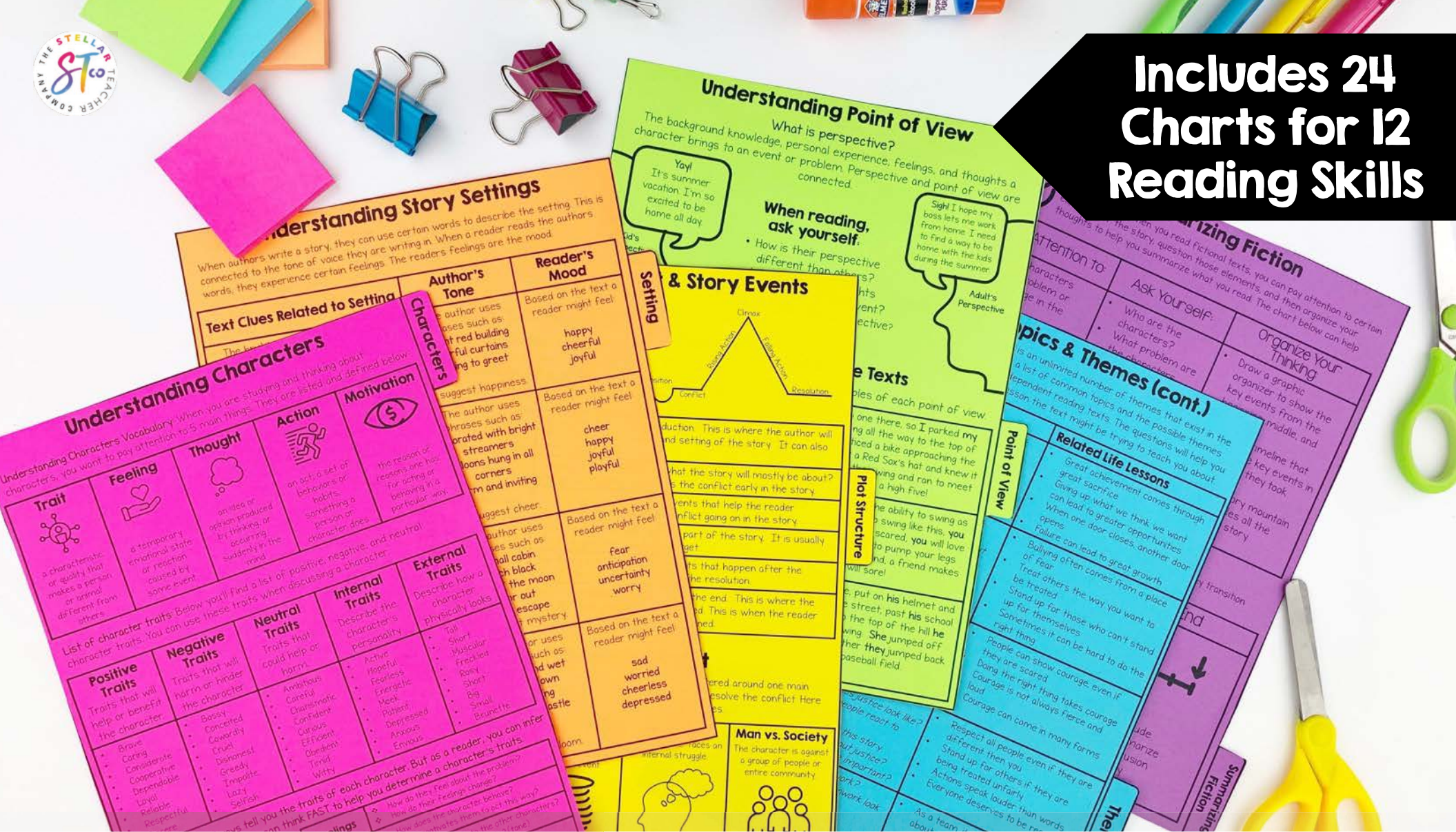




**Includes 24
Charts for 12
Reading Skills**

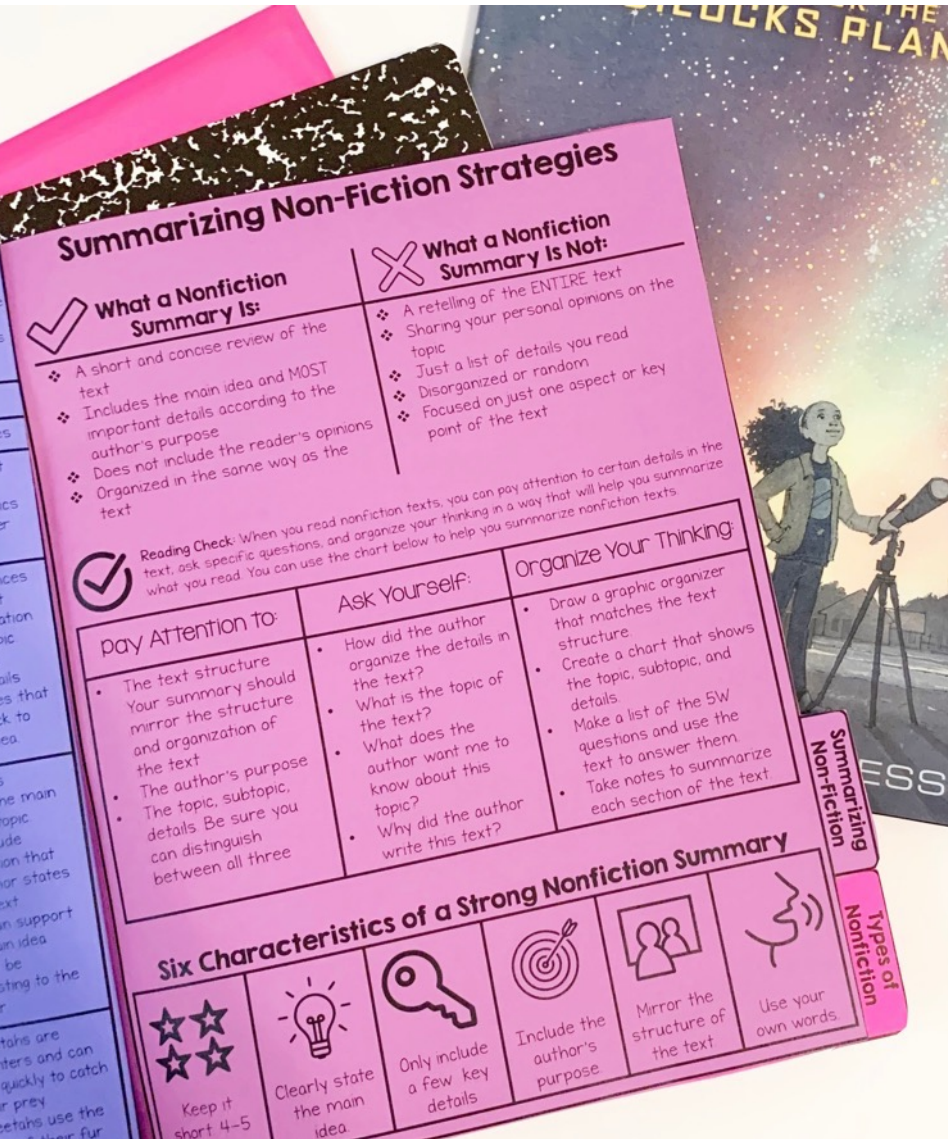


READING REFERENCE TABS

Fiction & Nonfiction Bundle

3

REASONS TO LOVE THESE REFERENCE TABS



EASY TO USE

Your students will love having these reference charts. All they have to do is flip to the chart they are looking for and they will have TONS of reminders and tips to apply that skill to their reading.

ALL INCLUSIVE

There is so much that goes into teaching reading, but these reference tabs cover it all. Students will be reminded of academic vocabulary, question and thinking stems, and things to pay attention to when reading. They are the perfect “student helper”.

LOW PREP

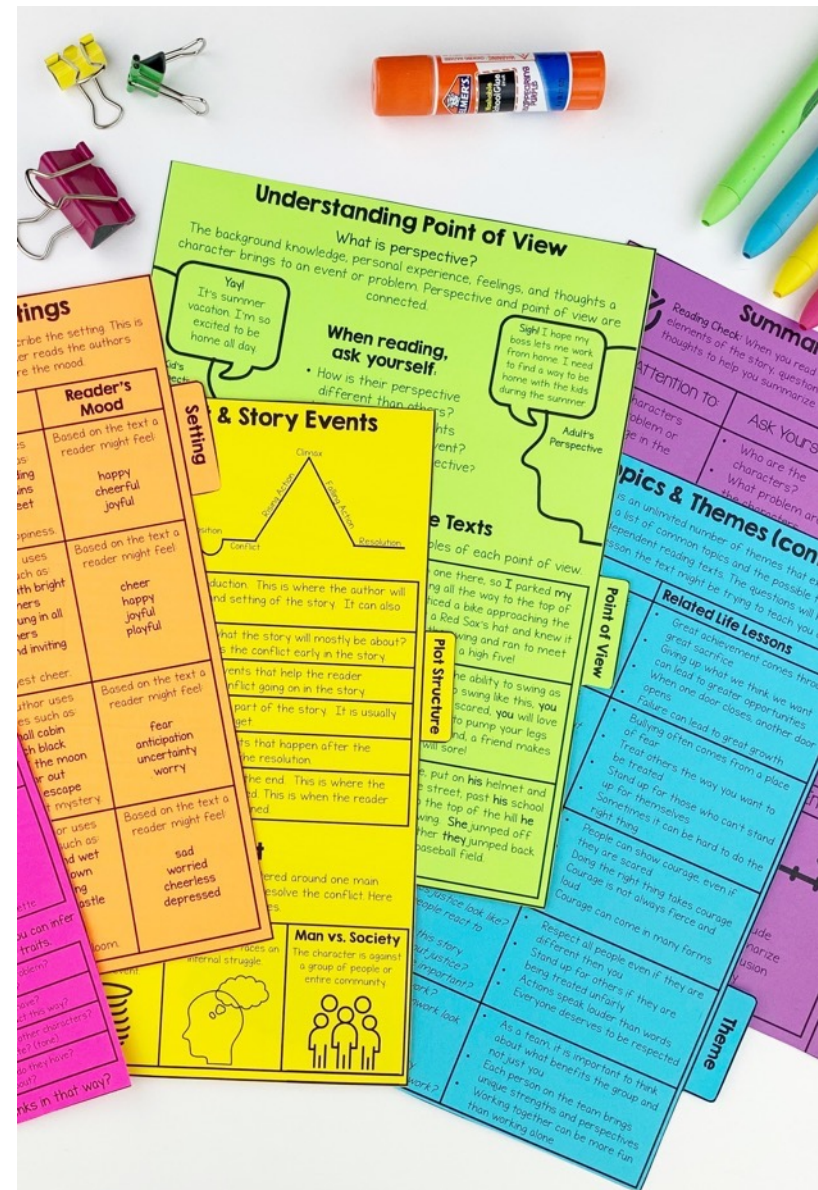
It doesn't get much better than print and use, but that's exactly what you get here. Just print the style/size of tab you want to give your students and you're all set. They will have a stellar reference tool that took you almost no time to put together.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

6 FICTION & 6 NONFICTION REFERENCE CHARTS

You'll get charts to help you teach:

- Characters
- Setting
- Plot
- Point of View
- Theme
- Summarizing Fiction
- Asking Questions
- Text Structure
- Text Features
- Main Idea
- Summarizing Nonfiction
- Types of Nonfiction



TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

CHECK OUT THESE FICTION CHARTS!

Understanding Characters

Understanding Characters Vocabulary: When you are studying and thinking about characters, you want to pay attention to 5 main things. They are listed and defined below.

Trait	Feeling	Thought	Action	Motivation
a characteristic or quality that makes a person or animal different from others	a temporary emotional state or reaction caused by some event	an idea or opinion produced by thinking or recurring suddenly in the mind	an act, a set of behaviors or habits, something a person or character does	the reason or reasons one has for acting or behaving in a particular way

List of character traits: Below you'll find a list of positive, negative, and neutral character traits. You can use these traits when discussing a character.

Positive Traits	Negative Traits	Neutral Traits	Internal Traits	External Traits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brave Caring Considerate Cooperative Dependable Loyal Reliable Respectful Sincere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bossy Conceited Cowardly Cruel Dishonest Greedy Impulsive Lazy Selfish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arbitrary Careful Charmatic Confident Curious Efficient Obscure Timid Witty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Helpful Fearless Energetic Patient Depressed Anxious Envious 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tall Short Muscular Freckled Rosy Short Big Small Brunette

An author won't always tell you the traits of each character. But as a reader, you can infer those character traits. You can think **FAST** to help you determine a character's traits.

Feelings	Actions	Speech	Thoughts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do they feel about the problem? How do their feelings change? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the character behave? What motivates them to act this way? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What do they say to the other characters? How do they communicate? (Tone) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What internal dialog do they have? What do they think about?

Then ask: What type of person feels, acts, speaks, and thinks in that way?

Describing Story Settings

Reading Check: Authors can describe the setting by including details about the time, place and environment. You can use those same details when you are describing a setting. Here are some words you might want to use if you are describing a setting.

Time	Place	Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early Morning Dawn Dusk Sunset Daytime Nighttime Midnight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desert Rainforest City County Suburbs Neighborhood School Jungle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather Swirling Rainfalling Freezing Humid Frigid Windy Breezy Calm Crisp Cloudy Overcast

Genre Specific Settings

Science Fiction	Historical Fiction	Realistic Fiction	Fantasy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improbable Places Space In the Future On a planet Milky Way In a dream In a galaxy Far away 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "In the Past" Ancient Times Middle Ages Civil War World War II 19th Century Victorian Times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "In the Present or Recent Past" Real Places Beach School Stores Camp Home Neighborhood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Magical Places" Castles Magical worlds Wooded Made up places Moons In nature Far off lands Long ago

Understanding Plot & Story Events

Story Mountain

A story mountain can be used to help readers organize and understand the different parts of the plot.

Exposition	Conflict	Rising Action	Climax	Falling Action	Resolution
The exposition is the introduction. This is where the author will introduce the characters and setting of the story. It can also be referred to as the hook.	The conflict or problem is what the story will mostly be about? The author usually introduces the conflict early in the story.	The rising action is the 2-3 events that help the reader understand the problem or conflict going on in the story.	The climax is the most exciting part of the story. It is usually the big event that you won't forget.	The falling action is the 1-2 events that happen after the climax. These events lead up to the resolution.	The resolution usually happens at the end. This is where the main problem or conflict gets solved. This is when the reader can name the theme or lesson learned.

Types of Conflict

Problems are important! Most stories we read about are centered around one main problem or conflict. During the story, the character will try to resolve the conflict. Here are some common types of conflict you might see in your stories.

Man vs. Man	Man vs. Nature	Man vs. Self	Man vs. Society
A character experiences a conflict with another character.	The problem is a result of a natural disaster or nature event.	The character faces an internal struggle.	The character is against a group of people or entire community.

Identifying Point of View

When you read, it can be helpful to figure out the point of view of the narrator. You can use the following clues to help you identify the point of view the story is written from.

1st Person "I and we Perspective"	2nd Person "You Perspective"	3rd Person "He, She, It, They Perspective"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I We Me Us 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your Ours My Mine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He His Her It Its They Their Them She Them Her

- 3rd Person Omniscient:** The narrator is all-knowing and knows the internal thoughts and feelings of all the characters.
- 3rd Person Limited:** The narrator only knows the thoughts and feelings of one character.

How to Determine Point of View

READING CHECK: When you are trying to determine the point of view, make sure you read and consider the ENTIRE text, rather than looking at just key words in one or two sentences on their own.

1st Person Checklist	2nd Person Checklist	3rd Person Checklist
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The narrator is a character in the story. Feels like you get a really good idea of how the character feels and interacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Author will use "you" to address the reader. Narrator is talking to the reader. Feels like you are having a conversation with the author. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The narrator is not a character in the story. They are telling the story from the outside. Feels like you are getting a big picture perspective.

Common Topics & Themes

READING CHECK: There is an unlimited number of themes that exist in the books you read, below is a list of common topics and the possible themes you might find in your independent reading texts. The questions will help you identify the specific life lesson the text might be trying to teach you about.

Topic	Key Questions	Related Life Lessons
Friendship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What makes a good friend? How are friendships formed? Why do we have friends? What does this story teach us about friendship? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can find friendship in unexpected places. Friends will love and accept you as you are. Friends can help us through life's challenges. In difficult times, friends stick together.
Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do families get through hard times? What makes a family? What challenges do families face? What does this story teach us about family? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families stick together even when things are tough. Families can be made up of different combinations, but they are all special. Even when families face challenges they can work together.
Kindness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What does kindness look like? How do we show kindness to others? Why is kindness important? What does this story teach us about showing kindness? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kindness is contagious. Small acts of kindness can make all the difference. You never lose by doing something kind for others. Always be kind when you can. Being kind may not always be easy, but it is worth it.
Accepting Differences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What does acceptance look like? How do we react when others are different than us? What does this story teach us about accepting differences? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differences make the world a more interesting place. Just because people are different from you, it does not mean you can't find common ground. We learn from those who are different from us. Everyone has their own set of unique strengths.

Summarizing Fiction Strategies

There are different strategies you can use to help you summarize a fiction text. Here are some you might want to try.

SWBST	BME	5Ws	CSPST
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somebody Wanted But So Then 			

Need an Example?

Reading Check: You can pick which strategy you like using the best. Here are some examples of summaries written using each strategy. They all summarize the same text, but in a slightly different way. Which do you like best?

Strategy	Sample Summary
SWBST	Brian wanted to have friends and feel seen by his teachers and classmates, but he felt invisible at school. His classmates did not invite him to play at recess or to their birthday parties. So one day a new boy named Justin came to school. Justin started talking to Brian at recess and even included Brian in a group project. Then, Brian had a friend and felt more included in his class.
5Ws	Brian (WHO) is a student that feels invisible in school (WHERE). His teachers and classmates do not seem to even notice him (WHAT). Brian feels invisible because he is quiet and no one seems to even know he is there. (WHY). One day a new student, Justin, comes to school and befriends Brian. Justin includes Brian in a group project and offers him a seat next to him at lunch (HOW). Brian feels far less invisible.
Story Elements	This story is about a boy named Brian and it takes place at his school. Brian's problem is that he feels invisible around his classmates and even his teacher. Brian's problem is solved when one day, a new student comes to his class. Brian draws the new student, Justin, a note and then Justin included Brian in a class project. The Friendship helps Brian to feel less invisible in his class. The Theme of the story is a small act of kindness can have a huge impact on others.
BME	In the beginning Brian doesn't like school. He is lonely and feels invisible. His teacher doesn't notice him and his classmates don't include him at lunch or recess. Then, a new student named Justin arrives in class. Brian is one of the only kids who is nice to Justin when he arrives and Brian and Justin start talking at recess. In the end, Justin includes Brian in a class project and helps the other students get to see how great Brian is. Justin and Brian become friends and Brian realizes that school is not so bad when you have a good friend.

Each topic includes 2 tabs. There is a total of 12 fiction reference tabs! Scroll to the end of the preview to check out a free sample.



TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

CHECK OUT THESE NONFICTION CHARTS!

Asking Questions While Reading Nonfiction

When reading nonfiction texts, there are a variety of questions you can ask. Here are some different questions you can try asking when you read.

Type	Explanation	Evidence	Examples
Right There	These closed questions are basic and have a right or wrong answer. The answer can be found directly in the text.	Text	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the topic of the text? What is the title? When did _____ happen?
Think and Search	These open questions require you to collect and combine pieces of information throughout the text to get an answer.	Text Different Pages Sections Photographs Multiple Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the main idea of the text? Why did _____ happen? How did _____ impact _____?
Inferential Questions	These questions require you to combine information from the text with your own thinking and personal experiences to get the answer.	Text Background Knowledge Personal Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why do you think the author chose to write about this topic? Why did the author include the text feature _____ in this text?
On My Own	Questions that are based entirely on your own thinking and personal opinion and viewpoint.	Personal Experiences Personal Interests Your Opinion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would you recommend this text to a friend? Would you read about this topic again? Did you enjoy reading the text?

READING CHECK: Asking questions is an important part of the reading process. You should be asking questions before, during, and after you read a nonfiction text. Here are some questions you might want to ask yourself before, during, and after reading a text.

BEFORE READING	DURING READING	AFTER READING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the topic of the text? What do I already know about this topic? Why would someone read this text? What might I learn? What text features do I notice in the text? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What does the author want me to know? What does the author think I already know about this topic? How is the text organized? How do the ideas connect to what I already know? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What did I learn? What questions do I still have about the topic? How did my thinking/understanding change? What are my next steps as a reader?

Nonfiction Text Structure

READING CHECK: When reading a non-fiction text, it is important to think about how the author organized the text. Use the chart below to help you identify and analyze the text structure.

Structure	Meaning	Key Words	Visual
Cause & Effect	Authors will explain a relationship that tells about why something has happened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause Effect Since Then Because So If 	
Compare & Contrast	Authors share similarities and differences on two ideas or topics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Like Unlike Both Also Similar to Different from 	
Description	Authors share descriptive attributes and characteristics of a specific topic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To begin with For instance Examples of Features include Look for adjectives and adverbs. 	
Sequence	Authors share the steps in a task or project or they share the order of events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Next Then Finally After Meanwhile 	
Problem & Solution	Authors share a problem and how it has been (or could be) solved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem Solution Because Since The issue is Resolved by 	

What should I do if a text has multiple structures?
Once you understand the five types of text structures, you might see a text that has evidence of more than one text structure. That's ok. If a text has more than one text structure, be sure to:

- Think about the author's purpose. What is the main goal for a text and how does the author use multiple structures to support their purpose in writing?
- Identify the main idea. What is the text mostly about? Is there one text structure that stands out more than others?
- Make connections. Think about the connections you can make between the ideas that are shared within each text structure. How do the text structures support the main idea and author's purpose?
- Ask questions. Be sure to question why the author decided to include multiple structures in the text. Consider what you can learn from the text being organized in multiple ways.

Nonfiction Text Features

It is important to know the different types of text features, but also understand how they can help you better understand the text. The chart below helps you understand four main categories of text features. Be sure to use the text features in your text to help you with the following:

Locate Information	Understand Keywords	Visualize Text Details	Understand Numbers	Web Features
These features help readers find specific details or information related to the topic.	These features help readers identify and understand terms that are specific to the topic.	These features help readers visualize details. Sometimes it is easier to understand information if it is presented visually.	These features can provide more information about numbers, dates, or statistics that are important to the topic.	These features help readers navigate and find information on websites. They make it easy to move from site to site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Index Headings Subheadings Table of Contents Titles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bold Words Glossary Highlighted Words Italicized Words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Captions Diagrams with Labels Illustrations Pictures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charts Graphs List of Facts Tables Timelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyperlinks Navigation Bar Icons Sidebar

What should I do when I see a text feature?
If the text you are reading has text features, you can do the following four things to be sure you are understanding and getting the most out of this important nonfiction element:

- Scan and preview the text features.**
 - Look at the text features included in the text.
 - Activate background knowledge and think about the topic of the text.
- Study the text features.**
 - Read all the information and details included in the text feature.
 - Consider how the text feature connects to the information in the text.
- Ask questions about the text features.**
 - Ask: Why did the author include this specific text feature type?
 - Ask: What does the author want me to learn from this text feature?
- Evaluate the text features.**
 - Consider how helpful or necessary the text feature was.
 - Give the author a grade based on the quality of text features included.

Finding the Main Idea

READING CHECK: When you are reading a nonfiction text, you want to be able to identify the main idea. The main idea explains what the text is mostly about. There are several places you can look in the text to find clues that will help you identify the main idea. Use the chart below to help you find those clues when you are reading.

Where to Look	What is it?	Examples
Topic Sentence	The topic sentence is usually the first sentence of a paragraph.	<p>TOPIC SENTENCE</p> <p>Whales of the sea use noses to help them find food. They can use their tails and fins to make loud clapping noises on the surface of the water. They can scare schools of fish together which makes it easier for the whales to locate food.</p>
Text Features	The features that the author uses to highlight important information in the text.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bullets and Bullets Captions Diagrams with Labels Photographs Sidebars
Headings	The title of a specific section of the text.	<p>LIFE ON ISS</p> <p>MORNING ROUTINE</p> <p>Astronauts get up at 6:00 in the bathroom, and take a shower just like everyone on Earth. The only difference is that they use a toilet that acts as a vacuum, and they wash their hair with special shampoo that doesn't have to be rinsed out with water.</p>
Repeated Phrases and Words	Words and phrases that the author uses multiple times throughout the text. This can include synonyms.	<p>Communication</p> <p>Animals communicate in a variety of ways. Various noises and sounds allow animals to signal to their fellow community members. These vocalizations help the animals connect and communicate with each other.</p>

Summarizing Non-Fiction Strategies

What a Nonfiction Summary Is:	What a Nonfiction Summary Is Not:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A short and concise review of the text Includes the main idea and MOST important details according to the author's purpose Does not include the reader's opinions Organized in the same way as the text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A retelling of the ENTIRE text Sharing your personal opinions on the topic Just a list of details you read Disorganized or random Focused on just one aspect or key point of the text

Reading Check: When you read nonfiction texts, you can pay attention to certain details in the text, ask specific questions, and organize your thinking in a way that will help you summarize what you read. You can use the chart below to help you summarize nonfiction texts.

Pay Attention To	Ask Yourself	Organize Your Thinking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The text structure Your summary should mirror the structure and organization of the text The topic, subtopic, and details. Be sure you can distinguish between all three 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did the author organize the details in the text? What is the topic of the text? What does the author want me to know about this topic? Why did the author write this text? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a graphic organizer that matches the text structure. Create a chart that shows the topic, subtopic, and details. Make a list of the 5W questions and use the text to answer them. Take notes to summarize each section of the text.

Six Characteristics of a Strong Nonfiction Summary

Keep it short! 4-5 sentences	Clearly state the main idea.	Only include a few key details	Include the author's purpose.	Mirror the structure of the text	Use your own words.

Reading Different Types of Nonfiction

Nonfiction is a big category of text. There are many different types of nonfiction. Each type of nonfiction has its own unique attributes and elements. Even within nonfiction you can categorize texts into smaller sub-categories. Use the information on the chart below to help you identify each type of nonfiction.

	Biographical	Reference	Narrative
What is it?	A text that shares details about the life of a person.	A text that provides facts and details about a specific topic.	Written like a story but includes real facts about a person or event.
Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shares details and events from a real person's life Can be written by someone else Includes lots of facts Often will include text features: tables of contents, index, glossary, headings, etc. Used for research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focuses on a specific topic Author's purpose is to inform or teach the reader about the topic Includes lots of facts Often will include text features: tables of contents, index, glossary, headings, etc. Used for research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has fictional story elements: characters, setting, problem, solution Written about a real person, event, or problem Includes some real facts and some made-up details

What's the big DEAL with reading nonfiction?
READING CHECK: No matter the type of nonfiction text, you can think about most nonfiction texts in the same way. All nonfiction texts share details and information about people, events, and ideas or concepts. As a reader, you want to be strategic about how you read and respond to nonfiction. Consider how the author writes about the people, events, and concepts you read about. You can use the DEAL strategy to help you make sure you fully understand what you read.

D Describe the events, people, and concepts in the text.
Start by describing when you describe something, your goal is to give a general overview of the event, person, or concept. As you are reading make sure you can describe the events, people, and concepts the author writes about in the text.

E Explain in detail using text evidence.
Add to your description by explaining when you explain you want to provide enough details to make it REALY CLEAR. Use specific text evidence to clearly explain the relationships, steps, or interactions for the events, people, and concepts in the text.

A Ask questions to help you understand the what and why.
After you have explained, ask clarifying questions. You want to make sure you fully understand the WHAT and the WHY in the text. Can you discuss in great detail what happened and why it happened? If not, reread until you can.

L Look for similarities and differences across multiple texts.
To fully understand the topic of the text you are reading, be sure to read multiple texts about the event/person/concept. Notice how the information presented in each text is similar to or different from other texts you have read.

Each topic includes 2 tabs. There is a total of 12 fiction reference tabs! Scroll to the end of the preview to check out a free sample.



SO MANY OPTIONS...

EACH CHART INCLUDES 4 PRINTING OPTIONS...



JOURNAL TABS

Glue tabs in the students journals. They work great as dividers and make it easy for students to find information.



REFERENCE BOOK

Print pages front and back and staple together to create a reference book for students to use.

Describing Story Settings

Reading Check! Authors can describe the setting by including details about the time, place and environment. You can use those same details when you are describing a setting. Here are some words you might want to use if you are describing a setting.

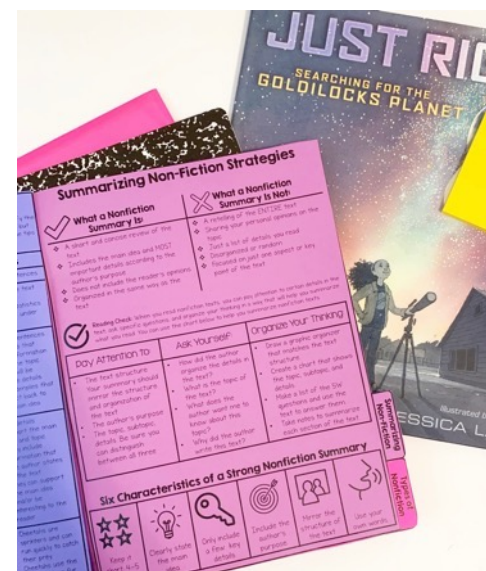
Time	Place	Environment
Time of Day • Early Morning • Dawn • Dusk • Sunset • Daytime • Nighttime • Midnight	General Locations • Desert • Rainforest • City • County • Suburbs • Neighborhood • School • Jungle	Weather • Stormy • Sweltering • Freezing • Humid • Frigid • Windy • Breezy • Calm • Crisp • Cloudy • Overcast
Historical Times • Ancient Times • Middle Ages • Revolutionary War • Civil War • World War II • The Great Depression • Segregation • Victorian Times	More Specific Locations • Park Oak Elementary • London, England • The Corner Store • Madison Square Garden • Donovan's House • Cedar Park • Room 208	Seasons • Fall • Winter • Spring • Summer

Genre Specific Settings

Science Fiction	Historical Fiction	Realistic Fiction	Fantasy
"Improbable Places" • Space • In the Future • On a planet	"In The Past" • Ancient Times • Middle Ages • Civil War	"In The Present or Recent Past" • Real Places • Beach • School	"Magical Places" • Castles • Magical worlds

SMALL GROUP RESOURCE

This works great for a quick refresher of content during your small group lessons.



INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

Students LOVE being able to refer back to these charts when they are reading or working independently.



“I use this in my resource binders and the students love them. It makes it so much easier after teaching a part they can always go back and refer to them.”
- *Madison G.*

Characters

Describing Characters: List of Traits & Feelings

READING CHECK: When you are describing a character in-depth, you want to make sure you are using the most specific language to describe and explain that character's traits and feelings. Below you will find a mini thesaurus with a list of more descriptive words you could use in place of some basic traits and feelings. Try to see how specific you can be with your description.

Common Character Traits:






Nice	Smart	Bad	Mean
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Friendly• Thoughtful• Delightful• Polite• Likeable• Fair• Helpful• Kind• Compassionate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intelligent• Brilliant• Clever• Bright• Skillful• Wise• Brainy• Academic• Gifted	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Awful• Hopeless• Dreadful• Terrible• Horrid• Tough• Negative• Horrible• Frightful	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wicked• Rude• Thoughtless• Impolite• Cruel• Hateful• Unfriendly• Malicious• Offensive
Funny	Brave	Pretty	Tricky
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amusing• Hysterical• Humorous• Comical• Hilarious• Silly• Entertaining• Witty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daring• Courageous• Adventurous• Fearless• Heroic• Valiant• Unshrinking• Bold	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appealing• Beautiful• Stunning• Lovely• Breathtaking• Pleasing• Attractive• Gorgeous	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dishonest• Deceitful• Sneaky• Secretive• Sly• Untrustworthy• Crafty• Risky

Common Character Feelings:





Sad	Happy	Scared	Mad
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Depressed• Serious• Gloomy• Miserable• Unhappy• Discouraged• Sorrowful• Mournful• Melancholy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cheerful• Contented• Delighted• Joyful• Pleased• Glad• Merry• Excited• Thrilled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Terrified• Panicked• Nervous• Afraid• Alarmed• Frightened• Fearful• Petrified• Startled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exasperated• Annoyed• Outraged• Frustrated• Angry• Displeased• Irritated• Seething• Vexed

Nonfiction Text Features

It is important to know the different types of text features, but also understand how they can help you better understand the text. The chart below helps you understand four main categories of text features. Be sure to use the text features in your text to help you with the following:

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These features help readers find specific details or information related to the topic.	These features help readers identify and understand terms that are specific to the topic.	These features help readers visualize details. Sometimes it is easier to understand information if it is presented visually.	These features can provide more information about numbers, dates, or statistics that are important to the topic.	These features help readers navigate and find information on websites. They make it easy to move from site to site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index • Headings • Subheadings • Table of Contents • Titles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bold Words • Glossary • Highlighted Words • Italicized Words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captions • Diagrams with Labels • Illustrations • Pictures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charts • Graphs • List of Facts • Tables • Timelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyperlinks • Navigation Bar • Icons • Sidebar

What should I do when I see a text feature?
If the text you are reading has text features, you can do the following four things to be sure you are understanding and getting the most out of this important nonfiction element.

1		Scan and preview the text features. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at the text features included in the text. • Activate background knowledge and think about the topic of the text.
2		Study the text features. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read all the information and details included in the text feature. • Consider how the text feature connects to the information in the text.
3		Ask questions about the text features. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask: Why did the author include this specific text feature type? • Ask: What does the author want me to learn from this text feature?
4		Evaluate the text features. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how helpful or necessary the text feature was. • Give the author a grade based on the quality of text features included.

Text Features
Main Idea
Summarizing Non-Fiction
Types of Nonfiction

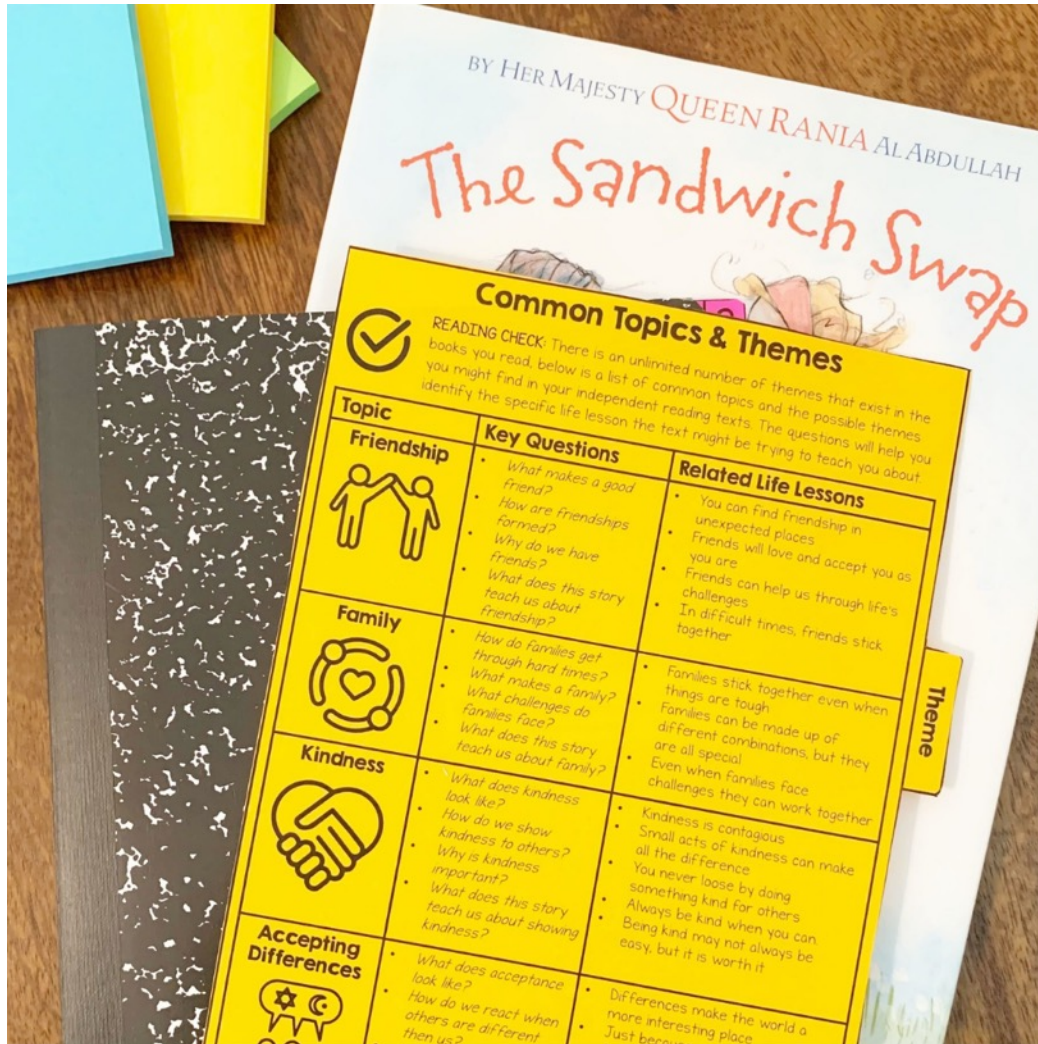


“We are currently in a nonfiction unit and this is exactly what I was looking for to help enhance our interactive notebook. Thank you so much!”
- L.D.

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