

Comprehension

Toolkit

Strategies:

Determine

Importance



Toolkit Part 3

1. Spotlight New Thinking:  
Learn to use a Fact/  
Question/Response Chart.

Charts such as the FQR give the reader a place to share and explore thinking while considering what the writer is saying.

Facts

Questions

Responses

(Connections,  
Reactions, +  
Inferences)

## 2. Target Key Information:

Code the Text to Hold Thinking.

Coding the text (Stop + Jot)  
helps readers think about what  
they read.

W - Makes me wonder

T-S Text-to-self connection

T-W Text-to-world connection

T-T Text-to-Text connection

Ⓡ Reaction

G Generalization

\* Important Information

MI Main Idea

Th Theme

### 3. Determine What to Remember by Separating Interesting Details from Important Ideas.

Significant Information focuses  
our attention on BIG IDEAS.

Interesting Details engage us, but  
are NOT important.

Important  
Information

(Important  
things about  
the topic)

Interesting  
Details

(Details that  
engage me  
in the text.)

My  
Thinking

(My  
responses,  
opinions, or  
questions)



4. Distinguish Your Thinking from the Author's : Contrast what you think from the author's perspective.

Finding the Main Idea of a text can often be challenging.

The reader may find several important ideas. The author may have a different main idea than the reader because the reader may have a different connection to the topic.

★ = What I think is important.

A = What the author thinks is important.

★A = author and me

## 5. Construct Main Ideas from Supporting Details: Create a Topic/Detail/Response Chart.

Significant Information - focuses our attention on BIG IDEAS, which are also called MAIN IDEAS.

Interesting Details - engage us, but are not important.

Supporting Details - support or closely connect to the big idea in an important way.

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Responses</u>
(Big Idea) What are the key points the Author makes?	What details support the BIG IDEA?	Responses, Questions, or Opinions about the topic.