

Reading Strategies Bingo

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Predict the next events in your story (or what you think will happen next if the story is finished) by creating at least 3 rhymes. (MP)

Decide who you think intended to read this story essay (at least 3 paragraphs) explaining why.

Invent a new game using a word you have never heard before from your story. Plan the cover of the box lid from your new game. (WM)

Create a poster showing cause and effect from your story. Then, cut it into 10 large pieces. Give one piece to a friend to reconstruct your story.

MI = Finding the Main Idea
FD = Recalling Facts and Details
US = Understanding Sequence

AP = Identifying Author's Purpose
CC = Comparing and Contrasting
WM = Finding Word Meaning
CE = Recognizing Cause and Effect

Strategy #1 – Finding the Main Idea: The main idea tells what a paragraph or story is about.
✓ Read the first sentence of a paragraph. The main idea is sometimes found there.
✓ Read the last sentence of the paragraph. The main idea is sometimes found there.
✓ Sometimes, the main idea is not found in a sentence from a paragraph. You must find the main idea in the paragraph. (The Big Picture)

Strategy #2 – Recalling Facts and Details: Sentences that tell more about the main idea are facts and details.
✓ Facts and details tell more about the main idea.
✓ Facts and details often tell about the who, what, and why of the main idea.
✓ Look for sentences that: describe a person, place or thing, tell the order of events, or give examples.

Strategy #3 – Understanding Sequence: The order in which things happen in a reading is important. It happened second, and so on.
✓ Clue words such as *first, next, then, finally, before, and after* often tell the order.
✓ Clues such as times of day, days of the week, months, and years tell when something happened.
✓ Sometimes, there are no clue words. Thinking about the beginning, the middle, and the end can help you understand the order in which things happen.

Strategy #5 – Comparing and Contrasting: Finding how two or more things are alike is finding how things are alike. Contrasting is finding how things are different.

- ✓ Clue words that signal how things are alike are *same, like, and alike*.
- ✓ Clue words that signal how things are different are *but, unlike, and different*.
- ✓ People, places, objects, and events can all be compared and contrasted.

Strategy #6 – Making Predictions: When you think about what might happen next in a story, you are making predictions. Using clues from a reading passage, as well as things you already know, helps you make predictions.

- ✓ Clues are often in the title of a reading passage. Read the title carefully.
- ✓ Clues are often in the facts and details in a reading passage. Think about what they might do or say later in the story.
- ✓ Clues are often in any pictures included with a story. Pictures can help you make predictions.

Strategy #7 – Finding Word Meaning in Context: When you use clues in a reading passage to figure out the meaning of a new word, you are finding word meaning in context. The words and phrases around a new word often provide clues.

- ✓ Context clues are often in the sentence where the new word is used.
- ✓ Clues about the meaning of a new word are often found in the words and phrases around it.
- ✓ Clues about the meaning of a new word can be found by looking at the picture or drawing.

Strategy #8 – Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion: If a statement can be proved true or false, it is a fact. If a statement cannot be proved, it is an opinion. Facts can be proved. Opinions cannot. When you read, you should be able to distinguish between fact and opinion.

- ✓ Facts are statements that can be checked or proved.
- ✓ Opinions are statements that cannot be proved. They tell what someone thinks, feels, or believes.
- ✓ Opinions often contain such clue words as *think, feel, believe, best, and worst*.

Strategy #9 – Identifying the Author's Purpose: All authors write for a purpose. To inform, to entertain, to describe, to persuade, or to persuade. To figure out why a reading passage was written, you are identifying the author's purpose.

- ✓ Some passages mainly describe something, such as a person, place, or event.
- ✓ Some passages mainly tell a personal story, tell something interesting, or describe something.
- ✓ Some passages mainly tell how to do something, or contain information that explains something.
- ✓ Some passages are mainly written to try to get readers to do something or persuade them.



Name _____

For each reading strategy completed, shade another square for that strategy on the bar graph.

Make sure an entire row of all strategies are completed before moving on to the next row.

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| | MI | FD | US | CE | CC | MP | WM | CI | |

Key

MI = Finding Main Idea
 FD = Recalling Facts and Details
 US = Understanding Sequence
 CE = Recognizing Cause and Effect

WM = Finding Word Meaning
 CI = Drawing Conclusions and
 FO = Distinguishing Between
 AP = Identifying Author's Purpose