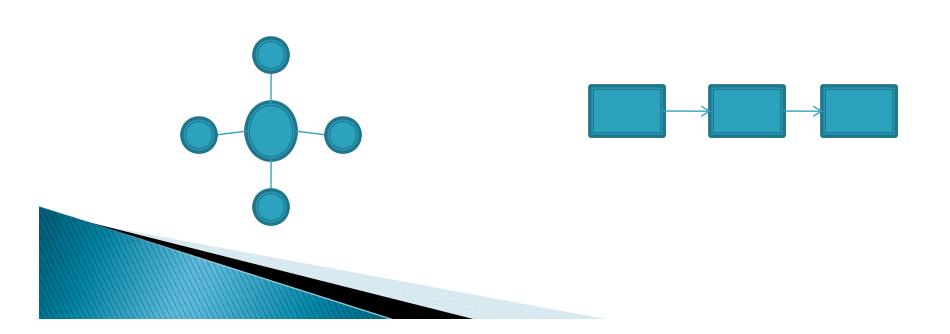
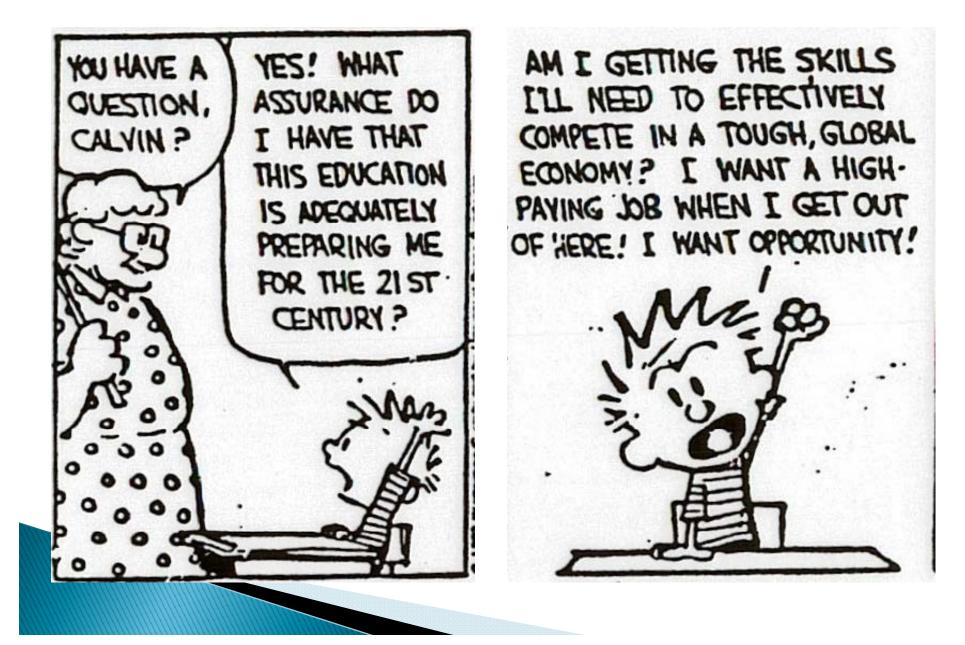
### Focusing on Reading Comprehension

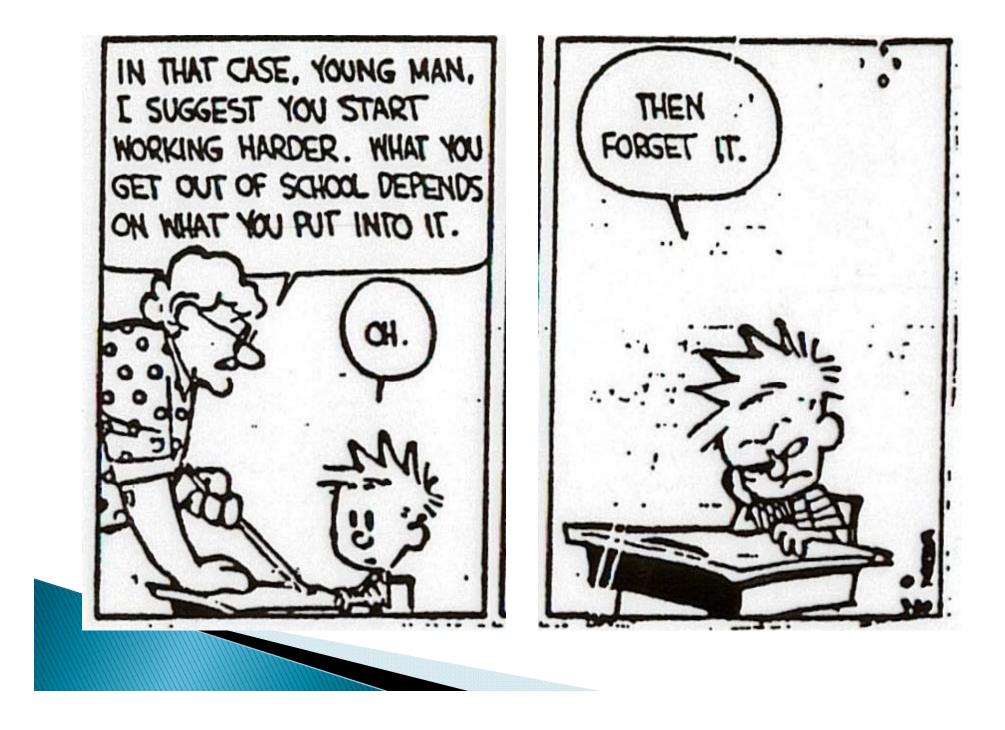


### Using Thinking strategies to improve reading comprehension.



### Calvin & Hobbes by: Bill Watterson



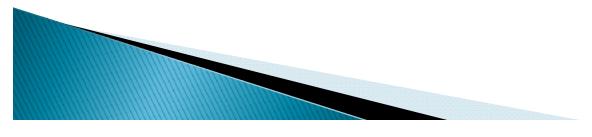


## **Constructed Response**

- Who are the characters the author introduces in the beginning of the story? What is the setting?
- Compare Tacky to the other penguins. How is he like his companions? How is he different from them?
- How would you describe Tacky at the beginning of the story? As the story progresses, what new adjectives can you add to describe Tacky?

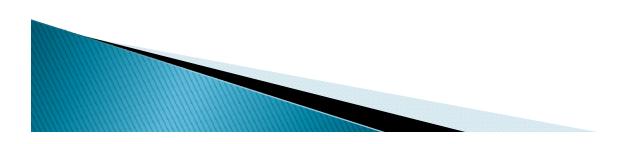
## **Constructed Response**

- What caused the Hunters to arrive in the penguin's land? What effect does their arrival have of the penguins?
- At the end of the story, Tacky outwits the Hunters. How does he outwit them? What causes him to be successful? What are some of the outcomes that result from Tacky outwitting the Hunters?
- What was the author's purpose for writing this story? Give evidence from the story to support your answer.



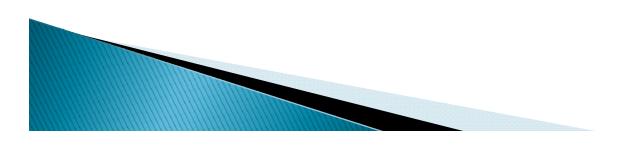
### Thinking Maps: A Language for Literacy

 Using Thinking Maps for reading, writing, or discussing academic content promotes critical thinking for all students. The maps are beneficial to all students especially English Language Learners.



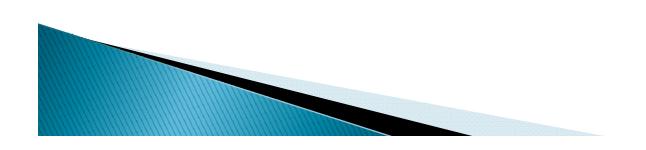
## Thinking Maps are:

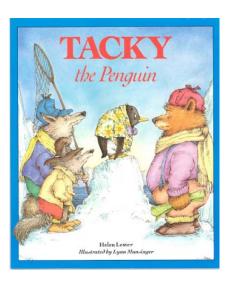
- Visual patterns
- Based on 8 Cognitive skills
- Used in all content teachers
- Used by all teachers
- Used in combination for depth of thought



## **READING COMPREHENSION**

- **TEXT FEATURES**
- AUTHOR'S PURPOSE
- PREVIEWING THE TEXT
- PREDICTING BEFORE READING
- PREDICTING DURING READING
- MAKING INFERENCES
- CHARACTERIZATION
- SUMMARIZATION



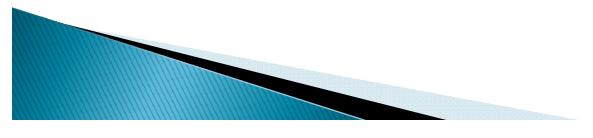


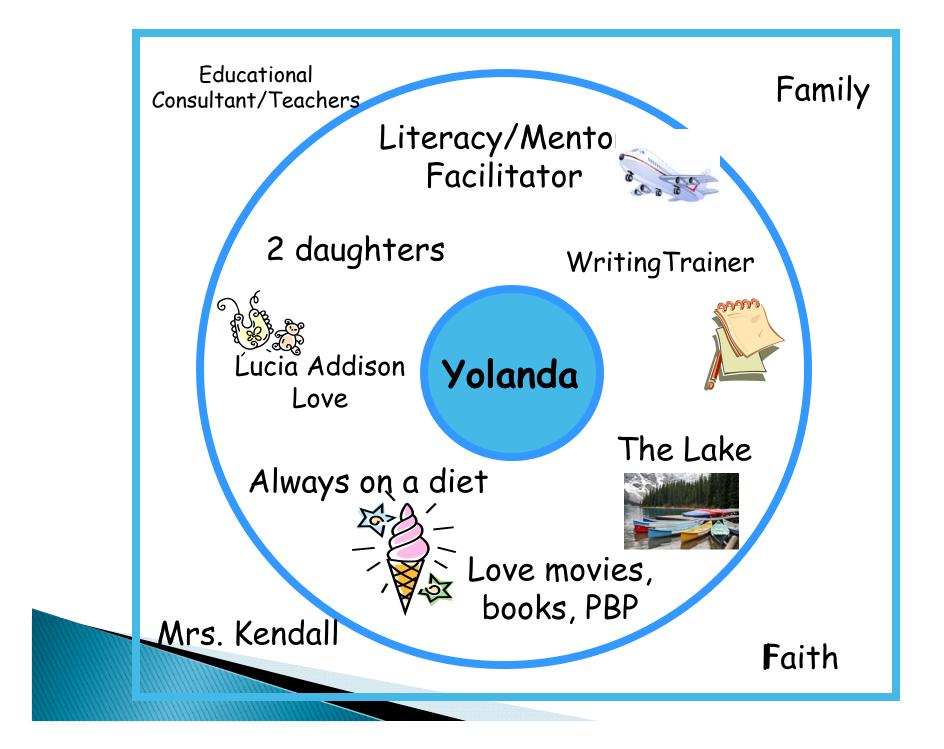
## Circle Map -Defining in Context

- The circle map is designed for:
  - Defining a word or concept based on the context of the current investigation and study prior knowledge about the concept
  - Brainstorming ideas and thoughts about a topic.

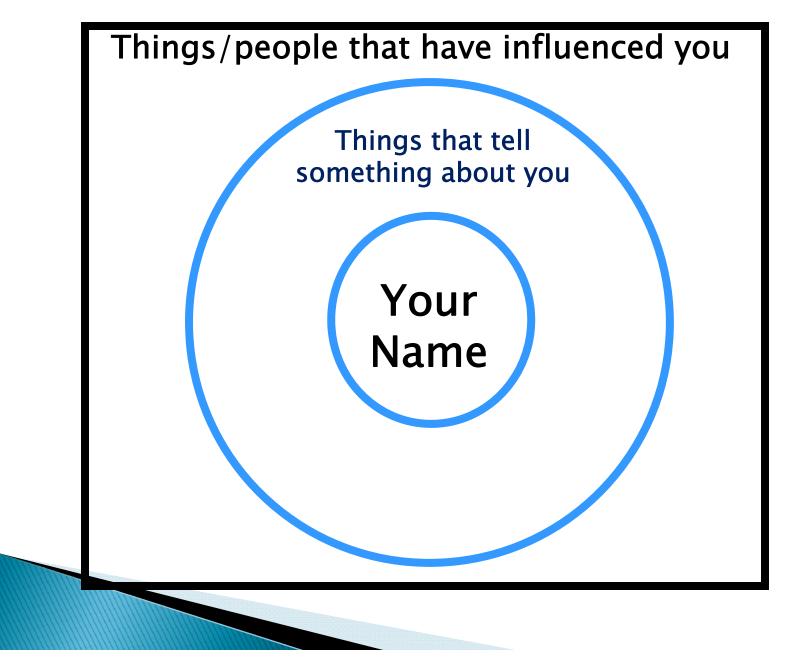
Key words:

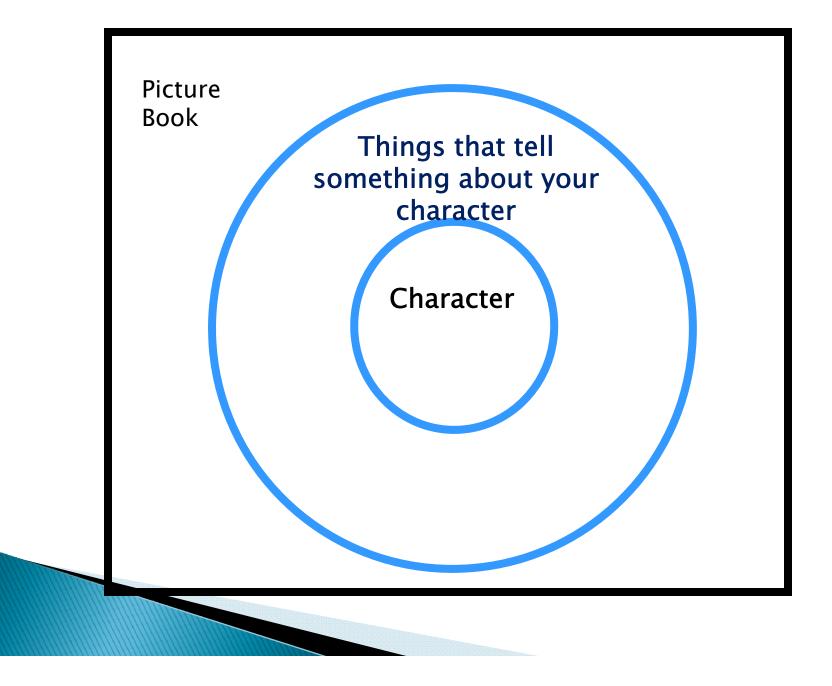
Context, List, Define, Tell everything you know, Brainstorm, Identify, relate prior knowledge, Explore the meaning,





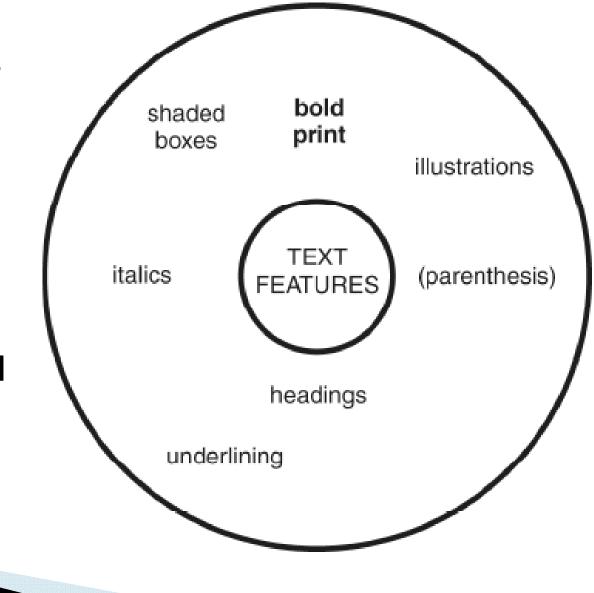
### TEACHING THE CIRCLE MAP

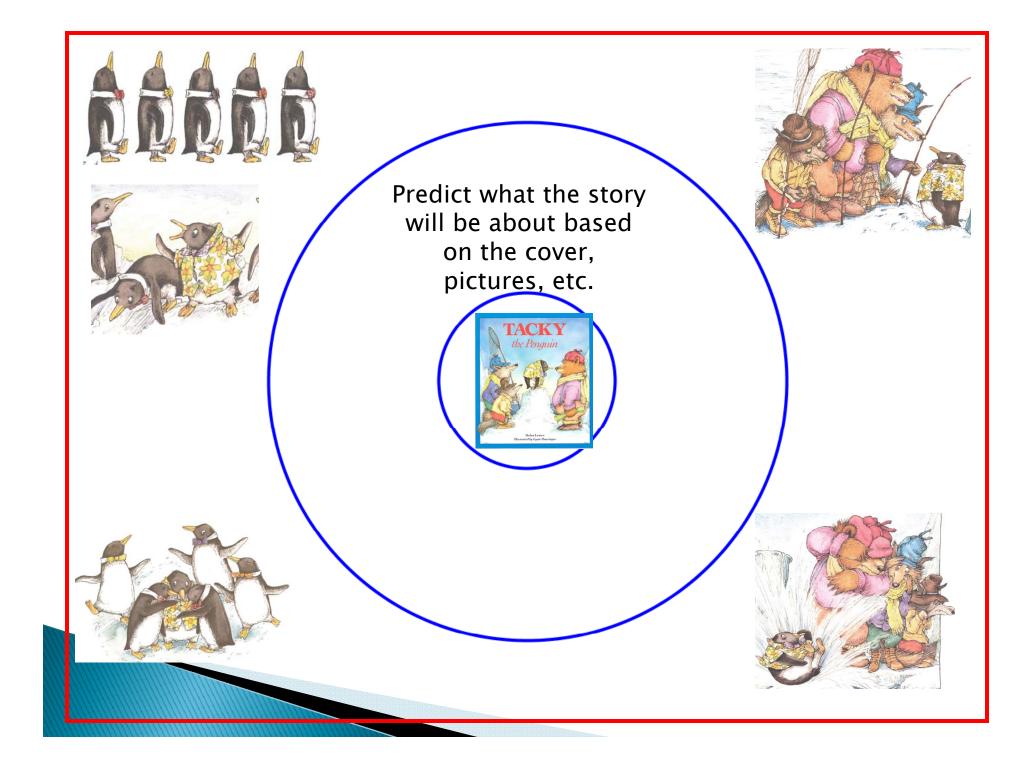




### **Text Features**

Teaching students to recognize the text features an author uses to present information on a page will give students another tool to understand the text.



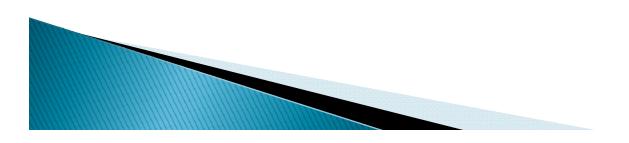


## Bubble Map – Describing

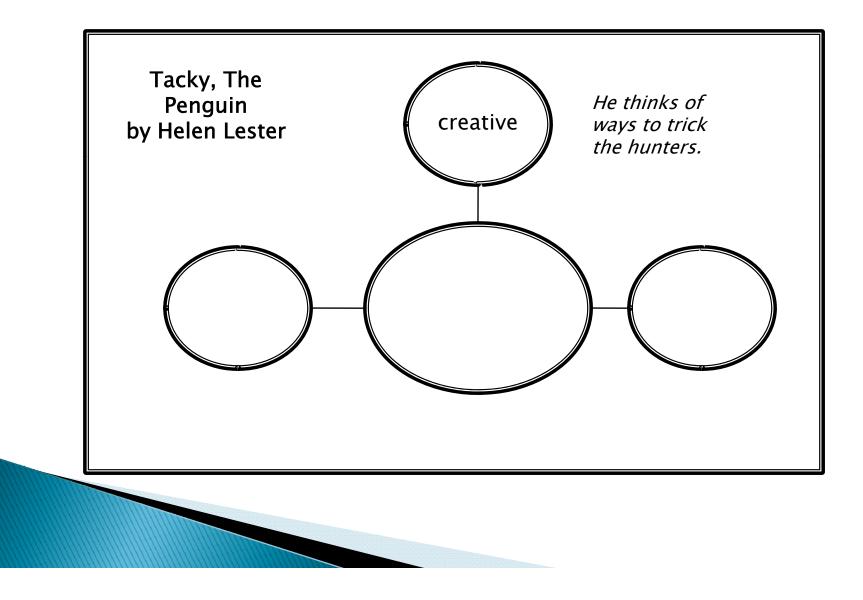
- The bubble map is designed for:
  - Describing using adjective
  - Identifying the sensory, logical and emotional qualities of any topic or concept

Key Words:

Describe, Use vivid language, Use your five senses Qualities, Attributes, Characteristics, Properties



## Bubble Map: Describing



# "Taking It Off the Map"

Tacky the penguin is very\_\_\_\_\_\_(adjective)

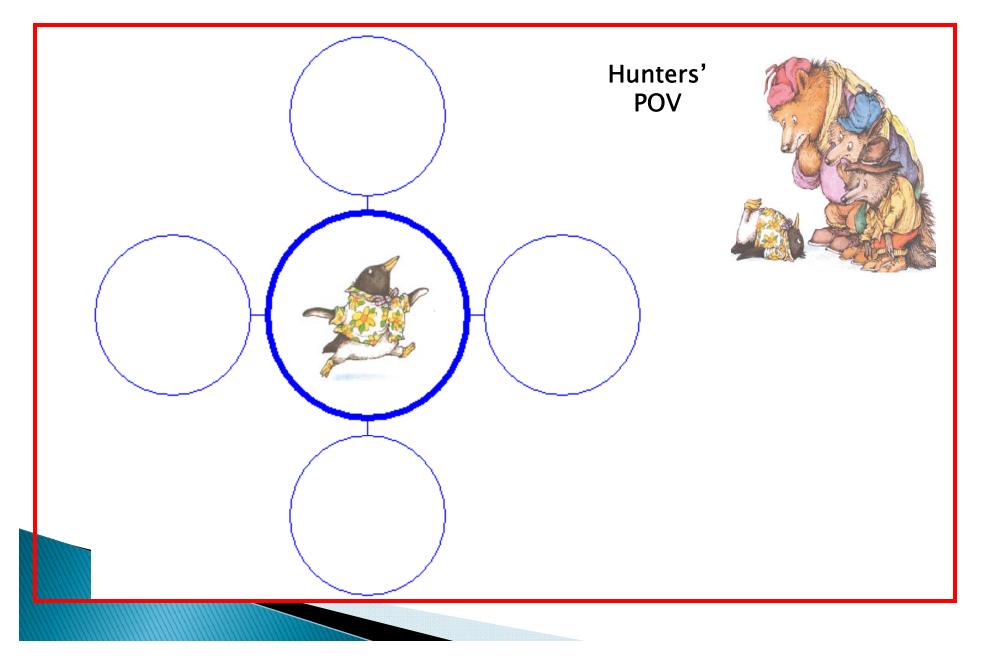
when he \_\_\_\_\_.

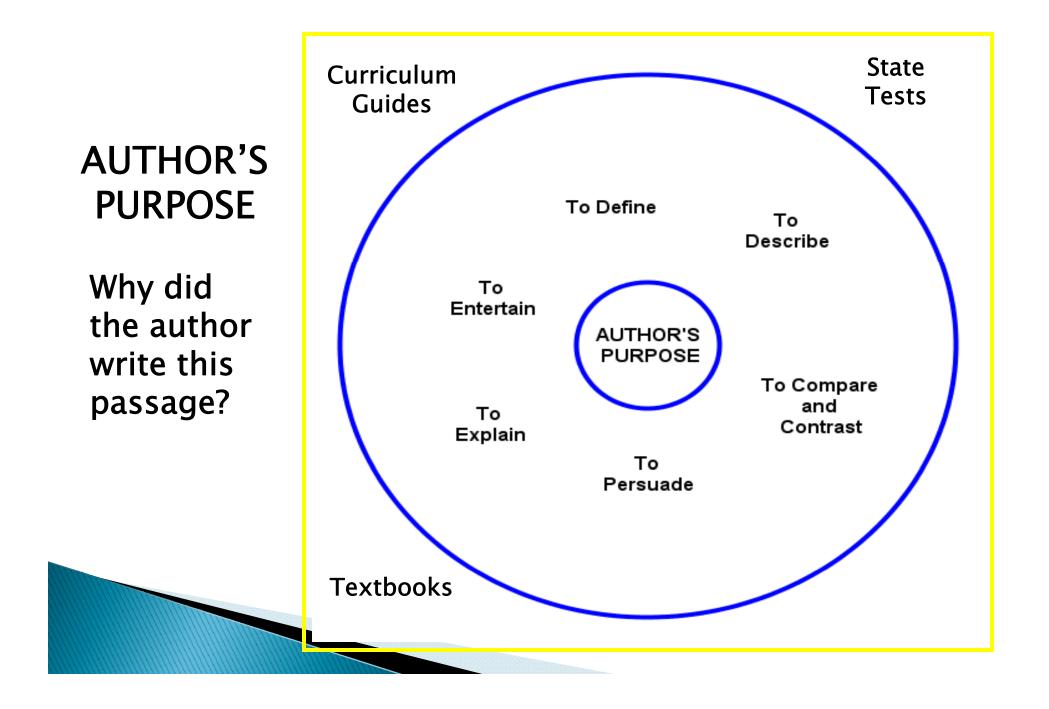
Tacky think of very creative ways to\_\_\_\_\_

One thing he did was\_\_\_\_\_. Another thing Tacky did was\_\_\_\_\_.

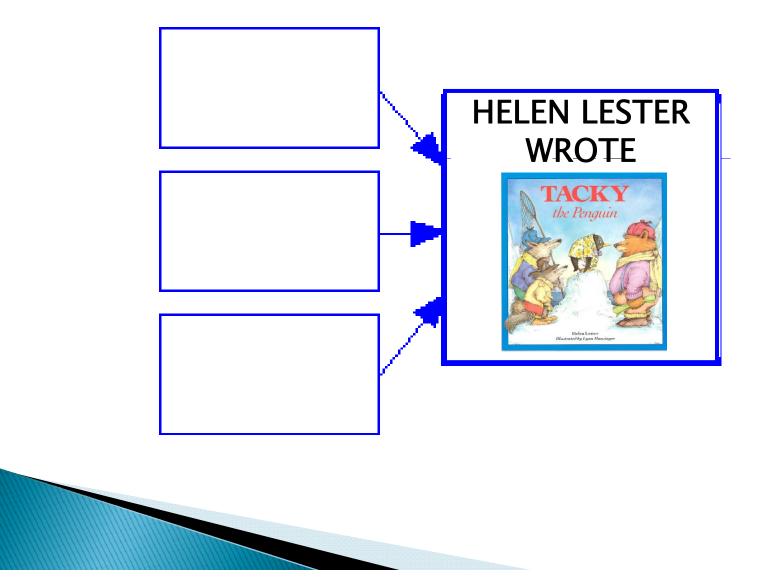


## **Making Inferences**



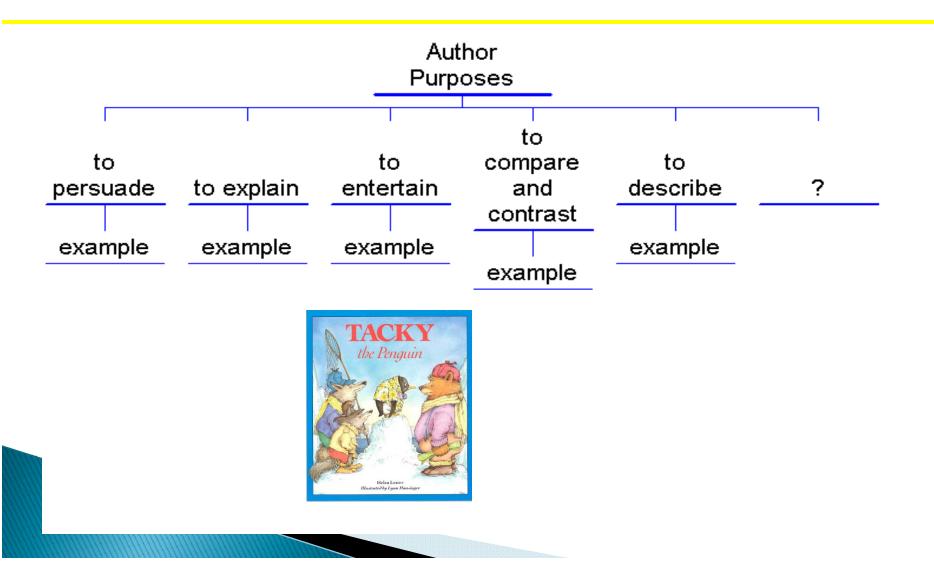


### AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

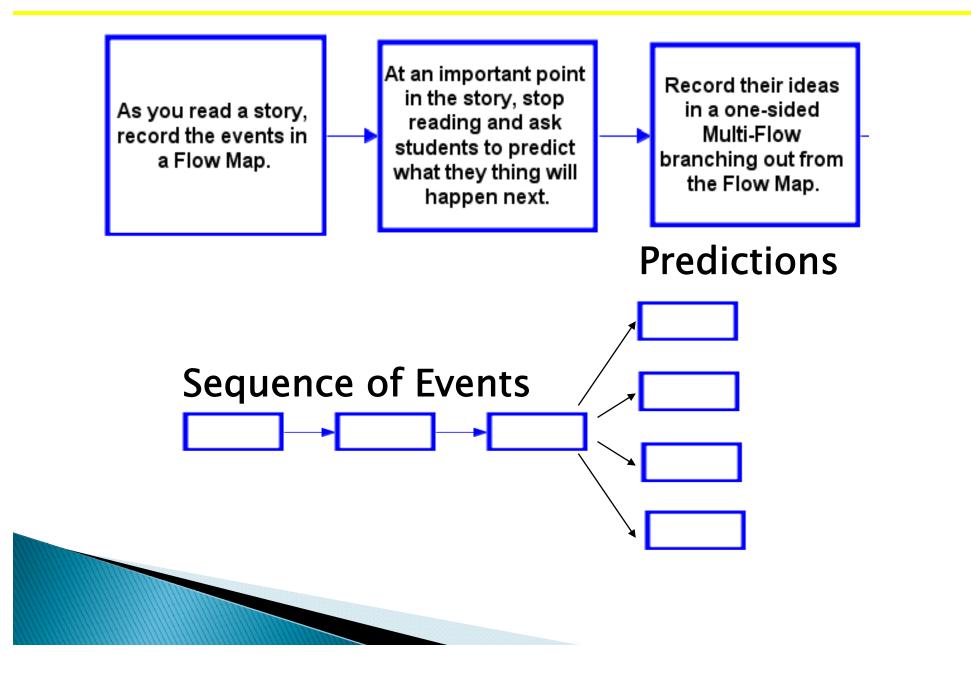


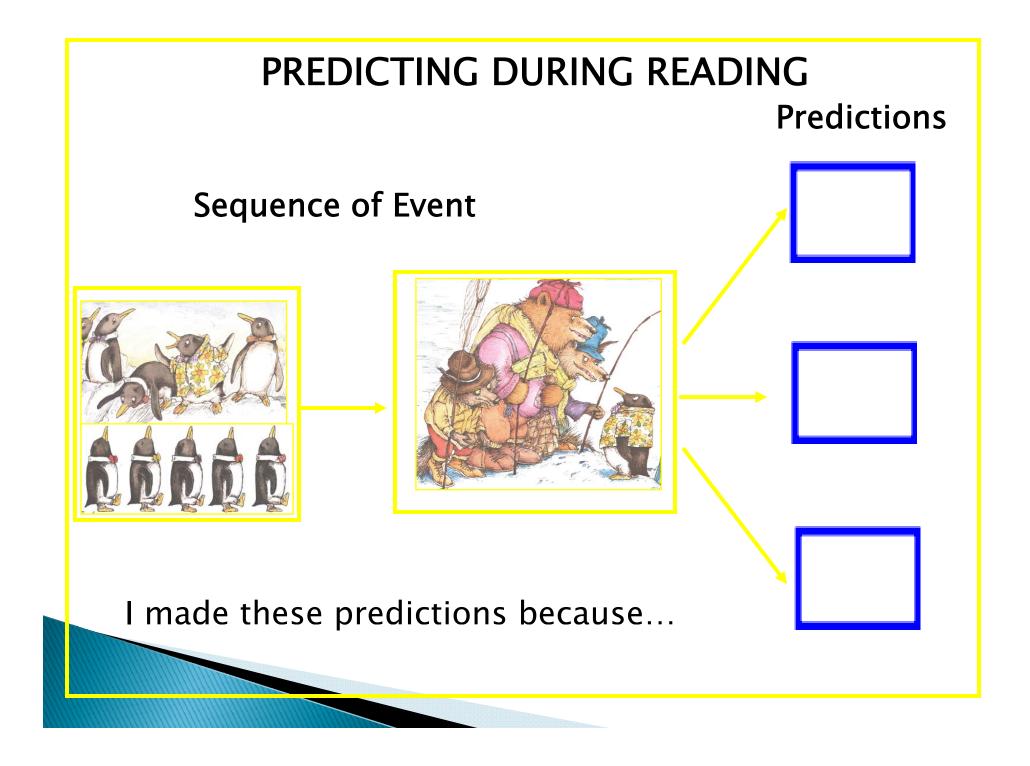
### AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

Once students have begun to understand the concept of Author's Purpose, create a bulletin board Tree Map to classify examples of each type of reading that you and your students identify.

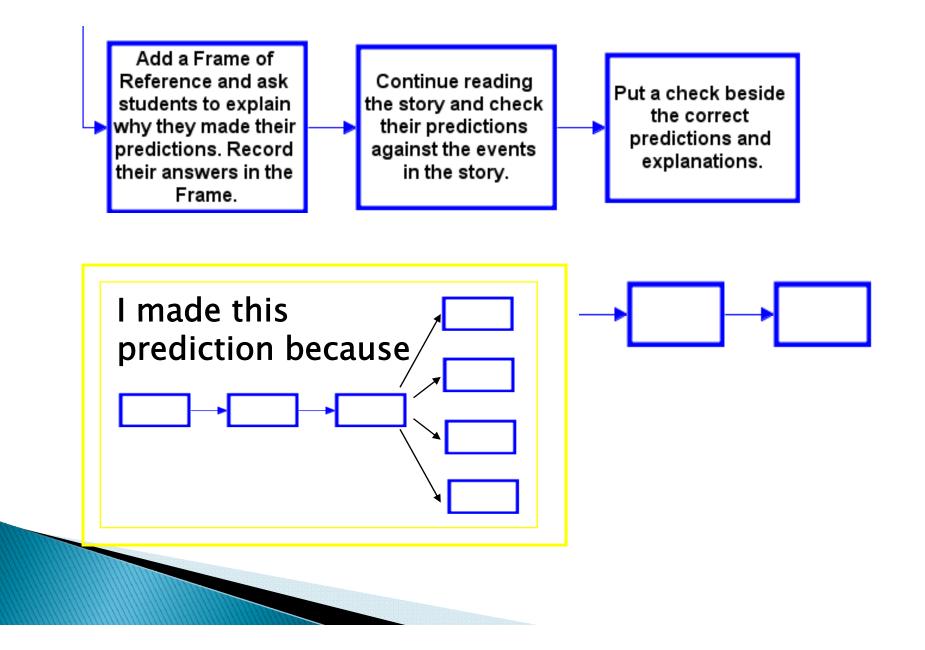


### PREDICTING DURING READING

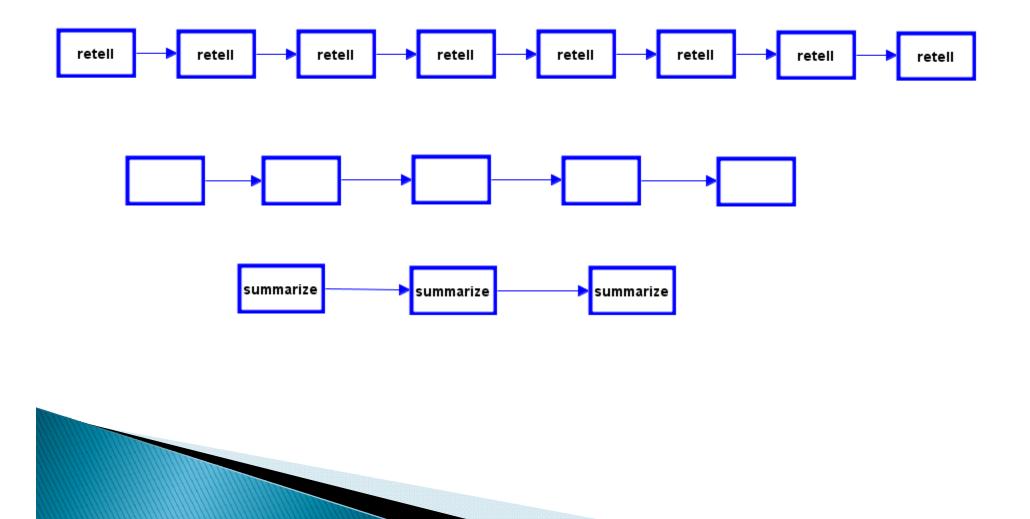




### PREDICTING DURING READING

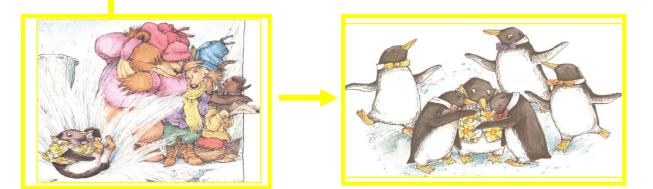


### SUMMARIZING FICTION



# What do you understand now that you have read and summarized this story?





What are some of the BIG ideas you are learning from this story?

Better learning will come not so much from finding better ways for the teacher to

INSTRUCT...



...but from giving the learner better ways to

#### CONSTRUCT MEANING.

Seymore Papert, 1990

#### THE MAPS SHOULD BECOME

STUDENT TOOLS FOR THINKING.