

## Strategies Used by Proficient Readers

Making Connections	Questioning	Visualizing	Making Inferences	Determining Importance	Synthesizing	Repairing Understanding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Text-to-self Connections that readers make between the text and their past experiences or background knowledge.</li> <li>• Text-to-text Connections that readers make between the texts they are reading to any other print materials.</li> <li>• Text-to-world Connections that readers make between the text and issues, events or concerns of the world at large.</li> </ul>	<p>Readers ask questions before, during and after reading. They question themselves, the author and the content contained in the text.</p> <p>Readers question to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• construct meaning.</li> <li>• extend understanding.</li> <li>• find answers or specific information.</li> <li>• solve problems.</li> <li>• acquire background knowledge.</li> <li>• engage in research.</li> <li>• clarify confusion.</li> </ul>	<p>Readers create mental images of what they are reading to think about text content in more concrete ways.</p> <p>Benefits of visualizing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthens imaginative thinking.</li> <li>• connects past experience to ideas contained in text.</li> <li>• enhances understanding of the meaning of text.</li> <li>• heightens feelings of personal connection to the text.</li> <li>• increases active engagement with text.</li> </ul>	<p>Readers use inferences to go beyond the words of the text to the implications that can be drawn from those words.</p> <p>Readers infer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• draw conclusions based on clues in the text.</li> <li>• make predictions before and during reading.</li> <li>• discover underlying themes.</li> <li>• use clues from the text to create meaning during and after reading.</li> <li>• use the pictures to strengthen understanding of text.</li> </ul>	<p>Regardless of genre, readers determine what is important in text based on their purpose for reading it.</p> <p>The reader's purpose can be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• locate and remember important information.</li> <li>• build background knowledge by learning new information.</li> <li>• distinguish what's important from what's interesting.</li> <li>• figure out a theme, opinion, or perspective.</li> <li>• answer a specific question.</li> <li>• determine if the author's message is to inform, persuade or entertain.</li> </ul>	<p>Readers combine new information with existing information to create an original idea or interpretation.</p> <p>When readers synthesize, they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify the important ideas or main points.</li> <li>• combine these main points into a larger concept or bigger idea.</li> <li>• make generalizations about the information they read.</li> <li>• evaluate information they read.</li> </ul> <p>Personalize their reading by integrating new information with existing knowledge to form a new idea, opinion, or perspective.</p>	<p>Readers stop to clarify their understanding, using a various strategies to "fix" comprehension.</p> <p>Readers monitor comprehension by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tracking thinking through coding, writing, questioning, or discussion.</li> <li>• noticing when attention wanders.</li> <li>• stopping to clear up thinking.</li> <li>• rereading for understanding.</li> <li>• reading ahead to clarify meaning.</li> <li>• identifying what's confusing or puzzling.</li> <li>• thinking critically about the text and sometimes disagreeing with its information or logic.</li> <li>• matching loss of comprehension with the strategy that will best fix it.</li> </ul>