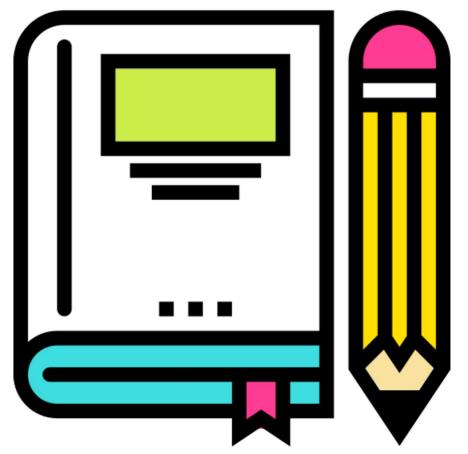
PEADING PESPONSE James Land



Add your name here.

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Message from Mr. Doyle

I hope you enjoy your summer vacation and that you will also enjoy the two books you chose. Here are some of my own guidelines before you start doing the response journal:

- Please read the next three slides (#3-4-5) very carefully so that you understand what I expect of you.
- Slides 6-7 contain a chart to keep you on track. Check your progress every day.
- Don't read too much at one time but don't let too many days go by without reading.
- If you find typing your answers too difficult, you may print out the blank pages and write on them.
- Parents: If this file doesn't allow your child to type in it, send an email to me <u>cdoyle@sjsmedford.com</u> and I will send you an editable copy if you wish.

About the Reading Response Journal

As you read, you will be working on six different skills:

- Making connections
- Asking questions
- Making predictions
- Writing a summary
- Making inferences
- Visualizing

Each skill has an anchor chart that helps you to know what your writing should be about. After each anchor chart there there is a journal page. Notice that each page has space for three entries.

Each day that you read, you will work on two skills and complete one journal entry for each. After you've done the above skills once, you will go back and do the second journal entries, then the third journal entries.

When you finish the book there are four pages on literary elements:

- Character traits
- Setting
- Theme
- Point of View

You can work on these in any order you like. You might have to go back to find information—do it. Don't rely only on your memory.

When you finish these skills, you can start reading and responding to the second book. The whole packet has been duplicated (starting on slide #21) to allow you to do this.

PEADING PESPONSE JOURNAL GUIDELINES

Always leave a blank copy of the response pages to copy and paste as needed.

WRITING READING RESPONSES:

- For each response, record the DATE, TITLE, and CHAPTER(S) or PAGES read.
- Write using complete sentences.
- Use sentence starters or sentence frames, as needed.
- Write your thoughts, ideas, or opinions about the text.
- Be sure to add details from the text to support your response.

PEADING PESPONSE SCORING GUIDE



- Responses are complete, thorough, and well thought out.
- Responses demonstrate a strong understanding of the texts and the reading strategies and skills being addressed.
- Detailed evidence is included to support responses.
- Journal is neat and organized.



- Responses are complete and thorough.
- Responses demonstrate a good understanding of the texts and the reading strategies and skills being addressed.
- Evidence is included to support responses.
- Journal is mostly neat and organized.



- Responses are complete.
- Responses demonstrate some understanding of the texts and the reading strategies and skills being addressed.
- Some evidence is included to support responses.
- Journal is somewhat neat and organized.



- Responses are incomplete.
- Responses do not demonstrate an understanding of the texts and/or the reading strategies and skills being addressed.
- Evidence is not included to support responses.
- Journal is messy and unorganized.

SCOPE:

Grading 1 Period	Grading 2	Grading S Period	Grading Period
			©CREATE teach SHARE

Book 1 Title:

Date	Chapter	Pages	Journal Section
			Making Connections 1 Asking Questions 1
			Making Predictions 1 Writing a Summary 1
			Making Inferences 1 Visualizing 1
			Making Connections 2 Asking Questions 2
			Making Predictions 2 Writing a Summary 2
			Making Inferences 2 Visualizing 2
			Making Connections 3 Asking Questions 3
			Making Predictions 3 Writing a Summary 3
			Making Inferences 3 Visualizing 3
			Character Traits 1-2-3
			Setting 1-2-3
			Theme 1-2-3
			Point of View 1-2-3

Add title

Add author's name



CONNECTIONS

Making connections helps readers to better understand and relate to a text.

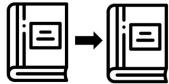
TYPES OF CONNECTIONS:

TEXT TO SELF



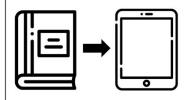
Connections you make to your own life or experiences.

TEXT TO TEXT



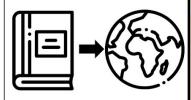
Connections you make to a text that you have previously read.

TEXT TO-MEDIA



Connections you make to other forms of media. (TV, movies, internet)

TEXT TO-



Connections you make to events in the real world.

SENTENCE FRAMES:

First state what happened in the text, then use a sentence starter to make a connection .

- This reminds me of...
- I can relate to ___ because...
- I understand ___ because...
- This made me think of...
- I am similar to ___ because...
- This is similar to ___ because...
- This makes me feel because...
- Just like ___, I also...
- Something similar happened to me when...
- I remember when...



CONNECTIONS

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

1. Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

2. Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Good readers ask questions to help better understand the text and to give a purpose to their reading. Good readers ask questions before reading, while reading, and after reading.

WHEN TO ASK QUESTIONS:



When you don't understand something.



When you don't know what something means.



When you wonder about something.



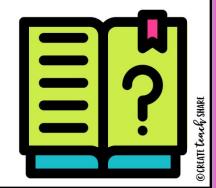
When you are curious about something.



When you are confused or need clarification.

SENTENCE FPAMES:

- I wonder...
- What if...
- What did it mean when...
- Why did the character...
- What would happen if...
- How did...
- What will happen when...
- What is the meaning of...
- How will this effect ...
- What did the author mean by...



Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

PEDICTIONS

Good readers make predictions when they use clues from a story to guess what will happen next.

GOOD PEADERS MAKE PREDICTIONS BY ...



Looking at titles and pictures.



Using background knowledge and past experiences.



Looking for patterns in the text.



Looking for clues in the text.

SENTENCE FRAMES:

- I predict that ______ because _____.
- Based on ______, I predict ______.
- I think _____ will happen because _____.
- Next, I think (character) will ________.
- I know _____, so I think ____ will happen next.
- I think the resolution to this conflict will be ______.

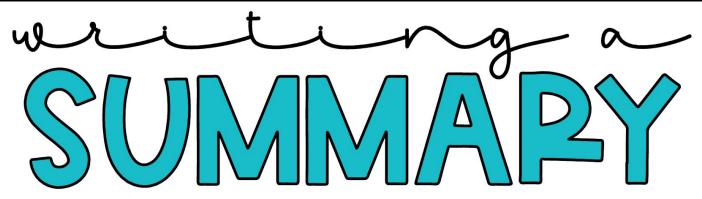
Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.



Good readers summarize by writing a brief retelling of a story. Different strategies can be used to summarize.

STPATEGIES FOR SUMMAPIZING:

SOMEONE

Who was the story about?



CHARACTERS

Who was the story about?



WANTED

What did the main character want?

BUT

What was the problem?

SO

How did the main character try to solve the problem?

THEN

How was the problem resolved?

CONFLICT

What problems did the main character face?

Where/when does the story take place?

IMPORTANT EVENTS

What events lead to a resolution?

RESOLUTION

How was the problem resolved? How does the story end?

SEQUENCING

Use transition words to briefly retell the story:



- In the beginning
- First
- Next
- Then
- Later
- After
- Finally
- In the end

WHO?



WHERE?

WHEN?

 $\mathsf{WHY}?$

HOW?





Add date here

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.





Good readers make inferences by using clues from the story and their own background knowledge to figure out something that goes beyond the author's words.

INFEPENCE =



BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE



SENTENCE FRAMES:

- Based on what the character said, I can tell she/he feels...
- Based on ______, I can infer that ______.
- When the text said _____, it made me realize _____.
- Based on _______, I realized that _______.
- ______'s actions show that ______
- Based on ______, I can assume that ______.
- I can conclude ______ because _____.
- Based on clues from the text, I know that ______.
- From my own experience, I can infer that ______.



Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.



VISUALIZING

Good readers use details from the story to create a picture in their minds.

STPATEGIES FOP VISUALIZING:

- Use details and descriptions from the story to picture the setting, characters, and events.
- Use your images to make predictions, draw inferences, etc.
- Adapt visualizations as a you read.
- Create a mental movie in your mind to better relate to the story.
- Use the five senses to imagine what you see, feel, hear, smell, and taste

SENTENCE FRAMES:

- As I read, I can imagine ______.
- Based on the reading, I picture _______

- In my mind I see ______.
- I can picture ______.

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V[S[UAL	NG

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.



Do not continue with the next slide until you have finished reading the book.

By now you should have finished each of the six skills and have written three journal entries on each slide.



Good readers get to know a character's traits based on the character's WORDS, ACTIONS, THOUGHTS, and FEELINGS.

COMMON CHAPACTER TRAITS:

- ambitious
- arrogant
- bold
- bossy
- brave
- cautious
- charming
- clever
- confident
- courageous
- curious

- dependable
- determined
- evil
- foolish
- friendly
- generous
- greedy
- honest
- imaginative
- jealous
- loyal

- polite
- proud
- responsible
- rude
- selfish
- shy
- sneaky
- stubborn
- talented
- thoughtful
- trusting

SENTENCE FRAMES:

- I can tell that (character) is (trait) because....
- When (character) said, "_____," this showed that he/she is (trait).
- When (character) thought, "_____," this showed that he/she is (trait).
- When (character) (describe action), this showed that he/she is (trait).

CHARACTER TPAITS

PAGE 1 **OF** 2

CHAPACTER

TPAI

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add date here

Add date here

Add date here



The setting is where and when a story takes place. It includes the place, time, and environment.

PLACE	TIME	ENVIPONMENT
 Specific location Someone's home Inside or outside City/town Includes the description of the place. 	 Specific date/day or time General time of day. Month/season Time in history 	 Weather Surroundings Conditions Dark/light Might include the mood or tone

THE SETTING IS IMPORTANT TO THE STORY BECAUSE...

- Descriptions of the setting help readers to visualize the scenes of a story.
- The setting influences the characters and events of a story.
- The setting may affect a character's actions or choices.

SENTENCE FRAMES:

- This story takes place...
- I would describe the setting as...
- The setting is important to the story because...
- If this story took place in another setting...

Add date here

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

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Theme is the central message, idea, lesson, or moral of a story. The theme of a story is usually not stated, and must be inferred.

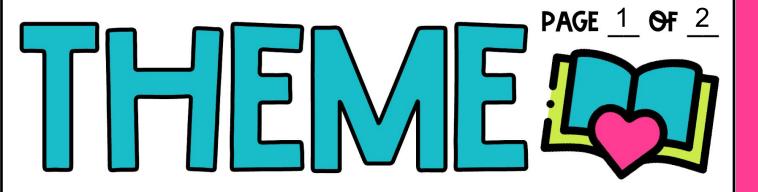
COMMON THEMES:

- acceptance
- being yourself
- bravery
- courage
- community
- determination
- equality
- family
- freedom
- growing up

- good vs. evil
- hard work
- honesty
- hope
- love
- loyalty
- kindness
- overcoming obstacles
- perseverance
- responsibility

SENTENCE FRAMES:

- A theme from this story is ______. I know this because...
- An important message in this story is...
- A lesson that can be learned from this story is...



Add date here

Add date here

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Point of view determines who is

Point of view determines who is telling the story. Point of view shows the perspective of the narrator.

TYPES OF POINT OF VIEW:

IST PERSON	2ND PERSON	3RD PERSON
When a story is told from the	When the narrator addresses the	When a story is told from the perspective of a narrator who is not in the story.
perspective of one character involved in the story.	reader in the story.	LIMITED OMNISCIENT The narrator has insight into the thoughts and thoughts and thoughts and feelings
SIGNAL WOPDS	SIGNAL WOPDS	feelings of ONLY of ALL characters. ONE character.
I, me,	you, your,	SIGNAL WOPDS
We, US	yours	he, she, his, her, them, they

SENTENCE FRAMES:

- This story is told in ______ point of view. I can tell because....
- This story is told from (character's) point of view, allowing readers to learn...
- I think the author told the story in point of view because
- If this story was told from the point of view of (different character), some ways the story would change are...



Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.



PEADING PESPONSE JOURNAL GUIDELINES

Always leave a blank copy of the response pages to copy and paste as needed.

WRITING READING RESPONSES:

- For each response, record the DATE, TITLE, and CHAPTER(S) or PAGES read.
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PEADING PESPONSE SCORING GUIDE



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SCOPE:

Grading 1 Period	Grading 2	Grading S Period	Grading Period
			©CREATE teach SHARE

Book 2 Title:

Date	Chapter	Pages	Journal Section
			Making Connections 1 Asking Questions 1
			Making Predictions 1 Writing a Summary 1
			Making Inferences 1 Visualizing 1
			Making Connections 2 Asking Questions 2
			Making Predictions 2 Writing a Summary 2
			Making Inferences 2 Visualizing 2
			Making Connections 3 Asking Questions 3
			Making Predictions 3 Writing a Summary 3
			Making Inferences 3 Visualizing 3
			Character Traits 1-2-3
			Setting 1-2-3
			Theme 1-2-3
			Point of View 1-2-3

Add title

Add author's name



CONNECTIONS

Making connections helps readers to better understand and relate to a text.

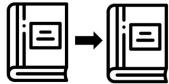
TYPES OF CONNECTIONS:

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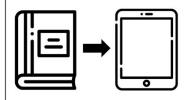
Connections you make to your own life or experiences.

TEXT TO TEXT



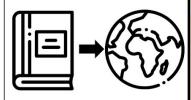
Connections you make to a text that you have previously read.

TEXT TO-MEDIA



Connections you make to other forms of media. (TV, movies, internet)

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Connections you make to events in the real world.

SENTENCE FRAMES:

First state what happened in the text, then use a sentence starter to make a connection .

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- I can relate to ___ because...
- I understand ___ because...
- This made me think of...
- I am similar to ___ because...
- This is similar to ___ because...
- This makes me feel because...
- Just like ___, I also...
- Something similar happened to me when...
- I remember when...



CONNECTIONS

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Good readers ask questions to help better understand the text and to give a purpose to their reading. Good readers ask questions before reading, while reading, and after reading.

WHEN TO ASK QUESTIONS:



When you don't understand something.



When you don't know what something means.



When you wonder about something.



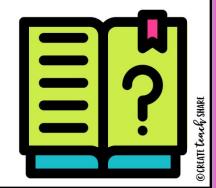
When you are curious about something.



When you are confused or need clarification.

SENTENCE FRAMES:

- I wonder...
- What if...
- What did it mean when...
- Why did the character...
- What would happen if...
- How did...
- What will happen when...
- What is the meaning of...
- How will this effect ...
- What did the author mean by...



Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

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PEDICTIONS

Good readers make predictions when they use clues from a story to guess what will happen next.

GOOD PEADERS MAKE PREDICTIONS BY ...



Looking at titles and pictures.



Using background knowledge and past experiences.



Looking for patterns in the text.



Looking for clues in the text.

- I predict that ______ because _____.
- Based on ______, I predict ______.
- I think _____ will happen because _____.
- Next, I think (character) will _______.
- I know _____, so I think ____ will happen next.
- I think the resolution to this conflict will be ______.

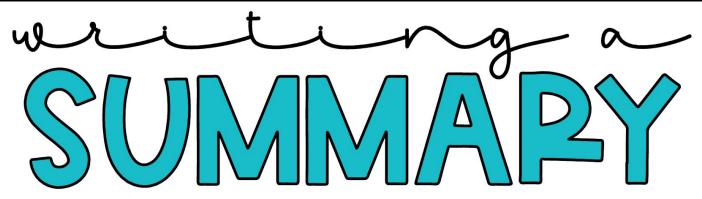
Add title and pages/chapters read here.

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Add title and pages/chapters read here.

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Good readers summarize by writing a brief retelling of a story. Different strategies can be used to summarize.

STPATEGIES FOR SUMMAPIZING:

SOMEONE

Who was the story about?



CHARACTERS

Who was the story about?



WANTED

What did the main character want?

BUT

What was the problem?

SO

How did the main character try to solve the problem?

THEN

How was the problem resolved?

CONFLICT

What problems did the main character face?

Where/when does the story take place?

IMPORTANT EVENTS

What events lead to a resolution?

RESOLUTION

How was the problem resolved? How does the story end?

SEQUENCING

Use transition words to briefly retell the story:



- In the beginning
- First
- Next
- Then
- Later
- After
- Finally
- In the end

WHO?



WHERE?

WHEN?

 $\mathsf{WHY}?$

HOW?





Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.





Good readers make inferences by using clues from the story and their own background knowledge to figure out something that goes beyond the author's words.

INFEPENCE =

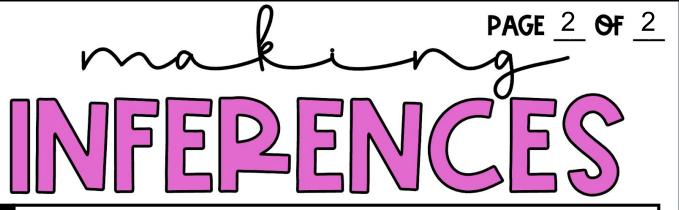


BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE



- Based on what the character said, I can tell she/he feels...
- Based on ______, I can infer that ______.
- When the text said _____, it made me realize _____.
- Based on _______, I realized that _______.
- ______'s actions show that ______
- Based on ______, I can assume that ______.
- I can conclude ______ because _____.
- Based on clues from the text, I know that ______.
- From my own experience, I can infer that ______.





Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.



VISUALIZING

Good readers use details from the story to create a picture in their minds.

STPATEGIES FOP VISUALIZING:

- Use details and descriptions from the story to picture the setting, characters, and events.
- Use your images to make predictions, draw inferences, etc.
- Adapt visualizations as a you read.
- Create a mental movie in your mind to better relate to the story.
- Use the five senses to imagine what you see, feel, hear, smell, and taste

SENTENCE FRAMES:

- As I read, I can imagine ______.
- Based on the reading, I picture ______
- When the author describes ________,
 I visualize ______.
- In my mind I see ______.
- I can picture _______.

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VISUALIZING	VISU			N(5
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Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.



Do not continue with the next slide until you have finished reading the book.

By now you should have finished each of the six skills and have written three journal entries on each slide.



Good readers get to know a character's traits based on the character's WORDS, ACTIONS, THOUGHTS, and FEELINGS.

COMMON CHAPACTER TRAITS:

- ambitious
- arrogant
- bold
- bossy
- brave
- cautious
- charming
- clever
- confident
- courageous
- curious

- dependable
- determined
- evil
- foolish
- friendly
- generous
- greedy
- honest
- imaginative
- jealous
- loyal

- polite
- proud
- responsible
- rude
- selfish
- shy
- sneaky
- stubborn
- talented
- thoughtful
- trusting

SENTENCE FRAMES:

- I can tell that (character) is (trait) because....
- When (character) said, "_____," this showed that he/she is (trait).
- When (character) thought, "_____," this showed that he/she is (trait).
- When (character) (describe action), this showed that he/she is (trait).

CHARACTER TPAITS

PAGE 1 **OF** 2

CHAPACTER

TPAI

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add date here

Add date here

Add date here



The setting is where and when a story takes place. It includes the place, time, and environment.

PLACE	TIME	ENVIPONMENT
 Specific location Someone's home Inside or outside City/town Includes the description of the place. 	 Specific date/day or time General time of day. Month/season Time in history 	 Weather Surroundings Conditions Dark/light Might include the mood or tone

THE SETTING IS IMPORTANT TO THE STORY BECAUSE...

- Descriptions of the setting help readers to visualize the scenes of a story.
- The setting influences the characters and events of a story.
- The setting may affect a character's actions or choices.

- This story takes place...
- I would describe the setting as...
- The setting is important to the story because...
- If this story took place in another setting...

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

©CREATE teach SHARE

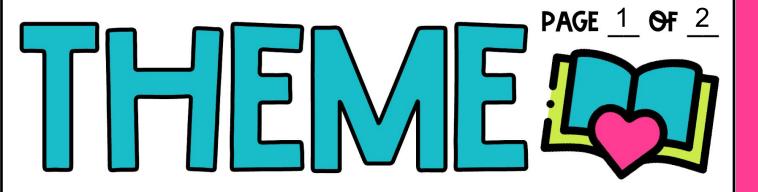
Theme is the central message, idea, lesson, or moral of a story. The theme of a story is usually not stated, and must be inferred.

COMMON THEMES:

- acceptance
- being yourself
- bravery
- courage
- community
- determination
- equality
- family
- freedom
- growing up

- good vs. evil
- hard work
- honesty
- hope
- love
- loyalty
- kindness
- overcoming obstacles
- perseverance
- responsibility

- A theme from this story is ______. I know this because...
- An important message in this story is...
- A lesson that can be learned from this story is...



Add date here

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Point of view determines who is

Point of view determines who is telling the story. Point of view shows the perspective of the narrator.

TYPES OF POINT OF VIEW:

IST PERSON	2ND PERSON	3RD PERSON
When a story is told from the	When the narrator addresses the	When a story is told from the perspective of a narrator who is not in the story.
perspective of one character involved in the story.	reader in the story.	LIMITED OMNISCIENT The narrator has insight into the thoughts and thoughts and thoughts and feelings
SIGNAL WOPDS	SIGNAL WOPDS	feelings of ONLY of ALL characters. ONE character.
I, me,	you, your,	SIGNAL WOPDS
We, US	yours	he, she, his, her, them, they

- This story is told in ______ point of view. I can tell because....
- This story is told from (character's) point of view, allowing readers to learn...
- I think the author told the story in point of view because
- If this story was told from the point of view of (different character), some ways the story would change are...



Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.

Write your reading response here.

Add title and pages/chapters read here.



Reporting

Share your work in one of two ways:

Email your completed digital copy to cdoyle@sjsmedford.com

OR

Print out ONLY the slides that you wrote on:

- Slide 1
- Slides 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19
- Slides 22, 24, 26, 28
- Slides 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42,
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- Slides 47, 49, 51, 53