

# Reading Strategies & Skills

## Mini Anchor Charts

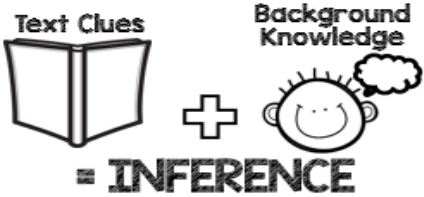
Includes 13 Mini Anchor Charts to help teach these reading skills and strategies:

My Mini Anchor Chart

### Inference

Author's don't always tell their reading everything. They rely on the reader to use inferential thinking to understand everything going on in the story.

**Text Clues** + **Background Knowledge** = **INFERENCE**



**Text Clues**  
My heart started to race as I stared down at the broken pieces. "How will I be able to explain this when mom gets home?" I thought to myself.

**My Background Knowledge**  
I think the character is a kid because they mentioned their mom. I also think the kid is nervous because that is what happens when your heart races.

**My Inference**  
The kid accidentally broke something important to his mom and he is nervous about telling her when she gets home.

- Plot Structure
- Main Idea
- Summary
- Theme
- Characterization
- Point of View
- Author's Purpose
- Inference
- Cause & Effect
- Formulating Questions
- Making Predictions
- Fact & Opinion
- Making Connections

Great for  
Interactive  
Reading  
Journals!

# Teacher Tips

- Give your students these mini anchor charts to glue in their reading journals to remember some of the different components of reading comprehension.
- I suggest making each student a copy and as you introduce each comprehension component, your students can add a mini anchor chart to their reading journal.
- Consider spending a few days discussing each comprehension component before introducing the next one.
- Encourage students to go back in their journals to reference the mini anchor charts if they are confused about the comprehension components and the role they play in their independent reading.

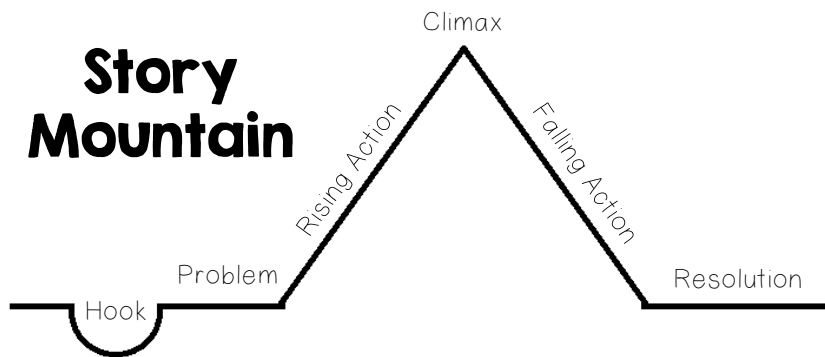
# Plot Structure

Plot = what happens in a story.

Structure = the way the story is written

All stories tend follow the same plot structure.

This structure is sometimes known as a story mountain.



<b>Hook</b>	The hook is the introduction. This is where the author will introduce the characters and setting of the story.
<b>Problem</b>	The problem or conflict is what the story will mostly be about. The author usually introduces the problem early in the story.
<b>Rising Action</b>	The rising action are the 2-3 events that help the reader understand the problem or conflict going on in the story.
<b>Climax</b>	The climax is the most exciting part of the story. It is usually the big event that you won't forget.
<b>Falling Action</b>	The falling action are the 1-2 events that happen after the climax. These events lead up to the solution of the problem.
<b>Resolution</b>	The resolution usually happens at the end. This is where the main problem or conflict gets solved.

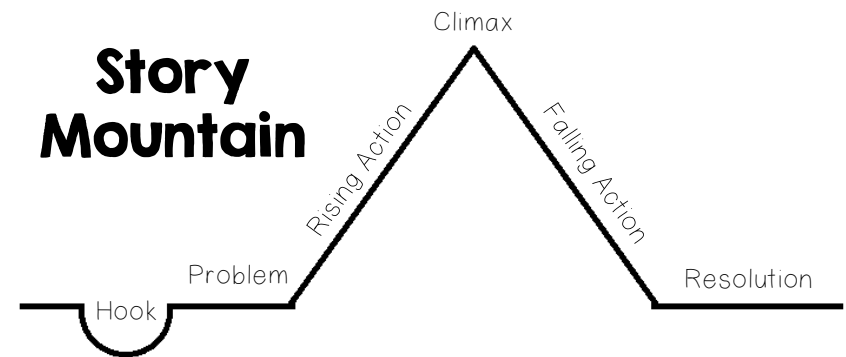
# Plot Structure

Plot = what happens in a story.

Structure = the way the story is written

All stories tend follow the same plot structure.

This structure is sometimes known as a story mountain.



<b>Hook</b>	The hook is the introduction. This is where the author will introduce the characters and setting of the story.
<b>Problem</b>	The problem or conflict is what the story will mostly be about. The author usually introduces the problem early in the story.
<b>Rising Action</b>	The rising action are the 2-3 events that help the reader understand the problem or conflict going on in the story.
<b>Climax</b>	The climax is the most exciting part of the story. It is usually the big event that you won't forget.
<b>Falling Action</b>	The falling action are the 1-2 events that happen after the climax. These events lead up to the solution of the problem.
<b>Resolution</b>	The resolution usually happens at the end. This is where the main problem or conflict gets solved.

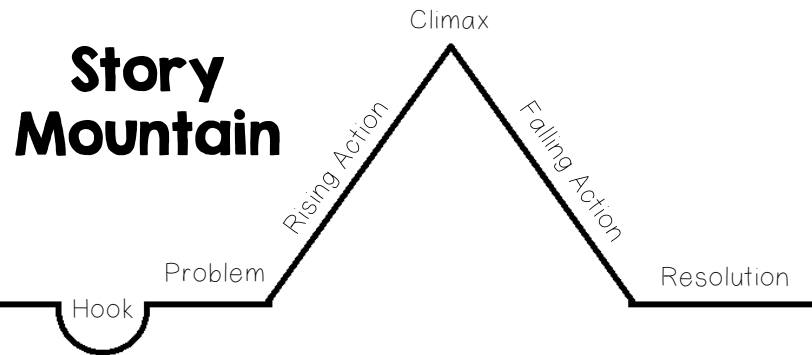
# Plot Structure

Plot = what happens in a story.

Structure = the way the story is written

All stories tend follow the same plot structure.

This structure is sometimes known as a story mountain.



Hook	
Problem	
Rising Action	
Climax	
Falling Action	
Resolution	

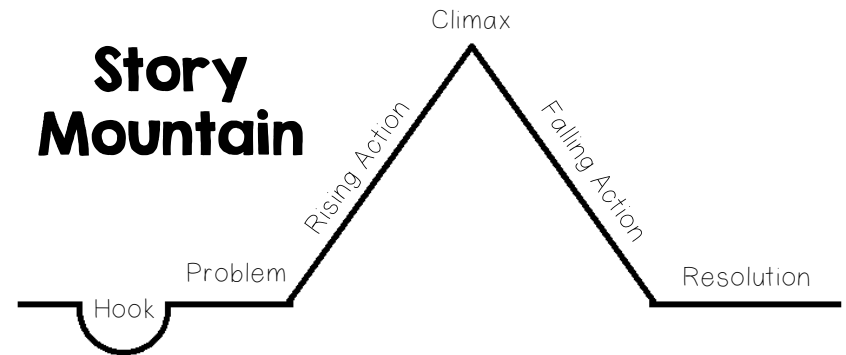
# Plot Structure

Plot = what happens in a story.

Structure = the way the story is written

All stories tend follow the same plot structure.

This structure is sometimes known as a story mountain.



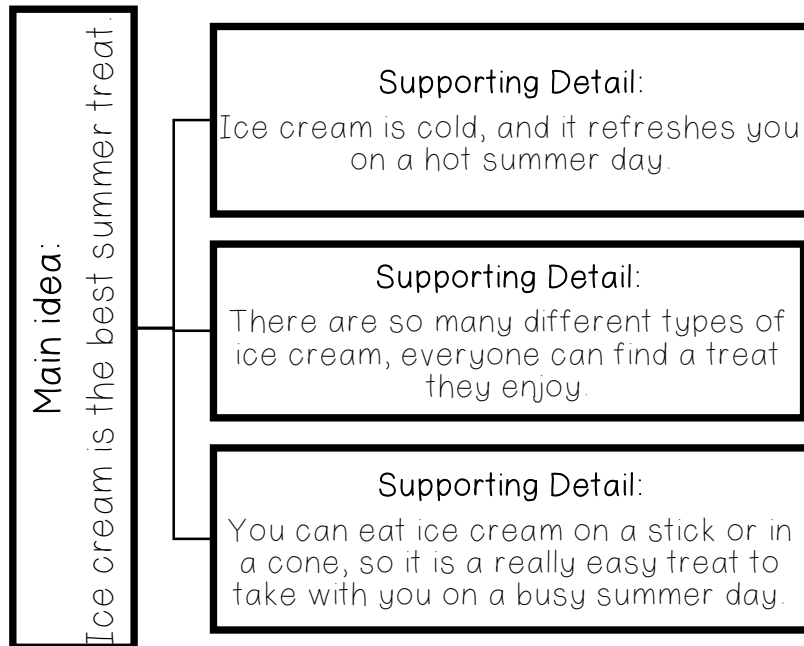
Hook	
Problem	
Rising Action	
Climax	
Falling Action	
Resolution	

# Main Idea

The Main Idea is what the entire text is mostly about. The details included in the text will connect back to the main idea.

## You can:

- Write the main idea in 1-2 sentences.
- Write a main idea for an entire text, a paragraph, or a chapter.
- Write the main idea for non-fiction or fictional texts

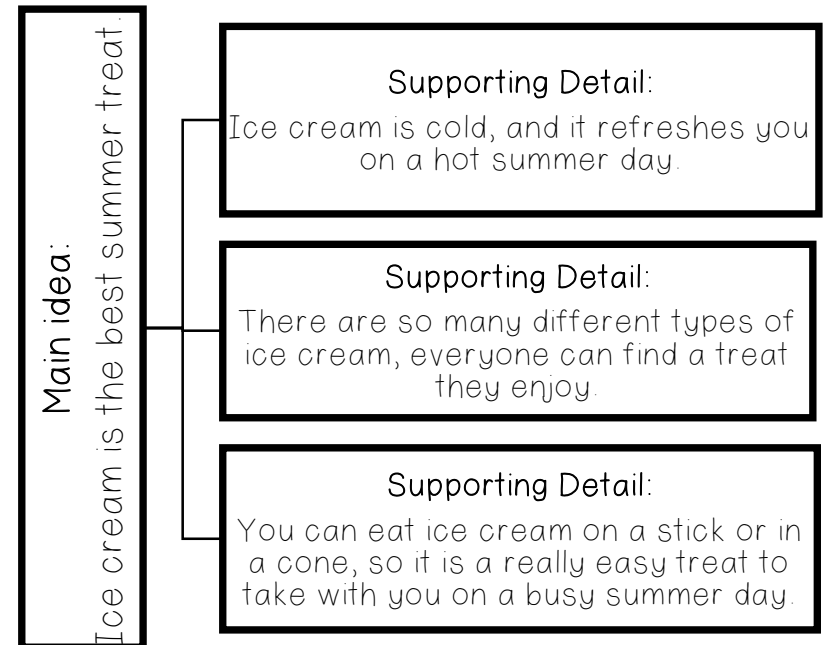


# Main Idea

The Main Idea is what the entire text is mostly about. The details included in the text will connect back to the main idea.

## You can:

- Write the main idea in 1-2 sentences.
- Write a main idea for an entire text, a paragraph, or a chapter.
- Write the main idea for non-fiction or fictional texts

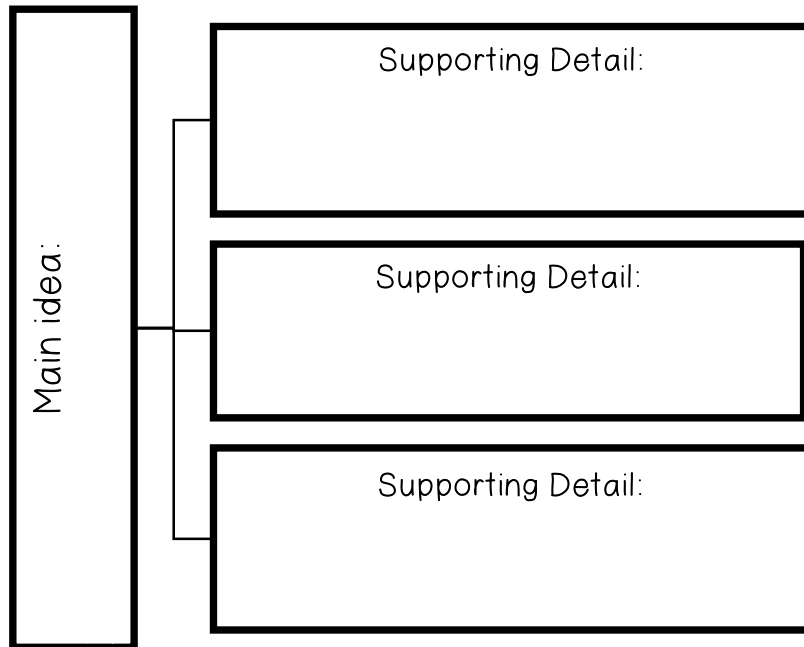


# Main Idea

The Main Idea is what the entire text is mostly about. The details included in the text will connect back to the main idea.

**You can:**

- Write the main idea in 1-2 sentences.
- Write a main idea for an entire text, a paragraph, or a chapter.
- Write the main idea for non-fiction or fictional texts

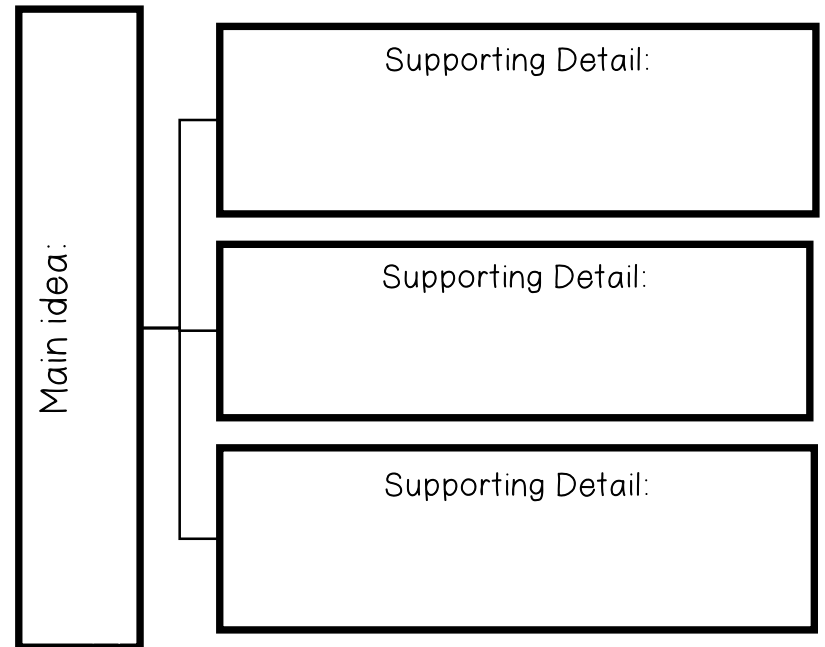


# Main Idea

The Main Idea is what the entire text is mostly about. The details included in the text will connect back to the main idea.

**You can:**

- Write the main idea in 1-2 sentences.
- Write a main idea for an entire text, a paragraph, or a chapter.
- Write the main idea for non-fiction or fictional texts




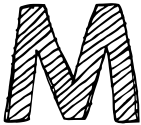

# Summary

A summary is a shortened version of the story.  
It retells all the important parts of the story.

## A Summary:

- is told in sequence
- can include the main idea, supporting details, and theme of the story
- can be written in 3-5 sentences

## To help write a summary think:

 Beginning	-Who are the characters? -What is the setting? -What is the problem?
 Middle	-What events happen to the characters? -What is the climax of the story?
 End	-How is the problem resolved? -How have the characters changed?


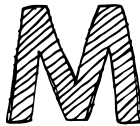
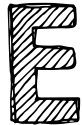
# Summary

A summary is a shortened version of the story.  
It retells all the important parts of the story.

## A Summary:

- is told in sequence
- can include the main idea, supporting details, and theme of the story
- can be written in 3-5 sentences

## To help write a summary think:

 Beginning	-Who are the characters? -What is the setting? -What is the problem?
 Middle	-What events happen to the characters? -What is the climax of the story?
 End	-How is the problem resolved? -How have the characters changed?


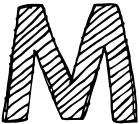

# Summary

A summary is a shortened version of the story.  
It retells all the important parts of the story.

## A Summary:

- is told in sequence
- can include the main idea, supporting details, and theme of the story
- can be written in 3-5 sentences

**To help write a summary think:**

 Beginning	
 Middle	
 End	


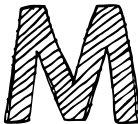

# Summary

A summary is a shortened version of the story.  
It retells all the important parts of the story.

## A Summary:

- is told in sequence
- can include the main idea, supporting details, and theme of the story
- can be written in 3-5 sentences

**To help write a summary think:**

 Beginning	
 Middle	
 End	



# Theme

The theme is the “BIG IDEA” or the lesson the author wants you to take away after reading the story.

To help you identify the theme you can ask yourself these questions after reading a story.

1. What was the problem or issue in the story?
2. What did the characters learn?
3. How did the characters feelings or actions change in the story?

Unlike the summary and main idea of a story, themes are general and could apply to multiple stories.

## Common Themes

Friendship

Family

Jealousy

Love

Hard Work

Acceptance

Overcoming Challenges

Courage

Loyalty

Respect

Team Work

Self Confidence

Hope

Honesty

# Theme

The theme is the “BIG IDEA” or the lesson the author wants you to take away after reading the story.

To help you identify the theme you can ask yourself these questions after reading a story.

1. What was the problem or issue in the story?
2. What did the characters learn?
3. How did the characters feelings or actions change in the story?

Unlike the summary and main idea of a story, themes are general and could apply to multiple stories.

## Common Themes

Friendship

Family

Jealousy

Love

Hard Work

Acceptance

Overcoming Challenges

Courage

Loyalty

Respect

Team Work

Self Confidence

Hope

Honesty

# Theme

The theme is the "BIG IDEA" or the lesson the author wants you to take away after reading the story.

To help you identify the theme you can ask yourself these questions after reading a story.

1. What was the problem or issue in the story?
2. What did the characters learn?
3. How did the characters feelings or actions change in the story?

Unlike the summary and main idea of a story, themes are general and could apply to multiple stories.

## Common Themes


# Theme

The theme is the "BIG IDEA" or the lesson the author wants you to take away after reading the story.

To help you identify the theme you can ask yourself these questions after reading a story.

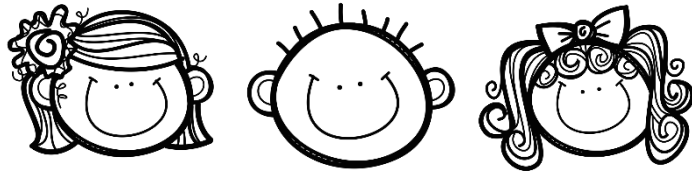
1. What was the problem or issue in the story?
2. What did the characters learn?
3. How did the characters feelings or actions change in the story?

Unlike the summary and main idea of a story, themes are general and could apply to multiple stories.

## Common Themes


# Character Feelings & Traits

The characters you read about in stories have feelings and personality traits just like you.



### Character Feelings

Character's feelings are the emotions they have in response to a specific situation. They can change over time.

**VS.**

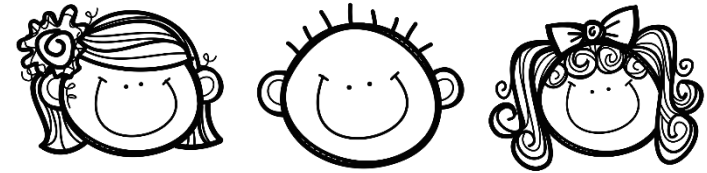
### Character Traits

Character's traits are the part of their personality that is consistent over time. Traits don't change as quickly as feelings.

Character Feelings	Character Traits
happy	kind
sad	generous
angry	shy
upset	rude
scared	respectful
jealous	principled

# Character Feelings & Traits

The characters you read about in stories have feelings and personality traits just like you.



### Character Feelings

Character's feelings are the emotions they have in response to a specific situation. They can change over time.

**VS.**

### Character Traits

Character's traits are the part of their personality that is consistent over time. Traits don't change as quickly as feelings.

Character Feelings	Character Traits
happy	kind
sad	generous
angry	shy
upset	rude
scared	respectful
jealous	principled

My Mini Anchor Chart

# Character Feelings & Traits

The characters you read about in stories have feelings and personality traits just like you.



Character Feelings

VS.

Character Traits

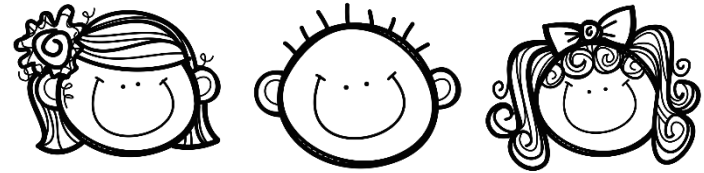
Character Feelings

Character Traits

My Mini Anchor Chart

# Character Feelings & Traits

The characters you read about in stories have feelings and personality traits just like you.



Character Feelings

VS.

Character Traits

Character Feelings

Character Traits

# Point of View

The Point of View tells us who is telling the story.



1 <sup>st</sup> Person	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person
The story is told by one of the characters in the story.	The narrator will talk to the reader as if they are having a conversation.	The story is told by the narrator who is NOT a character in the story.
The narrator will refer to themselves as "I".	The narrator will refer to the readers as "you".	The narrator will refer to characters by name or with the words he, she, they.

## 3<sup>rd</sup> person can be:

### Limited

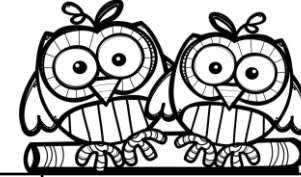
The narrator knows only the thoughts and feelings of one person.

### Omniscient

The narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of all the characters.

# Point of View

The Point of View tells us who is telling the story.



1 <sup>st</sup> Person	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person
The story is told by one of the characters in the story.	The narrator will talk to the reader as if they are having a conversation.	The story is told by the narrator who is NOT a character in the story.
The narrator will refer to themselves as "I".	The narrator will refer to the readers as "you".	The narrator will refer to characters by name or with the words he, she, they.

## 3<sup>rd</sup> person can be:

### Limited

The narrator knows only the thoughts and feelings of one person.

### Omniscient

The narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of all the characters.

# Point of View

The Point of View tells us who is telling the story.



1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person

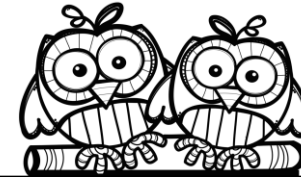
**3rd person can be:**

Limited

Omniscient

# Point of View

The Point of View tells us who is telling the story.



1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person

**3rd person can be:**

Limited

Omniscient

# Author's Purpose

Author's Purpose is as easy as PIE.

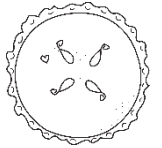


Authors write for a variety of reasons. Their purpose for writing will have an impact on the genre they write.

	The author wants to <b>persuade</b> you to do something or think a certain way. <i>Examples: Commercials, Ads, Persuasive Letters</i>
	The author wants to give you <b>information</b> . They will share facts about a specific topic. <i>Examples: Science books, Biographies, Timelines</i>
	The author wants their writing to be <b>entertaining</b> . They want to keep you interested. <i>Examples: Stories, Fantasy, Poetry</i>

# Author's Purpose

Author's Purpose is as easy as PIE.



Authors write for a variety of reasons. Their purpose for writing will have an impact on the genre they write.

	The author wants to <b>persuade</b> you to do something or think a certain way. <i>Examples: Commercials, Ads, Persuasive Letters</i>
	The author wants to give you <b>information</b> . They will share facts about a specific topic. <i>Examples: Science books, Biographies, Timelines</i>
	The author wants their writing to be <b>entertaining</b> . They want to keep you interested. <i>Examples: Stories, Fantasy, Poetry</i>




My Mini Anchor Chart

# Author's Purpose

Author's Purpose is as easy as PIE.



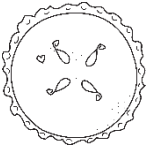
Authors write for a variety of reasons. Their purpose for writing will have an impact on the genre they write.




My Mini Anchor Chart

# Author's Purpose

Author's Purpose is as easy as PIE.



Authors write for a variety of reasons. Their purpose for writing will have an impact on the genre they write.

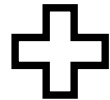
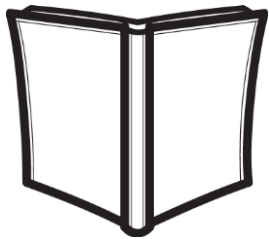
	
	
	



# Inference

Authors don't always tell their reader everything. They rely on the reader to use inferential thinking to understand everything going on in the story.

**Text Clues**



**Background Knowledge**



**= INFERENCE**

## **Text Clues**

My heart started to race as I stared down at the broken pieces. "How will I be able to explain this when mom gets home" I thought to myself.

## **My Background Knowledge**

*I think the character is a kid because they mentioned their mom. I also think the kid is nervous because that is what happens when your heart races.*

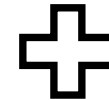
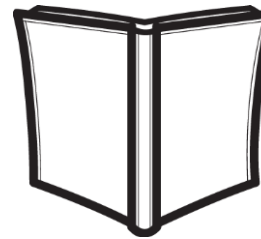
## **My Inference**

The kid accidentally broke something important to his mom and he is nervous about telling her when she gets home.

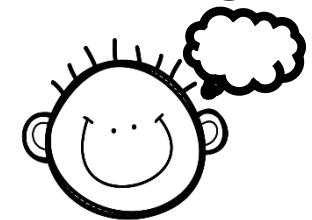
# Inference

Authors don't always tell their reader everything. They rely on the reader to use inferential thinking to understand everything going on in the story.

**Text Clues**



**Background Knowledge**



**= INFERENCE**

## **Text Clues**

My heart started to race as I stared down at the broken pieces. "How will I be able to explain this when mom gets home" I thought to myself.

## **My Background Knowledge**

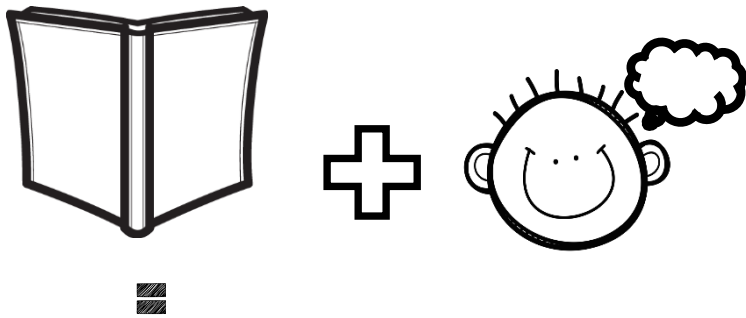
*I think the character is a kid because they mentioned their mom. I also think the kid is nervous because that is what happens when your heart races.*

## **My Inference**

The kid accidentally broke something important to his mom and he is nervous about telling her when she gets home.

# Inference

Authors don't always tell their reader everything. They rely on the reader to use inferential thinking to understand everything going on in the story.



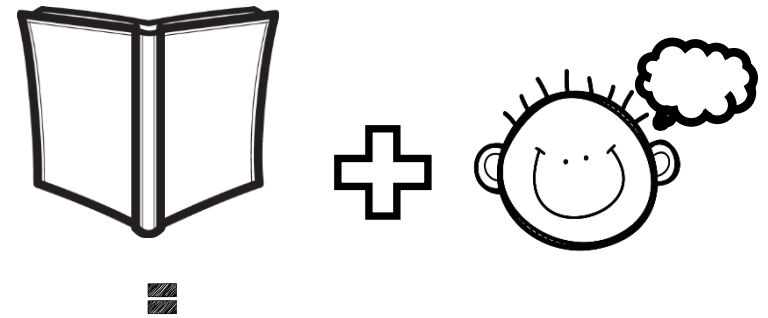
Text Clues

My Background Knowledge

My Inference

# Inference

Authors don't always tell their reader everything. They rely on the reader to use inferential thinking to understand everything going on in the story.



Text Clues

My Background Knowledge

My Inference

# Cause & Effect

Sometimes authors include cause and effect relationships in their stories.

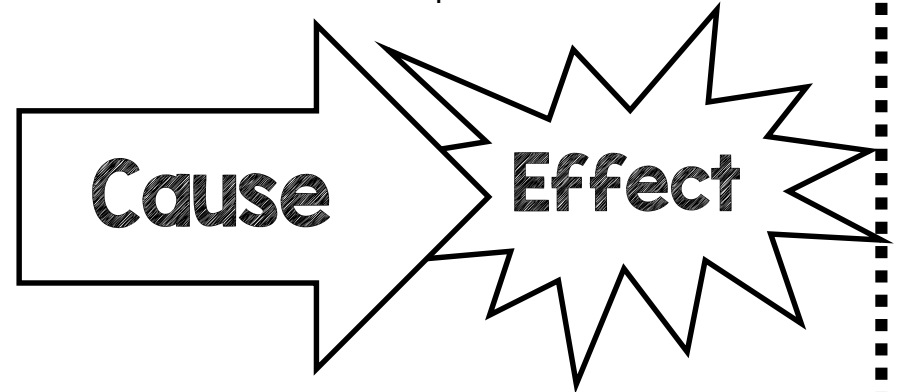


The **effect** is what happened. The **cause** is what made it happen. They are connected.

Cause	Effect
It is raining.	You bring your umbrella.
I woke up late.	I missed the bus.
I didn't study.	I got a bad grade.
I ate too much candy.	I got a stomach ache.

# Cause & Effect

Sometimes authors include cause and effect relationships in their stories.

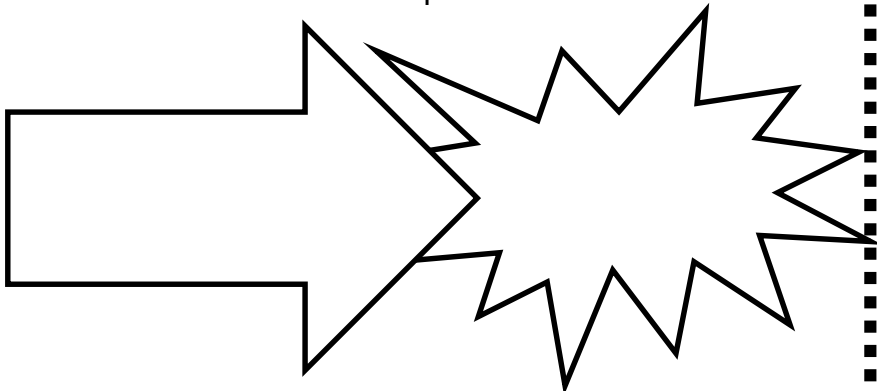


The **effect** is what happened. The **cause** is what made it happen. They are connected.

Cause	Effect
It is raining.	You bring your umbrella.
I woke up late.	I missed the bus.
I didn't study.	I got a bad grade.
I ate too much candy.	I got a stomach ache.

# Cause & Effect

Sometimes authors include cause and effect relationships in their stories.

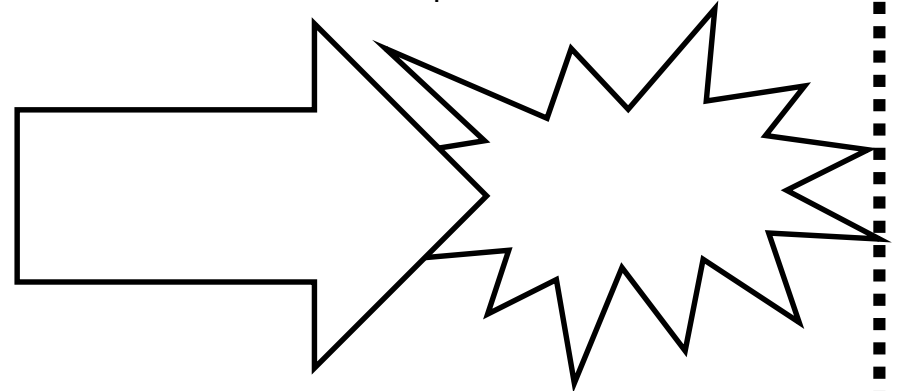


The **effect** is what happened. The **cause** is what made it happen. They are connected.

Cause	Effect
It is raining.	
	I missed the bus.
I didn't study.	
	I got a stomach ache.

# Cause & Effect

Sometimes authors include cause and effect relationships in their stories.



Cause	Effect
It is raining.	
	I missed the bus.
I didn't study.	
	I got a stomach ache.

# Making Predictions

A prediction is a guess about what will happen next in the story. You can use pictures or text clues to help you make your predictions.

## Here are some ways to start your predictions:

- I predict that...
- I think \_\_\_\_\_ will happen because....
- When I read \_\_\_\_\_, it makes me think \_\_\_\_\_ will happen.
- I bet the character will...
- I wonder if \_\_\_\_\_ will happen next.

## When can I make a prediction?

Before Reading	Look at the title and the pictures to help you make predictions.
During Reading	Stop every few pages to make a prediction about what will happen next.
After Reading	Think: Did I make accurate predictions? What clues helped me predict what would happen next?

# Making Predictions

A prediction is a guess about what will happen next in the story. You can use pictures or text clues to help you make your predictions.

## Here are some ways to start your predictions:

- I predict that...
- I think \_\_\_\_\_ will happen because....
- When I read \_\_\_\_\_, it makes me think \_\_\_\_\_ will happen.
- I bet the character will...
- I wonder if \_\_\_\_\_ will happen next.

## When can I make a prediction?

Before Reading	Look at the title and the pictures to help you make predictions.
During Reading	Stop every few pages to make a prediction about what will happen next.
After Reading	Think: Did I make accurate predictions? What clues helped me predict what would happen next?

# Making Predictions

A prediction is a guess about what will happen next in the story. You can use pictures or text clues to help you make your predictions.

## Here are some ways to start your predictions:

- I predict that...
- I think \_\_\_\_\_ will happen because....
- When I read \_\_\_\_\_, it makes me think \_\_\_\_\_ will happen.
- I bet the character will...
- I wonder if \_\_\_\_\_ will happen next.

## When can I make a prediction?

Before Reading	
During Reading	
After Reading	

# Making Predictions

A prediction is a guess about what will happen next in the story. You can use pictures or text clues to help you make your predictions.

## Here are some ways to start your predictions:

- I predict that...
- I think \_\_\_\_\_ will happen because....
- When I read \_\_\_\_\_, it makes me think \_\_\_\_\_ will happen.
- I bet the character will...
- I wonder if \_\_\_\_\_ will happen next.

## When can I make a prediction?

Before Reading	
During Reading	
After Reading	

# Formulating Questions

Strong readers will ask questions while they read. This helps them make connections, predictions, and understand what is going on in the story.

<b>Before</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What will this story be about?</li><li>• Who are the main characters?</li><li>• What lesson might they learn?</li></ul>
<b>During</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What are the characters feeling?</li><li>• Why are they acting like that?</li><li>• What will happen next?</li></ul>
<b>After</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What were the most important parts of the story?</li><li>• Why did the author choose to write this story?</li><li>• What would happen in a sequel?</li></ul>

Don't forget to look for the answers while you read!

# Formulating Questions

Strong readers will ask questions while they read. This helps them make connections, predictions, and understand what is going on in the story.

<b>Before</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What will this story be about?</li><li>• Who are the main characters?</li><li>• What lesson might they learn?</li></ul>
<b>During</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What are the characters feeling?</li><li>• Why are they acting like that?</li><li>• What will happen next?</li></ul>
<b>After</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What were the most important parts of the story?</li><li>• Why did the author choose to write this story?</li><li>• What would happen in a sequel?</li></ul>

Don't forget to look for the answers while you read!

# Formulating Questions

Strong readers will ask questions while they read. This helps them make connections, predictions, and understand what is going on in the story.

Before	
During	
After	

Don't forget to look for the answers while you read!

# Formulating Questions

Strong readers will ask questions while they read. This helps them make connections, predictions, and understand what is going on in the story.


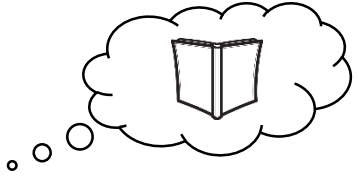

Before	
During	
After	

Don't forget to look for the answers while you read!




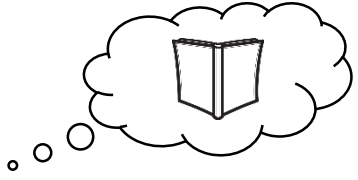

# Making Connections

When you are reading, you naturally make connections. Readers can make different types of connections.

 <p>Text-to-Self</p>	<p>It reminds me of something I did.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I can connect to the book because....</li></ul>
 <p>Text-to-Text</p>	<p>It reminds me of another book.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This story reminds me of another book because...</li></ul>
 <p>Text-to-World</p>	<p>It reminds me of something in the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This story makes me think of _____ because...</li></ul>

# Making Connections

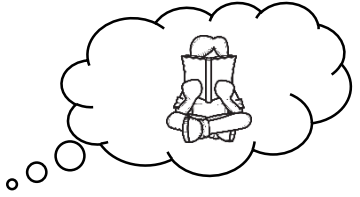
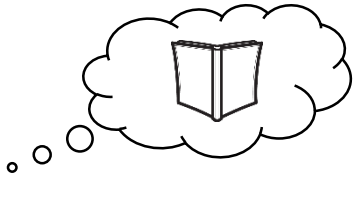
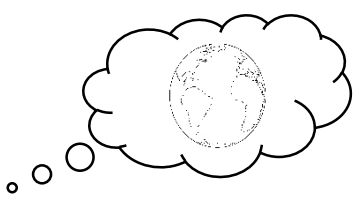
When you are reading, you naturally make connections. Readers can make different types of connections.

 <p>Text-to-Self</p>	<p>It reminds me of something I did.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I can connect to the book because....</li></ul>
 <p>Text-to-Text</p>	<p>It reminds me of another book.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This story reminds me of another book because...</li></ul>
 <p>Text-to-World</p>	<p>It reminds me of something in the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This story makes me think of _____ because...</li></ul>

My Mini Anchor Chart

# Making Connections

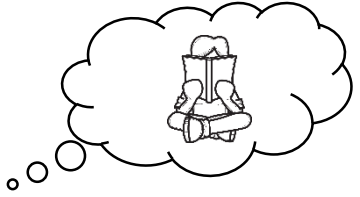
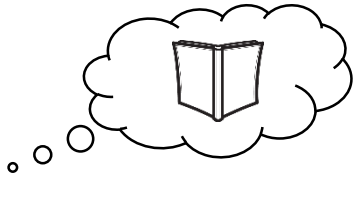
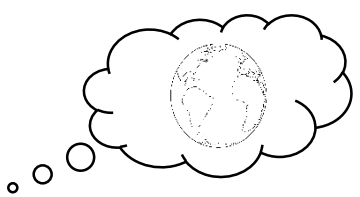
When you are reading, you naturally make connections. Readers can make different types of connections.

My Mini Anchor Chart

# Making Connections

When you are reading, you naturally make connections. Readers can make different types of connections.

# Fact & Opinion

Many times, authors will include facts and opinions in their writing. It is important to know the difference between them.

## Facts

Vs

## Opinions

A fact is a statement that can be proven to be true or false.

An opinion is a personal belief or feeling. An opinion can't be proven.

---

Author's include facts and opinions in their writing to help influence the reader.

---

**Fact:** Thanksgiving is in the month of November.

Ask Yourself: Can this be proven?

**Opinion:** Thanksgiving is the best holiday.

Ask Yourself: Could people disagree?

# Fact & Opinion

Many times, authors will include facts and opinions in their writing. It is important to know the difference between them.

## Facts

Vs

## Opinions

A fact is a statement that can be proven to be true or false.

An opinion is a personal belief or feeling. An opinion can't be proven.

---

Author's include facts and opinions in their writing to help influence the reader.

---

**Fact:** Thanksgiving is in the month of November.

Ask Yourself: Can this be proven?

**Opinion:** Thanksgiving is the best holiday.

Ask Yourself: Could people disagree?

My Mini Anchor Chart

# Fact & Opinion

Many times, authors will include facts and opinions in their writing. It is important to know the difference between them.

**Facts**

Vs

**Opinions**

---

Author's include facts and opinions in their writing to help influence the reader.

---

**Fact:**

Ask Yourself: Can this be proven?

**Opinion:**

Ask Yourself: Could people disagree?

My Mini Anchor Chart

# Fact & Opinion

Many times, authors will include facts and opinions in their writing. It is important to know the difference between them.

**Facts**

Vs

**Opinions**

---

Author's include facts and opinions in their writing to help influence the reader.

---

**Fact:**

Ask Yourself: Can this be proven?

**Opinion:**

Ask Yourself: Could people disagree?

# THANK YOU!

Thank you for downloading my product.  
If you found this product to be helpful, please review it,  
and check out more of my products in my TPT store.

## **Mrs. M's Style**

<https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Mrs-Ms-Style>

Also check out more products at

## **Miss P's Style**

<https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Miss-Ps-Style>

## **Credits**

Thanks to these teacher authors for their great resources!

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Jennifer-Hier>

<https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Sweet-Papers>

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Special-Adventures>

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Krista-Wallden>

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/A-Sketchy-Guy>

<https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/The-Clever-Teacher>