

Comprehension Strategies Taught by Imagine It Curricula

Comprehension Strategies	Comprehension Skills
<i>Comprehension strategies help students gain meaning from the text. Good readers use a variety of strategies to help them make sense of the text and to get the most out of what they read. (First Read)</i>	<i>Comprehension skills help students understand the logic behind the structure of a written piece. Good readers use comprehension skills to gain knowledge both of the facts and the intent of the selection. (Second Read)</i>
Summarizing: Focus on key ideas. Put the information into your own words.	Author's Point of View: Identify who is telling the story.
Clarifying: Self monitor your understanding at the word, sentence, paragraph, or whole-text level.	Sequence: How does the writer convey the order of events?
Asking Questions: Check your understanding and follow the writer's train of thought, wondering why something in the text is as it is.	Fact and Opinion: Facts need to be present for a statement to be provable. Opinions, although not provable, should be based on fact.
Predicting: What will happen next? Use clues from the text. Confirm and revise predictions as reading continues.	Main Idea and Details: The main idea is what the writing is about. The author provides details to strengthen the idea and help the reader understand.
Making Connections: Connect the reading to personal experience or previous reading.	Compare and Contrast: Look for similarities and differences between familiar and unfamiliar thoughts, ideas, or things.
Visualizing: Create a mental image. Picture the setting, characters, and action in narrative stories. Picture descriptions and processes in expository text.	Cause and Effect: Why did this happen? Knowing the causes of events helps the reader identify probable outcomes (effects).
Adjusting Reading Speed: Monitor rate depending on level of challenge. Reread when needed.	Classify and Categorize: Look for relationships of actions, events, characters, and outcomes. Put like things or ideas together.
	Author's Purpose: Identify why a piece is written: to entertain, to persuade, or to inform.
	Drawing Conclusions: Take small pieces of information from the text about a character or event and use it to make a statement about the character or event.
	Making Inferences: Use information from the text, along with personal experience or knowledge, to gain a deeper understanding of a story event and its implications.

