Making Inferences

- . Using <u>clues</u> to figure out what is really happening in the story.
- . Reading "between the lines."

1.	are / are not
2.	are / are not because
3.	Based on, I infer that
4.	Based on, I infer that, because

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- . Reading "between the lines."

1	are / are not	<u> </u>	
2	are / are not	hecause	

3 Based on _____, I infer that _____.

4 Based on _____, I infer that _____, because _____.

Making Predictions

. Guessing what will happen next based on information or illustrations in the story.

1	Because the character, I predict s/he will Because the main character ran away from home, I predict that he will
2	At first I thought, but now I believe
3	I think will because usually
4	Since, I can assume that will Since it's been raining all week, I can assume that the game will be cancelled.

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Reading & Writing Instructions

- . Step-by-step directions often do NOT include transition words.
- Putting *transition words* into the *instructions* makes it easier to understand.
- 5. Ask yourself: What *order* do the events happen? How many steps are there?
- 6. Understanding *Sequence of events* helps you answer comprehension questions.

Writing & Following Directions

Three Step Directions

- First, _____.
- Finally, _____.
- Step 1: ______.Step 2: ______.
 - Step 2: _____.
 - Step 3: _____.

Four Step Directions

- First, _____.
- . Then, _____.
- Finally, _____.

- Step 1: _____.
- Step 2: _____.
- Step 3: _____.
- Step 4: _____.

Writing & Following Directions

Five Step	Directions	
 First, Next, Then, After that, Finally, 	 Step 1: Step 2: Step 3: 	
Six Step Directions		
 To begin,	 Step 1: Step 2: Step 3: Step 4: 	

Compare and Contrast

Compare = same

Contrast = different

1 ____ and ____ are ____. Both ____ and ____ have _____. 3 and are both similar because they both _____. 4 There are several major differences between ____ and ____. The most notable is ______.

Compare and Contrast

Compare = same Contrast = different

1 and	are

- 2 Both ____ and ____ have _____.
- 3...__and ___ are both similar because they both ____.
- 4. There are several major differences between _____ and ____. The most notable is _____.

Monitor and Clarify

- · Monitor is when you ask yourself if what you are reading makes sense.
- · Clarify is when you use strategies to figure out the meaning of text.

1.	The part aboutdid not make sense so I reread and now I know
2.	The part aboutdid not make sense so I read two sentences back and two sentences forward and now I know
3.	I didn't know the word but I used context clues to figure out that it means
4.	The part about confused me so I to figure it out. reread/read ahead/used context clues/used the dictionary/used pictures

Monitor and Clarify

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1.	The part about reread and now I know	_did not make sense so I
2.	The part about read two sentences back forward and now I know _	and two sentences
3.		but I used context t means
4.	•	_ confused me so I lead / used context clues / used the dictionary / used pictures

Summarizing

1	is
2	is, and the result is
3	In summary,
4	The story is about In addition, Consequently,

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Coming to Consensus Reaching an Agreement

1.	I like's idea because
2.	I prefer's idea because
3.	I agree that because
4.	I agree with you up to a point, but I think that
5.	I am willing to change my answer because

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Collaborative Discussions

1.	I think we should
2.	I think that would be a good symbol because it represents
3.	Where should we put the?
4.	I like your idea about

Collaborative Discussions

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Making Judgments

1	I believe	is (right/wrong) because
2	I believe	did the (right/wrong) thing because
3	I believe	should have, because
4		did the (right/wrong) thing, _should have

Making Judgments

1. I think is (moral/immoral) because
2. I think did the (moral/immoral) thing because
3. I think did the (moral/immoral) thing but
4. I think did the (moral/immoral) thing, but should have

Making Judgments

1.	I think	is	_ because
2.	I think	_did the	_ thing because
3.	I think	_did the	thing but
4.		did the _ should have _	

AUTHOR'S VIEWPOINT

1.)	The author believes/thinks/argues that
2.)	The author believes/thinks/argues thatbecause
3.)	To support his/her belief/argument/opinion that
	the author says/states that
4.)	The author supports his/her belief/argument/opinion that
	is (stating the fact/pointing our) that

CAUSE & EFFECT

1.)	is	·•		
2.)	came to		, SO	went to
	He/she		, because.	
3.)	Since/Because	is		decides
	toIf		, then	·
4.)	Since/Because	i:	S	
5.)	Due to the fact that			decided to
	If		, then	would
	have			
6.)	Due to the fact that		If	would have
	, then			

CLASSIFYING & CATEGORIZING

1.)	There are	types	s of	an	d
		are	A	category is	The
	categories are	·•			
2.)				all have _ are all ex	
3.)				ould be classified as in the	
4.)				_, we should catego , I should	

KNOWLEDGE

KNOWLEDGE: I can recall or recognize information, ideas, and principles in the approximate form in which they are learned.

•	How is (are)?
•	How would you define?
•	How would you identify?
•	How would you recognize?
•	What do you remember about?
•	What is (are)?
•	When did?
•	Where did?
•	Where is (are)?
•	Which one?
•	Who was?
•	Who were?
•	Why did?
•	You can tell that?

COMPREHENSION

<u>COMPREHENSION</u>: I can understand the main idea of material heard, viewed, or read. I am able to interpret or summarize the ideas in my own words.

How can you describe?
 How would you generalize?
 How would you clarify the meaning?
 How would you compare? Contrast?
 How would you distinguish the type of
How would you express?
How would you identify?
What can you infer from?
What can you predict about?
What did look like?
What did you observe?
What facts or ideas demonstrate?
Which statements explain?
Will you restate? Elaborate?

APPLICATION

<u>APPLICATION</u>: I am able to apply an abstract idea in a concrete situation to solve a problem or relate it to prior experience.

 How could you apply what you read to construct?
How could you develop?
 How could you dramatize after reading?
 How could you illustrate after writing?
 How would you change?
 How would you demonstrate?
 How would you develop to present?
 How would you gain control of to adapt?
 How would you present?
 How would you use the facts to investigate?
 What actions would you take to perform?
 What other action would you use to?
 What other way would you choose to?
What would the result be if?
How would you alter to?
 How would you manipulate to?

ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS: I can break down a concept or idea into parts and show relationships among the parts.

•	How can you classify according to	_;
•	How can you compare the different parts	;
•	How can you sort the parts?	
•	How can you distinguish the parts of?	
•	How is?	
	How would you explain?	
•	How would you monitor?	
•	What can you infer?	
•	What can you point out about?	
	What conclusions can you deduce?	
•	What evidence can you list for?	
	What explanation do you have for?	
•	What ideas validate?	
•	What is the reason?	
•	What is the relationship between?	
	What is your analysis of?	
	Why do you think?	

SYNTHESIS

SYNTHESIS: I can brings together parts (elements, compounds) of knowledge to form a whole and build relationships for <u>new</u> situations.

•	How could you improve the plan for?
•	How could you write (publish) a story about?
•	How would you combineto create a different?
•	How would you compile the facts for?
•	How would you design a model that would change?
•	How would you explain the reason?
•	How would you formulate?
•	How would you generate a plan to?
•	How would you portray?
•	Predict the outcome if?
•	What alternative would you suggest for?
•	What changes would you make to revise?
•	What could be combined to improved (modify)?
•	What could be done to integrate?
•	What could you invent?
•	What facts can you gather?
•	What theory can you develop about?
•	What would happen if?

Evaluate

EVALUATION: Makes informed judgments about the value of ideas or materials. Uses standards and criteria to support opinions and views.

- How could you verify? Perceive? Decide _____?
- How would you assess the _____?
- How would you critique the ideas _____?
- How would you determine the facts _____?
- How would you prove? Disprove _____?
- What choice would you have made _____?
- What data was used to evaluate _____?
- What information would you use to prioritize the facts?
- What is your opinion of ___?
- What would you choose _____?

READING JOURNAL TOPICS

1.	I like/dislike this book because			
2.	This book makes me want to			
3.	The big ideas in the book were			
4.	If I were the author I would change			
5.	I noticed that the author			
6.	My feelings about the (book, characters) changed when			
7.	What I want to remember about this book is			
8.	I think that the illustrations			
9.	I question the accuracy of			
10.	The genre of this book isbecause			
11.	I thought the book was unrealistic/realistic because			
12.	I found this book hard to follow because			
13.	The title of this book says to me			
14 .	My prediction about the book is			
15 .	This book reminds me of another book I read			
16.	Some important details I noticed were			
17 .	The author got me interested when			
18.	I think the setting (could/could not) be a real place because			
19.	One powerful character in the story is			
20.	I think the (season/time) affects the characters because			
21.	I believe the bravest character is because			
22.	I think could also be in the story because			
23.	I(like/dislike) the part in the book when because			

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- 2. This book makes me want to...
- 3. The big ideas in the book were...
- 4. If I were the author I would change...
- 5. I noticed that the author...
- My feelings about the (book, characters) changed when...
- 7. What I want to remember about this book is...
- 8. I think that the illustrations...
- 9. I question the accuracy of...
- 10 The genre of this book is... because...
- 11 I thought the book was unrealistic/realistic because...
- 12. I found this book hard to follow because...
- 13. The title of this book says to me...

- 14. My prediction about the book is...
- 15. This book reminds me of another book I read...
- Some important details I noticed were...
- 17. The author got me interested when...
- 18. Could the setting be a real place in our time?
- 19. Are there any powerful characters in the story?
- 20. Does the season or time affect the characters?
- 21. Who is the bravest character? Why?
- 22. Who else could be in the story?
- 23. I like/dislike this part of the book because...
- 24. Other topic...

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I-Message

. I feel	when you	
(Say your feeling)		(Describe the action)
. I want you to		
(Exp	lain what vou want).	

EXAMPLE:

"I feel angry when you take my stuff without asking. I want you to ask to borrow it from now on."

"I feel frustrated when you rush me in class. I want you to let me go at my own pace."

Sung to the tune of: "The Farmer in the Del"

<u>Articles</u>	Adjectives (describe the noun)	Noun (only 1)	<u>Verb</u> (action words)	Adverbs (describe the verb)	Prepositional Phrase
A An The	pretty nice kind loud	Teacher	lectures teaches speaks bellows sings	loudly quietly quickly	in on near beside under after during by around

- You start it off in marker then students add sticky notes in each column.
- Only choose one noun to focus on. (sing the song using two adjectives)
- Some teachers skip the adverb column until later and just go straight from verb to prepositional phrase.
- Get butcher paper from Kinko room and place it SIDEWAYS on whiteboard using magnets. Nancy has a completed chart on her way.
- Only the article column and noun column is filled in before you show the students.

<u>Sample song</u>: The pretty, nice teacher, The pretty, nice teacher, sings loudly during recess.

Summary Frames

How to write a summary

If the 1	main idea of the paragraph is description/definition, use the frame:
\Rightarrow	"A is a kind of that"
If the n	nain idea of the paragraph is problem/solution, use the frame:
\Rightarrow	" wanted but so"
If the m	nain idea of the paragraph is compare/contrast, use the frame:
\Rightarrow	"X and Y are similar in that they both, but X, while Y'
If the m	nain idea of the paragraph is sequence of events use the frame:
\Rightarrow	" begins with, continues with and ends with"
If the m	nain idea of the paragraph is cause/effect, use the frame:
⇒"	_ happens because"