TEXT COMPREHENSION CHECKLIST

Standard-Content Knowledge The student	Classroom Learning
 1. has opportunities to develop fluent text reading skills through <i>development</i> <i>of automatic word reading</i> and <i>access</i> <i>to 'just right' text</i> of different <i>genres</i> (styles of text). Examples of genres include -narratives (stories) -exposition (factual text) -compare/contrast -argument 	The student has multiple opportunities to access text at her level and to automatically read words related to previous phonetic, syllable, and sight word instruction.
2. understands that she has responsibilities <i>before she reads, while</i> <i>she reads,</i> and <i>after she reads</i> in order to understand text.	 The student can a.) explain the reason she is reading, think about what she already knows about the topic, and explore new vocabulary <u>before</u> and <u>while reading</u>. b.) ask questions about the text, visualize what is happening, make inferences & predictions, and draw conclusions <u>while she is reading</u>. c.) use graphic organizers, take notes, retell & summarize, and compare texts (depending on grade-levels) <u>while</u> and <u>after she is reading</u>.
3. recognizes the characteristics of different <i>text genres</i> – e.g. <i>narratives (stories), exposition (factual text), comparison/contrast,</i> and <i>argument</i> .	The student understands the purpose of each different genre of writing and recognizes the structure & format of each type of genre.

4. understands that <i>writing</i> and <i>comprehension</i> support each other and that writing activities need to be a part of building comprehension of text.	The student will use writing to express what she knows from a text she has read. The student will use writing as a way to develop better recall and a deeper understanding of text she has read.
5. understands the <i>language of a text, its underlying ideas (meaning),</i> and <i>how the text fits in with other related texts and ideas</i> .	The student has opportunities address each of these components of a text through speaking and/or writing.
6. recognizes how background knowledge, vocabulary, reasoning ability, text structure, and reading strategies each contribute to understanding of text.	 -Access Point/Entry Level The teacher understands how much that a piece of information, a concept, or a strategy needs to be broken down for the student to first learn/master it. The teacher then introduces and teaches in that way. -Multisensory Tools The teacher understands how to use Multisensory Tools to help a student master a skill. -Reinforcement The teacher understands how much review and practice a student needs to fully understand and use a skill independently.