READING SKILLS BOOKMARKS

Skill Focused Interactive Bookmarks

YOU'LL GET . . .

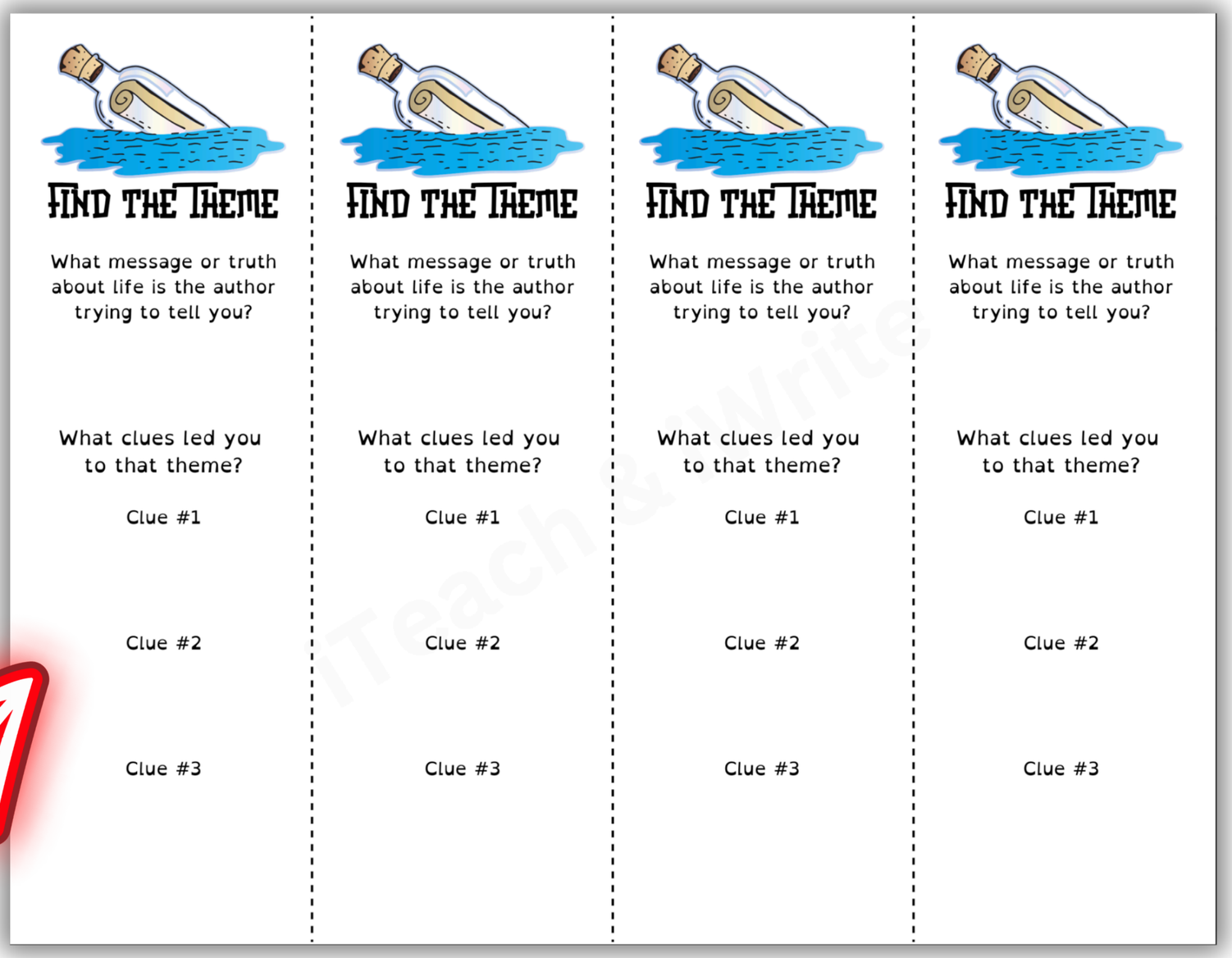
- 24 Bookmarks (4 per page)
- 24 Teacher Posters to model how to use the reading skill or bookmark
- 24 Google Slides for whole class instruction
- Teacher's Guide



iTeach and iWrite
Betsy Newmeyer

SAVES PAPER

4 Bookmarks per page

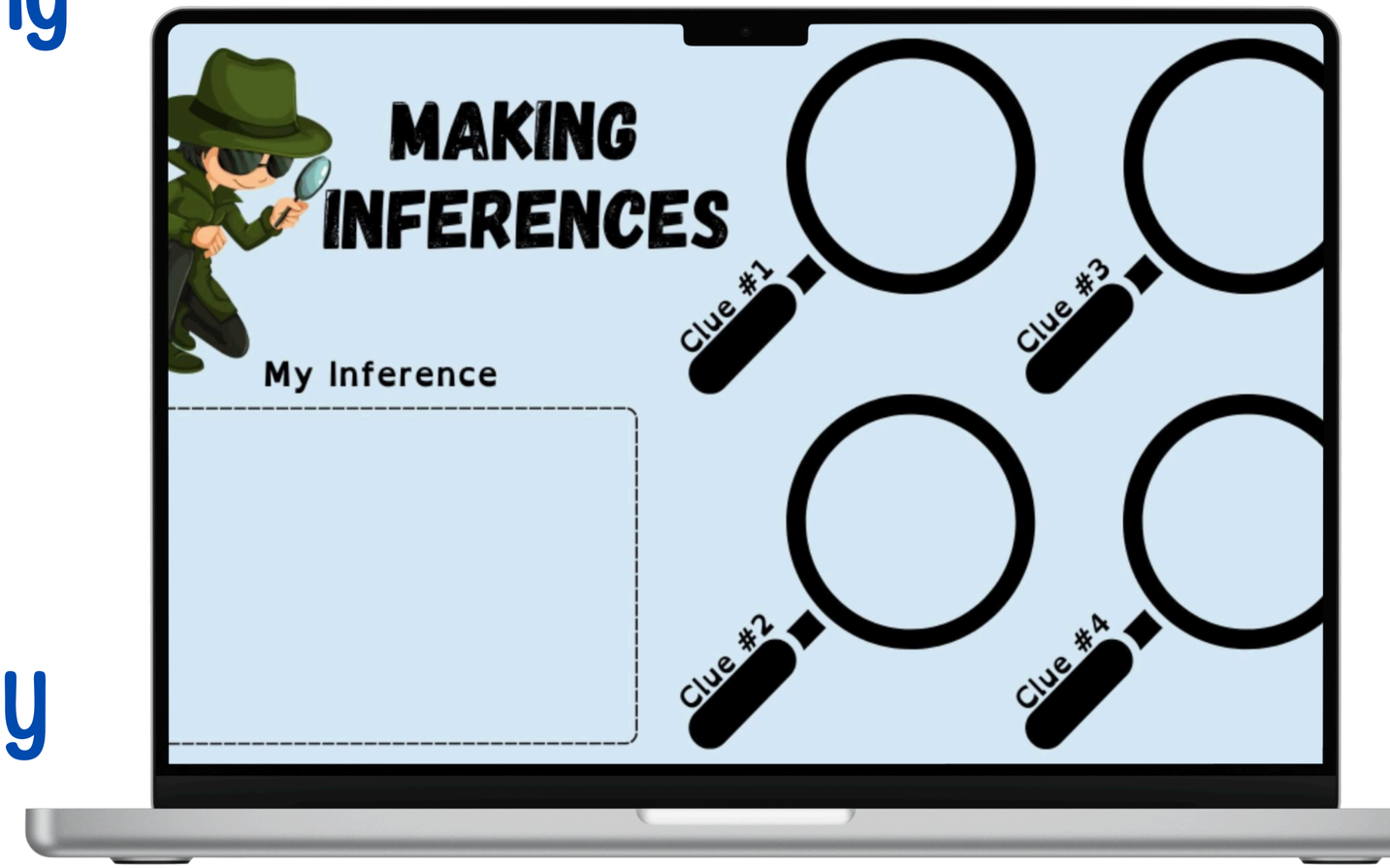


INCLUDES GOOGLE SLIDES

Project on screen for modeling and whole class instruction

OR

Assign individual slides to students to complete digitally



INCLUDES POSTERS

1 Skill Per Poster



Find Figurative Language

Simile (comparison using like

Metaphor (comparison using is

Hyperbole (exaggeratio

Onomatopoeia (sound words li

Personification
(gives human traits to a non-hum

Alliteration (Repetition of s



Take Notes As You Read

Main Character:

Positive Character Traits: brave, confident, ambitious compassionate, loyal, kind, hard-working, patient, persister generous

Negative Character Traits: jealous, selfish, fearful, impulsi reckless, rebellious, dishonest

Main Setting of the Story:

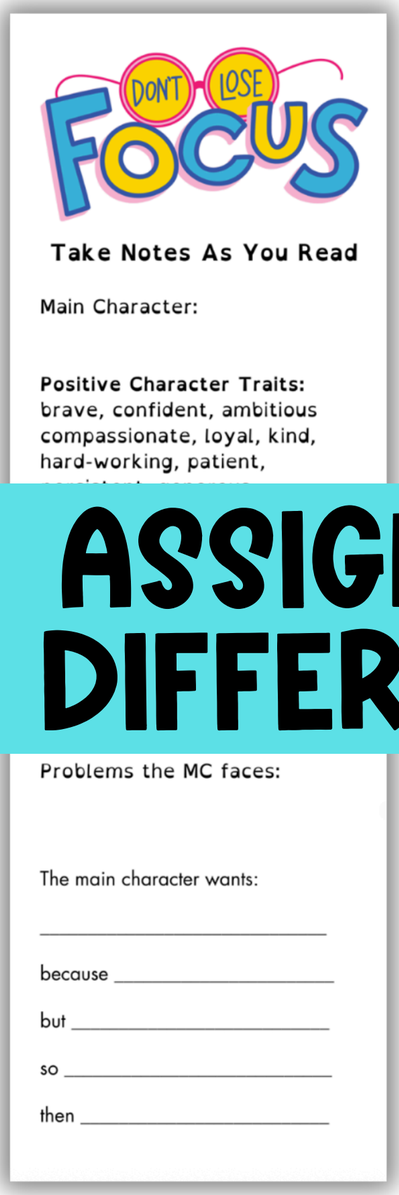
Problems the MC faces:

The main character wants: _____

because _____

but _____

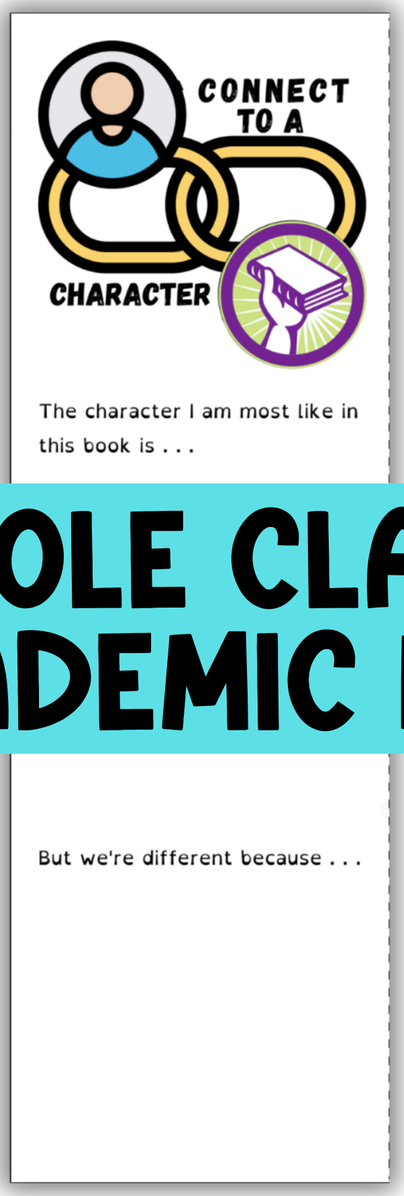
so _____













ASSIGN ONE SKILL TO THE WHOLE CLASS OR DIFFERENTIATE BASED ON ACADEMIC NEEDS



Find Figurative Language

Simile
(comparison using like or as)

Metaphor
(comparison using is or was)

Personification
(gives human traits to a non-human object)

Alliteration
(Repetition of sounds)

QAR

Question-Answer-Relationship

Right There Question
The answer is found right there in the text.

Think & Search
You put together different parts

On My Own
The answer isn't in the text. Use your knowledge and life experiences to answer.



Good readers ask questions and seek out the answers to them.

Q: _____

A: _____

Q: _____

A: _____



Write down two problems and explain how they are solved.

Problem

Solution

Problem

Solution



DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES

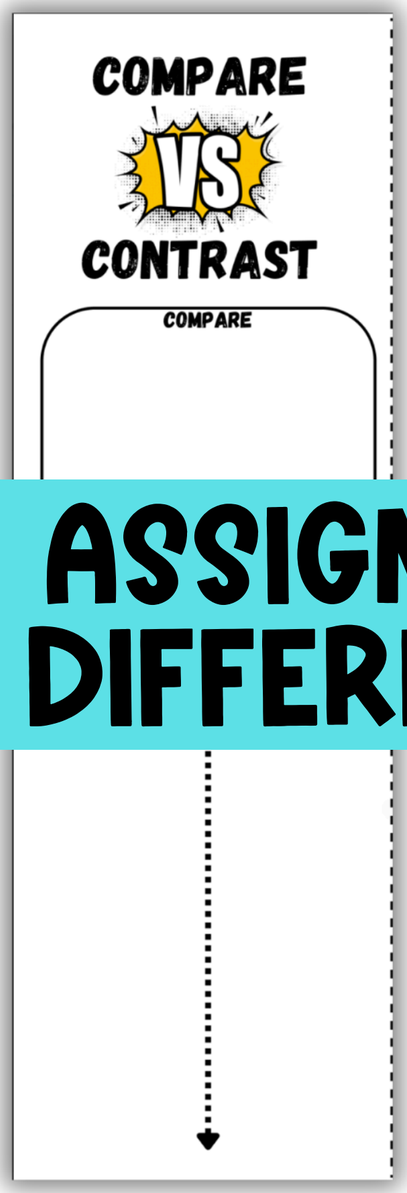
The situation

CAUSE

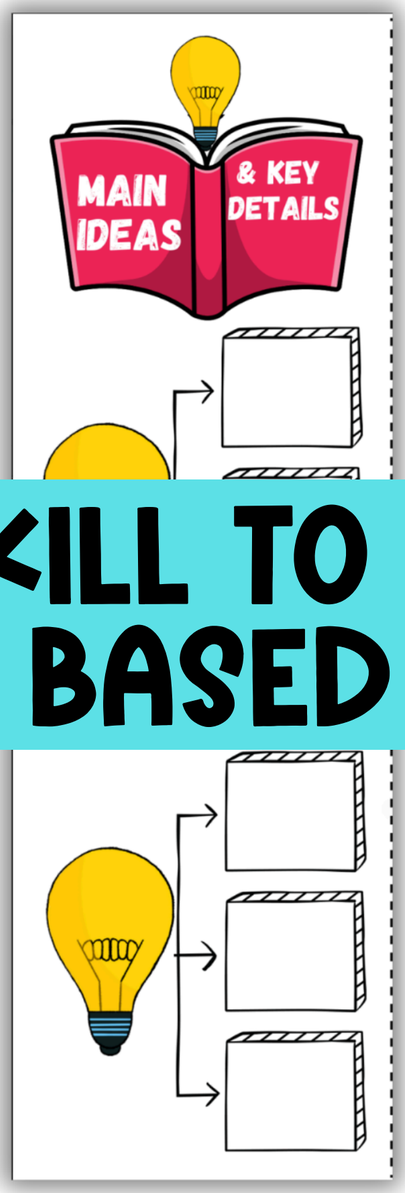
EFFECT

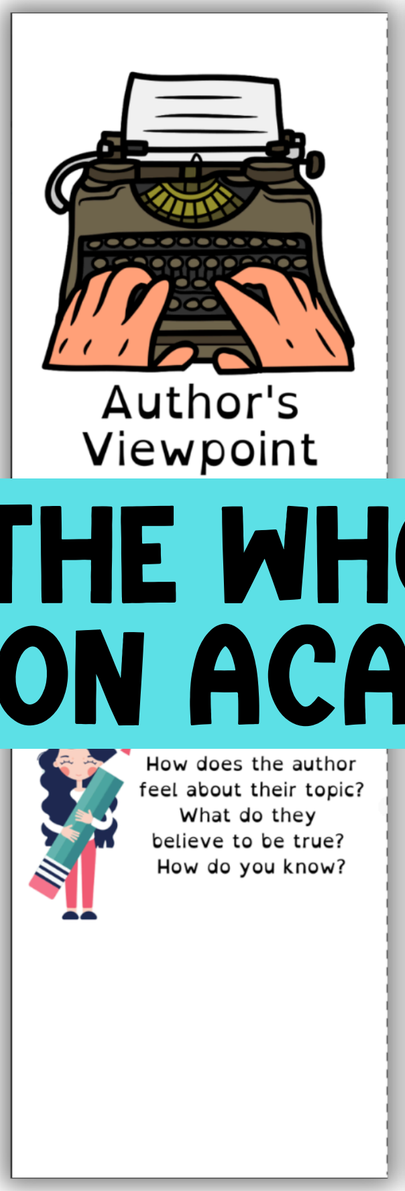
SO

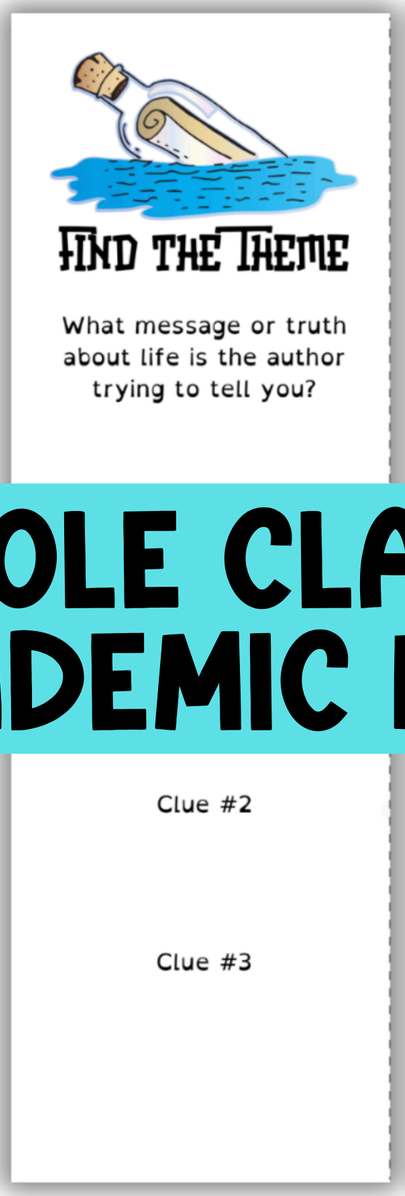
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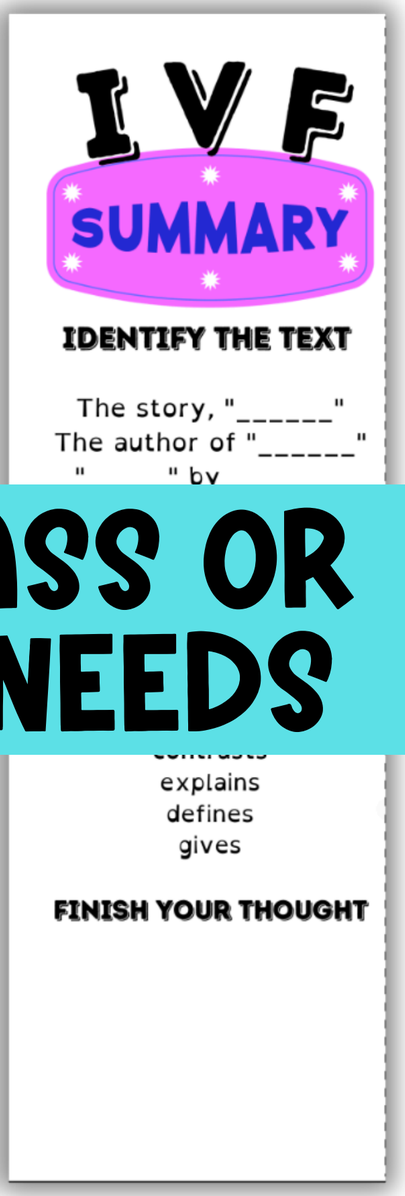




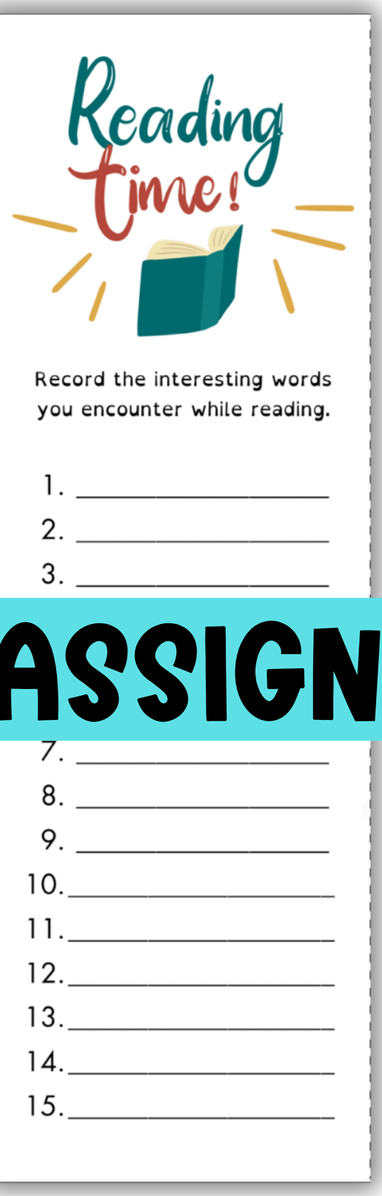


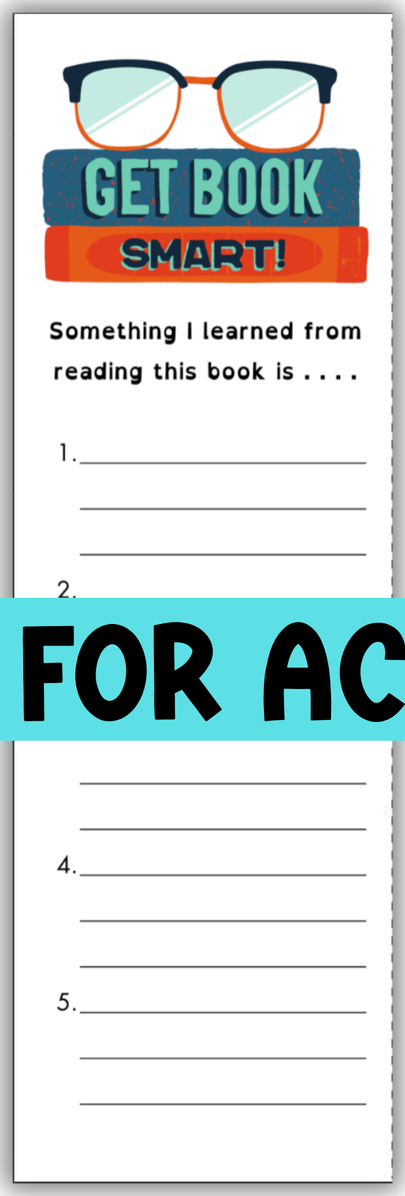


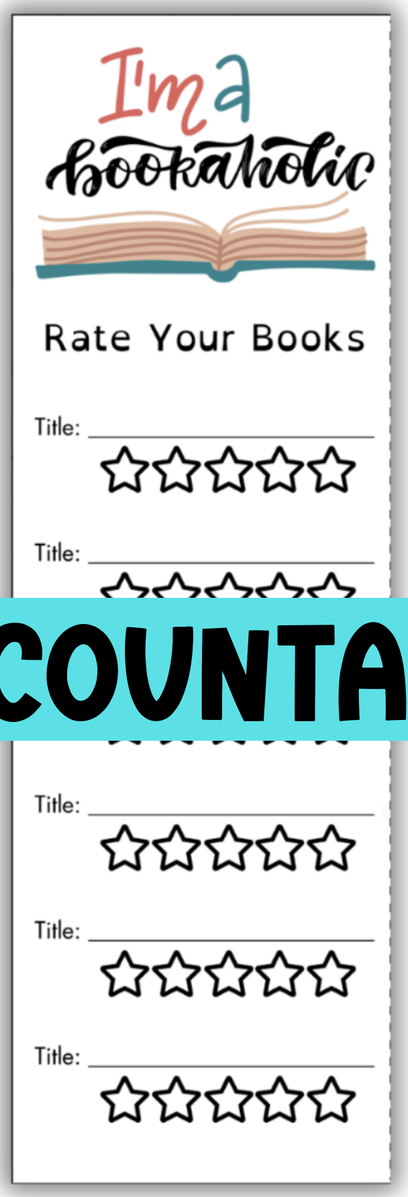


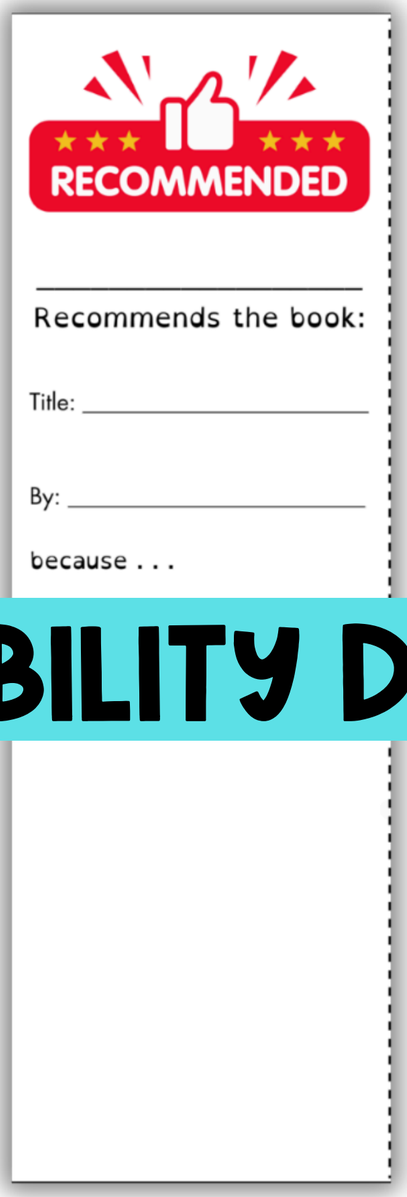


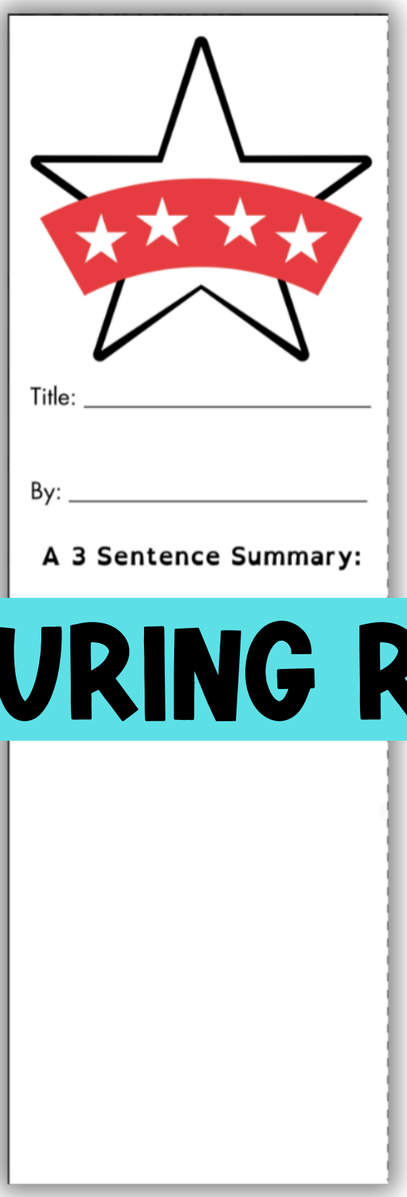
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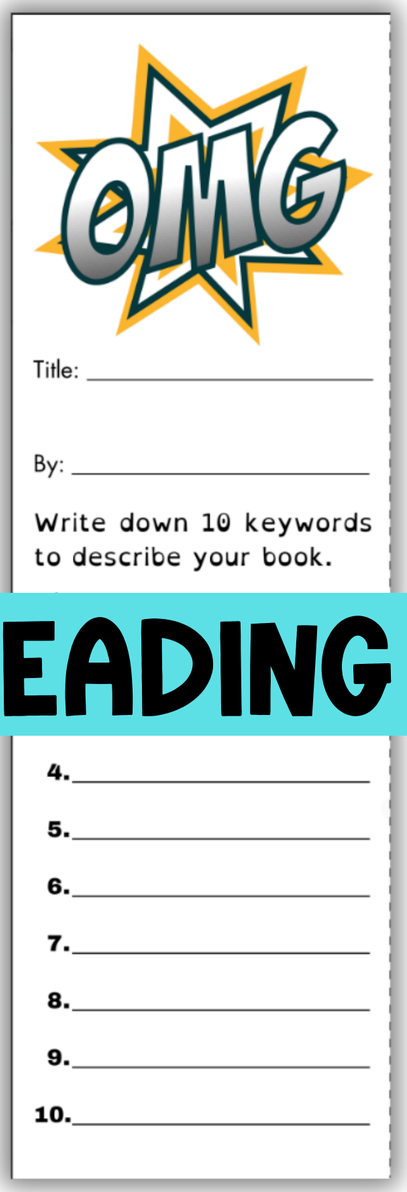












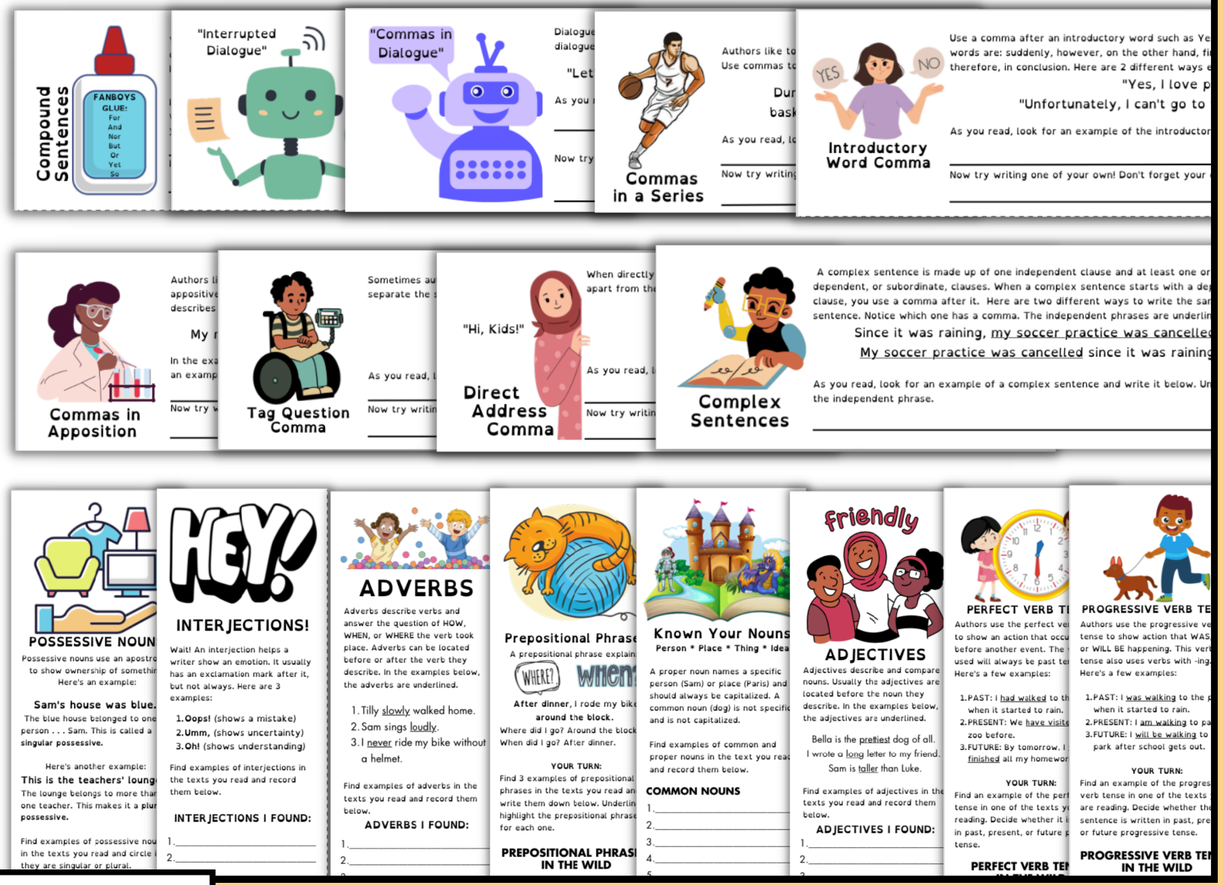
ASSIGN FOR ACCOUNTABILITY DURING READING

GRAMMAR SKILLS BOOKMARKS

Skill Focused Interactive Bookmarks

YOU'LL GET . . .

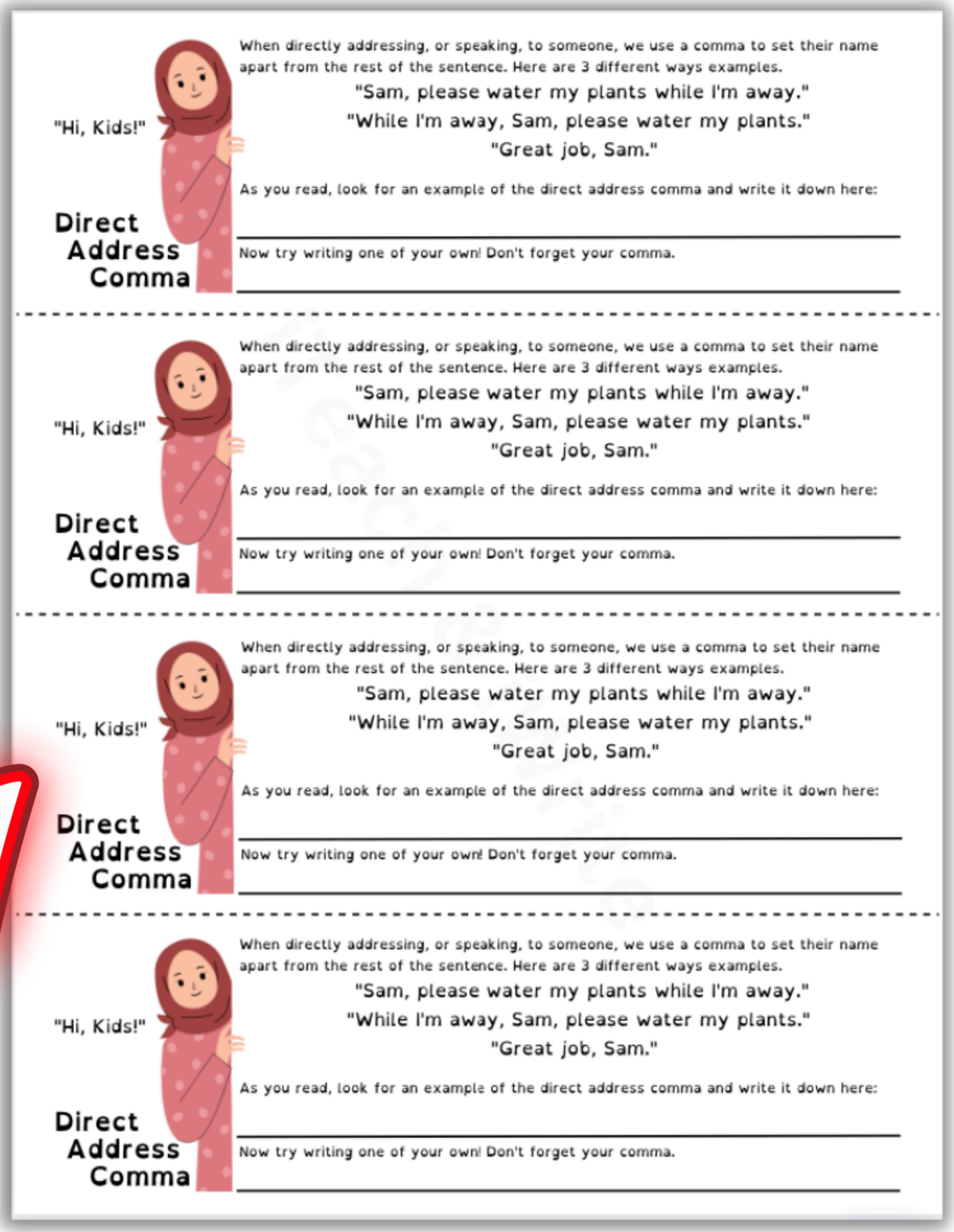
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Assign individual slides to students to complete digitally



INCLUDES POSTERS

1 Skill or Concept Per Poster



POSSESSIVE NOUNS

Possessive nouns use an apostr
to show ownership of somethi

SINGULAR POSSESSIVE	PLURAL P
Sam's house was blue.	**This is the tea**
The blue house belonged to one person . . . Sam.	The lounge belong teac

Find examples of possessive nouns in the text
circle if they are singular or plural.

POSSESSIVE NOUNS IN THE WILD | **POSSESSIVE NO**

1. _____ Singular or Plural
2. _____ Singular or Plural
3. _____ Singular or Plural
4. _____ Singular or Plural

1. _____ Singula
2. _____ Singula
3. _____ Singula
4. _____ Singula



ADJECTIVES

Adjectives describe and compare nouns. Usually the adjectives a
located before the noun they describe. In the examples below, t
adjectives are underlined.

Bella is the prettiest dog of all.
I wrote a long letter to my friend.
Sam is taller than Luke.

Find examples of adjectives in the texts you read and record th
below.

ADJECTIVES I FOUND:

1. _____ 6. _____
2. _____ 7. _____
3. _____ 8. _____
4. _____ 9. _____



Known Your Nouns

Person * Place * Thing * Idea

A proper noun names a specific person (Sam) or place (Paris) and should always be capitalized. A

2._____
3._____
4._____
5._____

PROPER NOUNS

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____
5._____



PROGRESSIVE VERB TENSE

Authors use the progressive verb tense to show action that WAS, IS, or WILL BE happening. This verb tense also uses verbs with -ing. Here's a few examples:

sentence is written in past, present, or future progressive tense.

PROGRESSIVE VERB TENSE IN THE WILD

_____

_____

_____

This sentence is written in:

- ☐ Past Progressive Tense
- ☐ Present Progressive Tense
- ☐ Future Progressive Tense



ADJECTIVES

Adjectives describe and compare nouns. Usually the adjectives are located before the noun they

ADJECTIVES I FOUND:

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____
5._____
6._____
7._____
8._____
9._____
10_____



PERFECT VERB TENSE

Authors use the perfect verb tense to show an action that occurred before another event. The verbs used will always be past tense. Here's a few examples:

1.PAST: I had walked to the park

in past, present, or future perfect tense.

PERFECT VERB TENSE IN THE WILD

_____

_____

_____

This sentence is written in:

- ☐ Past Progressive Tense
- ☐ Present Progressive Tense
- ☐ Future Progressive Tense



ADVERBS

Adverbs describe verbs and answer the question of HOW, WHEN, or WHERE the verb took place. Adverbs can be located before or after the verb they describe. In the examples below, the adverbs are underlined.

ADVERBS I FOUND:

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____
5._____
6._____
7._____
8._____
9._____
10_____



INTERJECTIONS!

Wait! An interjection helps a writer show an emotion. It usually has an exclamation mark after it, but not always. Here are 3 examples:

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____
5._____
6._____
7._____
8._____
9._____
10_____

ASSIGN ONE SKILL TO THE WHOLE CLASS OR DIFFERENTIATE BASED ON ACADEMIC NEEDS



Introductory Word Comma

Use a comma after an introductory word such as Yes or No. Other common introductory words are: suddenly, however, on the other hand, finally, next, unfortunately, for example, therefore, in conclusion. Here are 2 different ways examples.

"Yes, I love pizza."

"Unfortunately, I can't go to the park right now."

As you read, look for an example of the introductory word comma and write it down here:

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget your comma.



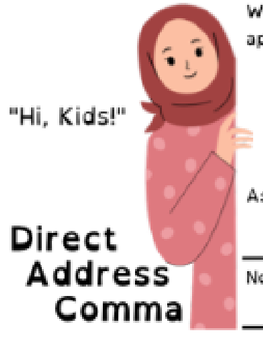
Commas in a Series

Authors like to use a variety of sentence types. One sentence type uses commas in a series. Use commas to separate 3 or more words, phrases, or clauses. It looks like this:

During summer vacation I swam in the ocean, played in a basketball tournament, and went camping with my family.

As you read, look for an example of the introductory word comma and write it down here:

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget your commas.



Direct Address Comma

When directly addressing, or speaking, to someone, we use a comma to set their name apart from the rest of the sentence. Here are 3 different ways examples.

"Sam, please water my plants while I'm away."

"While I'm away, Sam, please water my plants."

"Great job, Sam."

As you read, look for an example of the direct address comma and write it down here:

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget your comma.



Dialogue tags show us who is speaking. Sometimes, authors like to interrupt a line of dialogue by putting the dialogue right in the middle. It looks like this:

"Let's go home," Bob said, "before it starts raining."

As you read, look for examples of interrupted dialogue and write it down here:

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget your quotation marks and commas.



Compound Sentences

You can combine two short complete sentences, or independent phrases, by adding a comma and one of the FANBOYS conjunctions, which are: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. It looks like this:

I like tacos, but I love pizza even more.

In the example above, the underlined parts are complete sentences on their own, but when combined with a comma and a conjunction, they form a compound sentence. As you read, look for an example of a compound sentence and write it down here:

If you separated the two independent clauses, what sentences would they make?



Dialogue tags show us who is speaking. Authors use a comma to separate the dialogue tag (he said) from the actual line of dialogue, like these examples:

"Let's go home," Bob said. **OR** Bob said, "Let's go home."

As you read, look for examples of commas in dialogue and write one here.

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget to use a comma!



Tag Question Comma

Sometimes authors like to tag a question on the end of a sentence. They use a comma to separate the sentence from the question they tagged on. It looks like this:

You like pizza, don't you?

The show hasn't started yet, has it?

You understand, right?

As you read, look for an example of the introductory word comma and write it down here:

_____

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget your comma.

_____



Commas in Apposition

Authors like to pack each sentence with lots of information. One way is to use an appositive phrase. You interrupt a sentence with commas to add extra information that describes a noun. It looks like this:

My mom, a scientist, is working on finding a cure for cancer.

In the example above, the words "a scientist" describes my mom. As you read, look for an example of apposition and write it down here:

_____

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget your commas.

_____



Complex Sentences

A complex sentence is made up of one independent clause and at least one or more dependent, or subordinate, clauses. When a complex sentence starts with a dependent clause, you use a comma after it. Here are two different ways to write the same sentence. Notice which one has a comma. The independent phrases are underlined.

Since it was raining, my soccer practice was cancelled.

My soccer practice was cancelled since it was raining.

As you read, look for an example of a complex sentence and write it below. Underline the independent phrase.

_____



POSSESSIVE NOUNS

Possessive nouns use an apostrophe to show ownership of something. Here's an example:

Sam's house was blue.

The blue house belonged to one person . . . Sam. This is called a **singular possessive.**

Here's another example:

This is the teachers' lounge.

The lounge belongs to more than one teacher. This makes it a **plural possessive.**

Find examples of possessive nouns in the texts you read and circle if they are singular or plural.

POSSESSIVE NOUNS IN THE WILD

1._____

Singular or Plural

2._____

Singular or Plural

3._____

Singular or Plural

4._____

Singular or Plural



Prepositional Phrases

A prepositional phrase explains



After dinner, I rode my bike **around the block.**

Where did I go? Around the block.

When did I go? After dinner.

YOUR TURN:

Find 3 examples of prepositional phrases in the texts you read and write them down below. Underline or highlight the prepositional phrase for each one.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES IN THE WILD

1._____

_____

2._____

_____

3._____

_____

WRITING SKILLS BOOKMARKS

Skill Focused Interactive Bookmarks

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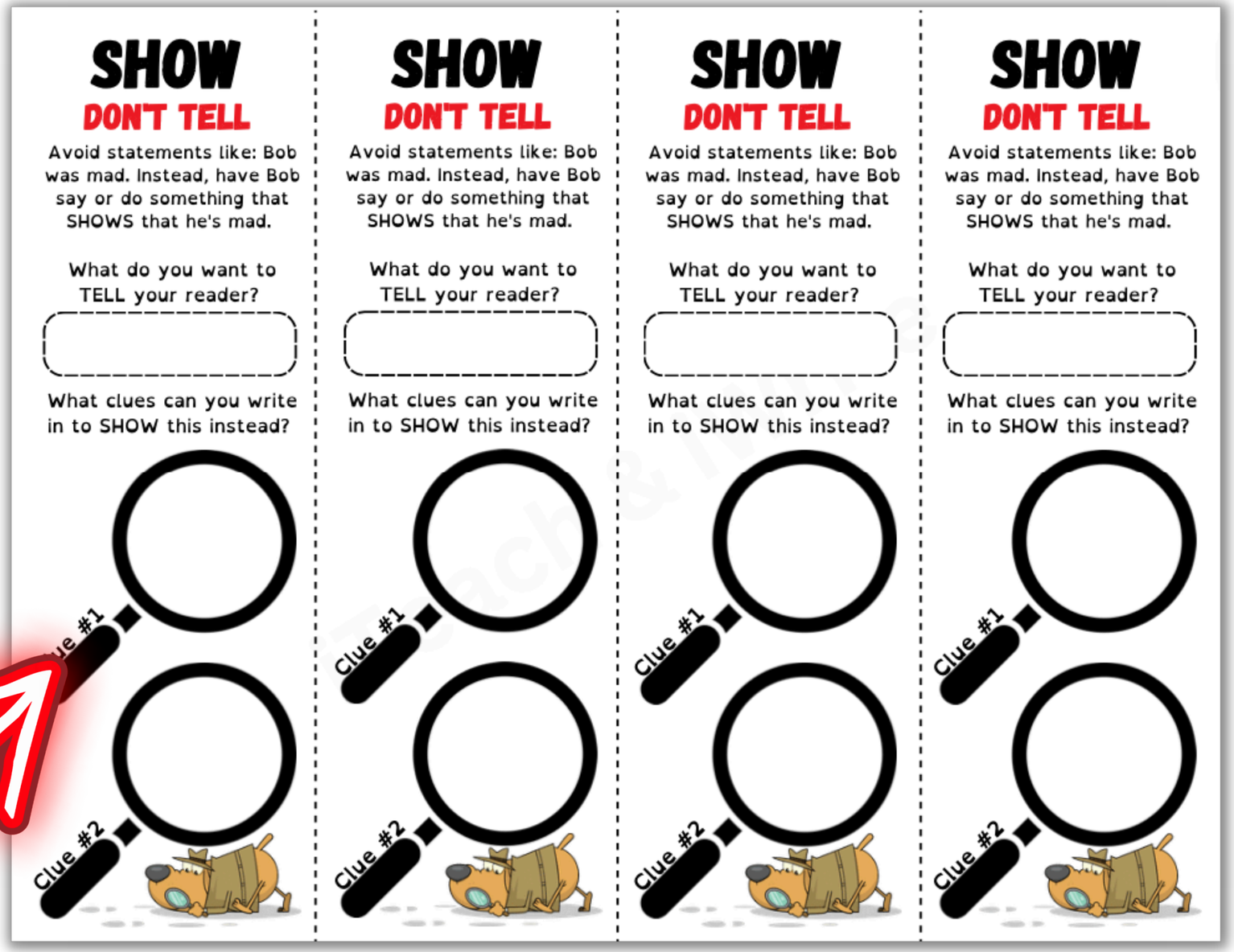
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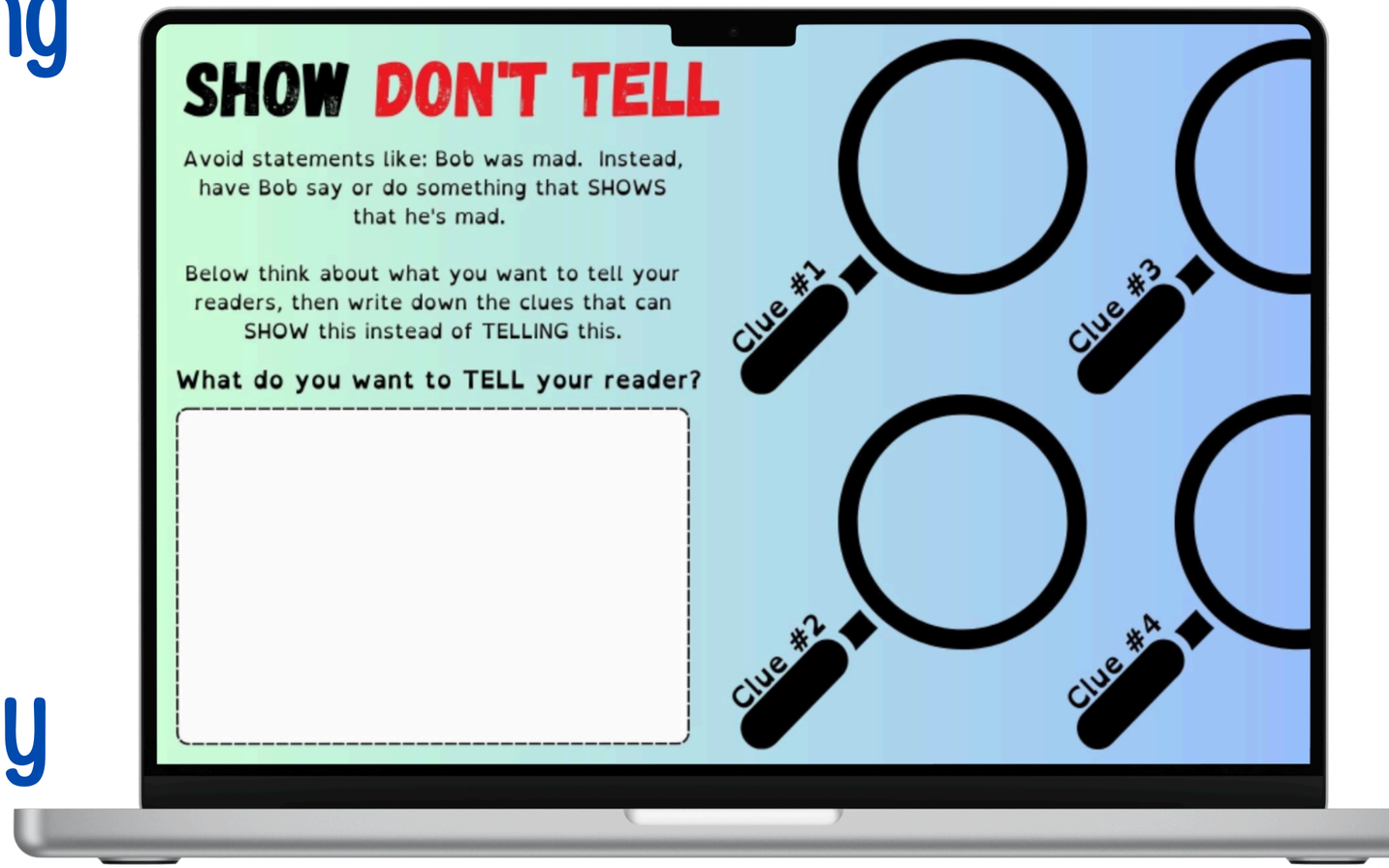


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Project on screen for modeling and whole class instruction

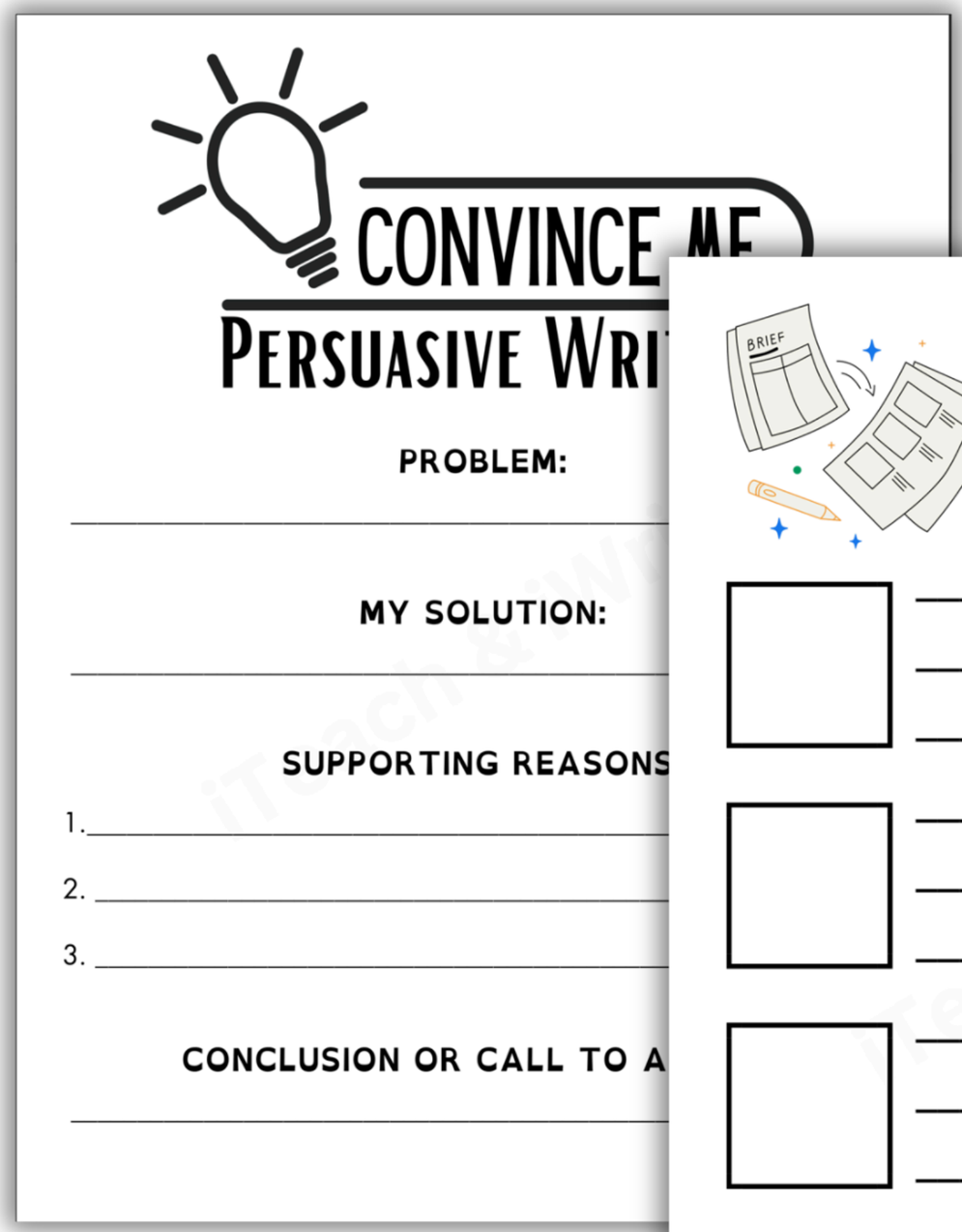
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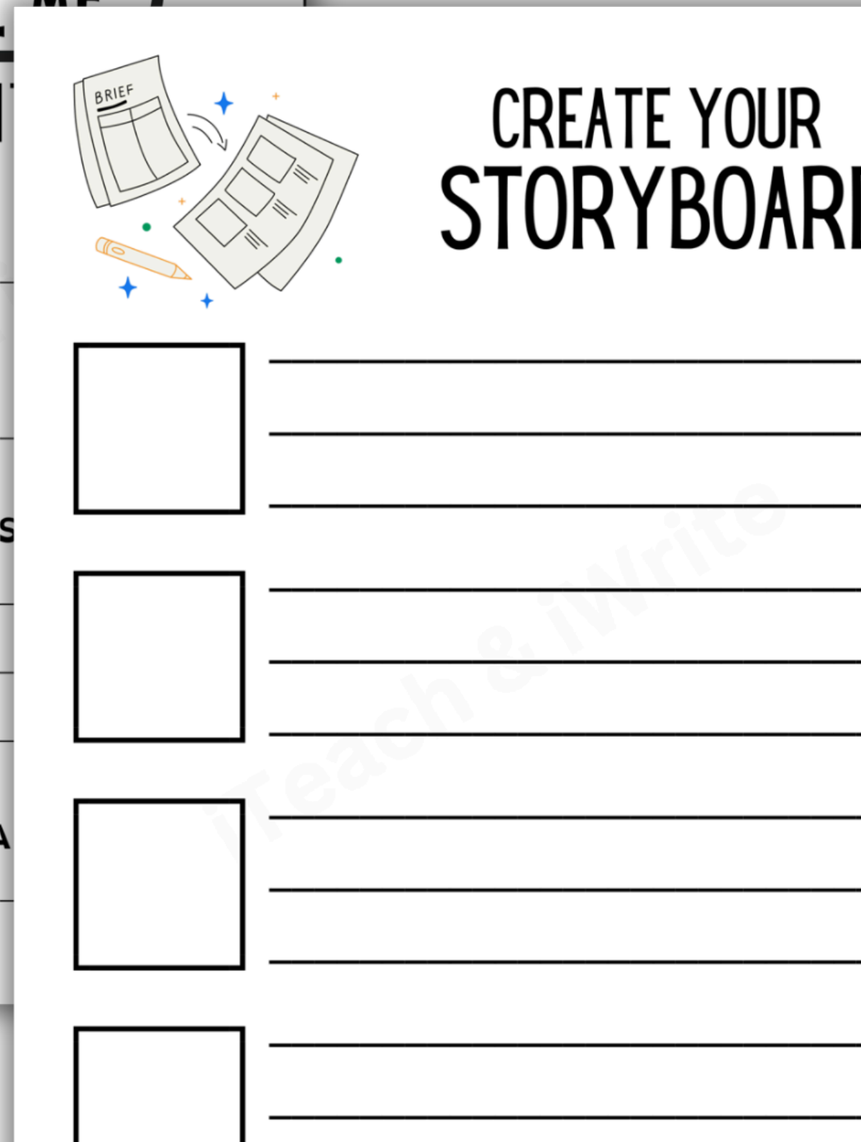
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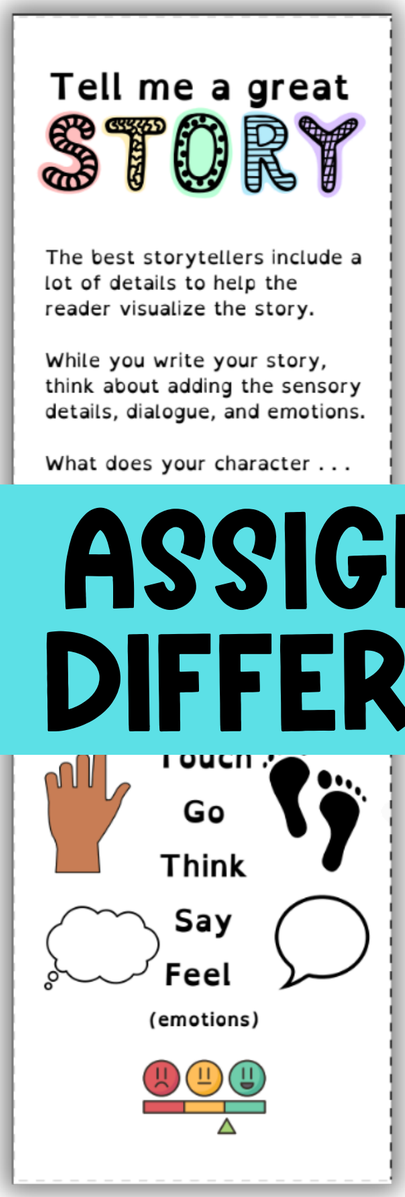


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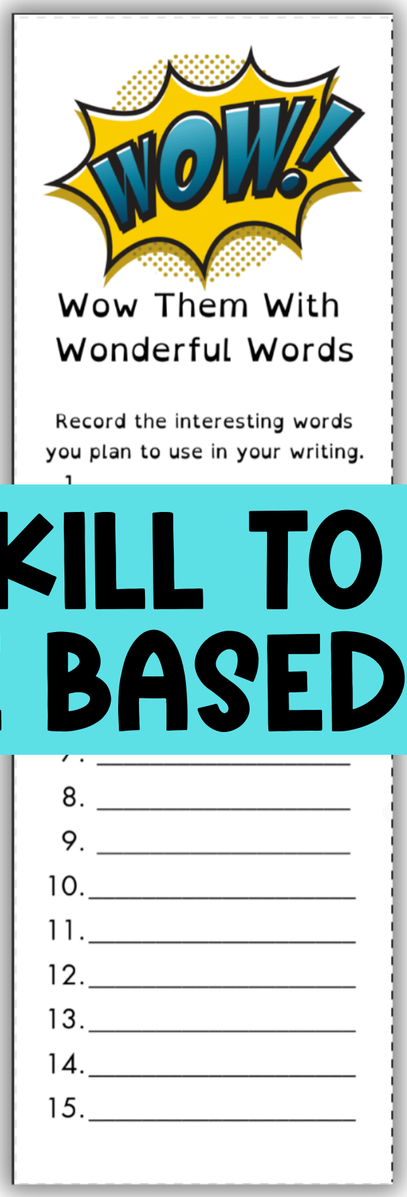
1 Skill or Concept Per Poster

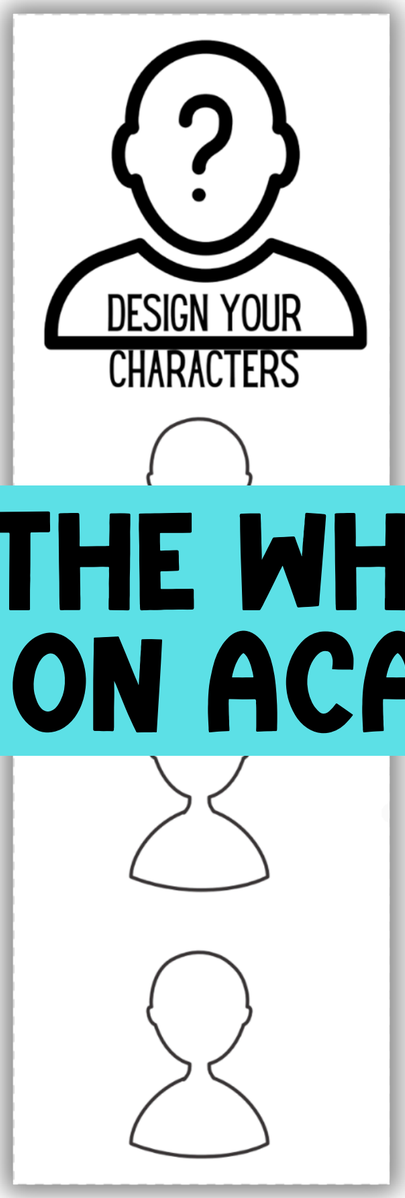


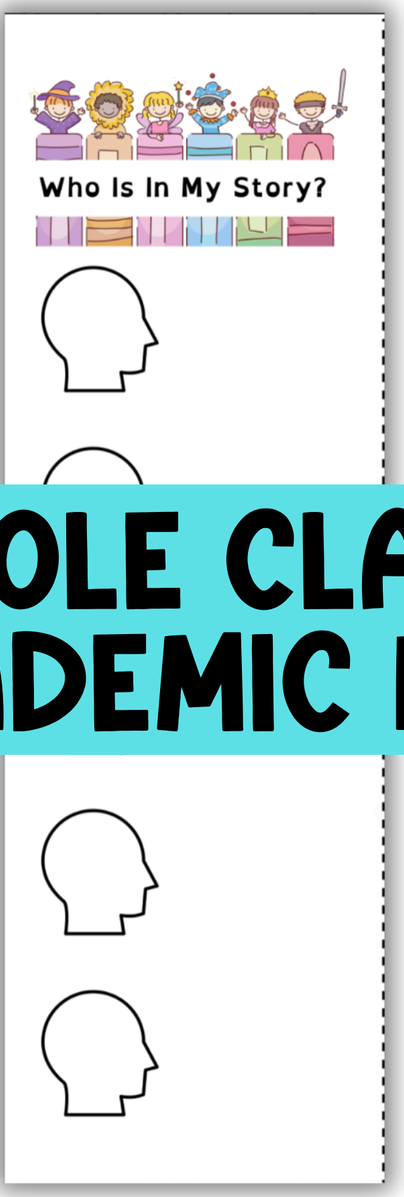












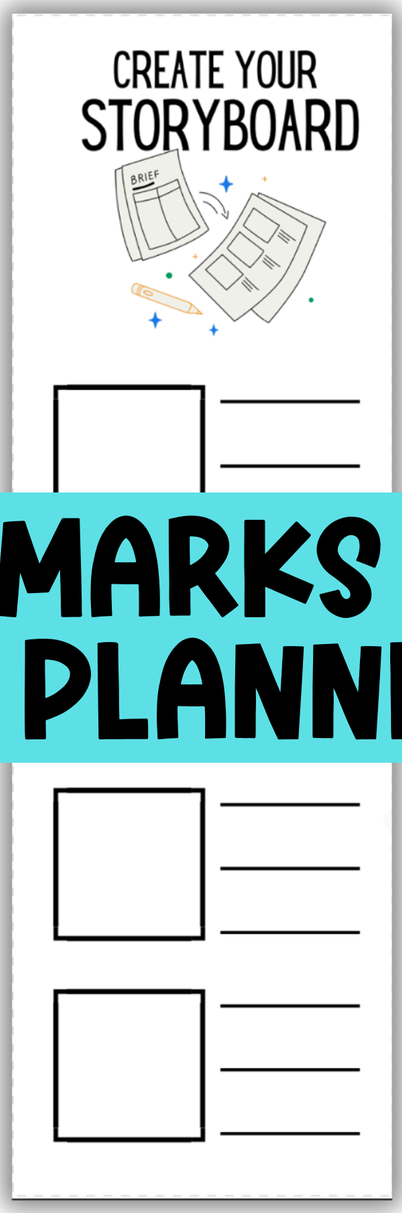


ASSIGN ONE SKILL TO THE WHOLE CLASS OR DIFFERENTIATE BASED ON ACADEMIC NEEDS





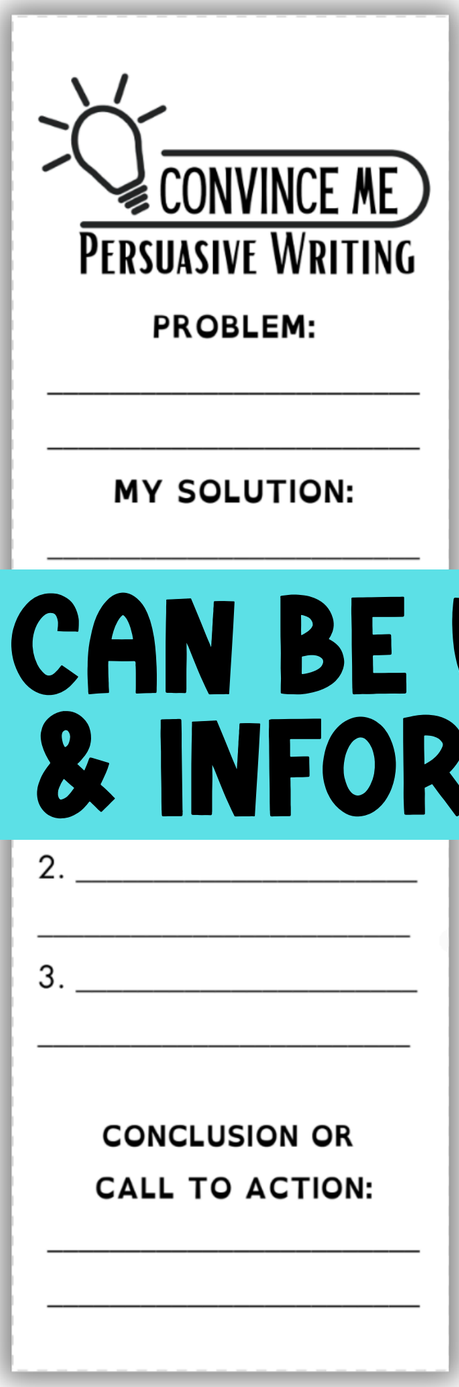


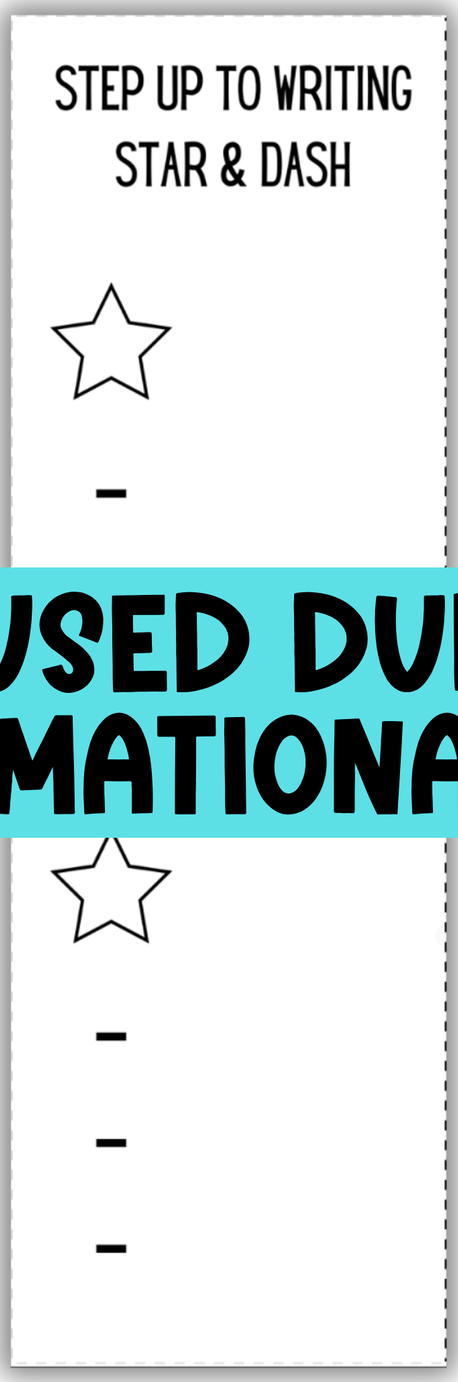


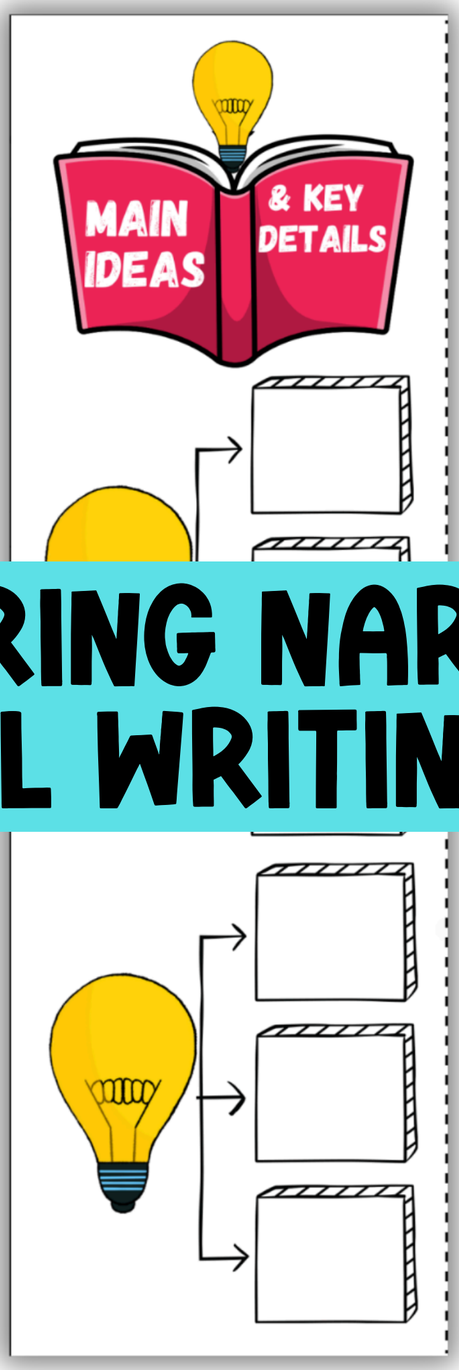


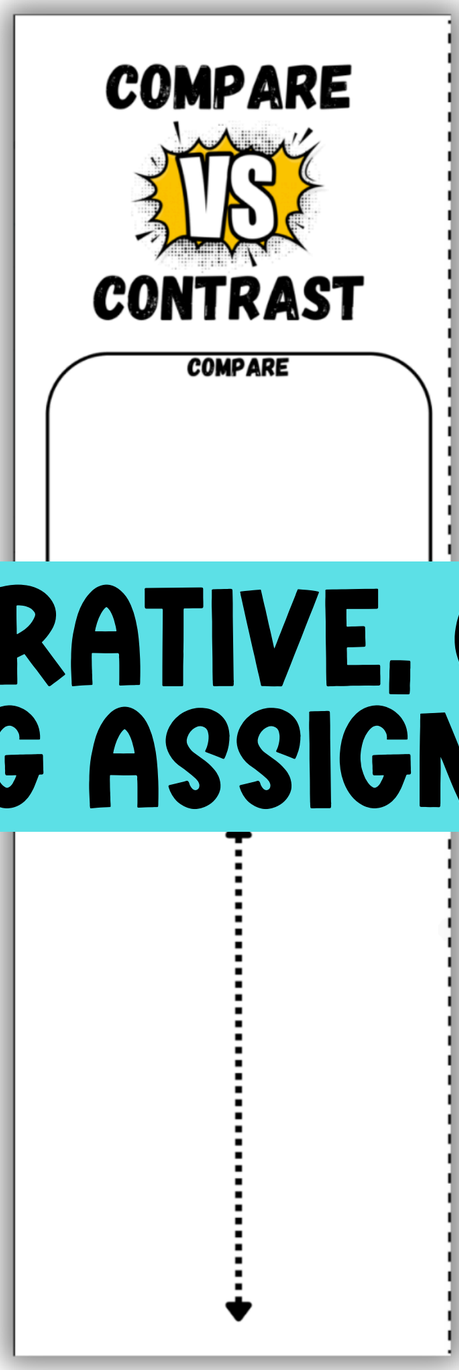


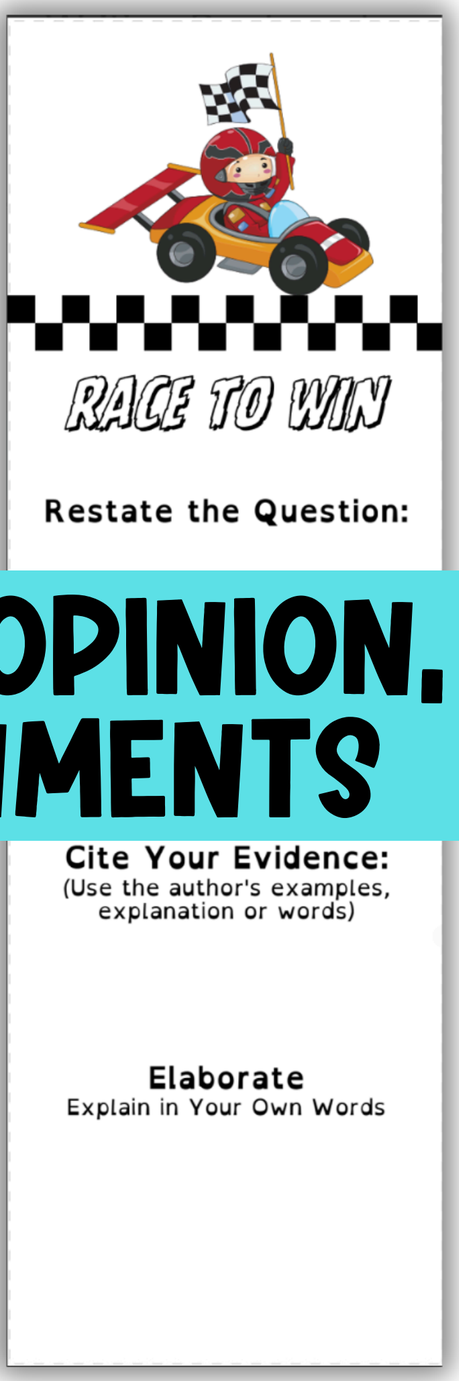
USE MULTIPLE BOOKMARKS DURING THE BRAINSTORMING & PLANNING PHASE











CAN BE USED DURING NARRATIVE, OPINION, & INFORMATIONAL WRITING ASSIGNMENTS

REVISION



Revising your writing means to rethink what you've said. Here are questions you can ask yourself when you read your writing aloud to yourself.

- [ ] Does it make sense?
- [ ] Did you answer all parts of the writing prompt?
- [ ] What parts of your
  Cross those parts off.
- [ ] Did you elaborate on your ideas? Explain your reasons, give examples, or add sensory details to bring your writing to life.
- [ ] Did you use vivid words? Swap weak words for stronger words.
- [ ] Do all your sentences or paragraphs start the same way? Use a different sentence structure.



REVISE YOUR WRITING

A Add details, words, and sentences

M Move and reorganize words or sentences.

S Swap out weak words and sentences.

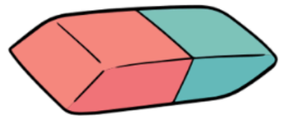
EDITING



C Check your capitalization

P Check for punctuation marks

S Check your spelling



EDITING

When you EDIT your writing, you're trying to make it easier to read by correcting the following problems:

CAPITALIZATION:

- [ ] Did you capitalize the beginning of each sentence?
- [ ] Did you capitalize i when talking about yourself?

PUNCTUATION:

- [ ] Does every sentence has a punctuation mark?
- [ ] Do you have commas in the correct places?

SPELLING & TYPOS:

- [ ] Run spellcheck, or circle any words that you might have misspelled. Check their spelling.
- [ ] Can people read your writing or typing?

ASSIGN DURING EDITING & REVISION



Learn From A Mentor Text

Ways to Start A Story

Pick novels to analyze. What method did the authors use to start their stories? Write the first sentence of your story in the box below and mimic one of the opening lines you read.



Learn From A Mentor Text

Great Last Lines

Pick 3 novels to analyze. Flip to the last page of the story and read the last line. Write down how the authors ended their stories.

Write the last line of your story in the box below to mimic the last line of one of these books.

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Transitions

Pick 1 or more texts to analyze. What words or phases

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

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Sassy Sentence Structures

Write your own version of the above sentence. Keep the structure and punctuation, but change most of the words. Write it in this space below:

ASSIGN DURING READING TO LEARN FROM A MENTOR TEXT

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