Upper Elementary



Handouts Presentation
Upper Elementary
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Tutor Orientation and Training October 16, 2019

Healthy Cities Tutoring (650) 508-7327 healthycitiestutoring.org

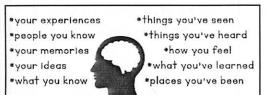
Readers respond to their reading in a variety of ways.

Using Prior Knowledge Making Connections - I am remembering... - My connection is... - This reminds me of... - I have schema for... - This is similar to... different than... - From my experience... - Lunderstand... because... - I already know... - I remember a time... - From my knowledge... - ___ reminds me of... - I can connect to... because... I remember hearing about... This book made me think of... **Evaluating Text** Making Inferences - I liked the part where... because... - I can infer... - I disliked... because... - I can figure out that... - From the text clues, I can infer... I liked/disliked the way the author... - Based on what I know and read, I think... - I learned... - I would/would not recommend this to... - My quess is... - After I read, I concluded that... because... - I think... because... This book could be better if... Predicting Summarizing A summary of this text is... - I can predict... - In the beginning... middle... end... - Based on the title and cover, I think... - This book/story is about... - I think ___ will happen next because... - The big events in sequence are... - I think the story will end with... - First... next... then... finally... - My prediction was... but now I think... - The main idea is... Details are... - After reading, I predict... - I think the character will ___ because. - In my own words, this is about... Visualizing Questioning - I can imagine... Who... What... When... Where... Why... How... - I wonder... - In my mind, I can picture... - I don't understand... - I am visualizing... - The movie I see in my head shows... - What would happen if... I have a question about... - I am making a mental picture of... - I am trying to figure out... - I am seeing... I am unsure about... - I can envision... Monitoring & Clarifying Synthesizing - I had to slow down when... - At first I was thinking... but now... - I was confused by... While reading, I changed my thinking

- I had some difficulty understanding...
- I needed to reread the part where... because...
- I used ___ (strategy) to help me understand...
- At the end of reading, I now think...
- My thinking changed by...
- My thoughts grew differently when...
- I'm changing my mind about...

Using Prior Knowledge

Readers use what they already know to respond to their reading.



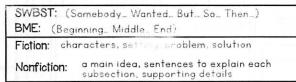
Making Inferences

Readers "read between the lines" and make an educated guess using their knowledge and text evidence.

Text Clues +	Schema	= Inference
What does the text say?	What is your background knowledge?	What guess can you make?

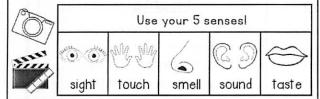
Summarizing

Readers identify the most important ideas of what they read and restate them in their own words.



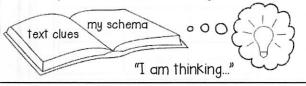
Visualizing

Readers picture what is happening while they are reading.



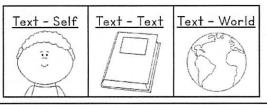
Monitoring & Clarifying

Readers stop to think about their reading and use reading strategies to help make sense of any confusion



Making Connections

Readers connect what they know to what they are reading.



Understanding Characters

Readers follow the words and actions of characters to determine their different traits and feelings.



Traits describe how a person is on the inside or outside. Traits do not change often or at all.

Feelings can change quickly due to certain events and situations.

Using Context Clues

Readers use their knowledge and text clues to figure out the meaning of unknown vocabulary.



Look for clues in the actual sentences that surround the unknown word.

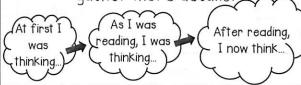
Questioning

Readers think about their reading and ask questions about it.

Mos	t questic	ons start wit	h the words
W	/ho	what	when
wł	nere	why	how

Synthesizing

Readers' thoughts grow and change as they read new information and gather more details.



Inferences

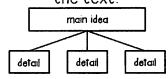
Readers use the clues in the text along with their background knowledge (schema) to understand the text deeper.

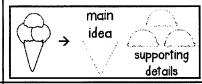


Text Clues + Schema = Inference

Main Idea & Details

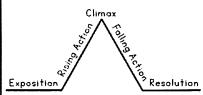
Readers determine what a text is mostly about and can support that idea with details from the text.





Plot Structure

Readers determine the important events and parts of a story in the order they occurred.



Exposition: characters, setting, main problem told Rising Action: events that build suspense Climax: the big, turning point of the story Falling Action: conflict and climax are taken care of Resolution: story wraps up with the ending

Predictions

Readers use what they know and have read to think about what is going to happen next.



Before	During	After
Look at the cover and title.	What could happen next?	Check your prediction

Point of View

Readers determine from which perspective the author chose to write the text.



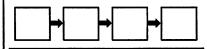




1st Person	2 ^{na} Person	3rº Person
I, me, my, we, us, our	1 '	he, she, his, her, it, they, them, their

Sequence

Readers determine the correct order of the steps and events that took place in the text.



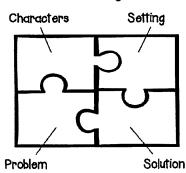
Beginning: First, In the beginning, Initially, To begin, To start

Middle: Next. In the middle,
After that, Then, To continue

End: Last, At the end, To end,
To conclude

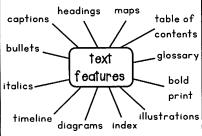
Story Elements

Readers read to identify the characters, setting, problem, and solution in a story.



<u>Text Features</u>

Readers use the various elements in a nonfiction text to help them learn new information and understand it better.



Theme

Readers determine the message, or lesson, that the author wanted them to take away from the



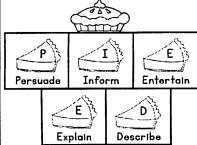
family

jealousy

acceptance

<u>Author's Purpose</u>

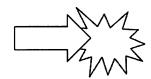
Readers identify why the author chose to write text they read.



Authors will try to convince you of something, give you information about a topic tell you a story, give steps for you to follow or will use their senses to tell about a topic

Cause & Effect

Readers identify what event(s) caused another event to happen.



Signal Words

so this is why consequently thus because since if .. then the reason as due to therefore as a result

Drawing Conclusions

Readers come to a

conclusion, that the

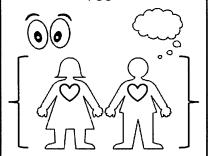
author did not directly

state, by using their

schema and text clues.

Character Traits & Feelings

Readers evaluate a character based on what they do, think, say or feel.



Compare & Contrast

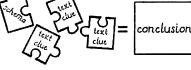
Readers identify similarities and differences between characters, texts, events, and/or concepts.

You can compare and/or contrast:



- -books -events -topics -settings -character or
- person to self
- -characters -book to movie

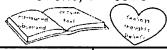
...



Text Clues 4	Background Knowledge	= Conclusion
What does	What is	What
the text	your	judgment can
say?	schema?	be made?

Fact & Opinion

Readers distinguish between true, factual statements and thoughts, beliefs and feelings about a person, event, or issue.



Fact
a statement
that can be
proven to be
true

Opinion
a statement of one's thoughts, feelings or beliefs

Figurative Language

Readers figure out the real meaning of different phrases and interesting language that authors use in their writing.

I read one million books last summer!

Simile: comparisons using like or as

Metaphor: directly comparing two things **Idiom:** meaning something other than what

is said

Hyperbola: an exaggeration

Personification: giving human qualities to non-human things

Genre

Readers identify the type of text they are reading based on the characteristics and elements in the text.



Some types of Fiction include:

realistic fiction, fantasy, myth, mystery, science fiction, fairy tale, fable, folktale historical fiction, poetry, drama, legend

Some types of Nonfiction include

informational, biography, outobiography, expository, procedural

Important Information

Readers distinguish between the important facts that should be remembered versus interesting information.

Ask Yourself:

What is this mostly about?

Fiction
Problem?
Solution?

Theme?

Non-Fiction
Main Idea?
Supporting
Details?

Genres in reading are the types of text we read. They mainly fall into two categories which are fiction & nonfiction.

Fiction: made-up stories that are not true or real

Realistic Fiction: a story that uses made-up characters and events that could happen in real life

Fantasy: a story that has elements that are impossible in real life, like talking animals and magical powers

Science Fiction: a type of fantasy that uses science and technology in the story (time machines, robots, future technology, etc.)

Mystery: a story filled with suspense about an event or problem that is not solved until the end of the story (if at all)

Traditional Literature: a story that is passed down through history from different people from different cultures (fairy tales, fables, legends, tall tales, myths, and folktales are examples)

Fairy Tale: a make-believe story for children that includes magical elements and creatures

Fable: a story that teaches a moral or lesson through animals that act and speak like humans

Legend: an exaggerated story based on the life of a real person **Tall Tale**: a story that stretches the truth

Myth: a story that tries to explain why something is the way it is Folktale: a story that comes from a specific country or culture

Historical Fiction: a story that takes place during a certain time period in the past; the characters could be made up but the setting is real

Nonfiction: text that consists of true facts and information

Informational: a text that provides real facts about a variety of topics like animals, history, sports, careers, geography, space, weather, countries, activities, etc.) Includes **expository** and **procedural** texts

Biography: the story of a real person's life that is written by another person

Autobiography: the story of a real person's life that is written by that person

Other Genres

Poetry: literature where words are arranged for its meaning, sound and rhythm; the words express an emotion or idea

Drama: a story meant to be acted out in front of an audience (a play)

How do I help my child become a better reader?

If they are reading a **Fiction** book ask them....

Who are the main characters and what traits can you infer about them?

How have the characters changed during the book?

What questions do you have as you are reading?

Is the story written in first or third person point of view?

What is the author's purpose? Persuade, Inform or Entertain?

What is the problem in the story? How do you think it will be solved?

What do you predict will happen next?

Could the story happen in real life?

How are you similar to the characters? How are you different?

What is the theme of the book? What lesson did the characters learn?

Write a summary of the story using Somebody, Wanted, But, So, Then...

What was your favorite part and why?

Did you like the ending? If not, how would you change it? Write your own ending.

If they are reading a **NOn-Fiction** book ask them....

What do you think you will learn from this book?

What do you already know about this topic?

What questions do you have as you are reading?

What is the main idea of the text?

What is the author's purpose? Persuade, Inform or Entertain?

What text features were used in this text? How did they help your understanding?

What did you learn from this text?

Do you have any questions after reading this?

Were there any unknown words in this text? How did you find out their meaning?

Where could you find more information on this topic?

Write a summary of this text-remember to include the main idea and supporting details.

Help your child become a better **Writer** by encouraging them to write about what they read!

	<u>Itiplication Strategies</u>
<u>Facts</u>	Strategy
!	It's just that number 1×5=5
2	Double it! 2×6 → 6+6= 2
3	Double it and Add a Group! $3 \times 7 \rightarrow 7 + 7 = 11 \rightarrow 11 + 7 = 21$
4	Double, Double! Ч×7 → 7+7= H → H+H=28
5	Count by 5's that many times! 5 × 7 → 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35
6	Multiply by 5 and Add a Group! 6 × 6→ 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30→ 30 + 6 = 36
7	Multiply by 5 and Add a Double! $7 \times 4 \rightarrow 5$, 10, 15, 20 \rightarrow 20 + 8 = 28
8	Double, Double! $8 \times 6 \rightarrow 6 + 6 = 12 \rightarrow 12 + 12 = 24 \rightarrow 24 + 24 = 48$
q	Multipy by 10 and Subtract a Group! $9 \times 6 \rightarrow 10 \times 6 = 60 \rightarrow 60 - 6 = 54$
10	Count by 10's or just Add a Zero! 10 × 4 → 10, 20, 30, 40 or 40 = 40
	Multiply by 10 and Add a Group! 6×11→ 10×6=60→60+6=66
12	Multiply by 10 and Add a Double! $6 \times 11 \rightarrow 10 \times 6 = 60 \rightarrow 60 + 12 = 72$



WRITING LONG CHECKLIST:

- I included the title of my text and underlined it.
- ✓ I stated my idea/ topic and supported it with text evidence:
 - In the text
 - On page___...
- I extended my thoughts OR Í connected my idea/ topic to another text.
 - I feel this way because...
 - I think this is important because...
 - This reminds me of the story...
- I included a conclusion that wraps up my idea/topic
 - As you can see
 - In conclusion...



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PLACES WORTH STOPPING

AND JOTTING:

- Character feeling
- Character trait
- Something you wonder (I wonder...)
- Character changed from the beginning of the story
- When you learn something new about your character
- A prediction with an inference
- Exciting event and why it's exciting
- Your opinion → You agree/ disagree with a character's actions

WHAT'S NOT WORTH POSTING?

- × Random thoughts
- X Repeating what you've already jotted
- × Posting just to say you've posted
- × Copying what the text says
- × Unimportant events



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