

## **Reader's Notebook: Advanced** (Recommended for grades 4–8) **by Irene C. Fountas & Gay Su Pinnell**

Designed to encourage reflection, inquiry, critical thinking and dialogue about reading, The *Reader's Notebook* helps student account for what they read through conversational writing. Fountas & Pinnell's *Reader's Notebooks* help students become better readers by:

- Engaging in critical thinking
- Learning how to interpret a text
- Making connections between texts/genres
- Connecting reading and writing
- Promoting active discussion
- Continually responding and reflecting on a text
- Examining the writer's craft

*Reader's Notebooks* are an indispensable resource as you strive to align with the Common Core State Standards. Practical and easy to use, they propel students to write to explore meaning. Click on the tabs below for a closer look.

\*Following each tabbed section of the Notebook, are ruled pages for student response.

Available in [5 packs](#) and [25 packs](#).

Also available:

[Reader's Notebook: Primary](#) (Recommended for grades K–2)

[Reader's Notebook](#) (Recommended for grades 2–4)

## Guidelines for Readers' Workshop

1. Read a book or write down your thoughts about your reading.
2. Work silently so that you and your peers can do your best thinking.
3. Use a soft voice when conferring with your teacher.
4. Choose books that you think you'll enjoy and abandon books that aren't working for you after you've given them a good chance.
5. List the book information when you begin reading and record the date and a one-word response when you finish the book.
6. Think about the genre of the book you are reading and what you notice.
7. Always do your best work.

For more information on using Reader's Notebook, *Advanced* see *Guiding Readers and Writers, and Teaching for Comprehending and Fluency* by L. C. Fountas and G. S. Pinnell. Published by Heinemann, Portsmouth, NH.

© 2011 by L. C. Fountas & G. S. Pinnell from *Reader's Notebook, Advanced*. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

## Talking About Reading

Reading is thinking. You will have many opportunities to talk about your thinking.

- ▶ Mark places you want to talk or write about with a stick-on note, or make a list with page numbers.
- ▶ Talk about your thinking in conferences with your teacher, or in group-share.
- ▶ Share your thinking during book club meetings.

## Ways to Have a Good Book Discussion

1. Be prepared.
2. Sit so everyone can see each other.
3. Get started right away.
4. Share your best thinking.
5. Look at the person who is talking.
6. Listen to understand each other's thinking.
7. Ask questions to understand better.
8. Speak clearly but not too loudly.
9. Wait for the speaker to finish.
10. Use language that invites others to share their ideas.
11. Be sure everyone gets a turn.
12. Build on one another's thinking.
13. Respect the thinking of your peers.
14. Be sure everyone has shared their thinking on a topic before moving on to another topic.
15. Provide evidence from your experience or from the text to support your thinking.

© 2011 by L. C. Fountas & G. S. Pinnell from *Reader's Notebook, Advanced*. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

- Point-of-use student guidelines for active participation in Readers' Workshop.
- Point-of-use student guidelines for talking about reading and active participation in a good book discussion.



## Understanding Genres



© 2011 by L.C. Frazier & G.S. Powell from Reader's Notebook, Advanced, Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

## Genre \_\_\_\_\_

Working Definition	Noticings
Book Examples	

© 2011 by L.C. Frazier & G.S. Powell from Reader's Notebook, Advanced, Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

- Point-of-use Understanding Genres chart visually depicts the organization of fiction and nonfiction genres and how genres are related.
- The "Genre Studies" pages provide space for student to create a working definition, examples and "noticings" about a variety of genres.

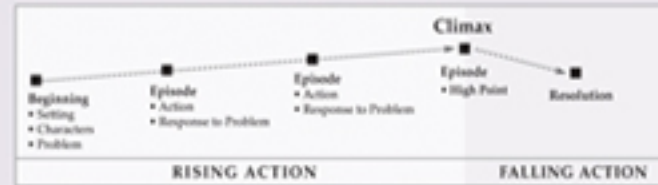
### Record of Minilessons

Use this section to make notes about what you are learning to think about as a reader and writer. You can look back at what you learned when you need to.

- ▶ Think about how the minilesson helps you as a reader and writer.
- ▶ Copy or glue the minilesson statement on the page.
- ▶ List titles of books in the genre, give examples from a book, or make notes on what you want to remember.

### Fiction Structures

#### Basic Narrative Structure

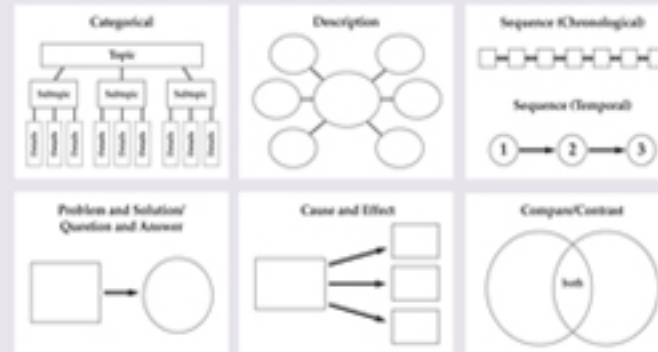


#### Alternative Narrative Structure



• Fictional stories happen in time. There are many variations in basic story structure and the order in which events are represented or revealed.

### Nonfiction Structures



- Point-of-use tips for using the notebook during minilessons.
- Diagrams illustrating fiction and nonfiction text structures, including basic and alternative narrative structures for fiction are provided.



## Forms for Writing About Reading

Tally	Kind of Writing	Definition
	<b>Letter to your teacher (or another reader)</b>	a letter to share your thinking about your reading with another reader who writes back to you
	<b>Letter — Essay</b>	a structured analysis of a whole book, written as a letter
	<b>Short Write</b>	an open-ended response or focused response to a specific prompt or a question
	<b>Notes</b>	words, phrases, or quick drawing to help you remember the book
	<b>List</b>	words, phrases, or sentences written one under the other
	<b>Sketch</b>	a quick drawing or series of drawings to show your thinking
	<b>Double Column Entry (T-chart)</b>	a phrase, sentence, or quote on the left and your thinking on the right
	<b>Graphic Organizer (for example, a web, T-chart, story map, grid, or timeline)</b>	a chart that helps you see the way information is organized
	<b>Plot Summary</b>	a few sentences that tell the problem or conflict
	<b>Summary</b>	a few sentences that tell the most important information
	<b>Book Recommendation</b>	writing that gives another reader some information and advice on a book
	<b>Book Review</b>	an opinion and analysis that includes comments on the quality of a book and gives another reader advice
	<b>Poem</b>	a poetic piece that responds to a book (characters, setting, story events)
	<b>Blog</b>	a blend of the terms "web log," a blog has entries of comments, descriptions of events, or other information

© 2011 by L. C. Fountas & G. S. Pinnell from *Reader's Notebook: Advanced*, Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

## Guidelines for Checking Your Writing

1. Reread what you have written to be sure it makes sense.
2. If you are writing a letter:
  - write the date.
  - include the greeting and closing.
  - be sure you have responded to what the teacher or a peer wrote to you.
3. Be sure to include the title of the book and underline it.
4. Put quotation marks (" ") around sentences that are direct quotes from the book. Document the page where you found the quote, and explain the context and/or significance.
5. Check that your writing is neat and easy to read.
6. Check your spelling, capitalization, and punctuation.

© 2011 by L. C. Fountas & G. S. Pinnell from *Reader's Notebook: Advanced*, Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

- Point-of-use chart that depicts the forms for writing about Reading, as well as guidelines for checking writing.
- A sample letter and suggestions for writing about reading are provided to guide students as they begin to record their thoughts, questions and reflections.

## Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
<b>animal fantasy</b>	A make-believe story in which animals are the main characters and act like people
<b>antagonist</b>	The character who is in conflict with the protagonist
<b>argument</b>	A discussion that offers a specific point of view
<b>author</b>	The person who wrote the text
<b>autobiography</b>	A book in which a person tells the story of his own life
<b>ballad</b>	A form of verse, usually a narrative, set to music
<b>biography</b>	A story that tells about all or part of a real person's life
<b>blog</b>	A blend of the terms "web-log," a blog has entries of comments, descriptions of events, or other information
<b>cause/effect</b>	A person, thing, or event that makes something else happen, and the thing that happens as a result
<b>chapter book</b>	A book that is divided into chapters, each of which tells an episode that is part of the whole
<b>characters</b> major ► minor ►	The people, animals, or objects that appear and take action in the story Major characters are whom the story is mostly about Minor characters are in the background
<b>climax</b>	A decisive moment that is a major turning point in the plot
<b>comparison/contrast</b>	How things are alike/different
<b>conclusion</b>	The ending to a story
<b>conflict</b>	The kinds of clashes that create the problem in a story
<b>dialogue</b>	The conversation between characters in a narrative or drama
<b>epic</b>	A story that centers on heroic characters, where the action takes place on a grand scale
<b>epilogue</b>	The part of the story that comes after the end and tells you more about how it all turned out

© 2011 by L. C. Frenta & G. A. Freed from Reader's Notebook, Advanced, Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

Term	Definition
<b>episode</b>	A part of a sequence in a story
<b>events</b>	What take place in a story
<b>expository text</b>	Nonfiction text that explains something
<b>fable</b>	A fictional story designed to teach a lesson, often with personified animal characters
<b>fantasy</b>	An imaginative fictional text that contains elements that could not exist in the real world
<b>fiction</b>	An invented story that contains elements such as characters, a problem or conflict, a setting, a plot, and a resolution
<b>figurative language</b>	Language that is not literal, usually comparing two things that do not, at first, seem to relate to each other
<b>flashback</b>	An interruption in the chronological sequence by an event that occurred earlier
<b>flash forward</b>	An interruption in the chronological sequence by an event that occurs later
<b>folktale</b>	A traditional story, originally passed down orally
<b>glossary</b>	A list of key words and their definitions
<b>graphic text</b>	A text in which pictures tell much of or all of a story, or provide much of the information
<b>historical fiction</b>	Realistic fiction that is set in the past
<b>hybrid</b>	A blend of more than one genre, for example, an expository article within a fiction text
<b>illustrator</b>	Person who provides the graphics that accompany a text
<b>index</b>	A list of topics and names in the text with page numbers
<b>informational text</b>	A text written to inform or to give facts about a topic
<b>text features</b> (informational text)	The variety of tools to organize the text for readers or to give them more information (e.g., Table of Contents, headings, subheadings)
<b>text structures</b> (informational text)	How the information in a written text is organized

© 2011 by L. C. Frenta & G. A. Freed from Reader's Notebook, Advanced, Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

- The glossary includes terms and definitions related to Reader's Notebook as well as text structures and features, literary elements, and genre.