

Elkhart Community Schools



# Top 10 Reading Strategies



**Why do we read?**



# Reading *IS* Thinking

“The purpose of reading is understanding.”



What are some  
reading strategies that  
work for you?



**What are some  
things that you  
would like to work  
on when it comes to  
reading?**



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aK2JscwKkHA>

- Practical Strategies
- Start at minute 1:09



# Top 10 Reading Strategies

1. Connect to the Text
2. Ask Questions
3. Expand Vocabulary
4. Predict & Prove
5. Sense It
6. Decide What's Important
7. Make Inferences Then Draw Conclusions
8. Summarize and Synthesize
9. Check Your Understanding
10. Build Fluency



# Strategy 1: Connect to the Text

Making Connections: A Bridge From the New to the Known

**Text to Self**

Text to Self

**Text to Text**

Text to Text

**Text to World**

Text to World





# Strategy 2: Ask Questions

## Asking Questions: The Strategy That Propels Readers Forward

“Questioning is the strategy that keeps readers engaged. When readers ask questions, they clarify understanding and forge ahead to make meaning. Asking questions is at the heart of thoughtful reading.”

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d5Xw9yoYCRY>

Harvey and Goudvis



# Strategy 3: Expand Vocabulary

“The larger the reader’s vocabulary (either oral or print), the easier it is to make sense of the text.”

*Report of the National Reading Panel*



# Strategy 4: Predict and Prove (Guess and Check)

“Research suggests that when students make predictions their understanding increases and they are more interested in the reading material.”

*Fielding, Anderson, Pearson, Hanson*



# Strategy 5: Sense It

**Visualizing: A Tool to Enhance Understanding**

**“Visualizing is a comprehension strategy that enables readers to make the words on a page real and concrete.”**

**Keene and Zimmerman**



# Strategy 6: Decide What's Important

“Thoughtful readers grasp essential ideas and important information when reading. Readers must differentiate between less important ideas and key ideas that are central to the meaning of the text.”

*Harvey and Goudvis*



# Strategy 7: Make Inferences Then Draw Conclusions

“Inferring is at the intersection of taking what is known, garnering clues from the text, and thinking ahead to make a judgment, discern a theme, or speculate about what is to come.”

*Harvey and Goudvis*



# Strategy 8: Summarize and Synthesize

## The Evolution of Thought

Synthesizing is putting together separate parts into a new whole....a process akin to working a jigsaw puzzle.

Harvey and Goudvis



# Strategy 9: Check Your Understanding

“If confusion disrupts meaning, readers need to stop and clarify their understanding. Readers may use a variety of strategies to “fix up” comprehension when meaning goes awry.”

*Harvey and Goudvis*





# Strategy 10: Build Fluency

“Fluency is important because it frees students to understand what they read.”

*Report of the National Reading Panel*



# Reading Strategies

**CAUTION!**

“Although these strategies tend to be introduced independently, readers rarely use these in isolation when reading. These thoughts interact and intersect to help readers make meaning and often occur simultaneously during reading.”

Harvey and Goudvis  
Harvey and Goudvis

Check Understanding

Build Fluency

Sense It

Ask Questions

Reading is

Connect To Text

Thinking

Making Inferences/ Draw  
Conclusions

Decide What's Important

Expand Vocabulary

Predict and Prove

Summarize/ Synthesize

