50 READING SKILLS
Anchor Charts
vol. 1 & vol. 2
BUNDLE

Includes Both Print & Digital

...encing

...s can be written in a se...
...e important events in th...
order. Authors orga...
order to help their rea...
...derstand the story.

H... Text...

When you are respon...
sure you include evidence f...
your thinking. It is important...
use text evidence...

You can paraphrase a...

Paraphrase

To rewrite the
ideas in the text...

Close Reading

What is close reading?

Close reading is reading the text
multiple times to help deepen
your understanding. You are like a
detective that is looking for clues
that help you really understand
the topic of the text.

Each tim...
f...

te...

Background Knowledge

Background knowledge is all the
information you have filed away in
your brain. Your life experiences can
help make you a better reader.
Background knowledge can also be
called schema or prior knowledge.

Characteristics of Background Knowledge:

| It grows with new experiences | Everyone's background knowledge is unique | It changes over time |

How does background knowledge help me read?

- Background knowledge is necessary for readers to make predictions.
- Background knowledge is necessary for readers to make inferences.
- Background knowledge is necessary for readers to make connections.
- Background knowledge helps readers draw conclusions.
- Background knowledge helps readers make generalizations.

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Monitor Comprehension of Fiction

Good readers think about
their comprehensio...
understanding all...

Figurative Language

Figurative language is when the words go beyond
their literal meaning. Authors use figurative
language to communicate ideas in a fun way.

Common examples of figurative language:

Simile
A simile is a comparison that
uses like or as

She is as busy
as a bee

Idiom
A common expression that
means something other than
what the words say

When pigs fly

Metaphor
A metaphor directly
compares two things

He's boiling
mad

Personification
Giving human characteristics
to non-human things

My heart...

...boeia
...kes its...
d...

...An e...
...ra...

TEACHERS LOVE THIS BUNDLE!
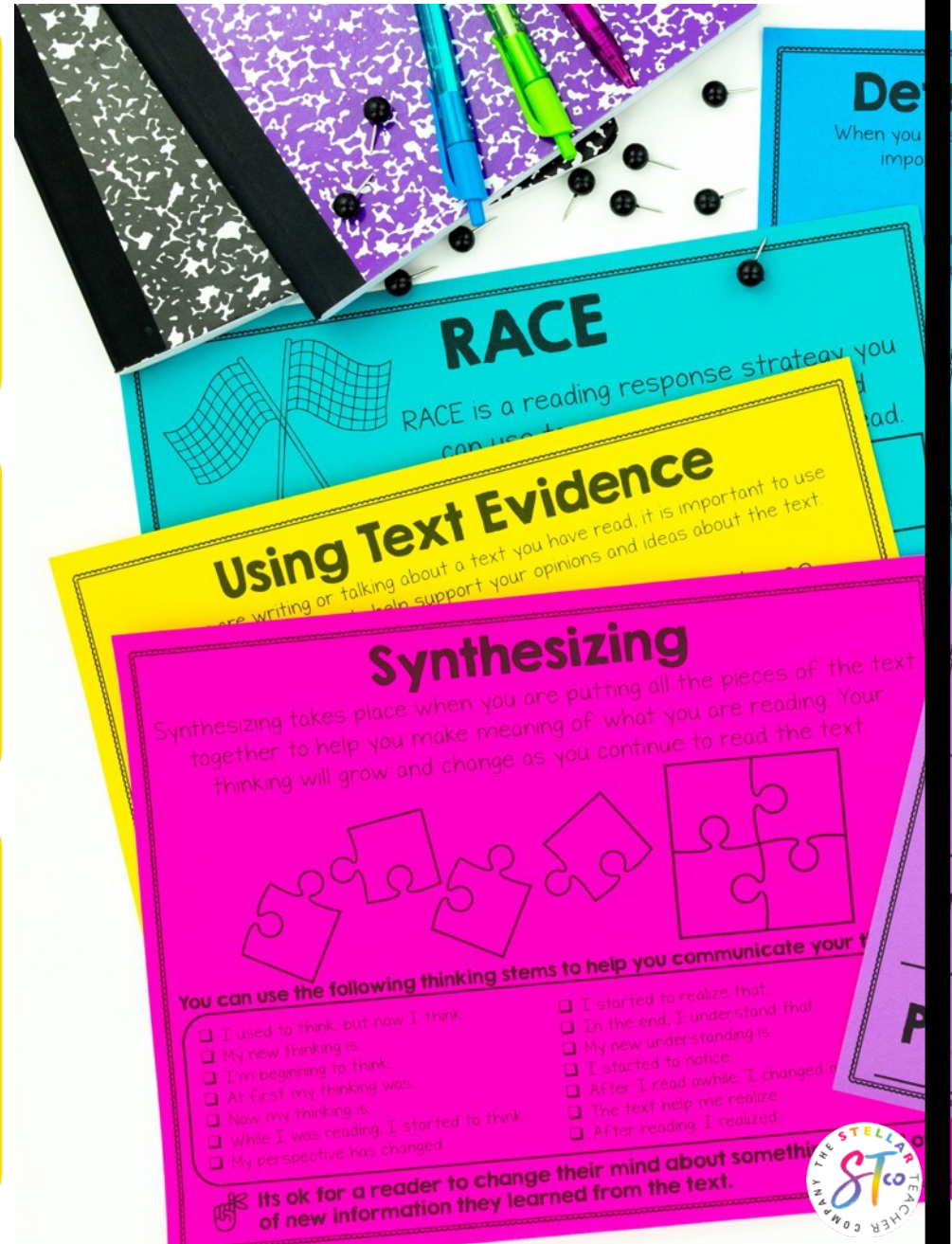## Check out what teachers have to say about this resource.

★★★★★

Love having these handy to print and hand out to students as a quick one-page reference to keep in their notebooks. They are also great for introducing a skill or strategy. –Allyson K.

★★★★★

I love these to use as note taking guides with the kids. They keep them in their binders, and it's been super resourceful. –Kayla L.
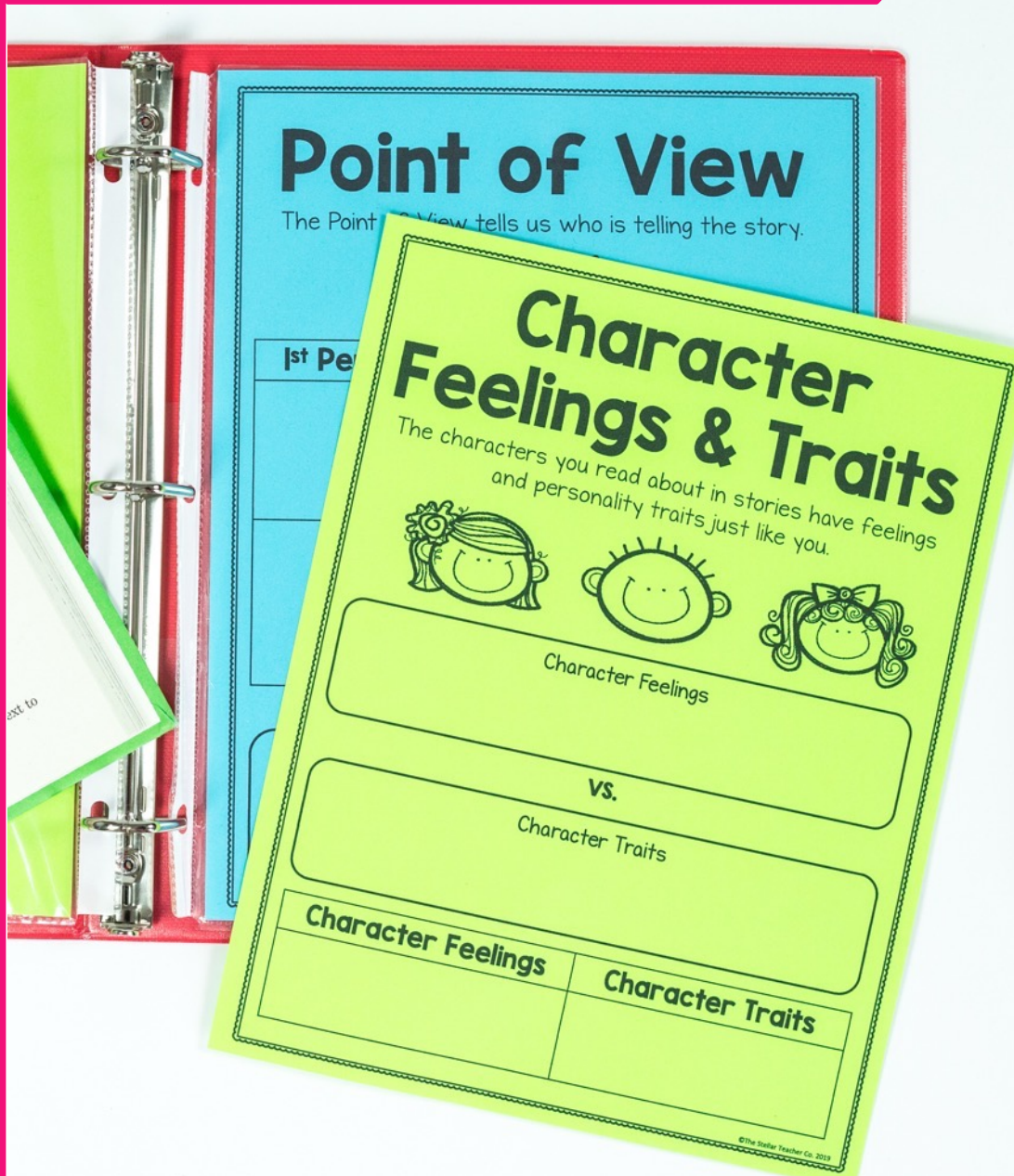
★★★★★

I teach every topic that is provided here. Thank you for your thoroughness and attention to detail! –The Purple Sage

RACE

RACE is a reading response strategy you can use to...

Using Text Evidence

...are writing or talking about a text you have read, it is important to use ...help support your opinions and ideas about the text.

Synthesizing

Synthesizing takes place when you are putting all the pieces of the text together to help you make meaning of what you are reading. Your thinking will grow and change as you continue to read the text.

You can use the following thinking stems to help you communicate your...

☐ I used to think, but now I think.
☐ My new thinking is.
☐ I'm beginning to think.
☐ At first my thinking was.
☐ Now my thinking is.
☐ While I was reading, I started to think.
☐ My perspective has changed

☐ I started to realize that
☐ In the end, I understand that
☐ My new understanding is
☐ I started to notice
☐ After I read awhile, I changed
☐ The text help me realize
☐ After reading, I realized

Its ok for a reader to change their mind about somethi... of new information they learned from the text.

INCLUDES 25 READING POSTERS

Vol. I Titles Include:

- Asking questions (5W)
- Analyzing Character Traits
- Author's Purpose (INDEEP)
- Author's Purpose (PIE)
- Cause & Effect
- Character Traits & Feelings
- Context Clues
- Facts & Opinions
- Formulating Questions – Fiction
- Formulating Questions – Nonfiction
- Identifying the Theme
- Inference
- Main Idea
- Making Connections (2)
- Making Predictions
- Plot Structure
- Point of View
- Summary Fiction (2)
- Summary Nonfiction
- Theme (2)
- Thick vs. Thin Questions
- Visualization

INCLUDES 25 READING POSTERS

Vol 2. Titles Include:

- Background Knowledge
- Backup and Reread
- Close Reading
- Coding a Text
- Compare and Contrast
- Determining Importance
- Drawing Conclusions
- Figurative Language
- Firsthand vs. Secondhand
- Genre
- How to Use Text Evidence
- Monitor Comprehension – Fiction
- Monitor Comprehension – Nonfiction
- QAR
- RACE
- Reading is Thinking
- Retell vs. Summarize
- Sequencing
- Stop-and-Jot
- Synthesizing
- Text Features
- Text Structure
- Topic vs. Main Idea
- Types of Details
- Using Text Evidence

Determining Importance

Question Answer Relationship

Reading is Thinking

Synthesizing

Using Text Evidence

RACE

RACE is a reading response strategy you can use to respond to open-ended questions about any text you have read.

Restate the question
Restate the question as a statement. You can do this by removing the question word.
Question: *What is the theme of this story?*
Restate It: *The theme of this story is…*

Answer the question
Answer the entire question. Depending on the question, you might need to write a few sentences to answer all parts of the question.
Answer: *The theme of this story is friendship.*

Cite your evidence
Include evidence and examples from the text that helped you answer the question.
• *I know this because…* • *One way the author shows this is by…* • *In paragraph ___ it said…* • *According to the text…*

Explain & extend your thinking
Explain how this evidence supports your thinking.
• *This shows…* • *This proves…* • *To me, this means…* • *When I read this I thought…* • *This is important because…*

A great tool for teaching reading in elementary...
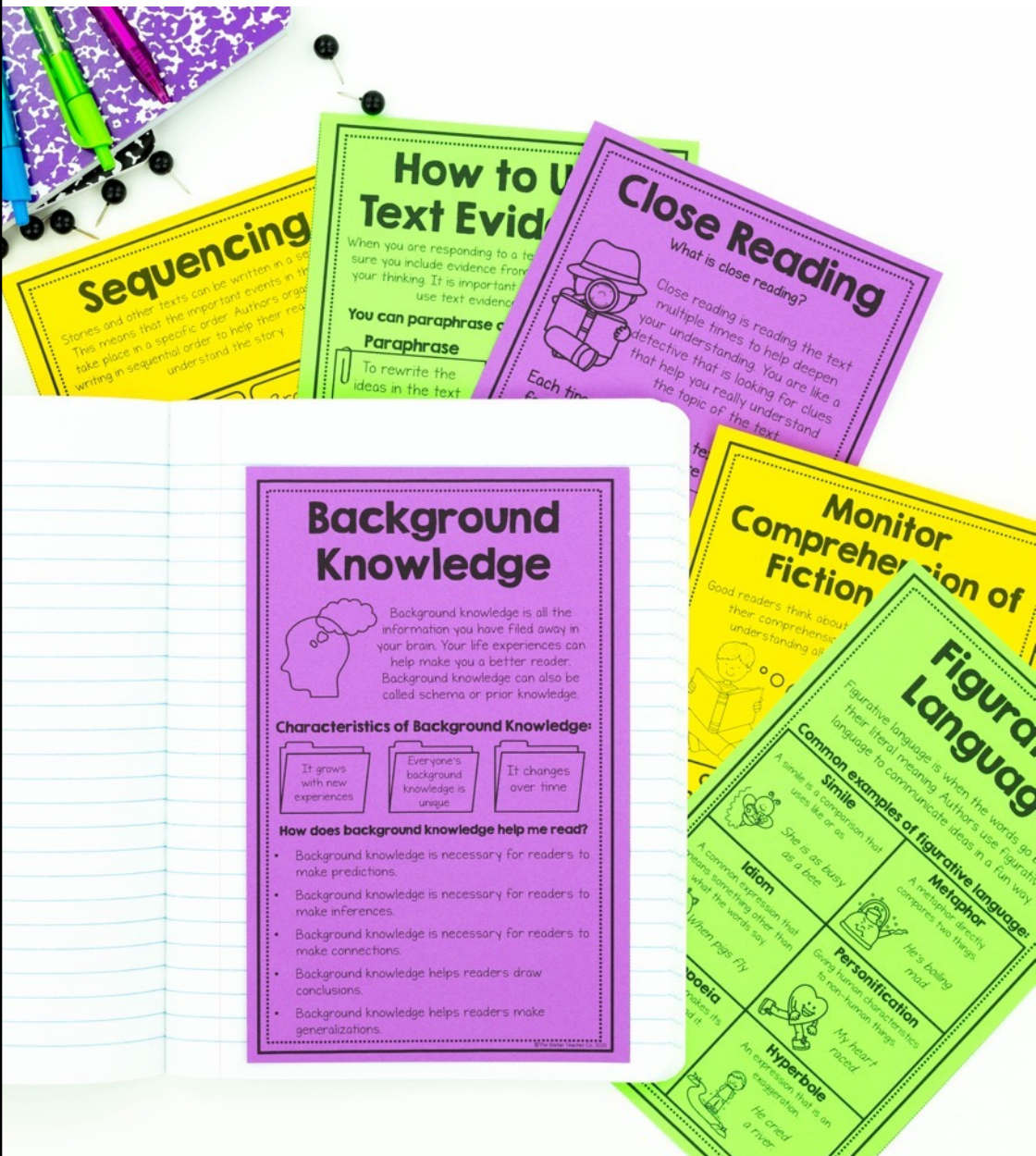
- These reading posters will help you introduce and teach key reading skills to your students.

- Not only will you save TONS of time not having to create your own anchor charts, but you'll also have clear and concise language and examples you can use when teaching these concepts to your students.

- Students love gluing them in their reading journals so they can refer back to them during independent practice or when working at home.

3 Different Size Options:

Each poster includes three different size options.

Half Page Horizontal

This option works great if you want to give students a copy to glue in their reading journals. You can print 2 charts per page.

Full Page Vertical

This option works great to use as a teaching tool during your mini-lesson or if you want to post on a bulletin board.

Full Page Horizontal

This option works great if you want to store all of your charts in a 3-ring binder to use during small group instruction

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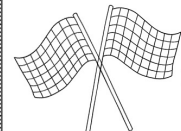Restate It: The theme of this story is…

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● I know this because… ● One way the author shows this is by… ● In paragraph ___ it said… ● According to the text…

Explain & extend your thinking
Explain how this evidence supports your thinking.
● This shows… ● This proves… ● To me, this means… ● When I read this I thought… ● This is important because…

3 Different Printing Options:

Each size includes three different options for printing.

Option 1:
Print in black and white to save ink. Looks great when printed on Astrobrights!

Figurative Language

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Common examples of figurative language:

Simile	Metaphor
A simile is a comparison that uses like or as. *She is as busy as a bee.*	A metaphor directly compares two things. *He's boiling mad.*
Idiom	Personification
A common expression that means something other than what the words say. *When pigs fly*	Giving human characteristics to non-human things. *My heart raced*
Onomatopoeia	Hyperbole
ZAP A sound word that makes its sound when you read it.	An expression that is an exaggeration. *He cried a river.*

Option 3:
Print a fill-in template. Works great as a note-taking template for student journals or to be used as a graphic organizer.

Option 2:
Print in full color. This makes for a bright and colorful teaching tool or bulletin board.

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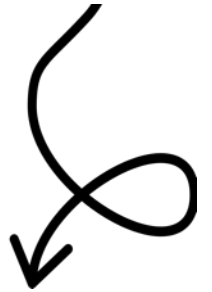| Simile	Metaphor
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Includes a Digital Version

This resource is also available in a digital version that is compatible with Google Slides.

You can get the full color anchor charts as well as the fill-in templates in digital format.

Table of Contents

You can use the table of contents to locate each reference chart.
You can also click on the title or the slide number to be taken directly to that chart.

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A LOOK INSIDE...

Background Knowledge

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Characteristics of Background Knowledge:

- It grows with new experiences
- Everyone's background knowledge is unique
- It changes over time

How does background knowledge help me as a reader?

- Background knowledge is necessary for readers to make predictions.
- Background knowledge is necessary for readers to make inferences.
- Background knowledge is necessary for readers to make connections.
- Background knowledge helps readers draw conclusions.
- Background knowledge helps readers make generalizations.

Backup and Reread

Good readers will backup and reread if they don't understand something they read in the text.

What if I don't know a word I read?

- Reread the word. Try sounding it out a few different ways until it sounds right.
- Look for root or base words you might know.
- Reread the sentences before and after the word to help you determine its meaning.

What if I don't understand the text?

- Break it up into small sections. Reread 1-2 sentences at a time.
- Ask yourself questions as you read.
- Try to create a mental movie of what you think is happening.
- Talk with a buddy about what you are reading.

What if I get to the bottom of the page and forgot everything I read?

- Take a minute to refocus.
- Go back to the top of the page and reread. Pause every few paragraphs and remind yourself what you are reading.

Close Reading

What is close reading?

Close reading is reading the text multiple times to help deepen your understanding. You are like a detective that is looking for clues in the text that help you really understand the text.

Each time you read the text you should focus on uncovering more information.

|		
1st read	**Skim the Surface**	• Who are the characters and what is the setting? • What is the main idea? • What is the problem? • What questions do you have?
2nd read	**Dig Deeper**	• Why did the author write the text? • What do you notice about the text features and the text structure? • What imagery did the author include? • Use context clues to learn new words.
3rd read	**Make Your Meaning**	• Draw conclusions about the character, setting, or events. • Identify the theme or lesson. • Make your connections and form an opinion about the text.

Coding a Text

Reading and thinking go hand in hand. To help you remember your specific thoughts about a text, you can create a code. This will help you remember what you were thinking while you were reading.

Symbols to Help Me Track My Thinking

♡	Your favorite part
?	When you have a question
©	When you can make a personal connection
!	Something interesting
☆	Something exciting or important
W	When you have a wondering or thought about the text
👁	When you could clearly visualize the text
X	When something is confusing or hard to understand

Compare and Contrast

Comparing and contrasting is an effective reading strategy to help you understand two or more things.

Different — Same — Different
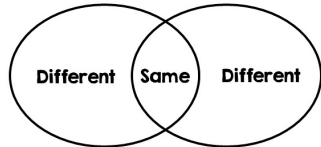
You can use a Venn Diagram to help compare and contrast characters, settings, and events while you read.

Compare	Contrast
• When you compare, you look for ways the two things are similar. • You ask yourself: *How are they alike?* Key Words: alike, the same, similarly, both, in common, also	• When you contrast, you look for ways the two things are different. • You ask yourself: *How are they different?* Key Words: different, however, but, while, whereas

Determining Importance

When you are reading, you have to decide what part of the text is the most important and focus your attention on the most important parts.

ILLUSTRATION:
When you go on a trip, you will only pack the most important items to take with you. You will leave behind items that aren't necessary.

Theme
Main Idea
Key Words
Character's Traits/Actions
Text Features
Problem/Solution
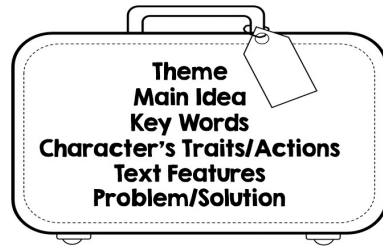
Readers make sure they pay attention to the important parts of the text.

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Onomatopoeia	**Hyperbole**
A sound word that makes its sound when you read it. ZAP	An expression that is an exaggeration. *He cried a river.*

Firsthand vs. Secondhand

Firsthand and secondhand accounts refer to the recollection of the event being written about.

Firsthand Account	**Secondhand Account**
• Also referred to as a primary source. • Written in first person. • Provides a description of an event from someone who was actually there.	• Also referred to as a secondary source. • Written in third person. • Provides a description of an event from someone who was NOT actually there.
Examples ✓ Autobiographies ✓ Personal Memoirs ✓ Diary or Journal Entries ✓ Letters or E-mails	**Examples** ✓ Biographies ✓ Reports ✓ Textbooks ✓ Encyclopedias ✓ Newspaper Articles

To help figure out if this was a firsthand or secondhand account, ask yourself "Was the author present at the event?"

A LOOK INSIDE...

Genre

There are two main genres. Most types of text will either be fiction or non-fiction.

Fiction	Non-Fiction
Fiction texts are made up (fake stories)	Non-Fiction texts contain real facts and are true
• Written like a story • Read for fun or enjoyment • Includes a moral or lesson at the end • Has a theme • Includes characters, setting, and plot	• Informational text • Read to get new information • Includes text features • Has a main idea and supporting details • Based on real events or information

EXAMPLES:
- Fantasy
- Science Fiction
- Historical Fiction
- Mystery
- Realistic Fiction

EXAMPLES:
- Informational
- Biography
- Autobiography
- History
- How To/Self Help

How to Use Text Evidence

When you are responding to a text, you want to make sure you include evidence from the text to support your thinking. It is important that you know how to use text evidence correctly.

You can paraphrase or quote the author.

Paraphrase	Quote
To rewrite the ideas in the text using your own words.	To rewrite the author's words exactly as they appear in the text.
Communicate the same ideas in the text, but use your own writing style and your own voice.	Include quotation marks around the text you are directly quoting.
Make sure you avoid plagiarism (taking someone else's words and pretending they are your own).	Make sure you give credit to the author. (In Magnificent Marsupials, Laura Boffa states "...")

☞ **Both strategies can be an effective way to share text evidence.**

Monitor Comprehension of Fiction Texts

Good readers think about their reading. They monitor their comprehension to make sure they are understanding all the details of the story.

I can ask myself questions as I read fiction texts to help monitor my comprehension.

### Questions to Help Monitor Comprehension of Fiction Texts
- ❖ Who are the characters in the story?
- ❖ What is their relationship to each other?
- ❖ What is the problem in the story?
- ❖ How are the characters trying to resolve the problem?
- ❖ Have I ever experienced something similar to the main characters?
- ❖ What is the story mostly about?
- ❖ Why am I reading this story?
- ❖ What lesson can I learn from the story?
- ❖ Why did the author write this story?

QAR

When you are answering comprehension questions, think about the Question-Answer-Relationship. This will help you with the answer.

Right There
The answer is right there in the text. These questions usually ask you to find and recall basic information.
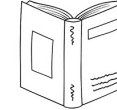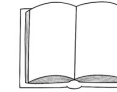
Author & You
Use the text clues and other information to make an inference or draw conclusion. These questions will require you to connect your personal knowledge to the text.

Think and Search
You need to search the text for evidence to answer the question. The answer is in the text, but it might require you to look for multiple pieces of evidence.
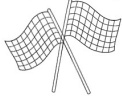
On My Own
Use the text to make a connection or share you opinion. These questions usually have more than one correct answer, but usually require a thoughtful response.

☞ Identifying the type of question you are being asked will make it easier to come up with the correct answer.

RACE

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R A C E

Restate the question
Restate the question as a statement. You can do this by removing the question word.
Question: *What is the theme of this story?*
Restate It: *The theme of this story is...*

Answer the question
Answer the entire question. Depending on the question, you might need to write a few sentences to answer all parts of the question.
Answer: *The theme of this story is friendship.*

Cite your evidence
Include evidence and examples from the text that helped you answer the question.
● *I know this because...* ● *One way the author shows this is by...* ● *In paragraph ___ it said...* ● *According to the text...*

Explain & extend your thinking
Explain how this evidence supports your thinking.
● *This shows...* ● *This proves...* ● *To me, this means...* ● *When I read this I thought...* ● *This is important because...*

Reading is Thinking

Reading and thinking go hand-in-hand. If you want to be a good reader. You need to be thinking and using all your reading strategies.

Every time you read, try to...

C Make Connections
❑ What does this text remind you of?
❑ How can you connect what you read to your personal life?

I Make Inferences
❑ What clues does the author include?
❑ What does the author want you to know but doesn't directly tell you?

P Make Predictions
❑ What do you think will happen next?
❑ How will the text end?
❑ What would a sequel to this text be like?

Q Ask Questions
❑ What do you wonder about as you are reading?
❑ What do you want to know more about?

S Summarize the Text
❑ What is the most important part of this text?
❑ What does the author want you to remember?

V Visualize the Text
❑ What do you see in your mind as you read?
❑ How do you think the author wants you to see and experience the text?

Retell vs. Summarize

Retelling and summarizing are two ways that you can share details about the text, but they are very different reading skills.

Retell
- Tells the entire story.
- Uses many details.
- Uses some of the author's words.
- Long and detailed

Summary
- Only tells the important parts of the story.
- Uses your own words.
- Focuses on the big idea.
- Short and focused

Both Retelling & Summarizing
- Use key details from the text
- Talks about the story in sequential order.

Make sure you know the difference...

☞ You don't want to just give a summary if you are being asked to retell, and you don't want to retell the entire story if you are just being asked to summarize.

LET'S CONNECT!

Hey! Let's be friends!

Click the icon below to follow me on social media.

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