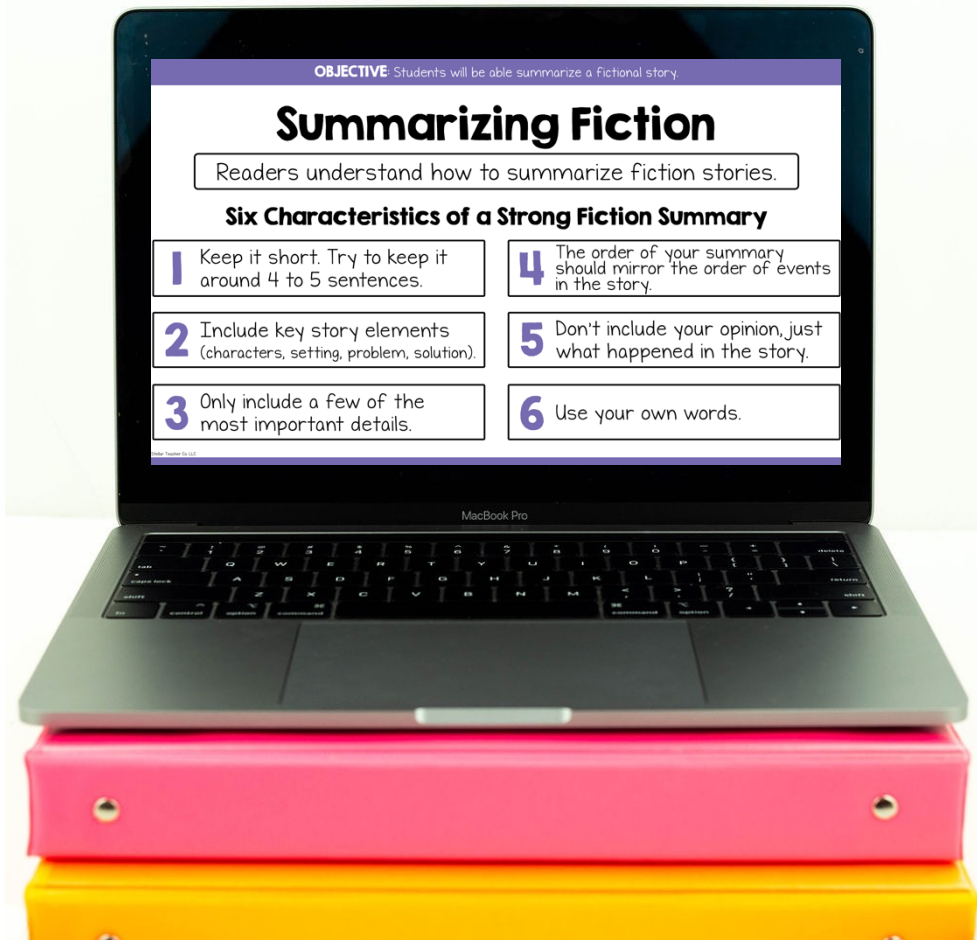
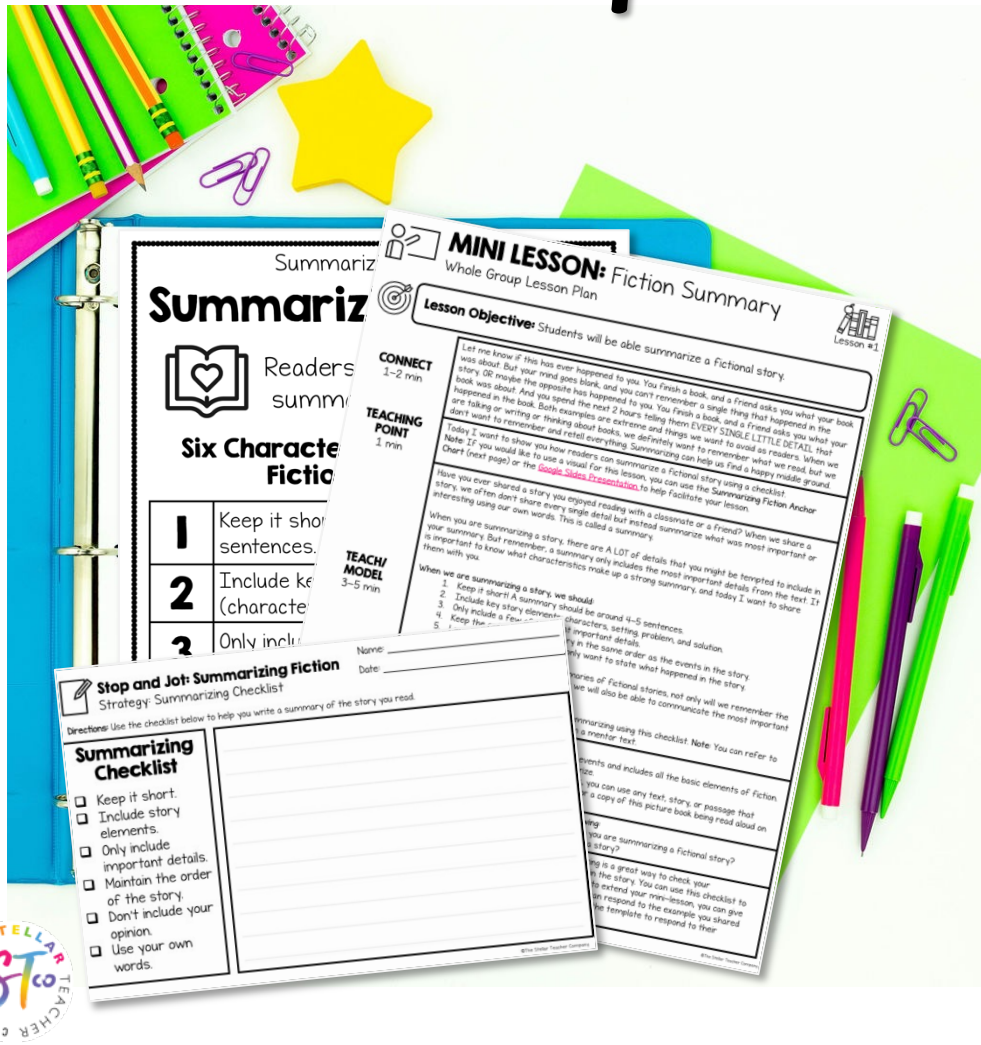


# SUMMARIZING

## 5 Low Prep Reading Lesson Sets



Lesson Plans • Anchor Charts • Google Slides • Graphic Organizers

# 3

# REASONS TO LOVE

THESE SUMMARIZING FICTION LESSON SETS

## 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 summarizing fiction: 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.

Summarizing Fiction

## SWBST



Readers can use a special formula, SWBST, to summarize a story.

<b>S</b>	<b>SOMEBODY</b> • Who is the main character?
<b>W</b>	<b>WANTED</b> • What did they want?
<b>B</b>	<b>BUT</b> • What was the problem?
<b>S</b>	<b>SO</b> • How did they try to solve the problem?
<b>T</b>	<b>THEN</b> • What was the resolution?

### How to use the SWBST Formula:

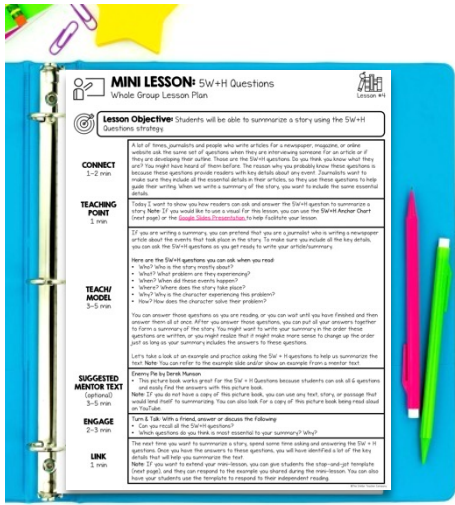
1. Read the story. Be on the look out for the SWBST elements.
2. List the story details for SWBST.
3. Expand and add enough details to create a complete summary that sounds good.

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# WHAT'S INCLUDED?

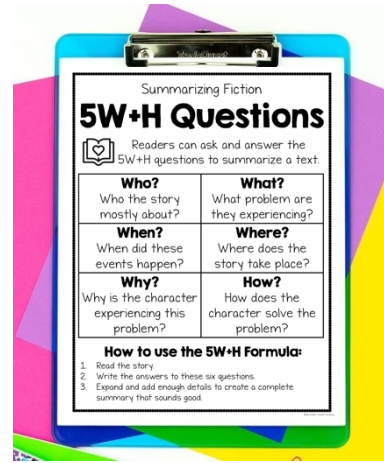
For each lesson you get a scripted lesson plan, an anchor chart, teaching slide set, and half-page graphic organizer.

## 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



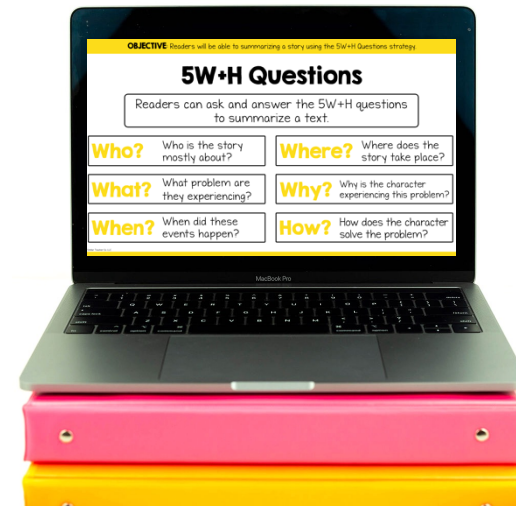
Each lesson comes with a full-page printable anchor chart. Post it in your classroom after your lesson, or shrink it down to 85% and have students glue it in their notebooks.

## 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

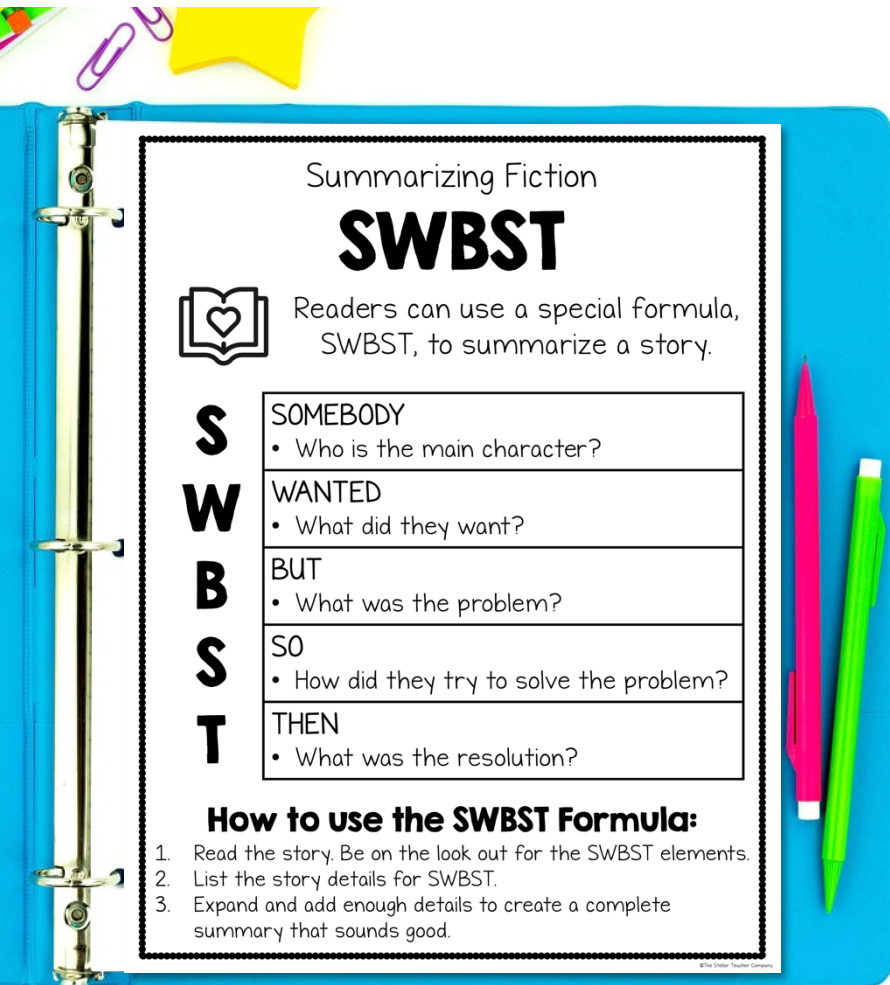


Each lesson includes a set of teaching slides to help you teach, practice, and discuss the objective. These slides help you deliver an effective and engaging lesson.

# WHAT LESSONS ARE INCLUDED?

This resource includes five lessons that are all connected to summarizing fiction. You can teach all five 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.



- Lesson #1: Characteristics of a Fiction Summary
- Lesson #2: Strategy BME
- Lesson #3: Strategy: SWBST
- Lesson #4: Strategy 5W+H Questions
- Lesson #5: Strategy Story Elements

# 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: Summarizing Story Elements

Whole Group Lesson Plan



Lesson #5



**Lesson Objective:** Students will be able to summarize a story using the basic story elements.

#### CONNECT

1-2 min

Have you ever noticed that most stories have the same elements? I think pretty much every story has characters. If they didn't, who would the story be about? And all stories have a setting of some sort. Most stories include a problem. What is the character trying to solve, and most of the time, by the end of the story, the character solves the problem. Stories also include a theme or life lesson that is really important to most stories. And since these are the same elements, we can use them to write story summaries.

#### TEACHING POINT

1 min

Today I want to show you how to summarize a story.  
Note: If you would like to use a video, go to the next page or the [Google Slides](#) page.

When you are summarizing a story, you want to include the key story elements to help guide your summary structure and include the most important details.

If you include the key story elements, you can summarize the most important details.

#### TEACH/ MODEL

3-5 min

So before you write your summary, you need to identify the key story elements. Here are the key story elements to help guide your summary structure and include the most important details.

- Characters - Who is the story about?
- Setting - Where does the story take place?
- Problem - What is the character trying to solve?
- Solution - How is the problem solved?
- Theme - What lesson does the story teach?

Once you've identified the key story elements, you can write your summary. Most authors will reveal the key story elements in their stories.

Let's take a look at an example of a story summary.

#### SUGGESTED MENTOR TEXT

(optional)

A Bad Case of the Stomachs  
• This picture book is a great example of a story summary.  
Note: If you do not have this book, you can find a video of the story on YouTube.

## Summarizing Fiction

# Story Elements



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

C  
S  
P  
S

#### CHARACTERS

• Who is this story about?

#### SETTING

• Where does the story take place?

#### PROBLEM

• What was the problem?

#### SOLUTION

• How did the characters solve the problem?

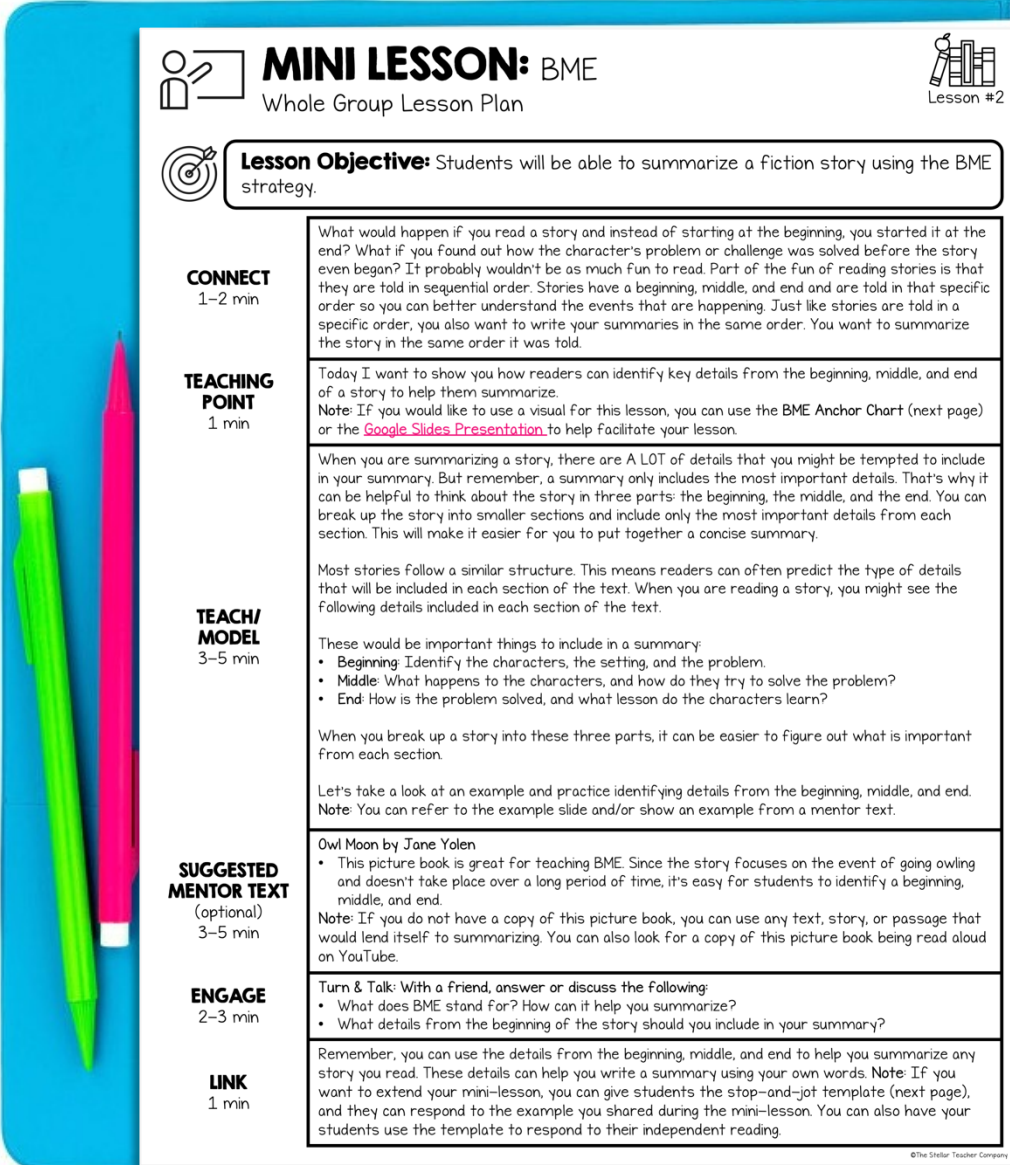
# TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

## 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:** BME  
Whole Group Lesson Plan

**Lesson Objective:** Students will be able to summarize a fiction story using the BME strategy.

**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

What would happen if you read a story and instead of starting at the beginning, you started it at the end? What if you found out how the character's problem or challenge was solved before the story even began? It probably wouldn't be as much fun to read. Part of the fun of reading stories is that they are told in sequential order. Stories have a beginning, middle, and end and are told in that specific order so you can better understand the events that are happening. Just like stories are told in a specific order, you also want to write your summaries in the same order. You want to summarize the story in the same order it was told.

Today I want to show you how readers can identify key details from the beginning, middle, and end of a story to help them summarize.  
Note: If you would like to use a visual for this lesson, you can use the BME Anchor Chart (next page) or the [Google Slides Presentation](#) to help facilitate your lesson.

When you are summarizing a story, there are A LOT of details that you might be tempted to include in your summary. But remember, a summary only includes the most important details. That's why it can be helpful to think about the story in three parts: the beginning, the middle, and the end. You can break up the story into smaller sections and include only the most important details from each section. This will make it easier for you to put together a concise summary.

Most stories follow a similar structure. This means readers can often predict the type of details that will be included in each section of the text. When you are reading a story, you might see the following details included in each section of the text.

These would be important things to include in a summary:

- **Beginning:** Identify the characters, the setting, and the problem.
- **Middle:** What happens to the characters, and how do they try to solve the problem?
- **End:** How is the problem solved, and what lesson do the characters learn?

When you break up a story into these three parts, it can be easier to figure out what is important from each section.

Let's take a look at an example and practice identifying details from the beginning, middle, and end.  
Note: You can refer to the example slide and/or show an example from a mentor text.

Owl Moon by Jane Yolen

- This picture book is great for teaching BME. Since the story focuses on the event of going owling and doesn't take place over a long period of time, it's easy for students to identify a beginning, middle, and end.

Note: If you do not have a copy of this picture book, you can use any text, story, or passage that would lend itself to summarizing. You can also look for a copy of this picture book being read aloud on YouTube.

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

- What does BME stand for? How can it help you summarize?
- What details from the beginning of the story should you include in your summary?

Remember, you can use the details from the beginning, middle, and end to help you summarize any story you read. These details can help you write a summary using your own words. 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 the template 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.







Summarizing Fiction

## BME

 Readers can identify details from the beginning, middle, and end to summarize a story.

Ask the following questions when reading each section of a story. Your answers will help you write your summary.

Beginning	Middle	End
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who are the characters?</li> <li>What is the setting?</li> <li>What is the problem or challenge?</li> </ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What happens to the characters?</li> <li>How do the characters try to solve the problem?</li> </ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How is the problem solved?</li> <li>How have the characters changed?</li> <li>What is the theme?</li> </ul>

 Remember: When you are writing your summary, use your own words to restate the key details.



# 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: Summarizing Fiction

Strategy: BME

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

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

Directions: After you have finished reading, use the chart below to jot down key details from the beginning, middle, and end of the story. Be sure to only write down the details that you want to include in your summary. Then, flip your paper over and summarize the story you read.

Beginning	Middle	End
Think about the following: <input type="checkbox"/> Who are the characters? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the setting? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the problem?	Think about the following: <input type="checkbox"/> What happens to the characters? <input type="checkbox"/> How do they try to solve the problem?	Think about the following: <input type="checkbox"/> How is the problem solved? <input type="checkbox"/> What lesson is learned? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the theme?

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### Stop and Jot: Summarizing Fiction

Strategy: BME

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

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

Directions: After you have finished reading, use the chart below to jot down key details from the beginning, middle, and end of the story. Be sure to only write down the details that you want to include in your summary. Then, flip your paper over and summarize the story you read.

Beginning	Middle	End
Think about the following: <input type="checkbox"/> Who are the characters? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the setting? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the problem?	Think about the following: <input type="checkbox"/> What happens to the characters? <input type="checkbox"/> How do they try to solve the problem?	Think about the following: <input type="checkbox"/> How is the problem solved? <input type="checkbox"/> What lesson is learned? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the theme?

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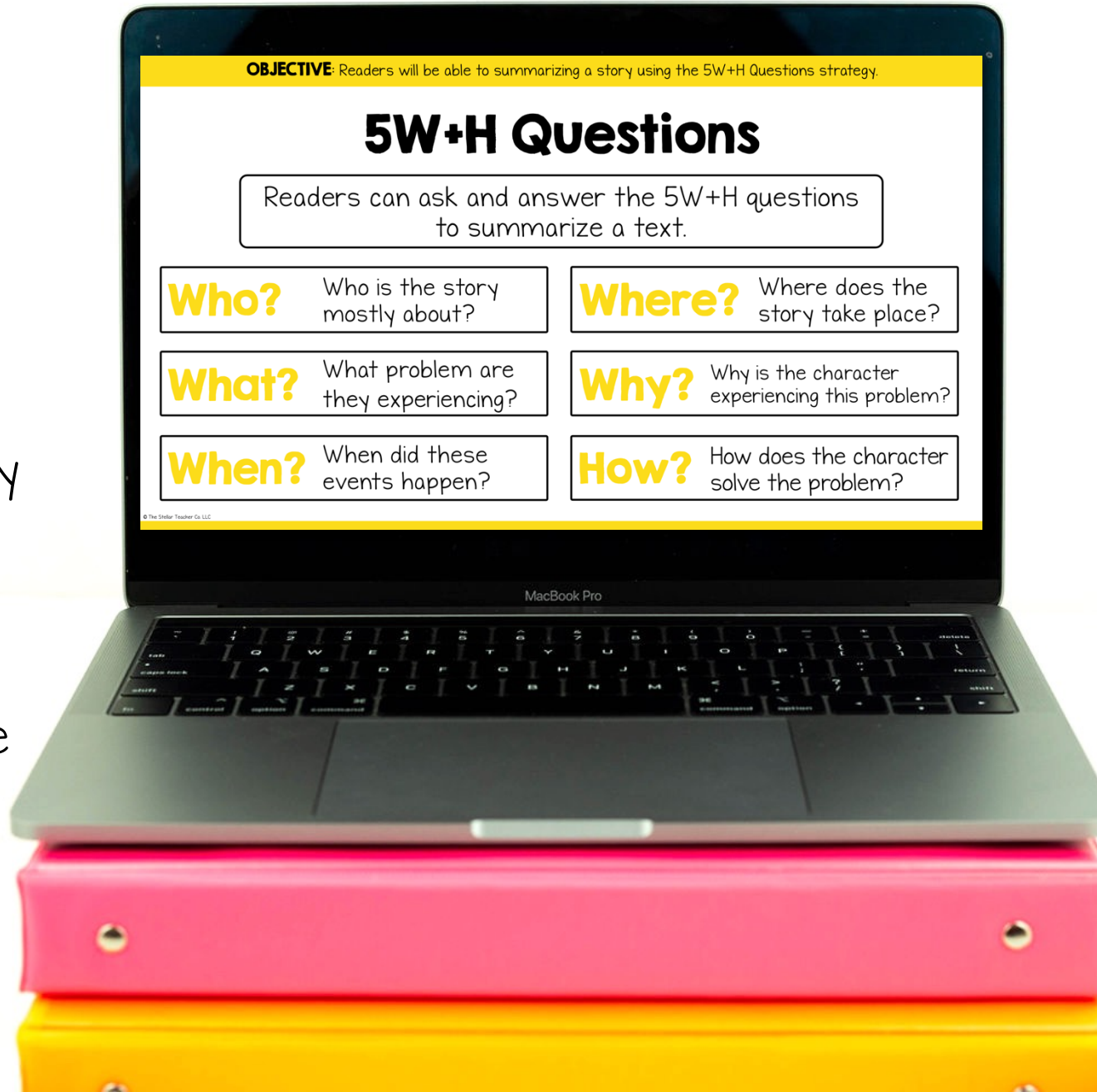


# TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

## 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.

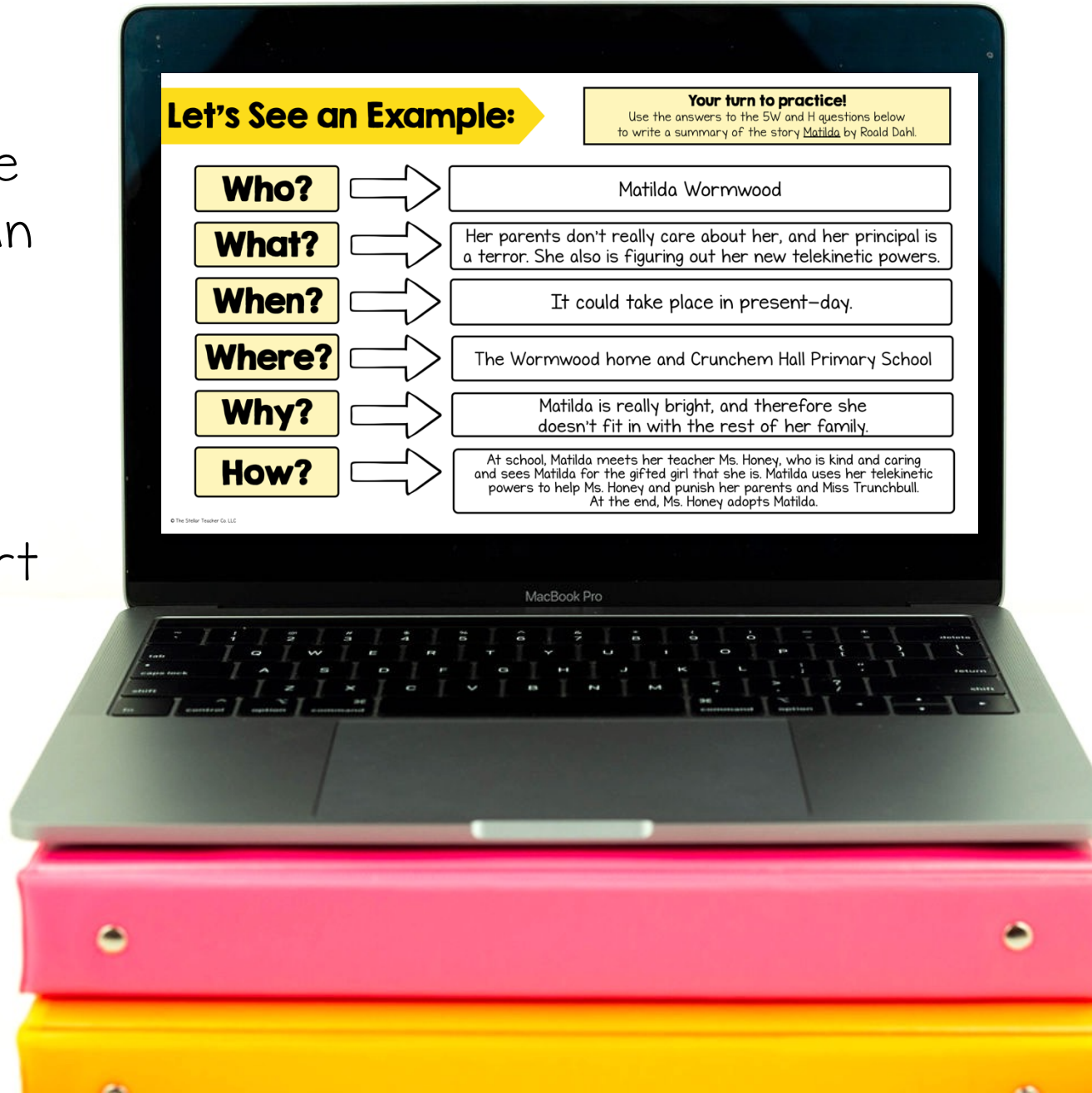


# TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

## 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.



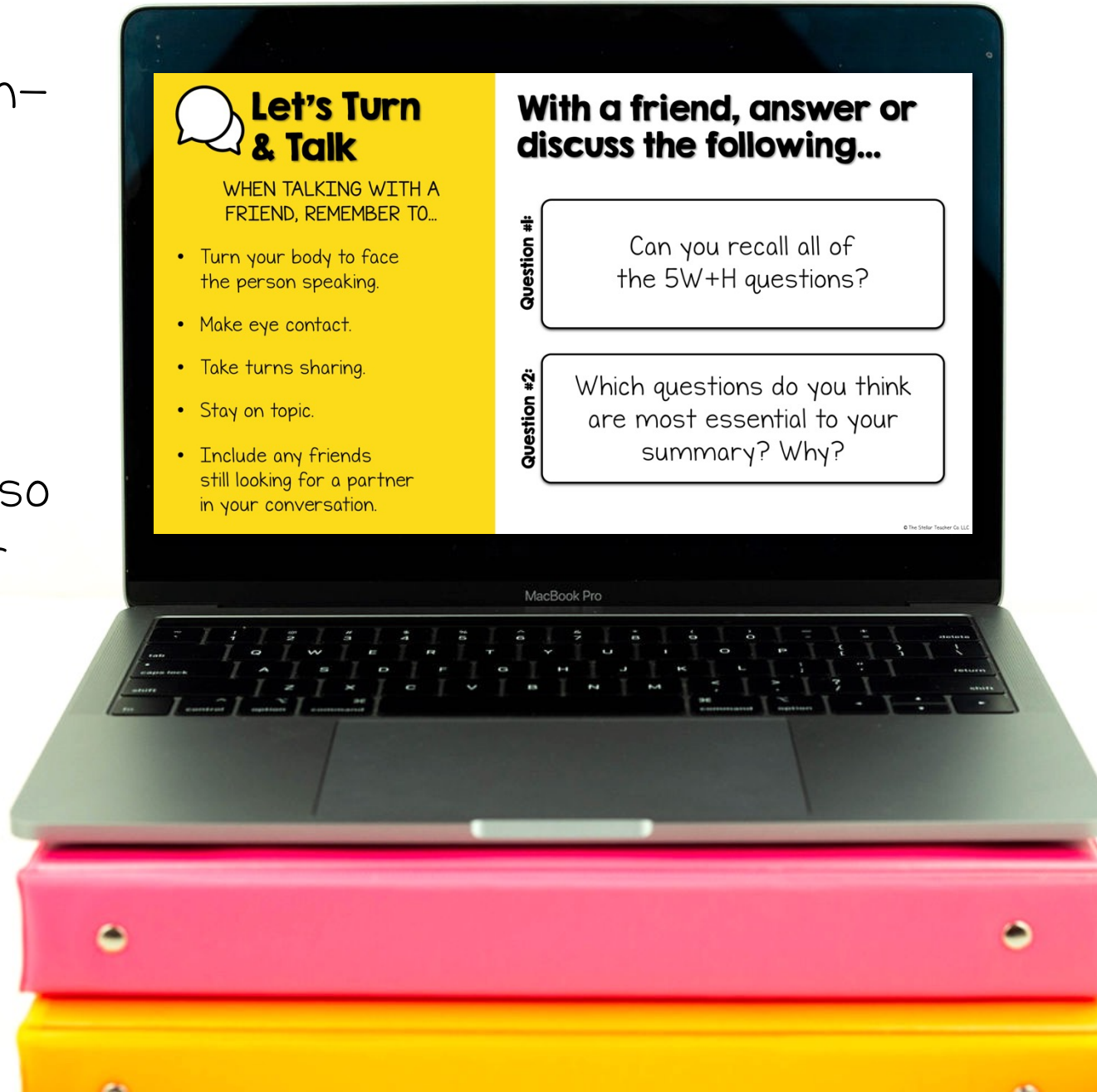


# TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

## 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:

Can you recall all of the 5W+H questions?

Question #2:

Which questions do you think are most essential to your summary? Why?

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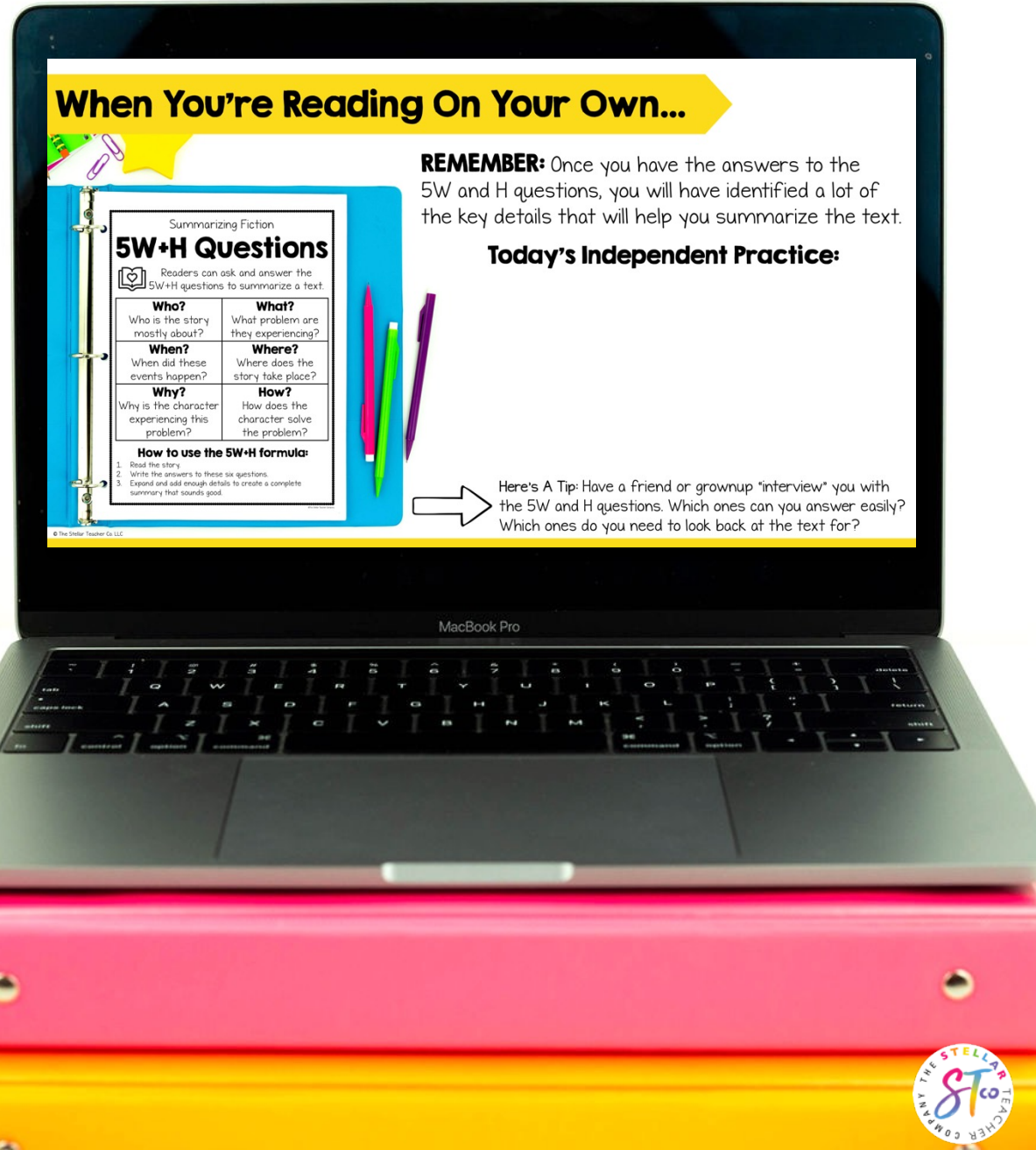


# TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

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!

**OBJECTIVE** Readers can identify and describe the different parts of a classic plot structure.

### 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.

The events that describe how the character interacts with or solves the problem.

**Conflict** The problem is introduced.

**Rising Action**

**Climax** The turning point in the story. This is often the most exciting or suspenseful part.

**Falling Action** Events leading to the resolution and end of the story.

**Resolution** End of the story. Problem is resolved.

You can use the story mountain to help keep track of the plot.

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*

**OBJECTIVE** Readers can determine both the topic and the main idea of a nonfiction text.

### 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	Main Idea
This is the big idea or the subject of the text. It is usually just one word or phrase.	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 is the subject of the text?
- What is one word that tells what the text is about?

**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*

**OBJECTIVE** Readers can use text clues to infer a character's traits.

### 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 ...

Feelings	Actions	Speech	Thoughts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do they respond to the problem?</li> <li>• How do their feelings change in the story?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does the character behave?</li> <li>• What motivates the character to behave this way?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who do they talk to?</li> <li>• What do they say?</li> <li>• How do they say it?</li> <li>• What don't they say?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What internal dialogue do they have?</li> <li>• What does the character think about themselves?</li> </ul>

**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*

**OBJECTIVE** Readers can understand that authors use similes and metaphors to compare two or more things.

### Similes & Metaphors

Both similes and metaphors make a comparison between two things.

Similes	Metaphors
<p>Similes use the words <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> to make a comparison between two things.</p> <p>Meg and Sam were such good friends. <i>They were like two peas in a pod.</i></p>	<p>Metaphors directly connect the two things by stating what something is.</p> <p>After a long week at work, <i>Caleb was a couch potato</i> all weekend.</p>

LESSON PLANS • ANCHOR CHARTS • STUDENT PRACTICE

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

## THEME *no prep lessons & slides*

**OBJECTIVE** Readers will be able to identify the theme of a story and understand that theme is the lesson, moral, or message the author shares through the text.

### What is theme?

Most stories have a theme. This is the moral, message, or lesson the author wants you to learn from the story.

What theme is...	What theme isn't...	Questions you can ask to help identify the theme:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is the lesson a "reader" can apply to their life.</li> <li>• It is something that needs to be inferred (it's not directly stated).</li> <li>• It is the lesson, moral, message, or heart of the story.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is not just the topic of the text. (It's not a single word like kindness, friendship, teamwork, etc.)</li> <li>• It is not the author's purpose (but it is connected to it).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What important life lesson did the characters learn?</li> <li>• How did the characters change from beginning to end?</li> <li>• What can I take away from this story and apply to my life?</li> </ul>

**Most of the time, there is more than one way to state the theme. There might even be more than one theme in the story.**

LESSON PLANS • ANCHOR CHARTS • STUDENT PRACTICE

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

## CAUSE & EFFECT *no prep lessons & slides*

**OBJECTIVE** Readers can identify cause and effect relationships in a text.

### Cause & Effect

Texts can have cause and effect relationships.

What to look for when identifying cause & effect relationships:

Cause	Effect	Key Words
<p>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.</p>	<p>The effect event is what happened as a result of the cause event. It is what happened after the cause event.</p>	<p>Sometimes you might see these key words connected to the cause &amp; effect relationship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• so</li> <li>• therefore</li> <li>• if... then...</li> <li>• because</li> <li>• resulting in</li> </ul>

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.

Sample: 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. Luva

Setting:

Problem:

Solution:

Name:

Story Elements

Characters

Setting

Problem

Solution

Name

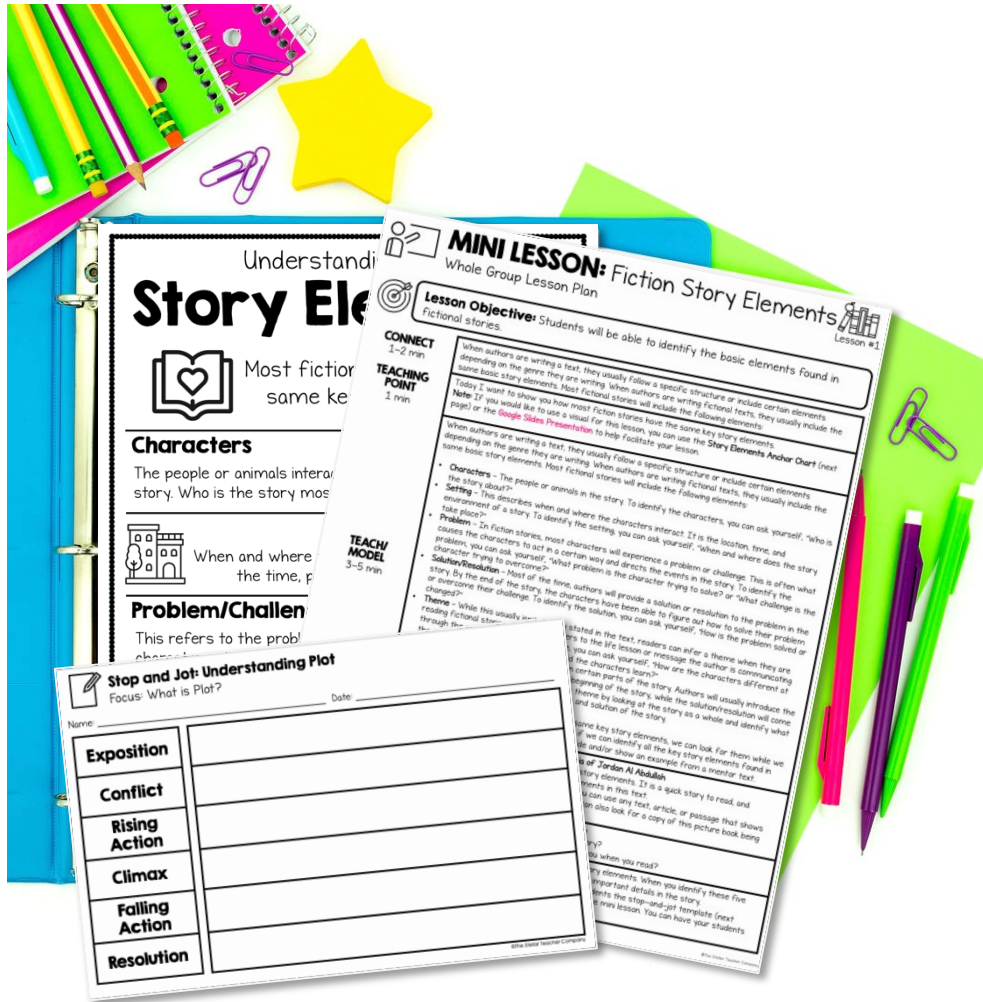
Click [HERE](#) to check out this bundle of vocabulary routines!

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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