

# Reading Anchor Charts

Comprehension, Vocabulary, and Fluency

Made By: Saddle Up For 2<sup>nd</sup> Grade



### Analyze & Evaluate

Questions to ask:

- What does this remind you of?
- Have you ever felt the same way?
- What do you think will happen if...?
- How do you think the story will end?
- Why did the character do that?
- What do you think will happen next?
- Is this fiction or nonfiction?

### Author's Purpose

Persuade: the author writes to get you to do something or believe what they are saying.

Inform: the author writes to give you information about a topic.

Entertain: the author writes to tell you a story that you will enjoy.

### Predict

A prediction is a guess you make based off of clues in text or pictures to determine what happens next.

I predict... My guess is... I think... The author says...

### Monitor/Clarify

Check for understanding, make connections.

Use Context Clues: helps determine the meaning of unknown words.

Use Resources: dictionary or glossary.

Use Text Features: headings, captions, text, pictures, maps, diagrams, charts.

### Compare & Contrast

When you COMPARE something, you are telling how they are alike or similar.

When you CONTRAST something, you are telling how they are different.

Similarities: tall, long hair, red hair, wearing a necklace.

Differences: sitting tall, likes to read stories, walks on the grass.

### Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different spellings and different meanings.

night, knight, ate, eight, I am eight years old, You can see the moon or the night, the knight saved the princess.

### Inferences

Inferring is using clues to make a guess about something that was not explained in the story.

Clue from the text: I predict... My guess is... I think that... This could mean...

### Cause and Effect

**Cause**: The reason something happened.

**Effect**: The result of what happened.

Emily blew a giant bubble with her gum. Emily's bubble popped on her face.

### Story Structure

**Characters**: Who is in the story?

**Setting**: Where does the story take place?

**Problem**: What caused trouble for the character?

**Solution**: How did the character fix the problem?

### Sequence of Events

Sequence is the order of events in a story.

First, you get all the ingredients out of the cabinet. Next, you mix all of the ingredients out of a large bowl. Then, you place the cookie dough on a cookie sheet. Last, you place the cookies into the oven.

### Compound Words

Compound words are two words put together to make a new word.

cup + cake = cupcake, light + house = lighthouse, foot + ball = football.

### Idioms

A word or phrase that has a different meaning than what it is being said.

It's raining cats and dogs. When pigs fly. It's making very hard. (Something that is impossible).

### Idea for Use

Print these charts to use as a copy, laminate and place on a ring for reference.

When you print these charts fit on your page, students can use a notebook and then demonstrate their learning underneath.

### Question

Good readers ask questions while they are reading the story.

Is the story fiction or nonfiction? What is the story mostly about? Who is telling the story? Why are you reading the story? For information or enjoyment? What type of text are you reading? Who are the characters? Where is the setting?

### Fact and Opinion

A **Fact** is something that can be proven. An **opinion** is someone's personal belief that cannot be proven.

**Fact**: Frogs are amphibians. **Opinion**: Frogs are gross creatures.

### Main Idea & Details

The **main idea** is what the text is mostly about. **Details** are specific things related to the main idea.

The main idea is about rainbows.

### Antonyms

**Antonyms** are two words that have opposite meanings.

large / small, above / below.

### Conclusions

Authors don't always explain everything that happens in a story. Good readers can draw conclusions and use clues to understand the story better.

**Clues**: voice, roller, tooth, cotton candy. **Conclusion**: They are at the carnival.

### Using a Glossary

A glossary is an alphabetical list of words and definitions found at the end of the book or text.

### Homographs

The same word that is spelled the same way that can have different meanings.

**match**: I'm sorry you're a match to light the candle. It's a turned over two cards and they were a match.

### Alphabetical Order

bowl, key, lock, robot.

### Words Connection or Text

TEXT TO TEXT: it reminds me of a book. TEXT TO SELF: it reminds me of a time... TEXT TO WORLD: it reminds me of something in the world.

### Understanding Characters

To understand what a character is like you must think about what the character does, says, and thinks.

Character Traits are adjectives that describe the characters' actions and words.

kind, bossy, shy, friendly, mean, selfish, brave, hardworking.

### Summarize

A Summary tells the important part of a story in your own words.

**Somebody**: Who is the main character? **Wanted**: What do the character want? **But**: What was the problem? **So**: So how did the character solve the problem?

### Visualize

When we visualize, we make a picture in our mind based on what we read or told.

Thinking Stems: I was a beautiful day in the forest. I'm plotting... I can imagine... I can see, smell, hear, taste, touch.

### Text & Graphic Features

FEATURE	PURPOSE
Table of Contents	Helps you find the page you want to read.
Lead Page	Helps you know what to expect in the story.
Caption	Helps you understand what the picture is about.
Glossary	An alphabetical list of words and their meanings found at the end of the book or text.
Index	An alphabetical list of words and their page numbers found at the end of the book or text.
Headings	Helps you know what the story is about.
Subheadings	Helps you know what the story is about.
Diagram	Helps you understand what the story is about.

### Base Words and Endings

-ed, -ing

camped, cooked, kicked, camping, cooking, kicking.

### Multiple Meaning Words

The same word that is spelled the same way that can have different meanings.

bat: The bats, black bat flew across the midnight sky. Jacob swung the bat and the ball went flying into the air.

### Suffix

**-ful**: means quality of, means full of.

The weather man said it will be cloudy tomorrow. The beautiful rainbow is very colorful.

### Suffix -ly

means to do in a certain way.

loudly, slowly. Must be quiet from the speaker. The turtle walked slowly towards the water.

### Prefixes over-

means too much or above.

Our classroom library was **overcrowded** with kids trying to get new books.

### Prefixes pre-

means before.

My mom asked me to **preheat** the oven so we could make cookies. I **preheat** any of my words on the spelling test.

### Prefixes re-

means to do again.

I had to **reheat** my shoes after running a lot in PE. My shoe came **unlaced** while running in PE.

### Word Endings

**-ed**: It happened in the past. Yesterday, my dad **cooked** lunch for dinner.

**-ing**: It is happening now. We are **cooking** spaghetti for lunch.

### Synonyms

**Synonyms** are two words that have the same meaning.

finish/end, present/gift, trash/garbage.

### Contractions

A contraction is a shorter way to say two words.

is + not = isn't. An apostrophe will fill the space of the missing letters. you + have = you've, I + am = I'm, we + are = we're.

### Word Recognition

apple, fish, star.

### Self Correct

Does it look right? Does it sound right? Does it make sense?

### Stress

Read words in *italics* with more force. Emphasize certain words.

### Natural Pauses

A good reader can pause naturally when reading out loud. We pause after punctuation marks and in long sentences.

### Rate

Do not read too fast or too slow. Read like you talk.

### Intonation

Make your voice go up, go down, become louder, or become softer.

Voice goes UP, Voice drops DOWN, Voice goes UP and PAUSES.

### Punctuation

Punctuation marks are like stop signs at the end of sentences.

Voice goes up! Voice goes down! Voice drops DOWN. Did you see that dog run across the street?

### Expression

Pay attention to the characters' feelings and show it in your writing.

LOOK FOR... pictures, helping words (or, like, one, etc.), examples and definitions, punctuation, synonyms and antonyms.

# Reading Anchor Charts

BLACK AND WHITE VERSION

Made By: Saddle Up For 2nd Grade

## Question

Good readers ask questions while they are reading the story.

Is the story **fiction** or **nonfiction**? What is the story mostly about?

Who is telling the story? Are you reading the story? For **information** or **enjoyment**?

What types of text are you reading? Who are the characters? Where is the setting?

## Predict

A prediction is a guess you make based off of clues in text or pictures to determine what happens next.

## Monitor/Clarify

Check for understanding. Make connections.

**Use Context Clues** helps determine the meaning of unknown words.

**Use Resources** dictionary or glossary.

**Use Text Features** headings, captions, text boxes, pictures, maps, diagrams, charts.

## Main Idea & Details

The main idea is what the text is mostly about. **Details** are specific things related to the main idea.

The main idea is about rainbows.

## Inferences

Inferring is using clues to make a guess about something that was not explained in the story.

I predict... I think that... + What I already know... This could mean...

## Fact and Opinion

A **fact** is something that can be proven. An **opinion** is someone's personal belief that cannot be proven.

**Fact:** Frogs are amphibians.  
**Opinion:** Frogs are gross creatures.

## Self-Correct

Does it look right?  
Does it sound right?  
Does it make sense?

## Conclusions

Authors start always explain everything that happens in a story. Good readers can draw conclusions and use clues to answer about the story better.

**Clues:** rick, rick, rick (come across)

**Conclusion:** They are at the carnival.

## Compare & Contrast

When you **COMPARE** something, you are telling how they are alike or similar.

When you **CONTRAST** something, you are telling how they are different.

## Cause and Effect

**Cause** is the reason something happened.

**Effect** is the result of what happened.

Emily blew a giant bubble with her gum. Emily's bubble popped on her face.

## Authors Purpose

**Persuade:** the author writes to get you to do something or believe what they are saying.

**Inform:** the author writes to give you information about a topic.

**Entertain:** the author writes to tell you a story that you will enjoy.

## Analyze & Evaluate

Questions to ask:

What does this remind you of?  
Have you ever felt the same way?  
What do you think will happen if...?  
How do you think the story will end?  
Why did the character do that?  
What do you think will happen next?  
Is this fiction or nonfiction?

## Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.

night, knight, ate, eight, kite, eight, light, right, eight, light, right.

## Words Connected in Text

TEXT TO TEXT: it reminds me of a book.

TEXT TO WORLD: it reminds me of something in the world...

TEXT TO SELF: it reminds me of...

## Visualize

When we visualize, we make a picture in our mind based on what we read or text.

It was a beautiful day in the forest.

**Thinking Stems:** I can see, smell, hear, taste, touch.

## Text & Graphic Features

FEATURE	PURPOSE
Title or Contents	Tells about a book or magazine and what it is about.
Said Page	Shows the page number.
Caption	Explains what a picture or drawing is about.
Index	Shows the location of information in a book.
Table	Shows information in a clear way.
Headings	Shows the main topic of a section.
Sidebars	Shows extra information about the main topic.

## Summarize

A Summary tells the important part of a story in your own words.

**Somebody** Who is the main character?  
**Wanted** What did the character want?  
**But** What was the problem?  
**So** So how did the character solve the problem?

## Story Structure

**Characters** Who is in the story?  
**Setting** Where does the story take place?  
**Problem** What is the problem for the characters?  
**Solution** How did the characters solve the problem?

## Sequence of Events

Sequence is the order of events in a story.

First, you get all the ingredients out of the cabinet.  
Next, you mix all of the ingredients in a large bowl.  
Then, you place the cookie dough on a cookie sheet.  
Last, you place the cookie sheet in the oven.

## Homographs

The same word that is spelled the same way that can have different meanings.

match: a game, a stick of wood, a verb.

light: to illuminate, a verb, a noun.

write: to put words on paper, a verb.

run: to move quickly, a verb, a noun.

## Understanding Characters

To understand what a character is like you must think about what the character does, says, and thinks.

**Character Traits** are adjectives that describe the character's actions and words.

kind, bossy, shy, friendly, mean, selfish, brave, hardworking.

## Contractions

A contraction is a shorter way to say two words.

**is + not = isn't**  
An apostrophe will fill the space of the missing letters.  
you + have = you've  
I + am = I'm  
we + are = we're

## Context Clues

Clues that good readers use to find the meaning of unknown words.

**LOOK FOR...** helping words (or, but, and, etc.), examples and definitions, punctuation, synonyms and antonyms.

## Alphabetical Order

bow, key, lock, robot.

## Suffix

**y** means quality of  
**ful** means full of

The weather is sunny!  
The beautiful rainbow is very colorful.

## Suffix -ly

means to do in a certain way.

loudly, slowly.

## Prefixes

**re** means to do again  
**un** means not

I had to **re**write my story after running out of PE.  
My shoe came **un**laced while running in PE.

## Word Recognition

apple, fish, star.

## Using a Glossary

A glossary is an alphabetical list of words and definitions found at the end of the book or text.

## Compound Words

Compound words are two words put together to make a new word.

cup + cake = light + house = foot + ball =  
cupcake = light house = football

## Antonyms

Antonyms are two words that have opposite meanings.

large small, above below.

## Word Endings

**ed** It happened in the past.  
**ing** It is happening now.

Yesterday, my dad **ed** a special treat for dinner.  
We are **ing** cookies tonight for lunch.

## Prefixes

**pre** means before  
**mis** means wrong

My mom asked me to **pre**heat the oven so we could make cookies.  
I hope I do not **mis**spell any of my words on the spelling test.

## Base Words and Endings

**-ed, -ing**

camped, cooked, kicked, camping, cooking, kicking.

## Prefixes over-

means too much or above.

Our classroom library was **over**crowded with kids trying to get new books.

## Stress

Read words in *italics* with more force. Emphasize certain words.

## Using a Dictionary

A dictionary is a book that tells the meaning of words. All of the words listed are in A-Z order so you can easily find what you need.

**kick (kick) verb:** To strike something with the foot.  
James can **kick** the ball really far.

**Entry Word:** Shows the word and how it is spelled.  
**Pronunciation:** How you say the word.  
**Part of Speech:** The word type of the word.  
**Word Meaning:** The definition of the word.  
**Example Sentence:** Shows how to use the word in a sentence.

## Multiple Meaning Words

The same word that is spelled the same way that can have different meanings.

**bat**  
The large, black **bat** flew across the midnight sky.  
Jacob swung the **bat** and the ball went flying into the air.

## Idioms

A word or phrase that has a different meaning than what it is saying.

It's raining cats and dogs. When pigs fly. The meeting was very hard. Something that is impossible.

## Synonyms

Synonyms are two words that have the same meaning.

finish, present, trash, end, gift, garbage.

## Expression

Pay attention to the characters' feelings and show it in your voice.

The worm was sad because it caught the fly.  
The girl was happy about her new toy.

## Intonation

Make your voice go up, go down, become louder, or become softer.

**Voice goes UP**  
**Voice drops DOWN**  
**Voice goes UP and PAUSES**

## Natural Pauses

A good reader can pause naturally when reading out loud. We pause after punctuation marks and in long sentences.

## Punctuation

Punctuation marks are like stop signs at the end of sentences.

**Voice goes UP** Wow, that dog can run fast!  
**Voice drops DOWN** The dog is brown with white spots.  
**Voice goes UP and PAUSES** Did you see that dog run across the street?

## Rate

Do not read too fast or too slow. Read like you talk.