Understand how to apply reading comprehension skills and strategies to imaginative/literary texts

Part 2
Mapping

- Mapping is the use of graphic organizers.

- Students show important information or relationships between pieces of information using these graphic organizers which are composed of circles, oval, squares, lines, etc.
A narrative is composed of a basic plan made up of story elements.

The story elements:
- Characters
- Setting
- Problem
- Actions/events
- Solution or resolution of the problem

A graphic representation of these story elements is called a story map.
[Story map examples]
Character Analysis

- Characters are people or animals who are involved in the story.

- Main characters have character traits.

- Inferring character traits is an important part of narrative reading.

- Use of character traits allows the reader to get to know the character or bring that character to life.
[Character Map Examples]

Give Me Five
Character Traits Web
Character Traits w/examples
Character Map
Char–a–Graph
Character’s Actions/Reader’s Reactions Mapping
Journals are anything in which students record their personal reflections or thoughts.

Journals encourage students to construct their own personal meanings by connecting reading and writing.
6 Basic Categories of Journals

- **Diaries**
  - Private
  - Generally not shared

- **Response Journals**
  - Used to respond to posed questions, react to the text, or reflection
  - May include personal reading goals or list of new words the student wants to learn
Dialogue journals
- Written conversation between the student and the teacher about the reading (sometimes other students respond)
- Student writes the reflection and the teacher responds to the student’s writing.
- Read by the teacher and in some cases other students
Double-entry Journals
- The journal page is divided into two columns.
- The student writes ideas before and during the reading in the left hand column.
- Upon completion of the reading, the student writes reactions and reflections in the right hand column.
- May or may not be read by the teacher and/or other students.
Interactive Journals

- Most often used in content areas.
- Used to assist students in learning.
- Students summarize the processes or material in their own words to clarify their thinking.
Learning Logs

- A daily record of what has been learned.
- Usually contains little response to the text.
- May or may not be read by the teacher.
- Can in some cases be used much like the dialogue journal or the response journal.