

ACTIVE READERS

Ask Questions

Name: _____

Active Readers are constantly asking questions about their reading. They ask them before, during, and even after they read! Asking questions while you read makes your experience more meaningful and fun. It also leads to an increase in reading comprehension.

Active readers ask questions about things they are curious about, things they want to clarify, when they are confused, when they want to think deeper about a topic...etc. The reasons to ask questions are endless. Questioning the text allows the reader to better predict, infer, connect, visualize, and ultimately comprehend what they are reading. Questioning the text makes you want to dig in, read more, to find out the answers to your questions!

Before: The reader uses the cover, title, blurb and other features to spark their curiosity and form questions.

During: The reader learns more information from reading, links it to their schema, and uses their inner voice to base and create new questions while searching for other answers.

After: After finishing a section of a text or an entire piece, active readers reflect on what they read. Their thoughts linger about the text and ultimately think of more questions.

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You could say that there are different levels of questions that readers ask. For example, a level one question would be a yes or no question, and the answer would be easy to find. A level two questions would be a little more difficult to answer, the answer could be summed up in a phrase and would require the reader to find the answer in the text and use background knowledge. A level three question might require the reader to use multiple examples in different places in the text to answer. A level four question may have an answer that doesn't exist in the text. This requires the read to infer what they believe the answer to be. Often these types of answers are based on opinion and can be debated. A reader will come to their own conclusion based on their schema and how they apply different evidences from the text.

A simpler way different levels of questions can be summed up is to split them into two categories.

Thick and Think questions.

Thick Questions: Require you to think and search for an answer. These questions may require you to infer by using clues from the text or background knowledge. These questions are great for conversation because sometimes the answer can change from person to person.

Thin Questions: The answers are easy to find, and often answered with one word or a short phrase. Often these questions start with a: When, Where, Who, How many?

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My Question:	What I think the answer is:	The actual answer:	Thick or Thin: <input type="checkbox"/> Thick <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Why:
	↻		<input type="checkbox"/> Thick <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Why:
	↻		<input type="checkbox"/> Thick <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Why:
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	↻		<input type="checkbox"/> Thick <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Why:
	↻		<input type="checkbox"/> Thick <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Why:

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Post it note question:

I think the answer is:

- Thick
- Thin

Post it note question:

I think the answer is:

- Thick
- Thin

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Name: _____

Post it note question:

I think the answer is:

- Thick
- Thin

Post it note question:

I think the answer is:

- Thick
- Thin

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In My Own Words:

Asking Questions is:

For Example:

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In My Own Words:

Asking Questions is:

For Example:

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Notice Foreshadowing

Name: _____

Active readers notice foreshadowing. Foreshadowing is a tool that a lot of authors use. Foreshadowing can be defined as a clue that the author wants you to find that gives you a clue about what is going to happen in the future. These clues can be found anywhere in the text; the title, dialogue, the characters actions...etc.

The key to great foreshadowing is that it only gives the reader a taste of what might happen, without giving the whole plot or story away. Foreshadowing can clue you into both good and bad things that may happen in the story. The key is for you to pick up on the author's clues!

Give an example of foreshadowing you have noticed in a movie, book, poem, or tv show:

Give an example of foreshadowing from the text:

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>>> Notice Foreshadowing <<<<

Name: _____

IN MY OWN WORDS:

Foreshadowing is:

For Example:

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>>> Notice Foreshadowing <<<<

Name: _____

IN MY OWN WORDS:

Foreshadowing is:

For Example:
