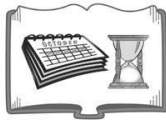


## APPENDIX IV

# Comprehension Strategies

*Proficient readers use these strategies before, during and after reading:*



### Activate Background Knowledge

- What do you already know about this topic?
- What connections(schema) can you make to your life, the world or other things you have read?



### Ask Questions

- What do you want to know about this topic?
- What questions come up as you read?



### Infer

- What background knowledge and explicit information from the text are you using to make meaning?
- What questions come up as you read?



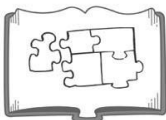
### Determine Importance

- What words, sentences, ideas, and themes are especially important?
- What is the big picture, the main idea?



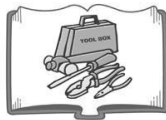
### Make Mental Images

- What images come to mind as you read?



### Synthesize

- What inferences and key concepts are you putting together to deepen your understanding?



### Monitor Comprehension

- Where does your comprehension break down?
- What causes the difficulty?
- How can you fix it?

- ✓ Reread
- ✓ Read ahead
- ✓ Use Context Clues
- ✓ Restate
- ✓ Research
- ✓ Check Pictures & Graphics
- ✓ Use Decoding Strategies (Sound it out)



## **Reading Comprehension Strategies K-2**

**Proficient readers use these strategies before, during, and after reading.**

### **Activate background knowledge (schema)**

- Make connections that remind you of things in your own life.
- Make connections across text(s).
- Make connections to things you know about the world.
- Skim and scan text features.
  - ✓ Pictures, picture captions
  - ✓ Table of contents
  - ✓ Glossary

### **Ask Questions**

- Ask questions to establish a purpose for reading.
- Ask questions to determine author's intent.
- Ask questions to clarify meaning.
- Ask questions to deepen understanding.

### **Infer**

- Make predictions.
- Make and revise interpretations.
- Determine cause and effect.
- Identify similarities and differences.
- Use background knowledge and context clues to draw conclusions.

### **Determine importance in text**

- Get the "big picture."
- Locate main idea and supporting detail, using key vocabulary.
- Understand literary elements (plot, setting, character development).
- Distinguish between important and unimportant details.
- Determine author's theme, purpose.

### **Make mental images**

- Use emotions and five senses to create a picture in your mind.
- Link personal experiences to images created from text.
- Adapt and revise images as you gather new information.
- Understand how figurative language enhances meaning.

### **Synthesize**

- Retell and respond to text in a variety of ways.
- Integrate background knowledge with key elements from text to think about ideas and concepts in new ways.
- Summarize the important ideas and respond personally.

**Monitor comprehension (use “fix-up” strategies)**

- Identify where comprehension breaks down.
- Identify what is difficult (vocabulary, concepts, etc.)
- Use appropriate fix-up strategies.
  - ✓ Reread
  - ✓ Read ahead
  - ✓ Use context clues
  - ✓ Restate
  - ✓ Research
  - ✓ Use pictures
  - ✓ Use decoding strategies (sound it out)

## Reading Comprehension Strategies 3-5

**Proficient readers use these strategies before, during, and after reading.**

### **Activate background knowledge (schema)**

- Make connections that remind you of things in your own life.
- Make connections across text(s).
- Make connections to things you know about the world.
- Skim and scan text features (gain an overview).
  - ✓ Pictures, picture captions
  - ✓ Table of contents
  - ✓ Glossary
  - ✓ Index
  - ✓ Section headings
  - ✓ Graphics (charts, tables, graphs)
  - ✓ Preface
  - ✓ Appendix
  - ✓ Prologue/epilogue

### **Ask Questions**

- Ask questions to establish a purpose for reading.
- Ask questions to determine author's intent.
- Ask questions to clarify meaning.
- Ask questions to deepen understanding.
- Ask questions to stimulate research (KWL).

### **Infer**

- Read 'between the lines.'
- Make predictions.
- Make and revise interpretations.
- Determine cause and effect.
- Analyze to compare and contrast.
- Use background knowledge and context clues to draw conclusions.
- Make critical judgments.

### **Determine importance in text**

- Get the "big picture."
- Locate main idea and supporting detail, using key vocabulary.
- Distinguish between important and unimportant details.
  - ✓ Verbal cues (for example: "in conclusion")
  - ✓ Font
  - Determine author's theme, purpose, and point of view.
  - Understand literary elements
    - ✓ Plot (problem/solution, sequence of events)
    - ✓ Setting
    - ✓ Character development

**Make mental images**

- Use emotions and five senses to create a picture in your mind.
- Use descriptive language in nonfiction text to create meaning.
- Understand how figurative language enhances meaning.
  - ✓ Simile
  - ✓ Metaphor
  - ✓ Personification
- Link personal experiences to images created from text.
- Adapt and revise images as you gather new information.

**Synthesize**

- Retell and respond to text in a variety of ways.
- Integrate background knowledge with key elements from text to think about ideas and concepts in new ways.
- Summarize the important ideas and respond personally.

**Monitor comprehension (use “fix-up” strategies)**

- Identify where comprehension breaks down.
- Identify what is difficult (vocabulary, concepts, etc.)
- Use appropriate fix-up strategies.
  - ✓ Reread.
  - ✓ Read ahead.
  - ✓ Use context clues.
  - ✓ Restate.
  - ✓ Research.
  - ✓ Use pictures.
  - ✓ Use decoding strategies (sound it out).

## Reading Comprehension Strategies 6-8

**Proficient readers use these strategies before, during, and after reading.**

### **Activate background knowledge (schema)**

- Make connections that remind you of things in your own life.
- Make connections across text(s).
- Make connections to things you know about the world.
- Skim and scan text features (gain an overview).
  - ✓ Pictures, picture captions
  - ✓ Table of contents
  - ✓ Glossary
  - ✓ Text notes
  - ✓ Index
  - ✓ Section heading
  - ✓ Graphics (charts, tables, graphs)
  - ✓ Preface
  - ✓ Appendix
  - ✓ Prologue/epilogue

### **Ask Questions**

- Ask questions to establish a purpose for reading.
- Ask questions to determine author's intent.
- Ask questions to clarify meaning.
- Ask questions to deepen understanding.
- Ask questions to stimulate research (KWL).

### **Infer**

- Make predictions.
- Analyze to compare and contrast.
- Use background knowledge and context clues to draw conclusions.
- Make critical judgments.
- Make and revise interpretations.
  - ✓ Determine cause and effect.
  - ✓ Distinguish fact and opinion
  - ✓ Sequence events
  - ✓ Problem solution

### **Determine importance in text**

- Locate main idea and supporting detail.
- Determine author's theme, purpose, and point of view.
- Distinguish between important and unimportant details.
  - ✓ Verbal cues (for example: "in conclusion")
  - ✓ Font
- Understand a variety of literary forms and genres
- Understand literary elements.
  - ✓ Plot (problem/solution, sequence of events)
  - ✓ Setting
  - ✓ Character development
- Understand literary terms and concepts.
  - ✓ Symbolism
  - ✓ Foreshadowing
  - ✓ Irony
  - ✓ Style

### **Make mental images**

- Use emotions and five senses to create a picture in your mind
- Use descriptive language in nonfiction
- text to create meaning.
- Link personal experiences to images created from text.

- Adapt and revise images as you gather new information.
- Understand how figurative language enhances meaning.

- ✓ Simile
- ✓ Metaphor
- ✓ Personification

### **Synthesize**

- Retell and respond to text in a variety of ways.
- Integrate background knowledge with key elements from text to think about ideas and concepts in new ways.
- Summarize the important ideas and respond personally.
- Paraphrase to confirm understanding.
- Determine whether reader met his/her purposes.

### **Monitor comprehension (use “fix-up” strategies)**

- Identify where comprehension breaks down.
- Identify what is difficult (vocabulary, concepts, etc.)
- Use appropriate fix-up strategies.
  - ✓ Reread.
  - ✓ Read ahead.
  - ✓ Use context clues.
  - ✓ Restate.
  - ✓ Research.
  - ✓ Use pictures.
  - ✓ Use decoding strategies (sound it out).

## Reading Comprehension Strategies 9-12

**Proficient readers use these strategies before, during, and after reading.**

### **Activate background knowledge (schema)**

- Make connections that remind you of things in your own life.
- Make connections across text(s).
- Make connections to things you know about the world.
- Skim and scan text features (gain an overview).
  - ✓ Pictures, picture captions
  - ✓ Table of contents

- ✓ Glossary
- ✓ Text notes
- ✓ Index
- ✓ Section headings
- ✓ Graphics (charts, tables, graphs)
- ✓ Preface
- ✓ Appendix
- ✓ Prologue/epilogue

### **Ask Questions**

- Ask questions to establish a purpose for reading.
- Ask questions to determine author's intent.
- Ask questions to clarify meaning.
- Ask questions to deepen understanding.

- Ask questions to stimulate research (KWL).
  - ✓ K - What I *know*.
  - ✓ W - What I *want* to know.
  - ✓ L - What I *learned*.

### **Infer**

- Make predictions.
- Analyze to compare and contrast.
- Use background knowledge and context clues to draw conclusions.
- Make critical judgments.
- Evaluate.

- Use text to defend interpretation.
- Make and revise interpretations.
  - ✓ Determine cause and effect.
  - ✓ Distinguish fact and opinion.
  - ✓ Sequence events.
  - ✓ Problem solution.

### **Determine importance in text**

- Locate main idea and supporting detail.
- Determine author's theme, purpose, and point of view.
- Distinguish between important and unimportant details.
  - ✓ Verbal cues (for example: "in conclusion")
  - ✓ Font
- Understand literary terms and concepts.
  - ✓ Symbolism
  - ✓ Foreshadowing
  - ✓ Irony
  - ✓ Style

- Understand a variety of literary forms and genres (poetry, drama, novels, essays, short stories)
- Understand literary elements.
  - ✓ Plot (problem/solution, sequence of events)
  - ✓ Setting
  - ✓ Character development



**Make mental images**

- Use emotions and five senses to create a picture in your mind.
- Use descriptive language in nonfiction text to create meaning.
- Link personal experiences to images created from text.
- Adapt and revise images as you gather new information.
- Understand how figurative language enhances meaning.
  - ✓ Simile
  - ✓ Metaphor
  - ✓ Personification
  - ✓ Effect of sound
  - ✓ Idioms
  - ✓ Figures of speech

**Synthesize**

- Retell text and respond to text in a variety of ways.
- Integrate background knowledge with key elements from text to think about ideas and concepts in new ways.
- Summarize the important ideas and respond personally.
- Paraphrase to confirm understanding.
- Determine whether reader met his/her purposes.

**Monitor comprehension (use “fix-up” strategies)**

- Identify where comprehension breaks down.
- Identify what is difficult (vocabulary, concepts, etc.)
- Use appropriate fix-up strategies.
  - ✓ Reread.
  - ✓ Read ahead.
  - ✓ Use context clues.
  - ✓ Restate.
  - ✓ Research.
  - ✓ Use pictures.
  - ✓ Use decoding strategies (sound it out).
  - ✓ Take notes; outline.
  - ✓ Construct graphic organizers.

