What is Talking to the Text (TTT)?

Talking to the Text is when a person puts down their thoughts in writing or when one draws mental pictures while reading.

Adventures of TTT:

1. Utilizes all 7 strategies of a good reader to improve comprehension.
2. Previews the text to discuss the text.
3. Engages the reader so one can connect to the text.
4. Previews the text to discuss the text.
5. Improves one's ability to think about the content of the text.

Advantages of Talking to the Text:

- Helps you understand and remember what you read.
- Helps you wonder about what you read.
- Helps you make connections you didn't know you knew.
- Helps you think about those things.
- Helps you make predictions and ask questions.
- Helps you identify with the material.
- Helps you think about the material.
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readings

1. Follow these steps to do:

   a. Predict what you'll learn.
   b. Look for key words and phrases.
   c. Read the text carefully.
   d. Underline key words or phrases.
   e. Follow clues to help you comprehend (learn and understand).

readings
I teach. I coach. I blog.

Common Core

Five close reading strategies to support the

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Monday, June 11, 2012

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chunk the text.

1. Number the paragraphs

2. Find the text.

3. Chunk the text.

This is the text.

The Common Core standards are not unique to them. The...
be the conversation driver in Social Seminars.

explore their understanding, thinking about the text, and engage with the text.

First, read the text aloud. This is a good way for students to be engaged. Then ask questions related to the text. Use questions that target higher-order thinking.

Create activities to help students process the text. One activity is to have students write a response to the text. Then, have the students discuss their responses in small groups.

In the right margin, I began my students to complete a specific task for each text.

5. Right Margin: Dig Deeper into the Text

smarter strategies and summarizing what the author is saying in just those small, specific chunks.

I start each margin at the beginning of the text in which students are going to work. This helps students define important ideas before they read the text.

2. Left Margin: What is the Author Saying?

Provide students with a graphic organizer to help them deconstruct and articulate difficult text.

I chose specific strategies to help students understand the text. These strategies include:

Using graphic organizers to help students identify key ideas and make connections to the text.

When studying poetry, students could underline the imagery they find throughout the poem.

For example, when studying an essay, ask students to underline important "stems" they identify. Then have students discuss their findings with others.

3. Underline and circle... with a purpose.

There are many other things students can write in the margins. However, we must model and lead these strategies so that students will have an idea of where to write when they are on their own.

These strategies can be applied to all types of writing. However, we must model and lead these strategies so that students will have an idea of where to write when they are on their own.
1. What are the next steps to take in the process of designing a new product?

2. What is the main ingredient in the recipe for success?

3. How do you deal with failure and setbacks in your project?

4. What is the expected outcome of your project?

5. What is the time frame for completion of the project?

6. What is the budget for the project?

7. What is the expected return on investment for the project?

8. How will you measure the success of the project?