

# WAYS STUDENTS CAN RESPOND TO READING IN WRITING

## FUNCTIONAL WRITING



**Notes** students take during reading to capture their thoughts.

**Lists** to support thinking such as characters in a story, significant events or facts about a topic.

**Sketches** which capture in a visual image what a reader hopes to think, observe and remember.

**Short Writes/Prompted Writing** to a specific question the teacher offers.

**Letters** to peers, the author/illustrator or teacher capturing thinking and questions about reading.

**Graphic Organizers** which students are familiar with using, to analyze a variety of texts in order to better understand, such as compare and contrast text elements, share cause and effect relationships, character traits, etc...

## NARRATIVE WRITING



**Summaries** which allow the student to recall important events from text in order.

**Scenes for Readers' Theater** drawing from events or knowledge of characters to branch into more deeply.

**Cartoons/Storyboards** to create a visual image of events or important information from text to share.

## INFORMATIONAL WRITING



**Short Reports** to present factual material such as information from reading nonfiction text or from further research of events presented in historical fiction.

**"How-To" Articles** explaining how something can be done.

**Biographical Sketch** of a person's accomplishments.

**Author/Illustrator Study Reports** which share insights to an author or illustrator's technique or style and how it contributes to the text.

## POETIC WRITING



**Students can create poems about texts, across genre, to respond to their reading or by taking on the literary language of text. Suggestions include writing a poem to:**

- **retell the story**
- **describe a setting**
- **share important facts**
- **provide insight to a character's motivations**
- **share the emotional impact of a character's action or feeling**
- **analysis of problem/solution in a story**