

Comprehension Strategies
Comprehension strategies help students gain meaning from the text. Good readers use a variety of strategies to help them make sense of the text and to get the most out of what they read. (First Read)
Summarizing : Focus on key ideas. Put the information into your own words.
Clarifying : Self monitor your understanding at the word, sentence, paragraph, or whole-text level.
Asking Questions : Check your understanding and follow the writer's train of thought, wondering why something in the text is as it is.
Predicting : What will happen next? Use clues from the text. Confirm and revise predictions as reading continues.
Making Connections : Connect the reading to personal experience or previous reading.
Visualizing : Create a mental image. Picture the setting, characters, and action in narrative stories. Picture descriptions and processes in expository text.
Adjusting Reading Speed : Monitor rate depending on level of challenge. Reread when needed.

Comprehension Skills
Comprehension skills help students understand the logic behind the structure of a written piece. Good readers use comprehension skills to gain knowledge both of the facts and the intent of the selection. (Second Read)
Author's Point of View : Identify who is telling the story.
Sequence : How does the writer convey the order of events?
Fact and Opinion : Facts need to be present for a statement to be provable. Opinions, although not provable, should be based on fact.
Main Idea and Details : The main idea is what the writing is about. The author provides details to strengthen the idea and help the reader understand.
Compare and Contrast : Look for similarities and differences between familiar and unfamiliar thoughts, ideas, or things.
Cause and Effect : Why did this happen? Knowing the causes of events helps the reader identify probable outcomes (effects).
Classify and Categorize : Look for relationships of actions, events, characters, and outcomes. Put like things or ideas together.
Author's Purpose : Identify why a piece is written: to entertain, to persuade, or to inform.
Drawing Conclusions : Take small pieces of information from the text about a character or event and use it to make a statement about the character or event.
Making Inferences : Use information from the text, along with personal experience or knowledge, to gain a deeper understanding of a story event and its implications.