## READING STRATEGIES CHECKLIST

Use at least one before-, during-, or after-reading strategy listed below.

Reading Strategy	Before Reading	During Reading	After Reading
read with a purpose	I write down my reason for readingI write down the author's purpose for writing.	I read with a purpose in mind.	I reflect upon my purpose for reading.
CONNECT TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE	I write down what I know about a topic.	use what I know.	I think about what I learned.
WRITE THINGS DOWN	I have the materials I need for writing things down.	I mark key points. I use sticky notes. I take notes. I highlight. I react to text.	I summarize.
MAKE PREDICTIONS	I preview. I guess.	I gather more information. I guess again.	I analyze my predictions.
VISUALIZE	I picture the topic.	I make a mind movieI continue my mind movie.	I sketch or summarize my mind movie.
USE TEXT ORGANIZATION	I skim the text.	I read sections or stanzas. I pay attention to introductions and conclusions. I use headings and signal words. I read charts and graphic aids. I study the pictures. I follow familiar plot, themes, and hidden outlines.	l use the organization to review the text.
TACKLE DIFFICULT WORDS	I study words beforehand.	I use context clues. I look at prefixes and suffixes. I consult a dictionary. I ask a teacher or friend for help.	I use the words and add them to my working vocabulary.
MONITOR YOUR READING PROCESS		Fix-Up Ideas    reread   ask questions   read in shorter chunks   read aloud   take time to refocus   unlock difficult words   change my reading rate   create a mnemonic device.	

# READ WITH A PURPOSE: AUTHOR'S PURPOSE CHART

An au	thor may write with the following purposes in mind:				
	to inform (expository/informational writing)				
	to entertain, enrich, enlighten, and/or use an artistic medium such as fiction or poetry to share a perspective (imaginative writing)				
	to make a point by sharing a story about an event (narrative writing)				
The fo	ollowing types of writing reflect these purposes:				
	Expository/informational: news article, research report				
	Imaginative: poem, short story				
	Narrative: biography, family history				
	Personal/expressive: diary entry, personal letter				
	Persuasive, argumentative: editorial, petition				
Befo	re Reading				
comi	municate.				
Duri	ng Reading				
Gath	ner ideas that the author communicates to readers.				
Afte	r Reading				
l .	marize the ideas the author communicates. Explain how these ideas help fulfill the author's pose.				
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# READ WITH A PURPOSE: READER'S PURPOSE CHART

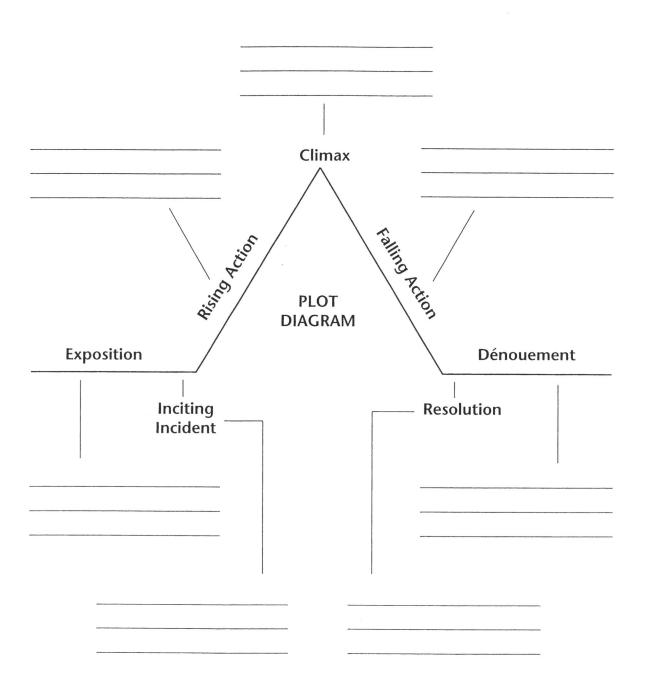
Fill in the Reader's Purpose Chart at each stage of reading to set a purpose for reading and to help you attain it.

Before Reading
Set a purpose for reading. (Example: I am going to determine the overall mood of this poem.)
During Reading
Take notes on what you learn. (Example: mournful owl—sounds sad)
,
After Reading
Reflect on your purpose and what you learned. (Example: I wanted to find the overall mood of this poem. From the notes that I took, I believe the mood is melancholy and sad.)

	CLIMAX	PLOT
RISING ACTION (List examples that create complications or suspense)		AUTHOR:
		FALLING ACTION
C	ONFLICT	
		RESOLUTION
EXPOSITION Setting:	PROTAGONIST vs. ANTAGONIST	
Situation/climate:	VS	:
Characters:	THEME	

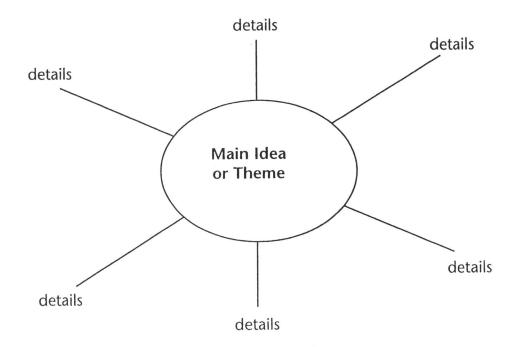
#### USING TEXT ORGANIZATION: PLOT DIAGRAM

Use the plot diagram below to chart the plot of a literature selection. In the spaces provided, describe the exposition, inciting incident, rising and falling action, climax, resolution, and dénouement. Be sure to include in the rising action the key events that build toward the climax of the selection.



#### MAIN IDEA MAP

To find the main or overall message of a whole selection or a part of the selection, gather important details into a Main Idea Map. Use the details to determine the main or overall message. Note: In fiction, the main idea is also known as the theme.



### USE TEXT ORGANIZATION: DRAWING CONCLUSIONS LOG

Draw conclusions about a selection by gathering supporting points for key ideas. Reread the supporting points and key ideas and draw a conclusion about the main or overall message of the selection.

Key Idea:	Key Idea:	Key Idea:		
Supporting Points:	Supporting Points:	Supporting Points:		
Conclusion about Overall Message:				

### TACKLE DIFFICULT VOCABULARY: WORD MAP

Write a challenging word or phrase in the first box below. Beneath the word or phrase, include its definition, word parts you recognize, and several synonyms. In the two boxes at the bottom, write a sentence that uses the word or phrase and create a drawing that helps you remember it.

A Challenging Word or Phrase		
Definition		
Word Parts I Recognize	Synonyms	
A Sentence That Contains the Word or Phrase		
A Picture That Ilustrates the Word or Phrase		