

Reading Strategies

Unit 1



Focus Notes

On the left hand
side of your paper
write the term

On the right hand
side write the
definition/examples



Reading Moves: What are they?



- **Reading Moves:** are strategies that good readers employ to ensure solid comprehension and analysis.
- There are 6 different reading moves that you will need to learn, and practice for this class





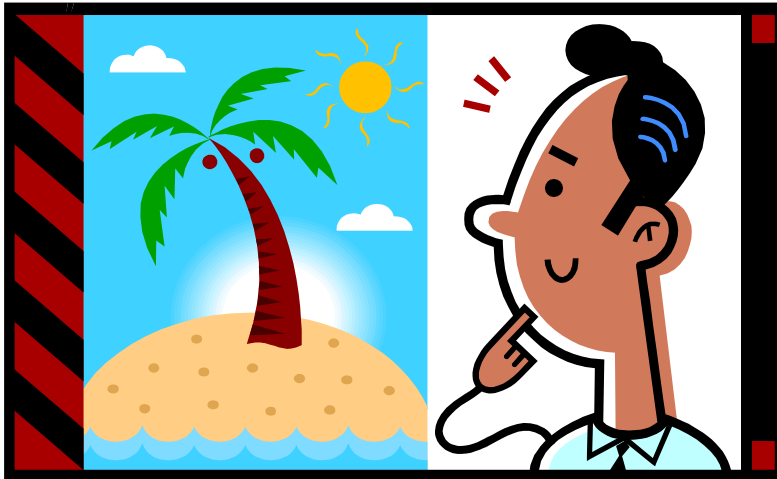
1. Observations

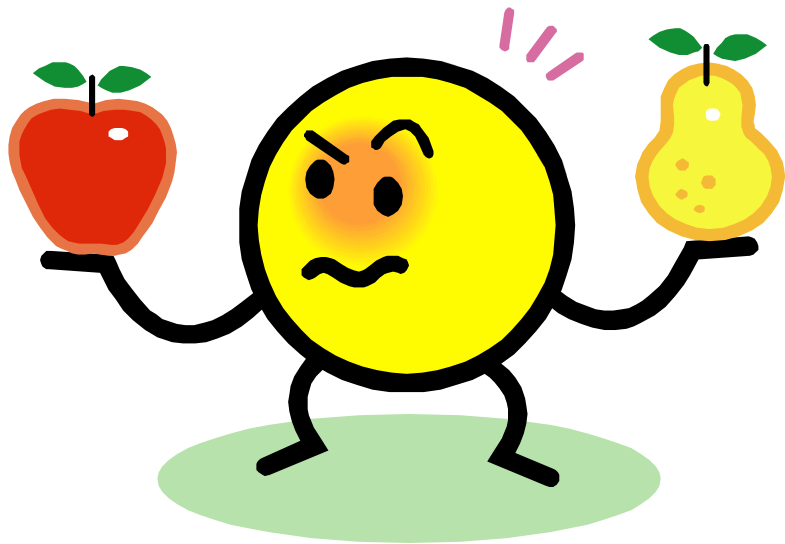
- Elements authors incorporate into a text in order to further meaning.
- Readers utilize observations to work towards an author's intended meaning.
 - Examples: titles, setting, character names, sentence structure, character development, etc.



2. Visualization

- The mental movie or image created in the reader's mind as a result of schema and descriptive text
 - Schema: a representation of a plan or theory in the form of an outline or model.





3. Text connections

- Connections readers make between themselves and the text, the text to the world, and other texts based on their schema in order to further or alter meaning.
- Again, the different types of connections you can make are:
 - Text to text
 - Text to self
 - Text to world



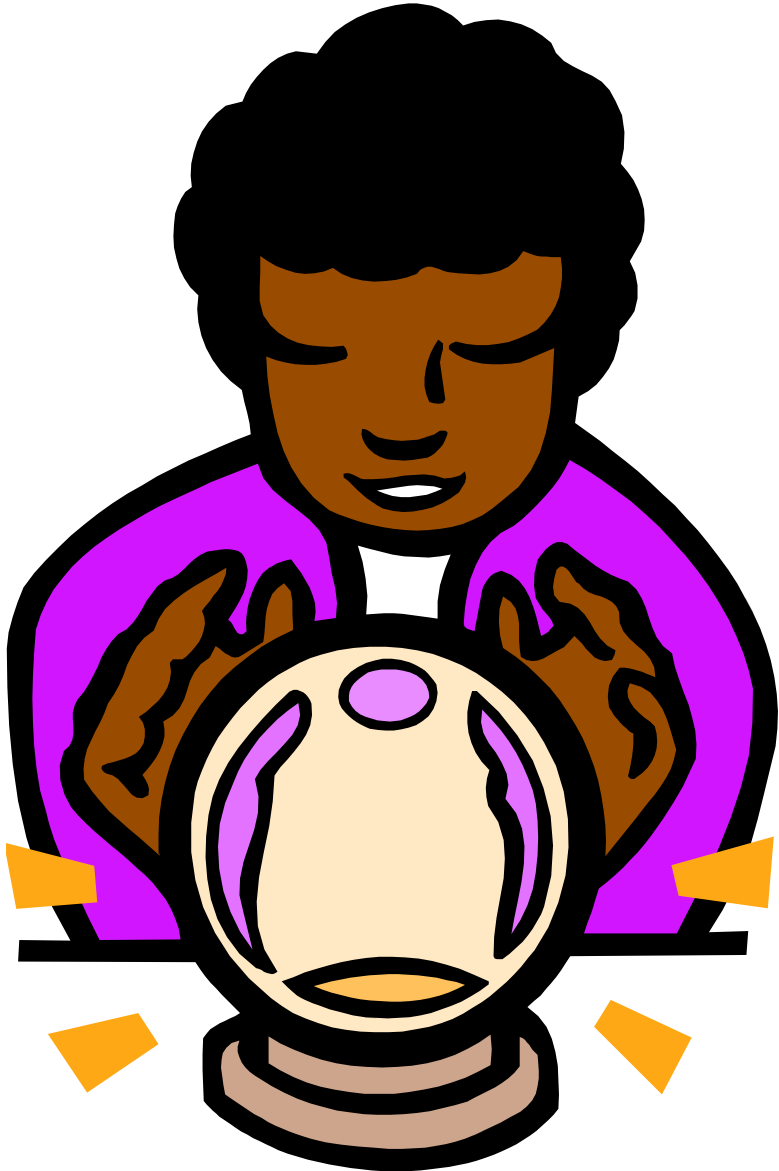
4. Questioning the text

- Questions readers ask of the text in order to determine meaning.
 - Level 1: surface level questions; can be found and answered directly within the text.
 - Example: What is the name of Katniss's sister in *The Hunger Games*?
 - Level 2: inference based questions; questions originate within the text but ask the reader's opinion.
 - Example: Do you think that Katniss likes Peeta or Gale more?
 - Level 3: world based questions; using the text as a starting point and asking a question about a larger world issue.
 - Example: Do you think that reality TV negatively or positively affects our society?



5. Prediction

- Utilizing clues or observations within the text in order to predict what will occur next.
- By the conclusion of the story you will know whether your predictions were right or wrong.





6. Inference

- Connecting the dots authors create in order to make an assumption about what is occurring (never directly stated in the text).
- You will never have a for sure answer whether your inference is right or wrong.





Key things to consider:

- Predictions and Inferences are very similar so don't get them confused!
 - Predictions will be answered by the end of the text
 - Inferences will never be fully answered.
 - Readers can even infer information that happens prior to the story starting.
- Making really strong observations will help you make really strong inferences!
 - Observations are what lead readers to their inferences.

