

**STRATEGY****6**

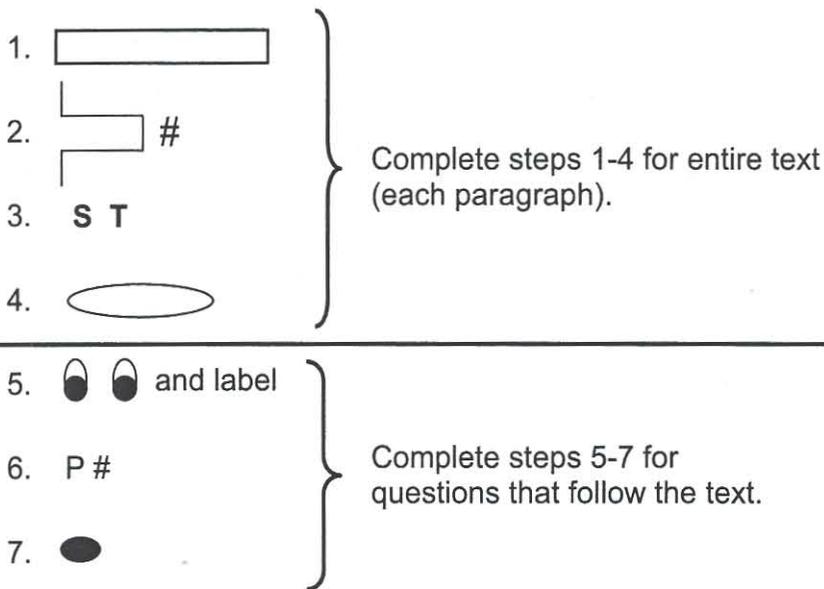
<b>ACADEMIC STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RESEARCHERS</b>	<b>EXPLANATION</b>
Nonfiction reading strategy (input process)	<p>Feuerstein, R. (1980).</p> <p>Gaddy, S. A., Bakken, J. P., and Fulk, B. M. (2008).</p> <p>Gajria, M., Jitendra, A. K., Sood, S., and Sacks, G. (2007).</p> <p>Hall, K. M., Sabey, B. L., and McClellan, M. (2005).</p> <p>McCrudden, M. T., Schraw, G., and Lehman, S. (2009).</p> <p>Montelongo, J., Berber-Jimenez, L., Hernandez, A. C., and Hosking, D. (2006).</p> <p>National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. (2000).</p> <p>Rogevich, M. E., and Perin, D. (2008).</p> <p>van den Bos, K. P., Nakken, H., Nicolay, P. G., and van Houten, E. J. (2007).</p> <p>Williams, J. P., Hall, K. M., Lauer, K. D., Stafford, K. B., DeSisto, L. A., and deCani, J. S. (2005).</p> <p>Williams, J. P., Stafford, K. B., Lauer, K. D., Hall, K. M., and Pollini, S. (2009).</p>	To complete a task requires a systematic approach.

**NONFICTION READING**

Most state assessments have gone to a high percentage of the text being nonfiction. Inside your head, you sort nonfiction differently from fiction.

## READING STRATEGIES

1. Box in and read the title.
2. Trace and number the paragraphs.
3. Stop and think at the end of each paragraph to identify a key point.
4. Circle the key word or write the key point in the margin.
5. Read and label the key words in the questions.
6. Prove your answer. Locate the paragraph where the answer is found.
7. Mark or write your answer.



Source: Kim D. Ellis, *Putting the Pieces Together*

## EXPLANATION

Use these reading strategies with the article "The Wonder of Mughal Agra" and with the questions that follow the article.

"Plan and label" means you have a way to go through something systematically, and you have a way to label it or assign words to it so that you can repeat it.

Feuerstein (1980) found in his research that when individuals do not have a systematic way to do anything (or a task), they miss up to 50% of the original data.

## RESEARCH-BASED STRATEGIES

- Step #1: Box in the title and the subtitles.
- Step #2: Outline paragraphs by indenting wherever the paragraph indents.
- Step #3: Number the paragraphs.
- Step #4: Go back and circle one word (no more than two words) that indicate what the paragraph is mostly about. Circle the word or words that get referred to most. It is the number of times a word gets referred to that makes it a word you would circle.
- Step #5: Put a pair of eyeballs and a question mark by the key words in each question, which means to read and label the key words in the questions.
- Step #6: Read the questions. Tell students to "X" out at least two answers that they know are not correct.
- Step #7: Bubble in the right answer and put the number of the paragraph that contained the right answer. If the answer choice came out of only one paragraph, it cannot be the summary.

Have students put the number of the paragraph next to the question that it answers.

Have students write a summary for each circled word.