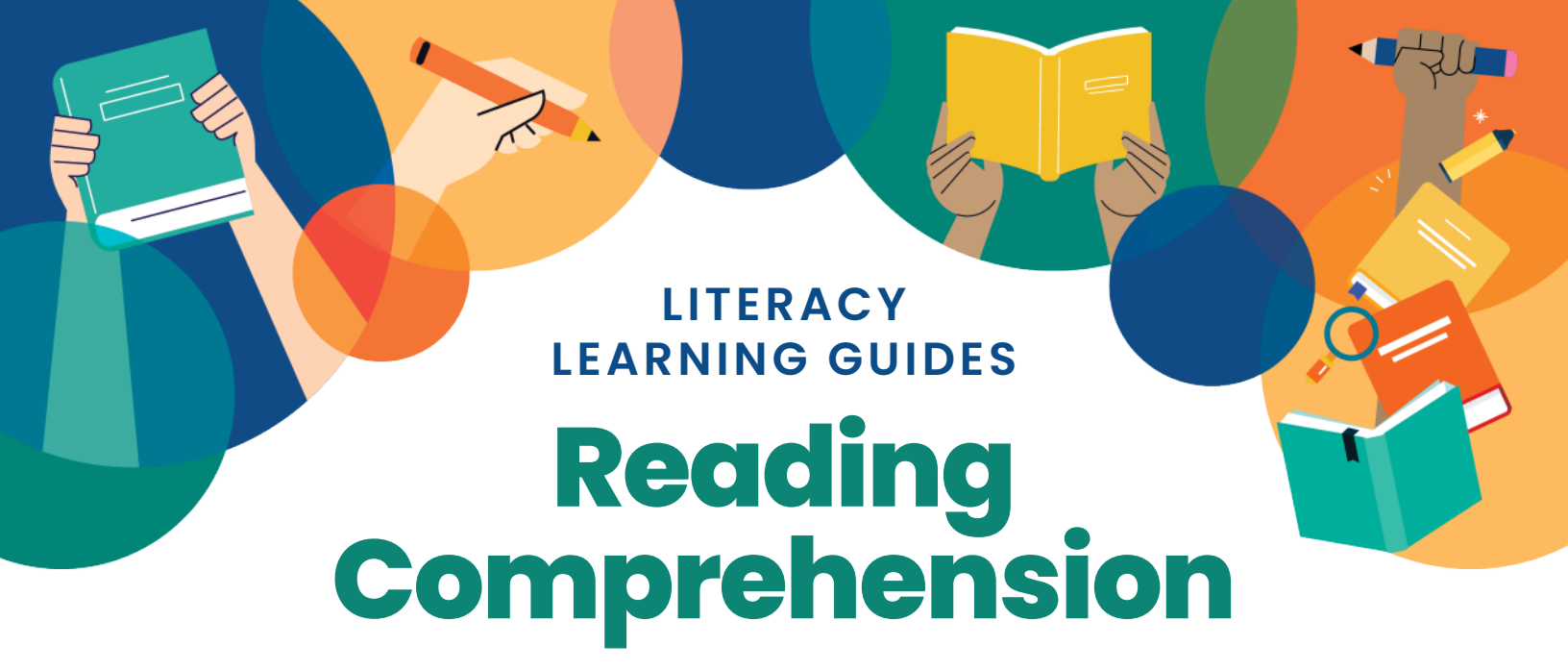




LITERACY LEARNING GUIDES

Reading Comprehension

AFTER READING

The answers to many after-reading questions students are asked are not found literally in the text. Instead, they require students to draw a conclusion, give an opinion, or make an inference.

WRITE-ABOUT-READING TASKS:

After reading literature or informational text, it's common for students to generate a written response. A short response to reading is typically 3–5 sentences and includes an **inference** supported with **text evidence** that is **explained**. Ask your child a question about his reading and have him write his answer using these steps:

What I think...

GIVE YOUR ANSWER: Repeat key words from the question/command and provide a general answer/inference.

Why I think it...

ADD PROOF FROM THE TEXT: Support your answer with details from the text.

Try writing it like this:

- In the text...
- For example...
- According to the passage...
- The author wrote...
- The author also states...

How I know...

EXPLAIN YOUR THINKING: Tell how the evidence fits the answer/inference.

Try writing it like this:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| • This shows... | because... |
| • This demonstrates... | since... |
| • These details prove... | as a result... |

EXPECT MORE THAN CORRECT ANSWERS:

Teachers and standardized tests are no longer satisfied with right answers. Your child is expected to provide proof for his thinking. This ensures students aren't just guessing at the answer but truly rooting their thinking in the text. When your child gives an answer, ask *How do you know this?* *Which details helped you figure that out?*