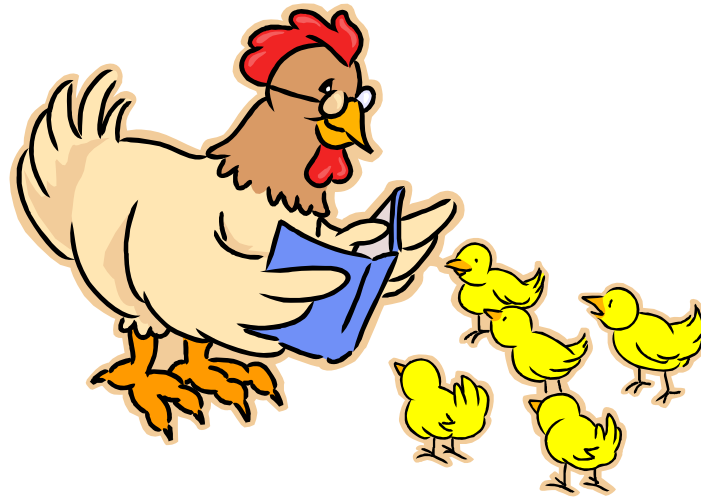


Comprehension Skills



Cause and Effect



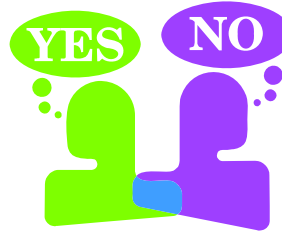
Cause: What made this happen? Why did the character act the way he/she did? Knowing the causes of events helps a good reader see the whole story and gives the reader information that helps predict possible outcomes.

Author's Purpose



WHY did the author write this?
(to ENTERTAIN? / to INFORM? / to
PERSUADE?) Knowing why a piece is
written helps the reader generate an
idea of what to expect; This also helps
the reader to predict what the author
might say.

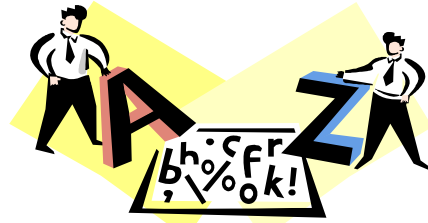
Fact and Opinion



FACT: a statement that is PROVABLE

OPINION: a statement that is NOT PROVABLE itself, But should be based on fact. Good readers use facts and opinions to determine if what they are reading is valid (logically correct).

Sequence



In which ORDER do the events in the story happen? A good reader pays attention to sequence in order to make decisions about relationships or events in the text. A good leader also pays attention to how the author presents the sequence.

Author's Point of View



Who is telling this story? (First Person = characters uses I, me, my) (Third Person = characters referred to by names or he/she, him/her, it) Good readers are aware of who is telling the story in order to determine if they are getting the full picture or just as seen through the eyes of one character.

Main Idea and Details



What is the author SPECIFICALLY SAYING to the reader? What DETAILS are provided to help the reader understand the main idea? A good reader uses details to make a judgement about the main idea.

Classify and Categorize



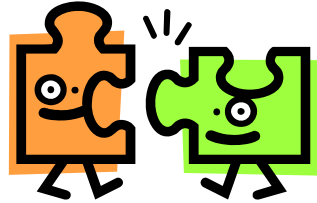
PUTTING LIKE THINGS TOGETHER can help the reader understand the relationships set up by the author. Good readers put like actions, events, and characters together in order to make meaning from their relationships.

Drawing Conclusions



Take small pieces of information about a character/event and put these pieces together to make a statement about the character or event. Good readers use what is written to form ideas about what is NOT written, but implied by actions, words and/or events.

Making Inferences



Take information from the text, along with personal experience or knowledge, to understand what's happening in the story. Good readers put what they already know together with what is written in the text to understand the total picture of the story.

Compare and Contrast



COMPARE and CONTRAST

unfamiliar thoughts/ideas/things with familiar ones to help understand the text. Good readers use their own experiences as the base for understanding those thoughts/ideas/things with which they are familiar.