

READING SKILLS

Quick Reference Guide

READING SKILLS

READING RESPONSE

READING SKILLS

LITERAL VS. INFERENTIAL QUESTIONS

READING SKILLS

STORY ELEMENTS

Every fiction story has the following parts:

CHARACTER	The people in the story.
SETTING	The time and place of the story.
PROBLEM	The main issue, struggle, or conflict.
KEY EVENTS	The important events that happen in the story.
SOLUTION	The way the problem is solved.
PLOT	A combination of the other elements.

PLOT STRUCTURE

The introduction that gives information about the characters and setting and hooks the reader.

The element of the story where the PROBLEM or CONFLICT develops.

The story where the problem action comes together.

Where the problem is solved.

The solution or resolution.

READING SKILLS

CHARACTER

When Jack...

When Jack...

When Jack...

Teaching with a Mountain View

READING SKILLS

COMPREHENSION SKILLS

AUTHOR'S PURPOSE	
PURPOSE	DEFINITION
PERSUADE	The author is using the text to convince you to do, try, or think in one certain way.
ENTERTAIN	The author is using the text to tell a story for fun that will entertain you.
INFORM	The author is using the text to give you details, facts, and information about the topic.

CAUSE & EFFECT	
CAUSE	EFFECT
The reason why something happens.	The result of what happened.
As a result, so, since, therefore, If...then, this caused, because	

COMPARE & CONTRAST	
COMPARE	CONTRAST
How things are the same.	How things are different.
Also, too, similar, same, both	Different, but, yet, differ, while

FACT & OPINION	
FACT	OPINION
A statement that can be proven.	A personal belief.
Dates, Statistics, Numbers, History	Belief, Think, Feel, Might, Most

SEQUENCING	
The order in which events occur. Use transition words to show the passage of time.	

READING SKILLS

POINT OF VIEW & PERSPECTIVE

NON-FICTION

TEXT STRUCTURES

NON-FICTION

TEXT FEATURES

NON-FICTION

TEXT FEATURES

A BOOK THAT GIVE MORE INFORMATION.

DEFINITION

A sentence or phrase that explains the meaning of a word or phrase.

Often found at the beginning of a section of text which tells the main idea of the text.

Often found at the beginning of a section of text which tells the main idea of the text.

Often found at the beginning of a section of text which tells the main idea of the text.

NON-FICTION

TEXT FEATURES

A sentence or phrase that explains the meaning of a word or phrase.

Often found at the beginning of a section of text which tells the main idea of the text.

Often found at the beginning of a section of text which tells the main idea of the text.

Often found at the beginning of a section of text which tells the main idea of the text.

NON-FICTION

TEXT FEATURES

A sentence or phrase that explains the meaning of a word or phrase.

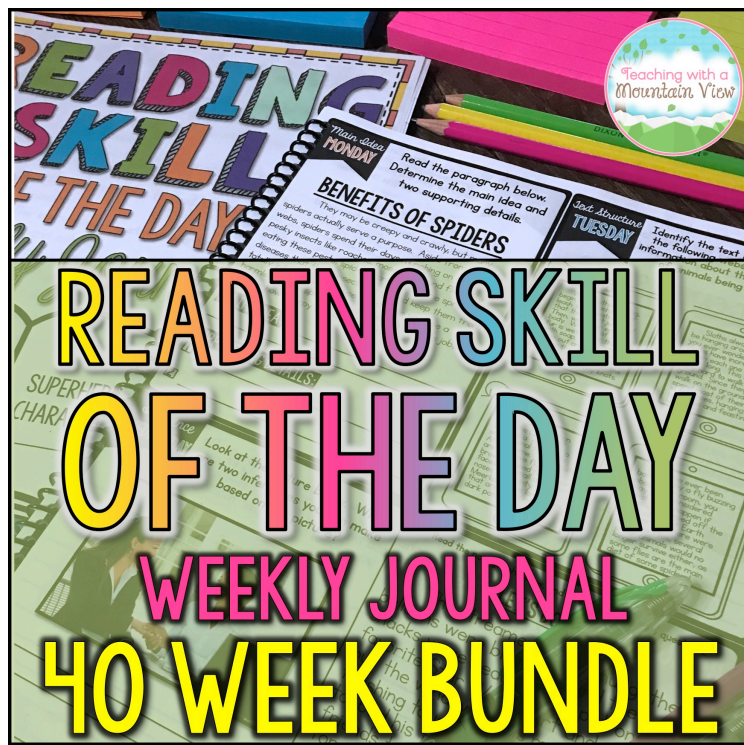
Often found at the beginning of a section of text which tells the main idea of the text.

Often found at the beginning of a section of text which tells the main idea of the text.

Often found at the beginning of a section of text which tells the main idea of the text.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR DOWNLOAD!

You are appreciated!



I created this quick reference guide as a companion to my Reading Skill of the Day Weekly Journal resource, but it can be used in any ELA classroom! It provides a quick review of many reading skills for grades 4-5. For more info about Reading Skill of the Day, please click the image to the left.

Visit Me Here, There, and Everywhere!

www.teachingwithamountainview.com

www.taskcards.com



CLICK HERE TO
SUBSCRIBE TO MY
NEWSLETTER!

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at

teachingwithamountainview@gmail.com

If you have trouble printing, see a small error, or have any questions, I encourage you to email me or use the "Ask Question" feature before leaving negative feedback. I will do everything I can for you ASAP!

Join my Facebook Group of Teachers Helping Teachers!



INSPIRED *in* Upper
Elementary



Each page of this document is copyright 2011-2019 Teaching With a Mountain View, Ltd. You do not have permission to claim any part as your own, and you may not share or sell anything based on this document.

READING

SKILLS

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

Reading
ROCKS



READING SKILLS

READING RESPONSE

READING STRATEGIES

When you read a text, some strategies you can use to increase your understanding of what you are reading include...

	DEFINITION
QUESTIONING	Asking questions about the text shows that you have a clear understanding of what you've read and are ready to learn more about it.
SUMMARIZING	Summarizing the text means to rewrite it in brief terms, including major points and excluding minor details.
CONNECTING	Connecting the text to your life, the world around you, or to another piece of writing can help you gain a better understanding of what the author is trying to tell you.
VISUALIZING	When you visualize what you are reading, you are making an image in your head of what you see as you read.
PREDICTING	Predicting allows you to use what you already know about the story to think ahead to what may happen next in the story.
EVALUATING	Evaluating the text means that you consider everything you've read and form your own opinions about it.

TEXT-BASED EVIDENCE

When you answer a question or make a statement about text, you should support your statement with evidence from the text. This evidence shows where you found your answer!

EVIDENCE-BASED TERMS

I know this because...

For example/instance...

The author said...

According to the text...

From my reading, I know...

I can infer...because...

READING RESPONSE VOCABULARY

EVIDENCE	Showing evidence means you are providing <u>proof</u> of your answer.
INTEGRATE	Integrating happens when you <u>combine</u> information from two or more sources to write or speak about a specific topic.
ANALYZE	Analyzing text means that you are <u>thinking deeply</u> about what you've read to draw conclusions and make inferences.

READING SKILLS

LITERAL VS. INFERENTIAL QUESTIONS

LITERAL QUESTIONS

Literal questions can be answered by quoting the text. Literal answers state the obvious answer.

INFERENTIAL QUESTIONS

You must combine your background knowledge (what you already know) with what you've read in the text to infer what is happening. You can provide evidence from the text to support your inference.

JACK AND JILL WENT UP THE HILL TO FETCH A PAIL OF WATER. JACK FELL DOWN AND BROKE HIS CROWN, AND JILL CAME TUMBLING AFTER.

Where did Jack and Jill go?

Jack and Jill went up the hill.

How does Jack feel?

Jack does not feel well after he fell down and broke his crown.

MAIN IDEA, THEME & DETAILS

MAIN IDEA

The main idea of a passage tells what a passage is mostly about. It is often found at the beginning and/or the end of a passage. Usually nonfiction.

DETAILS

The details of a story are more detailed pieces of information about the main idea.

Tropical storms are classified based on their wind speeds. To be a hurricane, a storm must have winds of at 74 miles per hour. A storm with winds 39 miles per hour or higher is called a tropical storm. Tropical cycles have winds less than 39 miles per hour.

The main idea of the passage is that tropical storms are classified based on their wind speeds.

The details that support the main idea are that hurricanes have 74 mph winds or higher, tropical storms have winds of 39 mph or higher, and tropical cycles have winds less than 39 mph.

THEME: The theme is the moral or message that a (fiction) story is telling.

COMMON THEMES:

Hard work pays off
It's okay to be different
Friendship is priceless
Honesty is the best policy

READING SKILLS

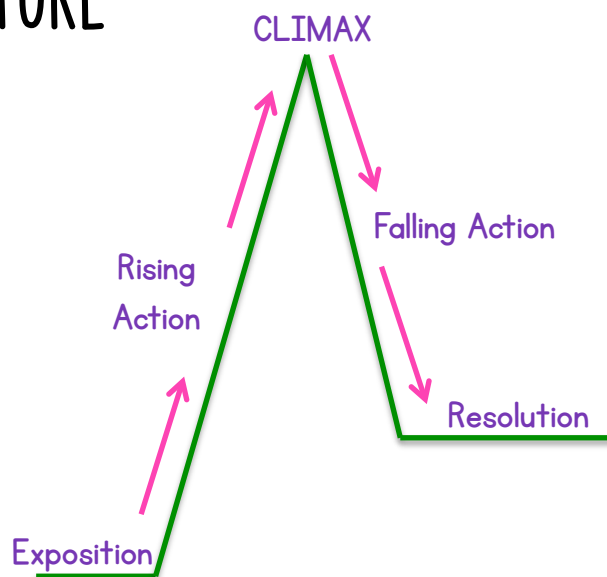
STORY ELEMENTS

Every fiction story has the following pieces or parts that make a story.

CHARACTER	The people or animals who are important to the story.
SETTING	The time and location where a story takes place.
PROBLEM	The main issue, struggle, or conflict that the main characters are up against.
KEY EVENTS	The important events or actions that occur during the story.
SOLUTION	The way the characters solve the problem.
PLOT	A combination of the problem, events, and solution that make up the story.

PLOT STRUCTURE

EXPOSITION	The introduction that gives information about the characters and setting and HOOKS the reader.
RISING ACTION	The element of the story where the PROBLEM or CONFLICT develops.
CLIMAX	The point in the story where the problem and intense action come together.
FALLING ACTION	The point in the story where the problem begins to be solved.
RESOLUTION	The end of the story where the solution is revealed and any loose ends are resolved.



CHARACTERS

CHARACTER TRAITS	
To infer a character's traits, look at their...	Character Traits: KIND, FRIENDLY SHY, GENTLE SAD, SERIOUS SELFISH, SNEAKY
ACTIONS THOUGHTS DIALOGUE FEELINGS	

CHARACTER CONFLICT	
MAN VS. MAN	A struggle between two characters
MAN VS. SELF	A struggle between a character and himself.
MAN VS. SOCIETY	A struggle between a character and the laws or beliefs of a group.
MAN VS. NATURE	A struggle between a character and mother nature.

READING SKILLS

POINT OF VIEW & PERSPECTIVE

Point of view is the viewpoint from which a piece of text is written.

FIRST PERSON POINT OF VIEW	Told from the viewpoint of one of the characters. I, WE, ME	
SECOND PERSON POINT OF VIEW	The narrator addresses YOU, the reader. Often found in How-To or Technical Writing. YOU, YOURS	
THIRD PERSON POINT OF VIEW	The narrator is NOT part of the story. HE, SHE, THEY, <i>CHARACTER'S NAME</i>	
	Limited	Narrator focuses on the thoughts and feelings of only one character.
	Omniscient	All-knowing! Narrator can tell the thoughts and feelings of ALL characters.
	Objective	Narrator reports only facts and events as a neutral observer.
PERSPECTIVE	The way something is viewed by an individual character or person.	

SUMMARIZING, PARAPHRASING, QUOTING

SUMMARIZING	To retell the main idea of a text in your own words. A summary provides a brief, more condensed version of the text, but does not include your opinion.
PARAPHRASING	To rewrite an idea in your own words. When you paraphrase text, it is written in your own words using your voice and style but not the author's.
QUOTING	To quote an idea, rewrite an idea exactly as it appears in the text. You must use quotation marks and credit the author!

READING SKILLS

COMPREHENSION SKILLS

AUTHOR'S PURPOSE		
PURPOSE	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
PERSUADE	The author is using the text to convince you to do, try, or think in one certain way.	COMMERCIALS, DEBATES, ADVERTISEMENTS, REVIEWS
ENTERTAIN	The author is using the text to tell a story for fun that will entertain you.	FICTION, FANTASY, ADVENTURE, COMICS, MYSTERY
INFORM	The author is using the text to give you details, facts, and information about the topic.	NONFICTION, DOCUMENTARIES, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHIES

CAUSE & EFFECT	
CAUSE The reason why something happens.	EFFECT The result of what happened.
As a result, so, since, therefore, If....then, this caused, because	

FACT & OPINION	
FACT A statement that can be proven.	OPINION A personal belief
Dates, Statistics, Numbers, History	Belief, Think, Feel, Might, Most

COMPARE & CONTRAST	
COMPARE How things are the same	CONTRAST How things are different
Also, too, similar, same, both	Different, but, yet, differ, while

SEQUENCING
The order in which events occur. Use transition words to show the passage of time.

NON-FICTION

TEXT FEATURES

TEXT FEATURES ARE PARTS OF A BOOK THAT GIVE MORE INFORMATION.

FEATURE	DEFINITION
CAPTIONS	A sentence or phrase that accompanies a photo to give more information about what is pictured.
TITLES, SUBTITLES, HEADINGS	Words or phrases at the beginning of a section of text which tell the main idea of the text.
TABLE OF CONTENTS	A list of topics in the book and the page on which they begin in the book. Found at the front of a book.
INDEX	A list of topics at the back of the book that tells you all of the pages on which a topic is discussed.
GLOSSARY	A list of important vocabulary words in the text and what they mean.
MAP	Shows where a place is located.
TIMELINE	Shows events in sequential order.
TYPES OF PRINT	Bold , <i>italics</i> , and <u>underlining</u> are used to place emphasis on certain words and phrases.
DIAGRAM	An image that shows the parts of something. Often uses labels to describe each part.
BULLET POINTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Short lists of facts or information.
SIDE BAR	Gives more details or facts and information about a certain topic.
GRAPH	Organizes information (usually numbers) in a visual way.
TABLE	Organizes information (numbers and information) visually.

NON-FICTION

TEXT STRUCTURES

TEXT STRUCTURE SHOWS HOW THE INFORMATION IS PRESENTED.

STRUCTURE	DEFINITION	CLUES
DESCRIPTION	Text provides details or characteristics of something.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjectives Characteristics Examples Mental Image
COMPARE & CONTRAST	The text talks about similarities and differences between people, places, things, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same/Different Both, Neither In Contrast On the other hand
ORDER & SEQUENCE	The text outlines chronological events or a list of steps in a procedure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order of events History Instructions, Steps Signal Words
PROBLEM & SOLUTION	The text gives information about a problem and explains one or more solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem Solution
CAUSE & EFFECT	The text describes an event (cause) and the effects that follow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause, Effect If, Then Because As a Result, Due to

PRIMARY SOURCES

PRIMARY VS. SECONDARY SOURCES		FIRSTHAND & SECONDHAND ACCOUNTS	
PRIMARY A piece of evidence which someone <u>at the event</u> has created.	SECONDARY Information that was created by someone who was <u>not present at the event</u> .	FIRSTHAND A primary source that includes a description of an event <u>from someone who was there to experience it</u> .	SECONDHAND A secondary source that includes a description of an event based on research, written or <u>told by someone who was not there to experience the event</u> .
Letters, diaries, autobiographies, artifacts, etc.	Newspaper articles, textbooks, biographies, encyclopedias, etc.	First Person P.O.V.	Third Person P.O.V.