



Reading Comprehension Strategies

TJHSST Reading Aspire

www.YoungScholarsCircle.com

Read Like a Writer to Understand Narrative Nonfiction Texts

Reading Aspire



New TJ Reading Aspire Categories



Key Ideas and Details

- The items in this category require students to read texts closely; to determine central ideas and themes, and summarize information and ideas accurately; and to understand relationships and to draw logical inferences and conclusions including understanding sequential, comparative, and cause-effect relationships.

Craft and Structure

- The items in this category require students to determine word and phrase meanings, analyze an author's word choice rhetorically, analyze text structure, and understand authorial purpose and characters' points of view. They interpret authorial decisions rhetorically and differentiate between various perspectives and sources of information.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

- The items in this category require students to understand authors' claims, differentiate between facts and opinions, and use evidence to make connections between different texts that are related by topic. Students read a range of informational and literary texts critically and comparatively, making connections to prior knowledge and integrating information across texts. They analyze how authors construct arguments, evaluating reasoning and evidence from various sources.

Table 3.7. Specification Ranges by Item Type and Reporting Category for Grades 8–EHS

| Operational Items | Number of Items | Raw-score points (percentage of test) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Item Types | | |
| Multiple choice | 20–21 | 20–21 (65–68%) |
| Technology enhanced | 0–1 | 0–1 (0–3%) |
| Constructed response | 3 | 10 (32%) |
| Reporting Categories | | |
| Key Ideas and Details | 14–15 | 17–18 (45–58%) |
| Craft and Structure | 6–9 | 7–11 (23–35%) |
| Integration of Knowledge and Ideas | 1–3 | 4–6 (13–19%) |
| Depth of Knowledge | | |
| DOK Level 1 | 5–7 | 7–9 (23–29%) |
| DOK Level 2 | 9–13 | 12–17 (38–54%) |
| DOK Level 3 | 5–9 | 7–12 (21–38%) |
| Non-operational | | |
| Field-test | 6–8 | — |
| TOTAL | 30–32* | 31 (100%) |

*Total number of items includes field-test items that do not contribute to score points.

Types of Passage Genre in the New TJ Reading Aspire

| Passage Genre | Text Structure & Organization |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Literary Narratives or Prose Fiction | LN are short stories, novels, memoirs, and personal essays. PF passages are from short stories and novels. Narrative Structure. |
| Social Science | SS passages may discuss anthropology, archaeology, biography, business, economics, education, geography, history, political science, psychology, and sociology. Narrative nonfiction or Expository NF |
| Humanities | H passages may discuss topics like architecture, art, dance, ethics, film, language, literary criticism, music, philosophy, radio, television, and theater. Questions may be based on passages from memoirs and personal essays. Narrative nonfiction or Expository NF |
| Natural Sciences | NS passages may discuss anatomy, astronomy, biology, botany, chemistry, ecology, geology, medicine, meteorology, microbiology, natural history, physiology, physics, technology, and zoology. Narrative nonfiction or Expository NF. |



Focus for Today: Understanding Narrative Nonfiction Texts

Readers read like a writer and create a passage map to understand complex narrative nonfiction texts:

1. Preview the whole passage.
2. Encircle key words and phrases using the author's lenses.
3. Find patterns and create new understanding and passage map.

Read Closely for Word Choices in Narrative & Informational Texts

1. Read through lenses

Choose words that seem particularly selected by the author, such as:

- Words that evoke:
 - strong emotions
 - strong images
 - a clear idea
- Words that reveal style:
 - informal tone
 - formal tone
 - clear voice
- Particular kinds of words:
 - nouns
 - verbs
 - adjectives
 - adverbs

2. Use lenses to find patterns

- Which words fit together?
- How do they fit together?

3. Use the patterns to develop a new understanding of the text.

An author's:

- Tone
- Purpose
- Relationship to the subject/theme

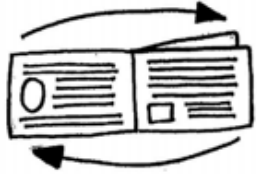


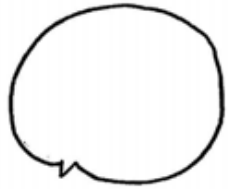



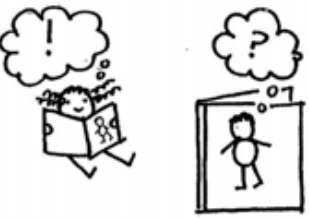




Text's:

- Central ideas
- Issues
- Lessons
- Symbols/metaphors/motifs
- Themes

Narrative Writers Aim Toward Goals Such As...

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Provide the context/background information</p>  | <p>Introduce the characters</p>  | <p>Show the character's motivation</p>  |
| <p>Stir empathy</p>  | <p>Create the setting</p>  | <p>Build a mood</p>  |
| <p>Set up the problem</p>  | <p>Raise the stakes</p>  | <p>Build suspense</p>  |
| <p>Get readers predicting</p>  | <p>Support the theme</p>  | <p>Show the resolution</p>  |

Narrative Writers Use Techniques Such As...

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Flashback & flashforward</p>  | <p>Multiple plot lines</p>  | <p>Inner thinking</p>  |
| <p>Dialogue</p>  | <p>Revealing actions</p>  | <p>Multiple points of view</p>  |
| <p>1st person narrator</p>  | <p>Reader knows MORE than the character</p>  | <p>Description</p>  |
| <p>Metaphor</p>  | <p>Tone</p>  | <p>Symbolism</p>  |

Focus for Today: Understanding Narrative Nonfiction Texts

Readers read like a writer and create a road map to understand complex narrative nonfiction texts:

1. Preview the whole passage.
2. Encircle key words and phrases using the author's lenses.
3. Find patterns and create new understanding and road map.

Let me show you how!





Mary Cassatt defied tradition, family, and public opinion to become one of the most celebrated artists of the United States. Born in 1845, the daughter of a wealthy Pittsburgh banker, Cassatt spent several years of her childhood with her family in Europe. As she grew older, she gave up a life of ease to choose a path that at the time was almost impossible for a woman to follow. In 1861, while many of her friends were entering the social world of the upper classes, Cassatt was beginning her studies at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. After four years, however, she felt stifled by the rigid curriculum. Against her father's wishes, she decided to return to Europe to study painting.



Cassatt spent several years, mainly in France and Italy, immersing herself in the works of great European painters of the past. Finally, in 1872, she settled in Paris permanently. There, Cassatt came to admire the work of the French Impressionists, a group of "outsiders" that included Degas, Monet, and Renoir. Unlike mainstream artists who produced the dark, polished, and detailed paintings favored by traditionalists and critics, these artistic revolutionaries applied pigment to the canvas in small dabs of pure color to achieve an illusion of light. Works painted in this manner presented not photograph-like detail but a softer focus that conveyed a highly personalized impression.



This new movement inspired Cassatt. Discarding the traditional European style, she adopted the luminous tones of the impressionists. Particularly interested in the human figure, Cassatt began creating pastels of groups of women—on outings in the park, having tea, and so forth. In 1879, Edgar Degas invited her to exhibit with the impressionists, and her paintings were included in four of their next five shows. Cassatt and Degas admired each other's work and a loyal friendship developed. It was Degas who first suggested the mother-child theme that became the hallmark of Cassatt's later work.



Throughout her years in Europe, Cassatt kept in touch with her wealthy friends in the United States, introducing them to impressionist art. Many of the excellent collections of impressionist paintings in this country are to a great extent the result of her influence. As a woman and as an American, Cassatt stood virtually alone among the impressionist painters. Since her death in 1926, the work of the "Impressionist from Pennsylvania" has been avidly sought by collectors.



Focus for Today: Understanding Narrative Nonfiction Texts

Readers read like a writer and create a road map to understand complex narrative nonfiction texts:

1. Preview the whole passage.
2. **Encircle key words and phrases using the author's lenses.**
3. Find patterns and create new understanding and road map.

Mary Cassatt defied tradition, family, and public opinion to become one of the most celebrated artists of the United States.

Born in 1845, the daughter of a wealthy

5 Pittsburgh banker, Cassatt spent several 5

years of her childhood with her family in

Europe. As she grew older, she gave up a

life of ease to choose a path that at the time was almost impossible for a woman to

10 follow. In 1861, while many of her friends 10

were entering the social world of the upper

classes, Cassatt was beginning her studies at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

After four years, however, she felt stifled by

15 the rigid curriculum. Against her father's 15

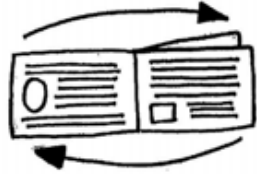


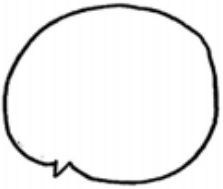






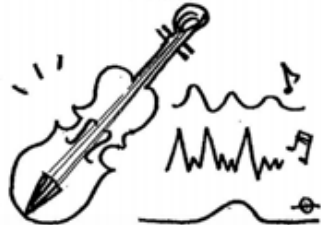

wishes, she decided to return to Europe to

study painting.

Narrative Writers Aim Toward Goals Such As...

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Provide the context/background information</p>  | <p>Introduce the characters</p>  | <p>Show the character's motivation</p>  |
| <p>Stir empathy</p>  | <p>Create the setting</p>  | <p>Build a mood</p>  |
| <p>Set up the problem</p>  | <p>Raise the stakes</p>  | <p>Build suspense</p>  |
| <p>Get readers predicting</p>  | <p>Support the theme</p>  | <p>Show the resolution</p>  |

Narrative Writers Use Techniques Such As...

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Flashback & flashforward</p>  | <p>Multiple plot lines</p>  | <p>Inner thinking</p>  |
| <p>Dialogue</p>  | <p>Revealing actions</p>  | <p>Multiple points of view</p>  |
| <p>1st person narrator</p>  | <p>Reader knows MORE than the character</p>  | <p>Description</p>  |
| <p>Metaphor</p>  | <p>Tone</p>  | <p>Symbotism</p>  |

Focus for Today: Understanding Narrative Nonfiction Texts

Readers read like a writer and create a road map to understand complex narrative nonfiction texts:

1. Preview the whole passage.
2. Encircle key words and phrases using the author's lenses.
3. Find patterns and create new understanding and road map.

Mary Cassatt defied tradition, family, and public opinion to become one of the most celebrated artists of the United States.

Born in 1845, the daughter of a wealthy

5 Pittsburgh banker, Cassatt spent several 5

years of her childhood with her family in

Europe. As she grew older, she gave up a

life of ease to choose a path that at the time was almost impossible for a woman to

10 follow. In 1861, while many of her friends 10

were entering the social world of the upper classes, Cassatt was beginning her studies at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

After four years, however, she felt stifled by

15 the rigid curriculum. Against her father's 15

wishes, she decided to return to Europe to study painting.

Strong-willed
& motivated

SW

Now lets try it together!

Use the goals and techniques card



Let's discuss your answers!

