

What do we do for you and your students?

Well, let's see...

- ✓ Co-plan, co-teach, and co-assess lessons with you focusing on building students' reading comprehension and research skills and strategies
- ✓ Promote literacy through materials that are high-interest as well as focused on academics.
- ✓ Design Pathfinders for your students to use when researching.
- ✓ Locate and align information resources to your units and work with you on different ways to use those resources.
- ✓ Answer all of your questions about literacy, information and using technology in your class...or I will find someone who can!
- ✓ Conduct workshops to introduce you to best practices in teaching literacy in your classroom.
- ✓ Maintain a website filled with links and resources for you and your students.

**Working Together,
We Are Our Own
Best Resources!!!**

Bookmark Sampler!

The following fabulous websites are a short list of reading resources. This is just a sample of the great sites to work with!

Award-winning Literature

ALA Awards

Such as Newbery Medal, Michael L. Printz Award, Pura Belpre Award...and many more! Find them at:

<http://ala.org/ala/awardsgrants/index.cfm>

Texas Lonestar Books:

<http://www.txla.org/groups/yart/lonestarlists.html>

Literacy Tools

Reading Rockets:

<http://www.readingrockets.org/audience/teachers>

ReadWriteThink

<http://www.readwritethink.org/>

Reading A-Z

<http://www.readinga-z.com/>

Web 2.0 Tools

Prezi: <http://prezi.com/>

Glogster: <http://www.glogster.com/>

Wallwisher:

<http://www.wallwisher.com/>

VoiceThread: <http://voicethread.com/>



**Open Doors
with Reading
@your library**

Krumbodia
Middle School Library:

**Building Student
Literacy with You!**

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School Librarian

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Reading Strategies for Us to Use Now

Why do our students need to read well?

- We live in a time of “high-stakes” testing, with the No Child Left Behind Act (2001).
- Our schools and we as educators are judged by how well our students read.
- Literacy development helps our students meet the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) standards not only for English/Language Arts (Chapter 110) but also for the reading requirements of all their subjects.
- Our students need to read to pursue our overall school and district goals of creating inquiring critical thinkers able to succeed in the information-rich 21st century. (See the [American Association of School Librarians Standards for the 21st-Century Learner](#).)
- Reading truly “opens doors” for students for their own personal and academic success and is the basis for a lifelong love of learning.



Pixel, Johnny. *Girl Studying*. Digital image. *MorgueFile.com*, Web. 28 Apr. 2010. <<http://morguefile.com/archive/display/642976>>.

What are Reading Strategies?

Reading strategies are just what their name suggests: approaches we all use (or can use) when faced with reading new texts. The strategies outlined below work for all subject areas and many (if not all) of texts.

Why teach Reading Strategies?

Besides the obvious result of creating better readers, all of the strategies listed below are designed to involve readers with the text. Instead of simply reading the text, we are asking students to interact with it. Imagine having a conversation with a text. Does it sound strange? It might be a “new” concept, but these strategies all work. Good readers may do them naturally. Average or struggling readers will need more guidance.

Are Reading Strategies hard to teach?

No, they aren't. I've included some below to get you started. I know, it's a long list, but just try a few. The starred (*) ones in Before are a good way to get started. If you have any questions, stop by or send me a message. We can sit down and discuss them together! --Jeath

Before your students read, ask them to...

- Check the title, subheadings, pictures or illustrations and captions*
- Connect any knowledge they already have about the topic*
- Underline and do a quick summary of the first sentence of every paragraph. (This one is especially good for Science, Social Studies and short nonfiction articles!)*
- Predict the form of the reading. How will it “flow”?*
- Ask themselves questions they want the writing to answer, or what they want to learn.*

When your students read, ask them to...

- Summarize in their heads as they proceed.
- Check if the reading answers their original questions.
- Create pictures in their heads
- Make new questions.
- Add to their topical knowledge, if they already have some.
- Figure out words by using context and word parts.

After your students read...

- Highlight different parts of the writing, or interesting sentences, paragraphs or ideas.
- Go over their original or new questions to check if the writing answered them.
- Use different types of graphic organizers to display their comprehension. (Don't forget about our ongoing Graphic Organizer Workshop, both online and face-to-face!)
- Integrate new ideas and understandings into their prior knowledge
- Connect their new learning to what they already know.

Works Cited

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Second logo created at Wordle.net