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The *Reading Strategies* Book 2.0

Companion Charts

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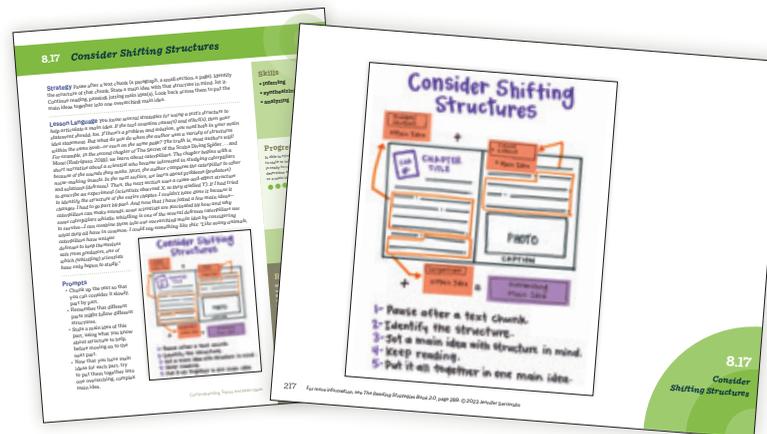
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🎯 A Quick Start Guide to Using Charts

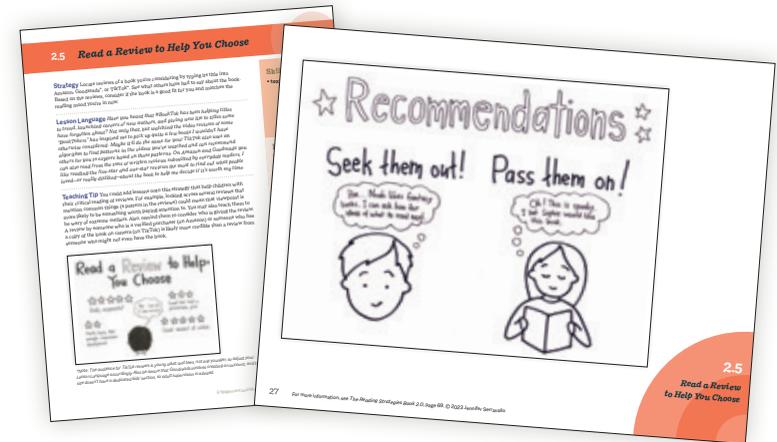
When used alongside strategies and prompts during direct instruction and guided practice, visuals help learners remember what you teach and support their independence as they practice. My colleagues and I created the charts in this flip chart resource (and in *The Reading Strategies Book 2.0*) with some common principles in mind:

- They are clear and simple with minimal text.
- They have icons, pictures, and/or color-coding.
- They are appropriate for the age and readability level of the students for whom they're intended.
- They have clear headings that tell you what the charts are about.

Most of the charts in this resource are enlarged replicas of those in *The Reading Strategies Book 2.0*, though some have been modified to better fit the flip chart format (e.g., see the charts for Strategies 6.4, 8.17, and 13.1).



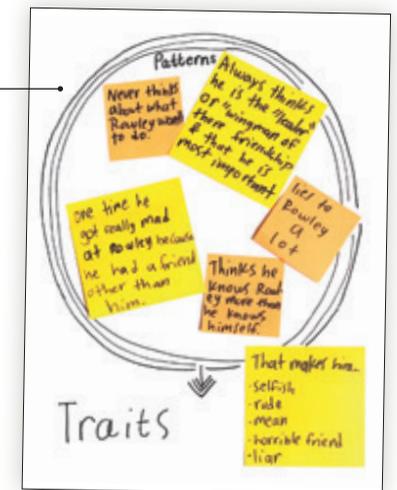
A few visuals in the book weren't as well-suited for lesson display, so my colleagues and I created completely new charts and what you see in this flip chart resource differs from what you see on the strategy page (e.g., see the charts for Strategies 2.5 and 4.5).



🎯 Chart Types

Just as in *The Reading Strategies Book 2.0*, you will find a variety of types of charts in this flip chart resource.

Exemplar charts show examples of what a reader's own work might look like, often using an annotated piece of text or some student work with callouts.



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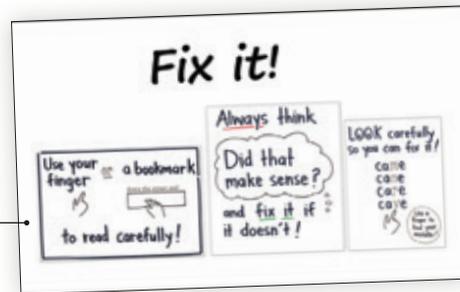
Process charts

remind students of the steps of the strategy with pictures, icons, and/or key words.



Content charts offer students a reference to use as they practice a strategy, such as a list of character traits or rules for decoding.

Repertoire charts overview a suite of related strategies.



🎯 Demonstrate and Guide Practice with Charts

The charts are designed to fit into any classroom seamlessly, and can be used to support students across a wide range of grade levels.

I imagine that most often, you'll look at a chart and think, "This is exactly how I would have created this. Looks good. Let's go!" After all, you probably have this flip chart resource

for that very reason—you saw the charts in *The Reading Strategies Book 2.0* and wanted to save yourself planning (and drawing) time.

When you use the chart exactly as it appears, make sure you refer to it regularly as you teach.

If the chart is a process chart, for example, you might point to the abbreviated steps on the chart as you speak the more detailed steps of the strategy from the book. As students are practicing, you might point back to a specific step that will help them practice, or to a chart exemplar that shows what you're asking them to try.

Sometimes the visual is an example of student or teacher work meant to model the result of the strategy in use or a photograph of students practicing the strategy. As you teach, highlight what students are supposed to notice and think about in the visual. For example, if you are teaching Strategy 12.13, you might talk about how the four students in the photograph are focused on each other as they engage in discussion. You might point out the tickets



in the center that each student "turned in" after speaking, notice who has no tickets left, and talk about what that means (they've already contributed many ideas). You

could ask your students to imagine being in the group and what they might say to someone who hasn't spoken, "What might you say to that person to invite them to speak?"

Modify Charts as Needed

While you will mostly use charts straight from the flip chart resource, occasionally you'll want to make modifications to better align a chart to your teaching and your students. What follows are some ideas to spark your creativity.

Adapt the Chart to Match Your Learner(s)

Most chart types will work for most strategies, so if you find that a certain type (see pages v-vi) works best for a particular learner or group of learners, you might want to create your own charts, or adapt the ones in the flip chart resource.

For example, the chart for Strategy 2.8 offers a helpful reminder of the core idea of the strategy. However, if you know your students would be more likely to refer to a *process chart*, you could attach a sticky note with steps to the existing chart, or create your own numbered list borrowing the strategy language on the page.

Make Charts Interactive with Labels, Annotations, or Captions

Think about how you might use any white space on a page to add to the chart or personalize it. For example, you might annotate the chart, recording your and/or your students' thinking as you practice together, or add labels or captions to images or student work examples.

If you were teaching Strategy 2.23, for instance, you might ask students to each jot a

question they'll have in mind as you read aloud to them, and then add those questions to the chart.

When teaching with the chart for Strategy 6.17, you might cover up the examples on a chart with blank sticky notes, and then ask for student input to add new examples (or add them as you demonstrate a strategy).

2.8
If It's Not Working, Let It Go

3) Use your engagement strategies
2) Read ~ 1/4 of it
3) Ask yourself:
- Do I want to finish it?
Or read something else?

Them... I've read a good bit of this book and I've still not into it.

If it's not working...
Let it go and find another

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2.23
Get Focused with Questions Before You Read

Oil spills hurt birds that live near water - Avie

why do oil spills happen? - Joshua.

What impacts do oil spills have on wildlife? - Emelia.

When did the most disastrous spills happen? - Marcus

BEFORE READING
ask questions

Preview: Now, what do you wonder?
Activate: What do you already know?

Ask: Who? What? Where? When? Why?
Answer: Read on to find answers.

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6.17
Consider Conflicting Motivations

What do they want? What are their goals?

Motivations
- to fit in/make friends
- to make family proud

Are they in sync or conflicting?
conflicting

What does that tell you about the character?
She cares a lot about how others view her

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7.3
Look Up to Characters

She can do things Read who that are strange? hard to read! (Stephen Beebe)

She could do it out of her body to make (Stephen Beebe)

Unique
Brave
She takes many risks throughout her plot

Smart
Loyal
Nervous
Driver
She can come up with very clever plans

Resilient
She never gives up even if her plans don't work.

Positive traits →

When + why = text evidence aligned to traits

In life, you should always be yourself even if your different. I think this because New York is the best place and all the other kids at school but now she returns its okay to be yourself.

what can you learn from the character?

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You might annotate a student work example to highlight what students should take away as they study it, as one small group did with Strategy 7.3, highlighting the different parts of the web that connect back to the strategy.

Modify the Mentor Text (Maybe!)

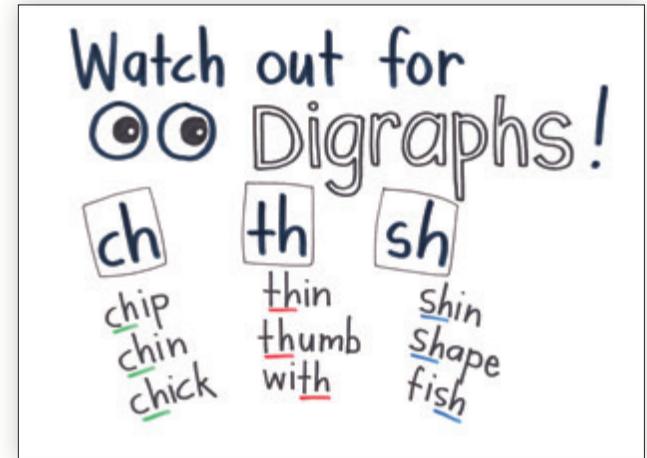
For many lesson language examples, I chose recently-published mentor texts that I love and that can be used to demonstrate a range of strategies. Excerpts of these texts often appear on charts, and many of them will make perfect sense as an example even if you don't have the text or haven't

yet read it (e.g., see Strategy 5.3).

However, if students need to know a book to understand the example (see the chart for Strategy 5.22, for example), then you'll either need to plan ahead and read the book to them first, or else modify the chart with a new example from a text they know. You can use sticky notes to cover and replace examples from my mentor texts with ones your students know.

Start with the Chart and Add Your Own Example

Some charts offer *one* or a *limited* number of examples for a particular strategy (e.g., see Strategies 3.13, 3.15, 3.19, 6.6, 11.12, 11.13), and you can use these to inspire additional, similar charts. The chart for Strategy 3.14, for



example, shows three examples of digraphs students in one classroom have studied.

If your students are learning digraphs in a different sequence, or they know more than these three, you can create another identical chart that gives examples, such as *ph*, *wh*, and so on.

Final Thoughts

I hope that using this flip chart resource in conjunction with *The Reading Strategies Book 2.0* saves you valuable planning and preparation time, makes your demonstration and explanation of strategies easier, and becomes an important visual anchor your students can refer to as they practice, whether you use the charts when teaching your whole class (placed under a document camera and shared on a SMART Board™ or Promethean board), small group (propped up on your small group table), or individual lessons (carried around with you as you confer).

Notice The boy's head is down as he is walking.

Think I wonder if he is feeling lonely.

Explain I think he might try to make a friend.

1.5

*Notice,
Think,
Explain*

Check the

beginning

swish



middle

swish



end

swish



3.2

*Check the
Beginning,
Middle, and End*

Theory:

Min Li is a
Very Kind and
Selfless Person.

Proof:

When she went
to see the man
of the moon, she
asked her friend,
dragons question,
instead of hers.

Proof:

She bought a gold
fish that she really
liked, but then she
gave it away
so her parents did
not have to feed it.

Frame Your Reading with a Question



① Read the heading.
Turn it into a question.

② Read the section.

What information
answers the question?

9.12

*Frame
Your Reading
with a Question*