Reading Response Board: Evaluation

Read your book and choose a response question. Write or discuss your answer to the question. Color the checkmark when you are done!



Do you think the title fits the book? Why or why not? What could another title be?

Do you think this book would

make a good movie?

What events/characters would

you add or remove? Explain.

What was the author's purpose for writing this book? What is the genre? Explain your reasoning.

Did you find this book to be interesting and hold your attention? Why or why not?

Who should or should not read this book? (Think: audience)

Explain your recommendation.

What is the most important word, sentence or phrase of your book or text? Explain.

What parts of the book seem most believable? What seems unbelievable? Explain.

Why did you choose to read this story or text? Explain your reasons.

How would the text be different if it were told in a different time period?

Reading Response Board: Reflection

Read your book and <u>choose</u> a response question. <u>Write or discuss</u> your answer to the question. <u>Color</u> the checkmark when you are done!

V

What were your feelings after reading a portion of this book? Why? How have your feelings changed?

 \checkmark

Did this book make you laugh? Cry? Worry? Smile? Become angry? Explain. What came as a surprise, or shock, in the book? Explain.

V

Pick a part where you did not agree with how a character or person handled a situation. How would you have handled it?

What is the **best** part of the book? What is the **worst** part? Explain.

Do you like the ending of the book? Why or why not? How would you change it?

 \checkmark

After reading, what important lessons did you learn?
How has the text inspired or changed you? Explain.

Select a quote/sentence from your reading that you liked. Why did you pick it and what does it make you think about?

Do you have any unanswered questions or new wonderings about the story or text?

Explain.

Reading Response Board: Nonfiction

Read your book and <u>choose</u> a response question. <u>Write or discuss</u> your answer to the question. <u>Color</u> the checkmark when you are done!



What is the main idea of what you read? Give 3 details to support the main idea.



Write 3 important facts or new information from your text. Give 2 opinions about the topic.



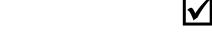
What new questions do you have after reading this text?
How can you find the answers to those questions?



What are some words you did not know in your text? Use a dictionary or context clues to explain the meanings.



Copy the part of your text that you found to be very interesting. Explain why it is interesting to you.



Write a summary of what you read in your text today.



Does this topic remind you of another topic or text you have read about before?



What text features do you see within your text? Give some examples and explain their purpose.



What are your feelings and/ or thoughts about this topic. Explain.

Reading Response Board: creativity

Read your book and <u>choose</u> a response question. <u>Write or discuss</u> your answer to the question. <u>Color</u> the checkmark when you are done!



Create a commercial to persuade others to read this book.



Illustrate a book cover that is different from the actual cover. Why did you design it this way?



Write a letter to the author of the book. Ask questions and share your thoughts.



Describe at least 3 cause and effect examples in detail. Make a t-chart to show your examples.



Create a theme song with lyrics for this book. (Think about the events, plot and people/characters)



Write a poem about your book.

(Think events, plot, characters, conflict, etc.)



Pretend that you are the author and will be writing a sequel to this book.

Explain what should happen.



Design a timeline showing important dates or events, in sequence, from your text.



Reading Response Board: Fiction

Read your book and <u>choose</u> a response question. <u>Write or discuss</u> your answer to the question. <u>Color</u> the checkmark when you are done!



Sequence the events in the story. Make sure to include the important parts in detail.



What connections can you make between your life and the book? Explain.



From what you have read so far, what prediction can you make? What makes you think that will happen next?



If you could step into this story, what is the first thing you would do?



Write a letter to a character in the book. What would you say to that character?



Explain a character's problem and then offer that character your advice on how to solve his/her problem.



Choose one character and explain why you would or would not want to have him/her as a friend in real life.



Describe the setting(s) in the story. Can you make any connections to the place(s)?



Explain what you feel is the theme of the story.
Support your thinking using evidence from the book.

Reading Response Board: Characters

Read your book and <u>choose</u> a response question. <u>Write or discuss</u> your answer to the question. <u>Color</u> the checkmark when you are done!



In what ways are **you** like any of the characters in this book? Explain.



If you could be related to one of the characters, who would it be? Why?



Describe a character's **traits** <u>and</u> **feelings**. What causes the character to behave in certain ways?



How would the story be different if it were told in another character's point of view? Explain.



What would you and your favorite character talk about over dinner? Describe the conversation.



Do any of the characters remind you of friends, family or other people you know? Explain.



Which character would you like to be in this book?
Why?



Write about what would happen if you brought one of the characters with you to school for a day.



How did a character's actions affect other characters in the story? Explain in detail.

Reading Tips for Parents

1. Read to preschool children at least 20-30 minutes a day. Have older children read to you.

Reading is the most basic of the basic skills. Make reading a natural part of your child's daily routine.

2. Keep good books, magazines and newspapers in the house.

Get a library card and use it. Make it easy, both for adults and children, to find something interesting to read.

3. Add to your children's enjoyment of reading by discussing each book they read.

It helps them learn to express themselves. You'll enjoy the conversations, too.

4. Make sure your children see you read for at least 20-30 minutes a day.

Remember, you're their primary role model.

5. If you have difficulty reading, tell your children stories.

Hearing about your family history and your experiences will help your children develop an appreciation of language, storytelling and the past.

6. Limit TV viewing and monitor what your child watches.

Studies show that excessive television viewing is directly linked to poor school performance. Inappropriate television programming can also adversely affect your child's behavior.

7. Meet with your child's teacher to find out what your child should learn and how you can help.

Know what kind of homework is expected from your child and make sure he or she completes it.

8. Provide your children with a regular, quiet place where they can do homework.

Make it easy for them to find a place to work. Set up a place with few distractions, but close enough so they can ask you questions.

9. Expect every child, not just those considered bright, to take tough academic courses.

Advanced Math, Science, English, History, Arts and Foreign Language courses provide the kind of knowledge and skills they need.

10. Demonstrate your own commitment to high standards. Don't ask teachers to give your children unearned grades and promotions.

The goal is a good education, not a good report card.

11. Support school efforts to develop and maintain rules for student discipline.

Children thrive in an environment where they know what is expected of them.

12. Familiarize yourself with academic standards in your state.

Find out whether your state has academic standards and make sure they are rigorous enough. Learn what schools are doing to achieve these standards.

13. Find out whether your school has high standards and clear expectations for its students.

Ask what children should know and be able to do by the fourth grade in math and reading...by the

eighth grade...and by graduation. What about history? English? Science? Make sure your children are acquiring the skills and knowledge they need in all subjects.

14. Ask for REAL data and information about student performance and progress.

Ask how your school ranks compared to other schools. Find out if advanced courses are offered, and whether students have additional learning opportunities before and after school and during summers.

15. Challenge the notion that your school is one of the "better" ones. Chances are its standards are still not as high as those in many other industrialized nations or the best schools in your state.

Support teachers, principals and superintendents who want to make improvements.

16. Give time to your school.

Put your time into meetings, tutoring, research, discussions - whatever it takes to improve your school. Join or build a partnership with local businesses, colleges, teachers and parents to improve teaching and learning.

17. Find out about after-school and summer programs in your community.

Help interest your child in learning outside of the school day. Give your child the opportunity to explore new skills and participate in art and music programs.

18. Join or develop partnerships to support students who want or need more learning time beyond the regular school day. If they exist, help make them better. If they don't, help start them.

There may not be enough hours in the average school day to support excellence. Set up additional time for learning to give students more opportunities to master tough subjects. Help ensure that ALL students are able to meet high standards.

19. Follow the advice of many experts.

Students should not work at a part-time job more than 15-20 hours a week during the school year. Recognize that study time and homework will result in far greater Earning power over the long-term than a part-time job. If children Need to work, make sure their work is an experience from which They can learn important academic or workplace skills.