

# COMPREHENSION SKILLS

## 5 Low Prep Reading Lesson Sets




# 3

# REASONS TO LOVE

THESE COMPREHENSION LESSON SETS

## Making Inferences

 Readers can make inferences while they read.



### A Framework for Making Inferences:

- I infer... state your inference.
- I think this because... share details from the text that led to your inference.
- From my own experience... share your personal experience that helped you make your inference.
- Therefore, I infer... restate your inference.

## TIME-SAVING

I know a teacher's to-do list is massive, but with this resource, you can cross lesson planning off your list. This resource gives you everything you need for your whole group lessons on introducing key comprehension skills: scripted lesson plans, whole group teaching slides, anchor charts, and graphic organizers.

## CLEAR AND CONCISE

These lessons make it super easy for you to clearly communicate, teach, and model each objective to your students. The lesson plans will help you deliver a clear and effective lesson, and the visuals included will help your students understand exactly what you are teaching.

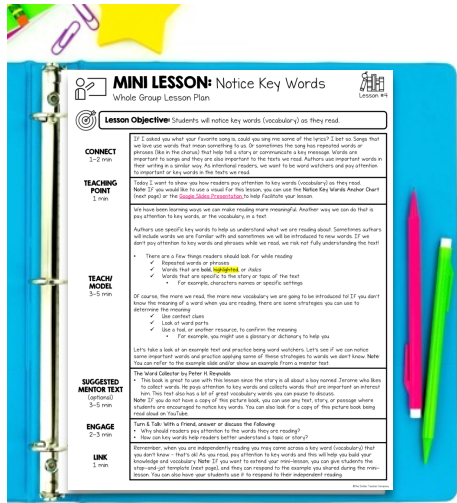
## LOW PREP FOR TEACHERS

This resource seriously is just print and teach. You won't have to prep any materials for your lessons. Think how much time you will save not having to type out lesson plans or prep anchor charts or slides for your lessons. They are all done for you with this resource.

# WHAT'S INCLUDED?

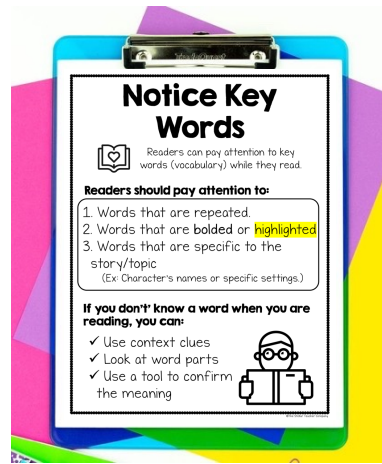
For each lesson you get a scripted lesson plan, anchor chart, teaching slide set, and half-page graphic organizer.

## 5 SCRIPTED LESSON PLANS



These lesson plans are scripted and ready to go. You can attach them to your weekly lesson plan, use them to prep your lesson, or even read from them while teaching.

## 5 PRINTABLE ANCHOR CHARTS



Each lesson comes with a full-page printable anchor chart. Post it in your classroom after your lesson, or shrink it down to 85% and have students glue it in their notebooks.

## 5 MINI GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS



Each lesson includes a half-page graphic organizer. Students can use this during your lesson or you can assign it to them as independent practice after your lesson.

## TEACHING SLIDES FOR EACH LESSON

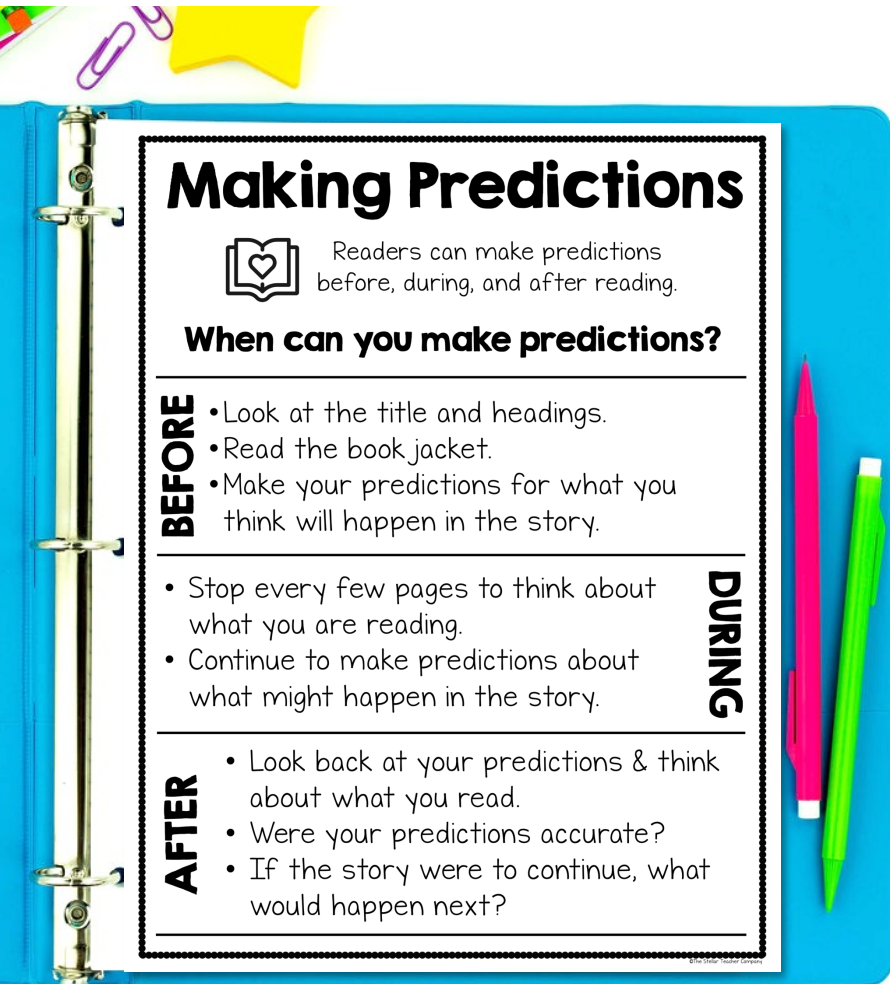


Each lesson includes a set of teaching slides to help you teach, practice, and discuss the objective. These slides help you deliver an effective and engaging lesson.

# WHAT LESSONS ARE INCLUDED?

This resource includes 5 lessons that are all connected to key comprehension skills. You can teach all 5 or select the lessons that are most relevant to what your students need.

These lessons are also great if you need to quickly spiral or review a concept.



## Making Predictions



Readers can make predictions before, during, and after reading.

### When can you make predictions?

#### BEFORE

- Look at the title and headings.
- Read the book jacket.
- Make your predictions for what you think will happen in the story.

#### DURING

- Stop every few pages to think about what you are reading.
- Continue to make predictions about what might happen in the story.

#### AFTER

- Look back at your predictions & think about what you read.
- Were your predictions accurate?
- If the story were to continue, what would happen next?

- Lesson #1: Making Predictions
- Lesson #2: Asking Questions
- Lesson #3: Making Inferences
- Lesson #4: Notice Key Words
- Lesson #5: Monitor Comprehension

# Just print the set you want to teach, and you're set for a stellar whole group lesson.

## LOW PREP and EASY-TO-USE



### MINI LESSON: Making Inferences

Whole Group Lesson Plan



Lesson #3



**Lesson Objective:** Students will be able to make inferences while reading.

#### CONNECT

1-2 min

Have you ever noticed a building or a house with broken windows and peeling paint? Maybe there are locks on the doors? If you saw a building like that, what would you think? Maybe it's abandoned... haunted... damaged from a storm? When you come to these types of conclusions, you are making inferences! We make inferences every day, and we can do it while we read too.

#### TEACHING POINT

1 min

Today I want to show you how read...  
Note: If you would like to use a visual...  
or the [Google Slides Presentation](#) to...

Making inferences takes practice. We use clues from the text to understand...

Inferencing is something we do every day. It's a critical thinking skill in order to reach a conclusion, based on information from the text, trying to look into the mind of the author.

Here are some questions to consider:

- ✓ Why do you think the author wrote this?
- ✓ What do you already know about this topic?
- ✓ What lesson do you think the author is trying to teach?
- ✓ Why did the character do that?

#### TEACH/ MODEL

3-5 min

As we read, we can use a graphic organizer to help us think.

- I infer... share your inference.
- I think this because... share your reasoning.
- From my own experience... share your personal connection to the text.
- Therefore, I infer... share your prediction.

Let's talk through an example:

- I infer the main character is nervous because of the broken pieces on the table.
- From my own experience, I felt nervous when I took a spelling test. I felt nervous because I didn't know the answers.
- Therefore, I infer the character will be nervous when the test happens next.

Let's read a text together and use the example slide and/or graphic organizer.

Anita and the Dragon

- This book uses a lot of clues to help you make inferences.
- This book uses a lot of clues to help you make inferences.

**SUGGESTED MENTOR TEXT**

## Making Inferences



Readers can make inferences while they read.



TEXT CLUES



BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE



MY INFERENCE

### A Framework for Making Inferences:

- I infer... state your inference.
- I think this because... share your reasoning from the text.

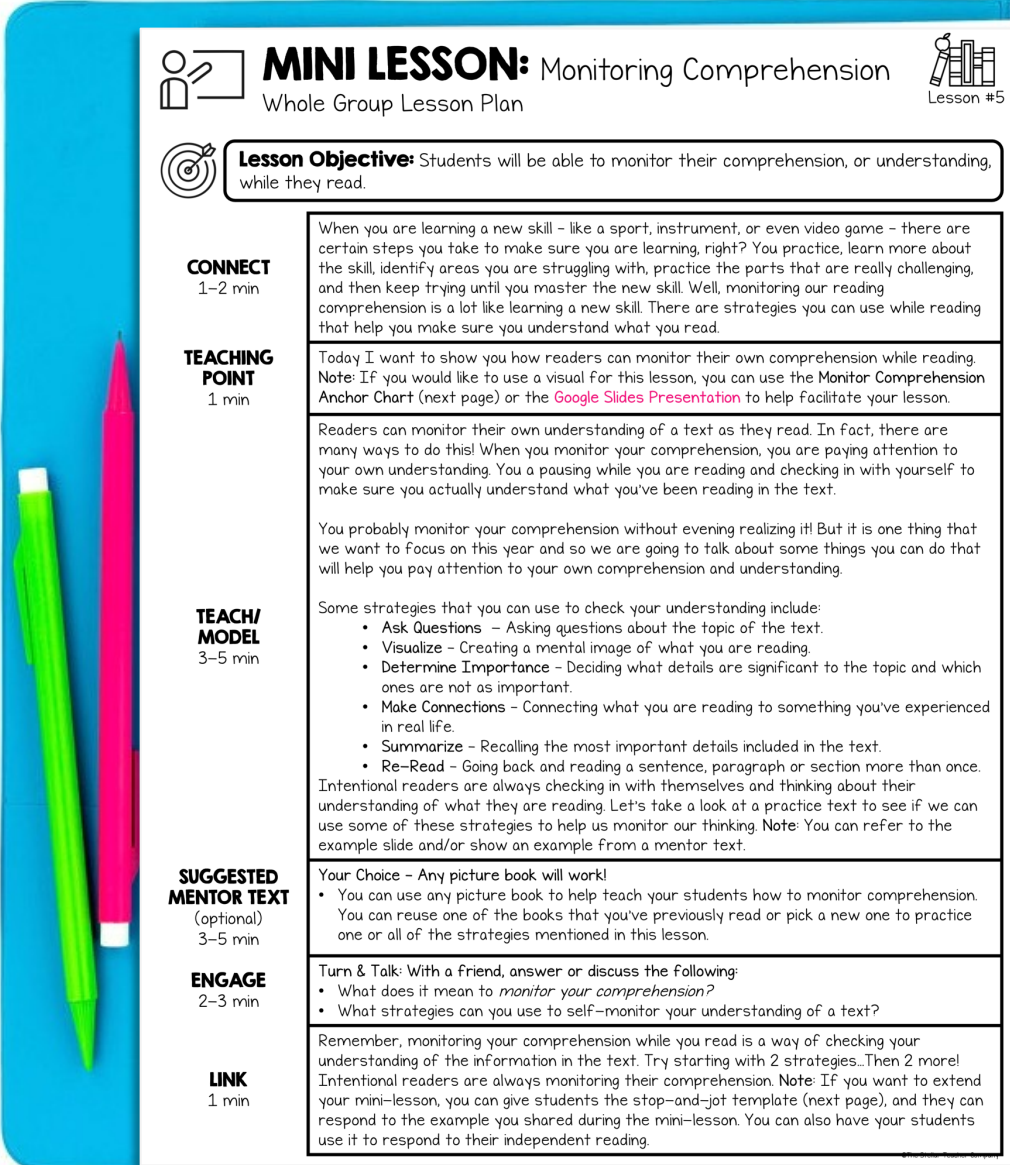
# TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

## SCRIPTED TEACHER LESSON PLAN

Each lesson set includes a scripted teacher lesson plan. It provides you with the exact language you can use to teach that objective. These lesson plans will help keep your lessons short and concise.

Each lesson plan includes the following sections:

- Connect & Introduce Objective
- Teach & Model
- Suggested Mentor Text Title
- Engage Questions
- Closure



**MINI LESSON:** Monitoring Comprehension  
Whole Group Lesson Plan

**Lesson Objective:** Students will be able to monitor their comprehension, or understanding, while they read.

**CONNECT**  
1-2 min

**TEACHING POINT**  
1 min

**TEACH/ MODEL**  
3-5 min

**SUGGESTED MENTOR TEXT**  
(optional)  
3-5 min

**ENGAGE**  
2-3 min

**LINK**  
1 min

When you are learning a new skill – like a sport, instrument, or even video game – there are certain steps you take to make sure you are learning, right? You practice, learn more about the skill, identify areas you are struggling with, practice the parts that are really challenging, and then keep trying until you master the new skill. Well, monitoring our reading comprehension is a lot like learning a new skill. There are strategies you can use while reading that help you make sure you understand what you read.

Today I want to show you how readers can monitor their own comprehension while reading. Note: If you would like to use a visual for this lesson, you can use the [Monitor Comprehension Anchor Chart](#) (next page) or the [Google Slides Presentation](#) to help facilitate your lesson.

Readers can monitor their own understanding of a text as they read. In fact, there are many ways to do this! When you monitor your comprehension, you are paying attention to your own understanding. You are pausing while you are reading and checking in with yourself to make sure you actually understand what you've been reading in the text.

You probably monitor your comprehension without even realizing it! But it is one thing that we want to focus on this year and so we are going to talk about some things you can do that will help you pay attention to your own comprehension and understanding.

Some strategies that you can use to check your understanding include:

- Ask Questions – Asking questions about the topic of the text.
- Visualize – Creating a mental image of what you are reading.
- Determine Importance – Deciding what details are significant to the topic and which ones are not as important.
- Make Connections – Connecting what you are reading to something you've experienced in real life.
- Summarize – Recalling the most important details included in the text.
- Re-Read – Going back and reading a sentence, paragraph or section more than once.

Intentional readers are always checking in with themselves and thinking about their understanding of what they are reading. Let's take a look at a practice text to see if we can use some of these strategies to help us monitor our thinking. Note: You can refer to the example slide and/or show an example from a mentor text.

Your Choice – Any picture book will work!

- You can use any picture book to help teach your students how to monitor comprehension. You can reuse one of the books that you've previously read or pick a new one to practice one or all of the strategies mentioned in this lesson.

Turn & Talk: With a friend, answer or discuss the following:

- What does it mean to *monitor your comprehension*?
- What strategies can you use to self-monitor your understanding of a text?

Remember, monitoring your comprehension while you read is a way of checking your understanding of the information in the text. Try starting with 2 strategies...Then 2 more! Intentional readers are always monitoring their comprehension. Note: If you want to extend your mini-lesson, you can give students the stop-and-jot template (next page), and they can respond to the example you shared during the mini-lesson. You can also have your students use it to respond to their independent reading.



# TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

## PRINTABLE ANCHOR CHART



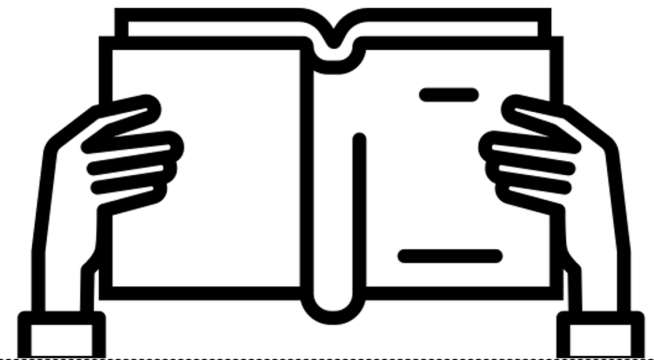
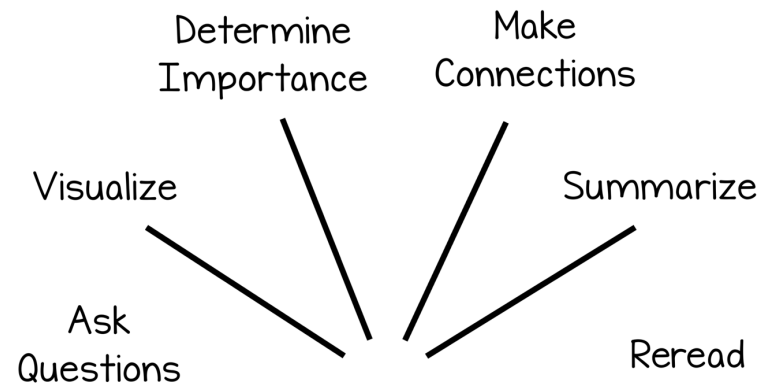
Each lesson includes a printable anchor chart. You can either print this chart and display it under a document camera to help teach your lesson or you can always give students a copy of the anchor chart after the lesson to glue in their folder or notebook.

These anchor charts include all the key information students need to remember from your lesson.



### Monitor Comprehension

Here are some things readers can do to help pay attention to their understanding while they read.



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# TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

## MINI GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Each lesson includes a half-page graphic organizer related to the objective. These graphic organizer work with any text.

You can use them during the lesson to help model the concept to your students.

Or, you can give them to students after the lesson and have them practice applying the objective to their independent reading.

You can also use them during your small group lessons.



### Stop and Jot: Monitor Comprehension

Focus: Strategies to Self Monitor Your Understanding

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Choose 3 strategies to monitor your comprehension while you read:

- Ask Questions     Make Connections
- Summarize         Determine Importance
- Visualize           Reread

Use the spaces below to jot down notes about the strategies you used and how it helped you self-monitor comprehension:

**Strategy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Strategy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Strategy:** \_\_\_\_\_



### Stop and Jot: Monitor Comprehension

Focus: Strategies to Self Monitor Your Understanding

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Choose 3 strategies to monitor your comprehension while you read:

- Ask Questions     Make Connections
- Summarize         Determine Importance
- Visualize           Reread

Use the spaces below to jot down notes about the strategies you used and how it helped you self-monitor comprehension:

**Strategy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Strategy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Strategy:** \_\_\_\_\_





# TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

## GOOGLE SLIDE SET: TEACHING SLIDE

Each lesson includes a teaching slide. This slide includes a lot of the same information on the anchor chart.

It is a great slide to display during the teach/model portion of your lesson. It will help you clearly communicate the objective to your students.

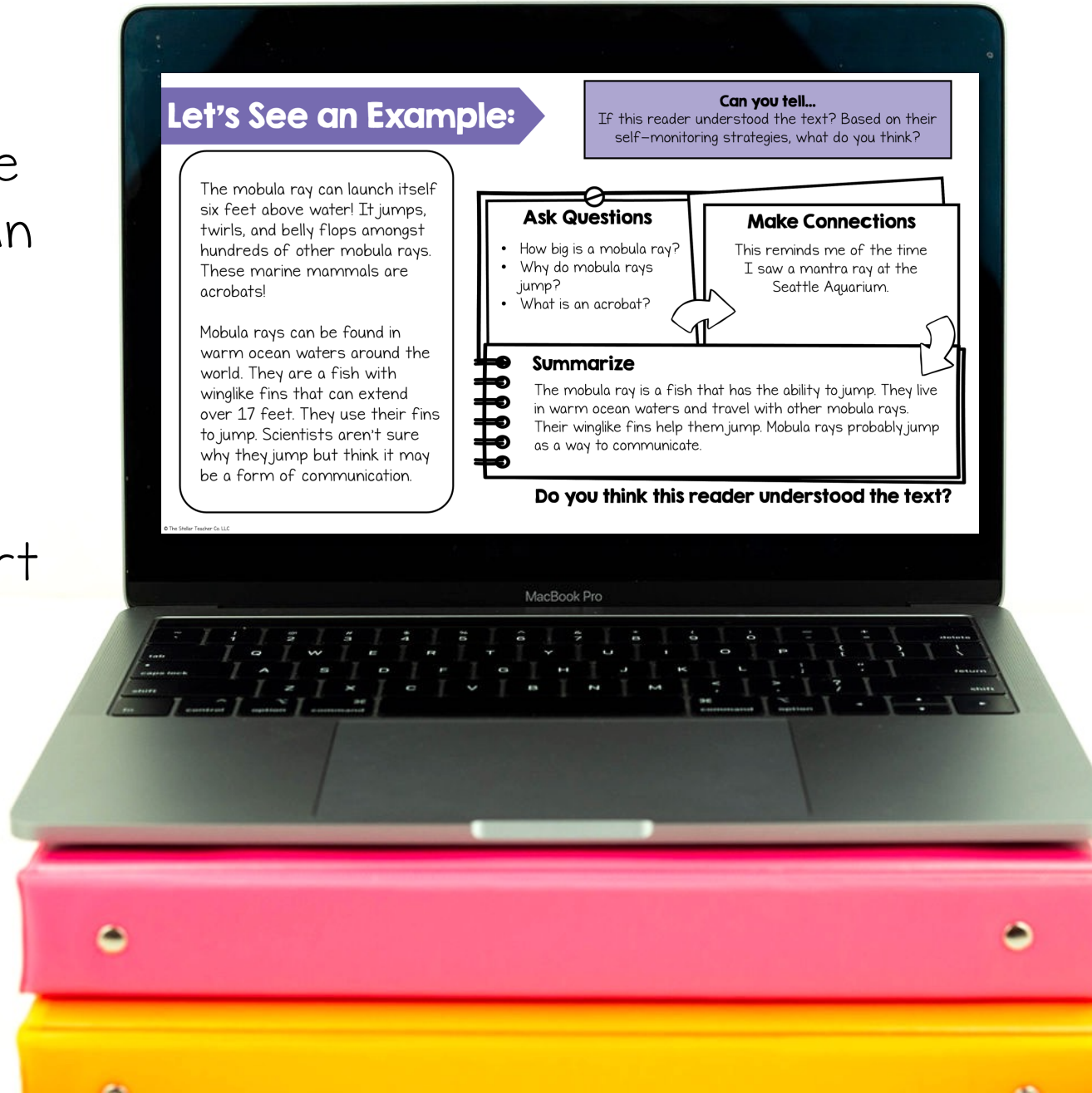


# TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

## GOOGLE SLIDE SET: EXAMPLE SLIDE

Each lesson includes an example slide. The example slide is a great slide you can use to either model or practice with your students.

It will either include a short paragraph or a chart or some other example related to the objective of the lesson.



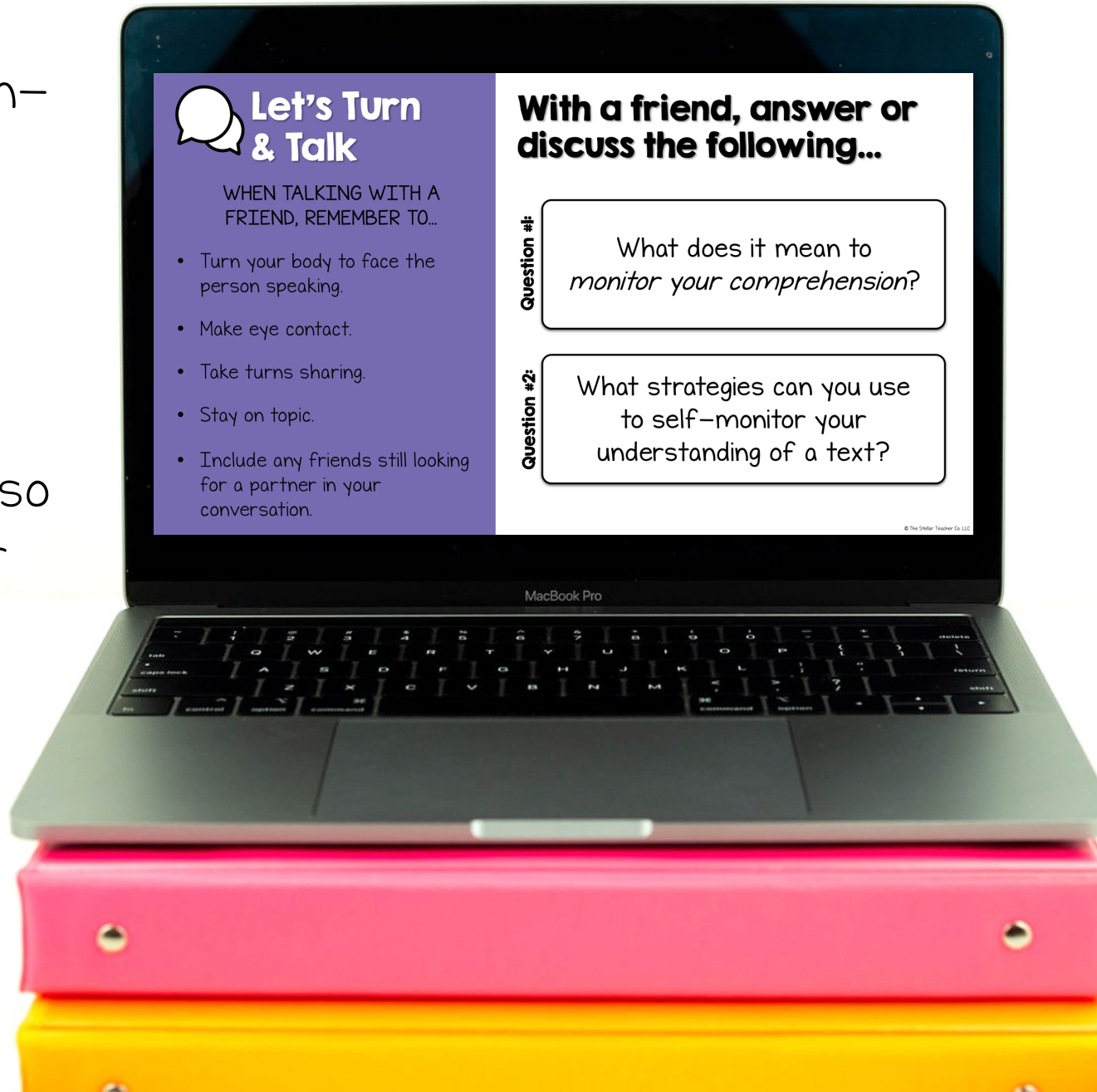


# TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

## GOOGLE SLIDE SET: TURN & TALK SLIDE

Each lesson includes a turn-and-talk slide with two questions you can use for whole group discussion at the end of your lesson.

The turn-and-talk slide also includes key reminders for how students should be engaging in discussion with their peers.



### Let's Turn & Talk

WHEN TALKING WITH A FRIEND, REMEMBER TO...

- Turn your body to face the person speaking.
- Make eye contact.
- Take turns sharing.
- Stay on topic.
- Include any friends still looking for a partner in your conversation.

**With a friend, answer or discuss the following...**

Question #1:

What does it mean to *monitor your comprehension*?

Question #2:

What strategies can you use to self-monitor your understanding of a text?

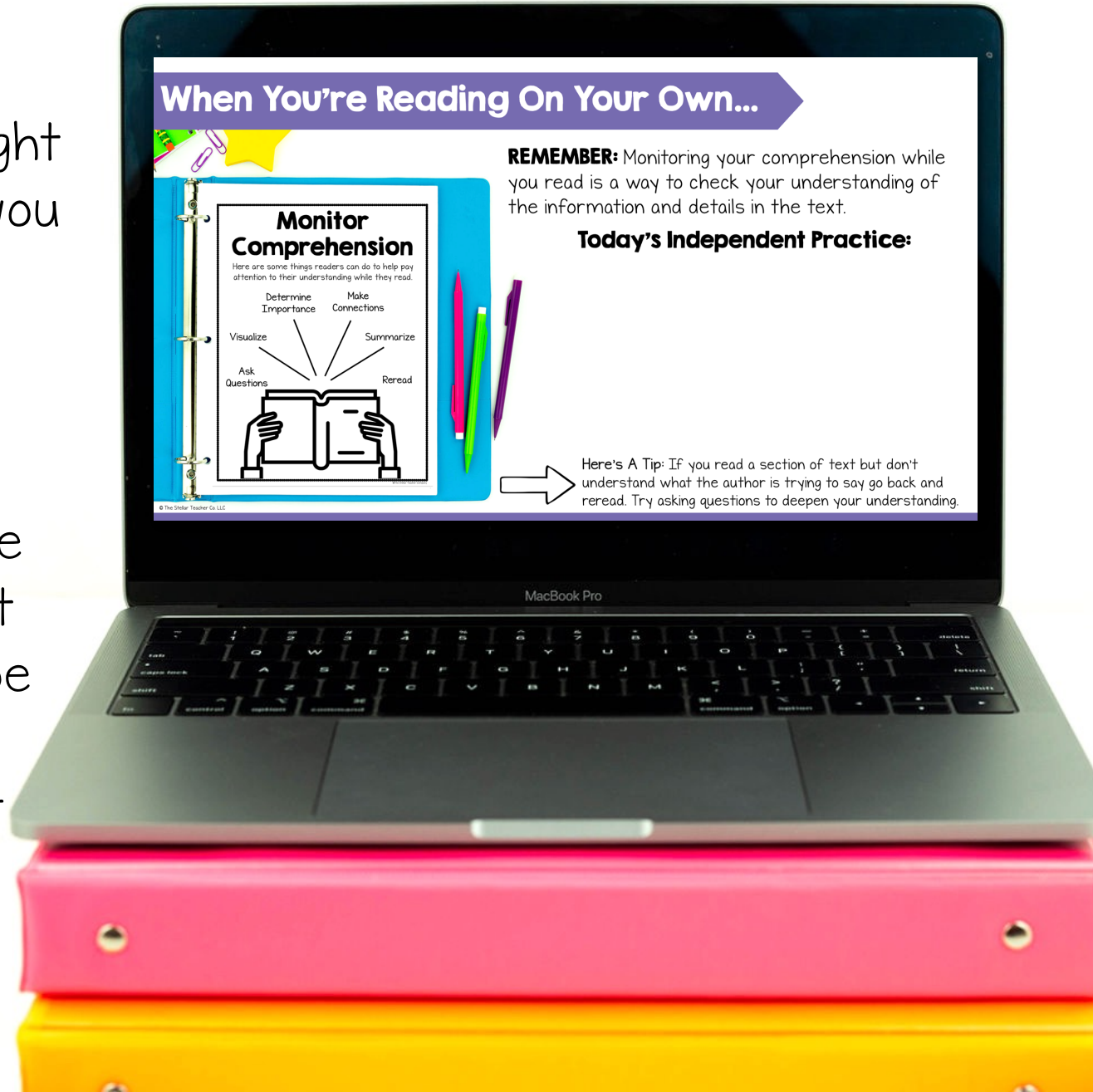
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# TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

## GOOGLE SLIDE SET: CLOSING SLIDE

The final slides includes a reminder of what you taught and then blank space for you to customize the independent practice assignment for the day.

This is a great slide to leave up during your independent practice so students can be reminded of what you taught and also know what they should be working on.



# NEED MORE THAN JUST THIS SET?

CHECK OUT SOME OF MY OTHER READING MINI LESSON SETS.

## READING BUNDLE

*no prep lessons & slides*  
100+ Lessons for The Entire Year!

**What is Plot?**  
Authors often use a similar pattern or order of story events when writing a story. This is referred to as plot structure.

**Plot Structure:** Exposition, Conflict, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Resolution.

**How to identify:**  
Ask yourself these questions:  
• What is the subject of the text?  
• What is one word that tells what the text is about?

**PERFECT FOR 3<sup>rd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup>**

LESSON PLANS • TEACHING SLIDES • ANCHOR CHARTS

[Click HERE for the bundle.](#)

## MAIN IDEA

*no prep lessons & slides*

**Topic vs. Main Idea**  
When you are reading nonfiction texts, you want to think about the topic and the main idea of the text.

**Topic:** This is the big idea or the subject of the text. It is usually just one word or phrase.

**Main Idea:** What the author wants you to know about the topic. It is usually a sentence. Sometimes you have to infer the main idea.

**How to identify:**  
Ask yourself these questions:  
• What does the author want me to know about this topic?  
• What is the author trying to say about this topic?

LESSON PLANS • ANCHOR CHARTS • STUDENT PRACTICE

[Click HERE for the main idea set.](#)

## CHARACTERS

*no prep lessons & slides*

**Inferring Traits**  
A character's feelings, actions, speech, and thoughts, can help a reader infer that character's traits.

**Pay attention to the character's ...**

<b>Feelings</b> • How do they respond to the problem? • How do their feelings change in the story?	<b>Actions</b> • How does the character behave? • What motivates the character to behave this way?	<b>Speech</b> • Who do they talk to? • What do they say? • How do they say it? • What don't they say?	<b>Thoughts</b> • What internal dialogue do they have? • How does the character think about themselves?
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**Think FAST about the characters in your text.**

LESSON PLANS • TEACHING SLIDES • ANCHOR CHARTS

[Click HERE for the characters set.](#)

## FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

*no prep lessons & slides*

**Similes & Metaphors**  
Both similes and metaphors make a comparison between two things.

**Similes:** Similes use the words like or as to make a comparison between two things.  
Example: Meg and Sam were such good friends. They were like two peas in a pod.

**Metaphors:** Metaphors directly connect the two things by stating what something is.  
Example: After a long week at work, Caleb was a couch potato all weekend.

LESSON PLANS • ANCHOR CHARTS • STUDENT PRACTICE

[Click HERE for the figurative language set.](#)

## SUMMARIZING

*no prep lessons & slides*

**Summarizing Fiction**  
Readers understand how to summarize fiction stories.

**Six Characteristics of a Strong Fiction Summary**

- Keep it short. Try to keep it around 4 to 5 sentences.
- Include key story elements (characters, setting, problem, solution).
- Only include a few of the most important details.
- The order of your summary should mirror the order of events in the story.
- Don't include your opinion, just what happened in the story.
- Use your own words.

LESSON PLANS • ANCHOR CHARTS • STUDENT PRACTICE

[Click HERE for the summarizing set.](#)

## CAUSE & EFFECT

*no prep lessons & slides*

**Cause & Effect**  
Texts can have cause and effect relationships.

**What to look for when identifying cause & effect relationships:**

- Cause:** The cause event explains what something happened. It is the reason. It is the event that happens first, even if it isn't mentioned first in the text.
- Effect:** The effect event is what happened as a result of the cause event. It is what happened after the cause event.
- Key Words:** Sometimes you might see these key words connected to the cause & effect relationships:  
• so • therefore • if...then, • then • because • resulting in

LESSON PLANS • TEACHING SLIDES • ANCHOR CHARTS

[Click HERE for the cause and effect set.](#)

# LOOKING FOR OTHER RESOURCES TO HELP WITH READING?

Do your students need help building their vocabulary?

context clues • prefixes & suffixes • root words

## VOCAB ROUTINES BUNDLE

5 ROUTINES

Monday: Break it Down      Monday: Make a Prediction

Affix #3      **de-**

Example: Amber felt **depressed** and **dejected** after she lost the spelling bee. She assumed she would win, but was the first contestant to get out.

Example: Mr. Jones will **deduct** points on your test if you forget to put your name and date on the top.

homophones • figurative language

Do you need help planning and prepping your small group lessons?

107 scripted lesson sets to teach key reading skills

## STRATEGY LESSONS YEAR - LONG Bundle

STRATEGY LESSON #3  
STRATEGY: STORY ELEMENTS

Objective: Students will be able to identify the key story elements to help them summarize a story.

TARGET 1-2 min

TEACH 1-2 min

TACKLE 5-10 min

A Model Student

Story Elements

Readers can identify all the key story elements to help them summarize a story.

Characters: Calista, Ms. Lisa

Setting:

Problem:

Solution:

Lesson Plans

Reading Passages

Strategy Cards

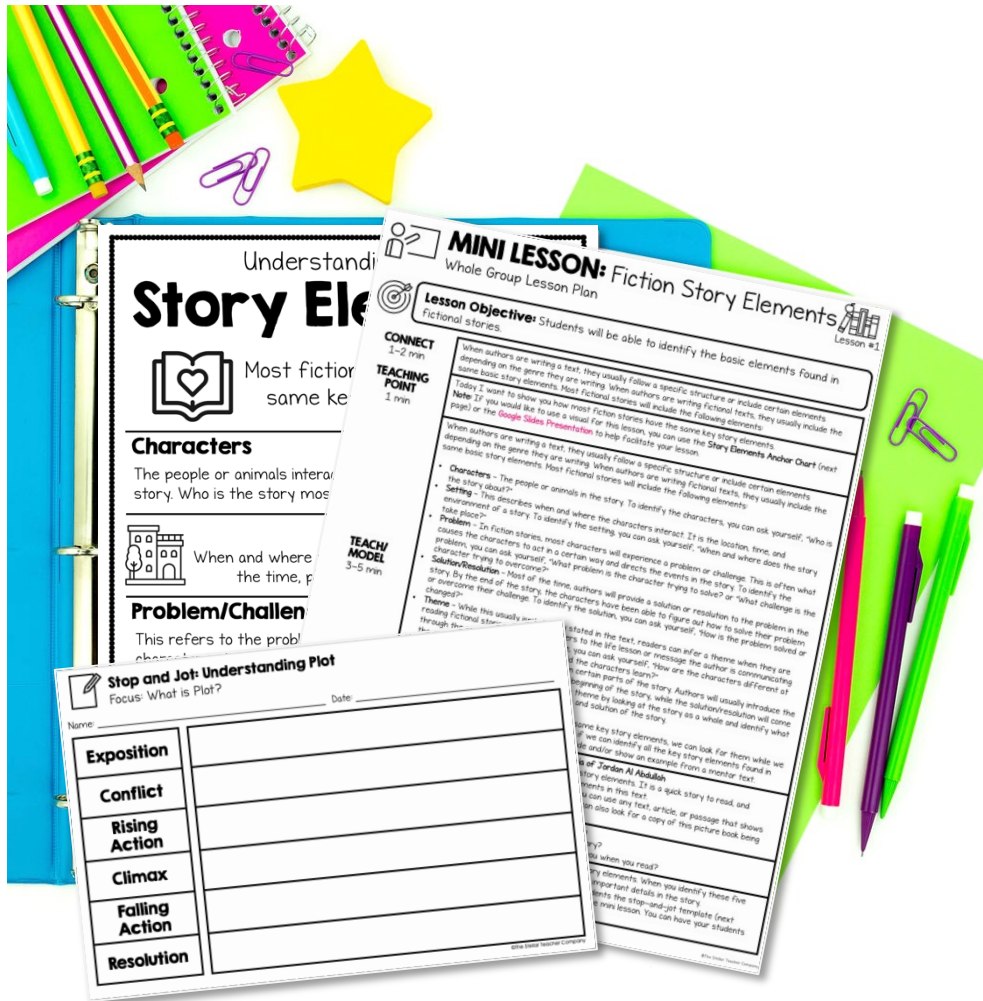
Click [HERE](#) to check out this bundle of vocabulary routines!

Click [HERE](#) to check out this year-long bundle.

# WANT A FREE SAMPLE?



CLICK THE BUTTON BELOW, AND I'LL EMAIL YOU A FREE SAMPLE!



I'd love to share a free lesson set to help you teach fictional story elements. Sign-up below and I'll e-mail you a free lesson plan, anchor chart, mini-graphic organizer, and slide set.

[CLICK HERE TO GRAB YOUR FREE SAMPLE!](#)

I hope you and your students enjoy them!

# LET'S CONNECT



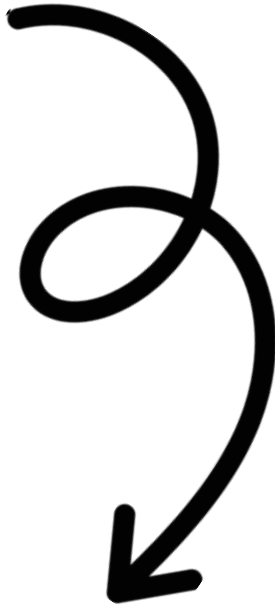
My favorite way to help support and encourage teachers is with my weekly podcast! Have you tuned in yet?

## STELLAR TEACHER PODCAST

with Sara Marye



Each week I share actionable tips and easy strategies that you can implement immediately. Tune in on your drive to work or as you're setting up your classroom for the day.



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