in your “mind’s eye.” Good readers use these images to help them understand the text better.
		<b><u>Make Predictions</u></b> - Make an educated guess about what you think will happen in the future. Based on clues and on your experience, you can stop from time to time and think about what is going to happen next, what will come later in the selection. Look at hints and think about the results. Then review if your prediction is right or wrong as you read further in the text.
		<b><u>Make Inferences</u></b> - An inference is a logical, reasonable conclusion or an interpretation based on (evidence) information in the text, it is the process of figuring something out and thinking is true based on your experience and prior knowledge. Whenever you read a story, look for details and textual clues that help you understand or deduce what’s going on, read between the lines and go beyond the text to understand its meaning. Inferring is the process of making meaning from the text, it is to interpret something beyond the print and draw a general conclusion. Inferences may come in the form of conclusions, predictions, or new ideas.

YES	NO	<b>During Reading Strategies</b>
		<b><u>Paraphrase</u></b> - Retell the passage in your words in a shorter, clearer, or different way. It is a description or restatement of what you read and remember in your own words.
		<b><u>Summarize</u></b> - State the main ideas of a selection in a logical sequence and only essential supporting details. Make a brief statement that gives the main information, the essence of what you have read and only important details. Good readers identify and bring together the essential ideas of a text as way of understanding what they have read and communicating it to others.
		<b><u>Determine Main Ideas and Supporting details</u></b> . Examine the text carefully to find out or decide what is important and what is not. The main idea is the most important point or idea a writer makes in a paragraph or passage. The details are words, phrases, or sentences that tell something about the main idea. They can be facts, opinions, examples or statements that tell something about the main idea, supporting details give information about a person, character, event, place, topic, or idea.
		<b><u>Evaluate</u></b> - Make a judgment about how good, useful, or successful something is, form an opinion about something in a piece. For example, you might evaluate a writer's ideas, deciding whether you agree with them or not.
		<b><u>Recognize Text Organization</u></b> . Every writer has a purpose for writing and an order in which the material is presented in the text. This order is often called a <u>pattern of organization</u> . How is the text organized?  ▶ Enumeration ( A listing of items or ideas specified one after the other) ▶ Time Sequence or Chronological Order ( Lists a series of events in time) ▶ Comparison and Contrast (Describes or explains similarities and differences between two or more things or events) ▶ Problem(s) /Solution(s) ▶ Cause(s) and effect (s) ▶ Description ( A characterization of features or events intended to create a mental image of something experienced (e.g. a scene, a person, an object, an event).
		<b><u>Determine the Author's Purpose</u></b> ▶ to inform      ▶ to explain (instruct)      ▶ to entertain ▶ to persuade   ▶ to inspire

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## CHECKLIST OF STRATEGIES STUDENTS USE DURING AND AFTER READING

YES	NO	During and After Reading
		Review and check your predictions. Were they correct?
		<p><b><u>Check your understanding</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Is what I just read clear to me?</li> <li>▶ What about the text is still confusing or unclear?</li> <li>▶ Can I answer who, what, when, where, and why questions about the text?</li> </ul>
		<p><b><u>Use fix-up strategies</u></b> – specific techniques to repair comprehension of the text when it breaks down.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What strategies could I use to help me better understand what I'm reading?</li> <li>2. Reread parts or all of the text, if necessary, for further comprehending an idea or confusing sections.</li> <li>3. Look ahead in the text to clarify your understanding.</li> <li>4. Examine other resources on this topic (e.g., books, WebPages, videotapes)</li> <li>5. Discuss or talk with someone about your questions or thoughts or about any other aspects of what you read.</li> <li>6. Seek help from another person (e.g., student, teacher, parent)</li> </ol>
		<p><b><u>Summarize the text</u></b> – Give the main idea and the basic plot. When you do this, you can check your comprehension of the text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Oral/Written – restate the main ideas/points in your own words orally or in writing</li> </ul>
		<p><b><u>Evaluate the Reading-</u></b> In other words, express your opinion or pass judgment on the reading. Support your judgments with references to parts of the reading. What did you like? What did you not like? Why?</p>