

After Passage Reading Practices

EXAMPLES

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Discussion Behaviors	
Looks Like	Sounds Like
* Facing peer	* Using a pleasant, easy to hear voice
* Making eye contact	* Sharing opinions and supporting details
* Participating	* Sharing positive comments
* Listening	* STAYING ON TOPIC

QUESTION ANSWER RELATIONSHIPS

4 Types of Questions

In the Book QAR's QAR's

Right There

The answer is in the text, usually easy to find. The words used to make up the question and words used to answer the questions are ***Right There*** in the same sentence.

In My Head

Author and You

The answer is not in the story. You need to think about what ***you*** already know, what the ***author*** tells you in the text, and how it fits together.

Think and Search (Pulling it Together)

The answer is in the selection, but you need to put together different pieces of information to find it. Words for the answer are not found in the same sentence. They come from different places in the selection.

On My Own

The answer is not in the selection. You can even answer the question without reading the selection. You need to use your own experience.

(Raphael, 1986)

Name _____ Date _____

Story Frame

The main character in this story is _____

The problem in the story is _____

This is a problem because _____

The problem is solved when _____

_____ (title) took place in
_____ (setting). The main
character was _____ (name),
a _____ (about character). In
this story, _____'S (name)
problem was _____

_____.

He/she tried to resolve this problem
by _____

_____.

In the end, the problem was solved when

_____.

Summary Writing Strategy

- List -** Make a list of important details.
- Cross-out -** Cross out any unnecessary or weak details.
- Connect -** Connect ideas that could go together in one sentence.
- Number -** Number the details in the order that they will appear in the paragraph.

This strategy is adapted from *REWARDS Writing* published by Sopris West.