

Reader Response Assignment

Every other week you are required to complete 5 independent reading responses. Each response should demonstrate your understanding of your independent reading book (must read for 20 minutes). Each set of 5 responses will be collected the first day of the week the assignment is due (usually Monday). You may choose to do extra readers response each week for extra credit. Reader responses must be completed in your composition notebook headed, numbered, and thoughtfully written.

Required format:

IS27	Name
Class	Date
Reader Response #__	
Book Title: _____	
Author: _____	
# of pages read: _____	
Habit: _____	
Each Response MUST be at least:	
6 th grade=	6 sentences
7 th grade=	8 sentences
8 th grade=	10 sentences

Habits of Proficient Readers:

- ❖ **Visualizing**: the author's use of description enables us to form pictures in our mind while we read. If you chose visualizing for your response draw a picture of what you envisioned and write about it. Describe how the author's use of language helped or hindered your visualization. How does an author's ability to create pictures in his readers mind influence the readers experience reading the work?
- ❖ **Connect**: Make a connection between what you read and something else. Text-to-text, connect your book to another. Text-to-self, connect your book your self. Text-to-world, connect what you read with something going on in the world.
- ❖ **Predict**: (Pre-Reading Activity) Take a guess about what is going to happen in your book.
- ❖ **Summarize**: Discuss what you read in your own words. What are the important points of the story? What is the order in which events occur?
- ❖ **Infer**: Anticipate events-Make predictions-Draw conclusions
- ❖ **Questioning the Author and Text**: What are the character's motives? Why did the author include this? What information is most important to write down?
- ❖ **Monitor for Meaning**: Examining the text to find a deeper meaning or defining words of difficulty.
- ❖ **Prior Knowledge**: Thinking about what you already know about the topic, author, or title.

- ❖ **Analyze:** You may choose to analyze any literary element that you'd like. For example; characterization, conflict, mood, moral, plot, climax, point of view, setting, theme, tone, genre, use of figurative language, etc...
Analyze= to examine critically, so as to bring out the essential elements or give the essence of; to examine carefully and in detail so as to identify causes, key factors, possible results, etc.

- ❖ **Create Plot Line:** What is a plot line? *Plot line* is a literary term referring to the sequence of events in a story. It is the structure of the story. Most stories have five elements:
 1. The exposition. The exposition gives the reader background information about the story, such as the setting and the main characters. It sets the tone, and lets the reader know what type of story to expect. While reading the exposition, the reader can generally tell whether this is going to be a funny story, a historical story, a Western, a fantasy story, or another type.
 2. The rising action. This part of the story often shows the main character involved in a struggle of some sort. He or she experiences problems and complications.
 3. The climax. The climax (or crisis) is often short, but it is the most exciting part. The main character's struggles come to a head.
 4. The falling action. The falling action occurs as a result of the climax or crisis.
 5. The resolution. The resolution (or denouement) is the conclusion of the story.

- ❖ **Use Fix-Up Strategies:** Re-Read, skipping ahead, using context, structural or visual cues to aid in your understanding of the text.

- ❖ **Decide:** What are the most important ideas? What are the most important themes? Was there a satisfying end to the story (resolution)?