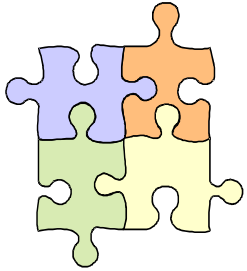





Comprehension Strategies

Comprehension Strategy	Definition:	Questions to ask:
<p>Connections</p> 	<p>When the reader connects something from a book to their own life, the world, or another text.</p>	<p>As you read this passage, did anything remind you of your own life? How does thinking about what you already know help you understand this part of your reading? Does this sound like an experience you have had? Does this remind you of another book you have read? Why is it important to use your understanding about one book to get at the meaning of another book? Can you think of something that is similar to this in the world?</p>
<p>Questioning</p> 	<p>Thoughtful readers ask themselves questions before, during, and after they read to help them understand the text. (They realize not all of their questions will be answered by the text.)</p>	<p>Did you have a question even before you started to read this book? Do you notice yourself asking questions when your reading doesn't make sense? I wonder what you are thinking right now? How could that be? Why do you think? Who? What? When? Where? Why?</p>
<p>Sensory Images</p> 	<p>Sensory Images or visualizing is when the reader creates an image in their mind from the text. It is like it becomes a movie in their mind.</p>	<p>What did you see, hear, feel, smell, taste when you read those words? What do you notice about how your sensory images help you remember what you read? What did the author do to help you grasp the facts? What does it look like in your mind? Do you have a movie playing in your head? What are you feeling right now? Have you ever tasted, smelled, seen something like this?</p>
<p>Determining Importance</p> 	<p>This is used mainly with nonfiction reading. The reader has to determine the difference between what they need to know and what is just interesting.</p>	<p>As you read that passage, what was the most important here? What is essential to remember? Do you think this author was for or against this idea? What information did he present to build evidence for his case? What do think the author is trying to tell you? What do you think the audience is going to learn from this?</p>

Inferring



The reader uses what they know (schema) and what they read in the text to make a conclusion. (Inferring is reading between the lines.)

Authors leave clues for us as we read. Did you put them together to figure out the big ideas? What message do you think the author wanted you to understand? Are you making any predictions as you read? Can you lift an idea out of this text and add your own ideas? Can you look past the physical words and make this text 3-D, weave it into your own story? This is a tricky word. What word would make sense here? How did you infer its meaning from its place in this sentence?

Synthesizing



Synthesis is like throwing a rock into a pond. First there is a splash, and then the water ripples out, making little waves that get bigger and bigger. Basically, you are putting all the strategies together and doing something with it.

Has your thinking changed after reading this passage? Are you keeping track of what this means? What's your plan for this information now? What elements of fiction or non-fiction helped you with this text?

Fix-Up Strategies



Fix-Up Strategies are the tools we use to monitor our personal meaning of the text. Some possible strategies would include: Go back & reread, read ahead, identify what *is* understood, summarize up to this point. How do we know what we don't know.

Tell me what the voice inside your head is saying. What does your movie look like in your head? Have you come up with any questions while reading? Are you discovering the answers? Describe what you last remember reading. Please point to the spot you last remember reading. Summarize what you have read so far.