**Reading Concepts & Strategies**



Author’s Perspective: The reason why an author has written a text for readers.

Character: The looks, traits, thoughts, and relationships of a person, animal or object with life-like qualities in a text.

Classify & Categorize: To arrange or organize details from a text into groups with similar traits (categories), and to name or label that group (classify).

Compare & Contrast: How two or more things are alike (compare) and how they are different (contrast).

Drawing Conclusions: Combing background knowledge, personal experience and textual information to determine meaning.

Explicit Information: Details that can be clearly found “right there” in the text.

Fact and Opinion: Information that can be proven to be true or false (fact) and a personal statement of what one believes about a subject (opinion).

Figurative Language: Language enriched by word images and figures of speech.

Genre: A category or type of text, organized by common literary elements.

Main Idea: The big idea in a text that tells what the text is mostly about.

Plot: The structure of events that make up the main story of a text.

Point of View: The perspective from which a story is told to the reader (i.e. first person).

Predicting: Using information from a text to decide what will most likely happen next.

Pronoun Reference: Tracing a pronoun to the source noun to which it refers.

Sequence: The order of events or steps in a text.

Setting: Where and when a story takes place.

Theme: The underlying message or lesson that the author is trying to convey to the reader. These often include universal values dealing with life, society or human nature.

Vocabulary in Context: The meaning of a word within a text.

Voice: An author’s tone or attitude toward a subject in a text.