

## Lesson 3: Making Predictions

### Newspaper Focus: News Stories

*Background* – Anticipation and prediction are key characteristics of effective reading. Efficient readers develop ideas about what to expect next in the text. They modify their expectations as they obtain additional information while reading. When the text suddenly stops making sense, good readers go back and reread. Making predictions becomes automatic to good readers, but it is a skill that can be taught and developed. In this lesson, students will practice making predictions as a deliberate and intentional process. As they practice, predicting will become more automatic as they read.

### Pre-K-2

#### **A. PROCESS OF READING**

3. Make and confirm predictions about what will be found in a text.
7. Ask questions and give other responses after listening to presentations by the teacher or classmates.

#### **B. LITERATURE AND CULTURE**

1. Understand the basic plot of simple stories.
2. Draw logical conclusions about what will happen next or how things might have turned out differently in a story.

#### **D. INFORMATIONAL TEXTS**

1. Understand the main idea of simple expository information.

### 3-4

#### **B. LITERATURE AND CULTURE**

1. Demonstrate awareness of the culture and geography pertinent to the texts they read.
3. Respond to speakers in a variety of ways (e.g., listening attentively, responding politely).
6. Make and justify conclusions about the motives of characters and the consequences of their actions.
7. Identify and explain how characters and situations found in various materials are like people or events in their own lives or in other works.
9. Recognize basic elements of plot and recount events, ideas, and important details from material read, heard, or viewed.

#### **D. INFORMATIONAL TEXTS**

1. Use information contained in chapter and section headings, topic sentences, and summary sentences to construct the main ideas.
3. Read for a variety of purposes (e.g., to answer specific questions, to form an opinion, to skim for information).
4. Summarize informational texts (e.g., identify the main idea or concept and the supporting detail).
7. Recognize when and how new information in a text connects to prior knowledge.