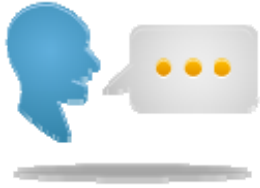


## RETELL



Good readers think about the beginning, middle, and end of the text they are reading. Readers try to retell the important events or information in their own words.

## VISUALIZE



Good readers use words to make a movie in their minds. These movies can include things characters see, sounds they hear, smells, tastes, and emotions.

## MAKE CONNECTIONS



Good readers think about what they already know about the text they are reading.

Make text-to-text, text-to-self, and text-to-world connections.

## MAKE INFERENCES



Good readers make inferences while reading. Readers use what they already know along with clues in the text to understand how a character feels or what a character might be thinking.

## MAKE PREDICTIONS



When readers make predictions, they think about what they already know and what they think will logically happen next in the text.

## IDENTIFY THE AUTHOR'S MESSAGE



Good readers think about the author's purpose for writing a book. Readers think about the lesson an author might be trying to teach them or they try to identify the most important idea in the book.

## ASK QUESTIONS



Good readers wonder what a text will be about before they begin to read, they think about what is happening while they read, and ask questions after they read.

## UNDERSTAND TEXT STRUCTURE



Good readers use what they know about fiction (characters, problem, solution) and nonfiction (headings, graphs, captions) to read and understand all types of text.

## DETERMINE IMPORTANCE



Good readers decide which ideas in a text are most important to remembering the story or information in a book.

# SYNTHESIZE



**Good readers use all of the reading comprehension strategies to fully comprehend text. Readers synthesize when they are able to automatically use all of the reading strategies without thinking about how to use them.**