

Comprehension Strategies at a Glance....



Schema:

The word schema refers to our life's experiences and background knowledge. Students learn how to make personal connections with the text. They will learn how to identify similarities and differences between the book they are reading and other books that they have read, and they will make connections to the text they are reading and other real-life experiences such as movies or songs.

Determining Importance:

Determining importance is when the reader discerns the important details and main ideas in a text. What information is important for the reader to remember? What information is not as important?

Inferring:

Inferring is when the reader uses clues from the text and what he already knows (schema) to draw conclusions, make predictions, and fill-in missing information. It is going beyond what the author writes on the page to a deeper level of comprehension.

Generating Questions

Generating questions is when the reader develops questions that help support comprehension before, during, and after reading. This forces the reading to really think about the author's message.

Visualizing

Visualizing is when the reader uses the author's words to create images or "movies" in their minds. Visualizing appeals to our senses through pictures, tastes, sounds, smells, and feelings.

Synthesizing

Synthesizing is when the reader continually monitors his understanding of the text by noticing his changing thoughts about the story or topic while reading. Students describe what they understand about the text as they read and explain how their thinking changes as the text goes on.