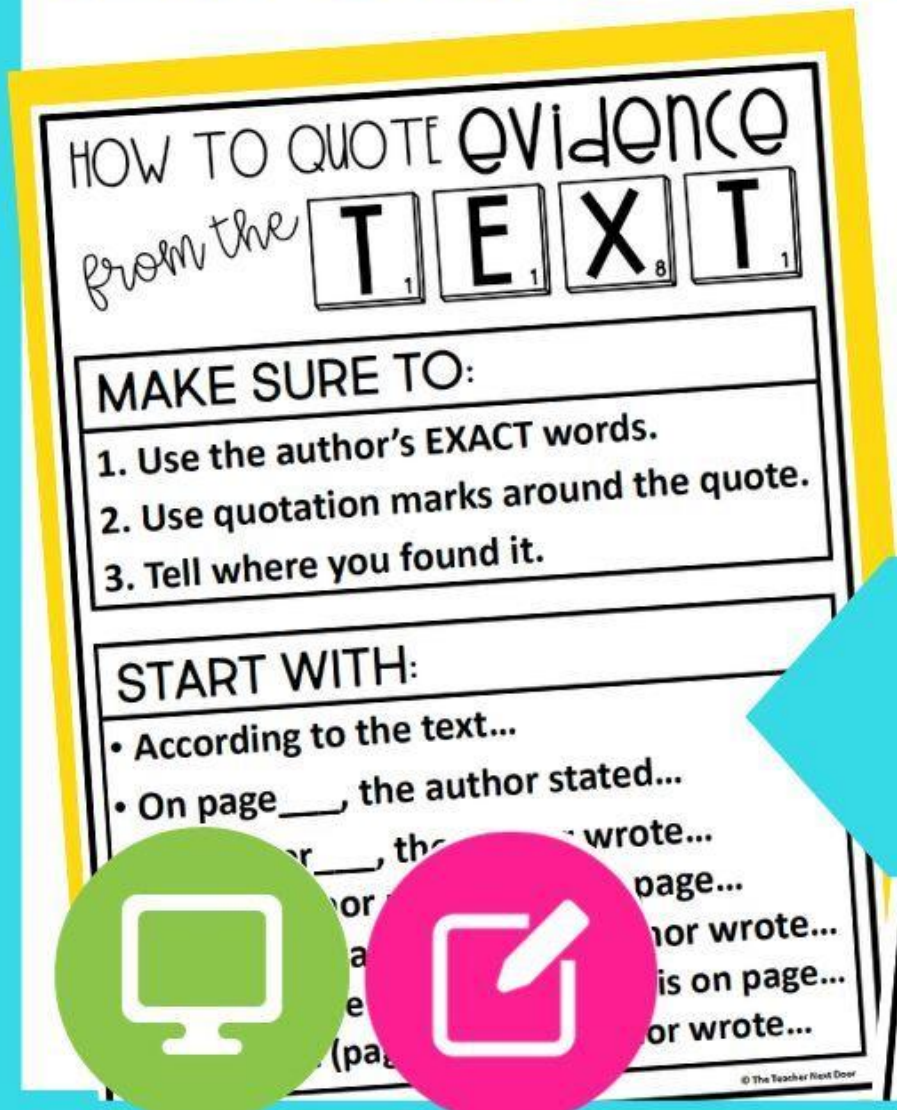
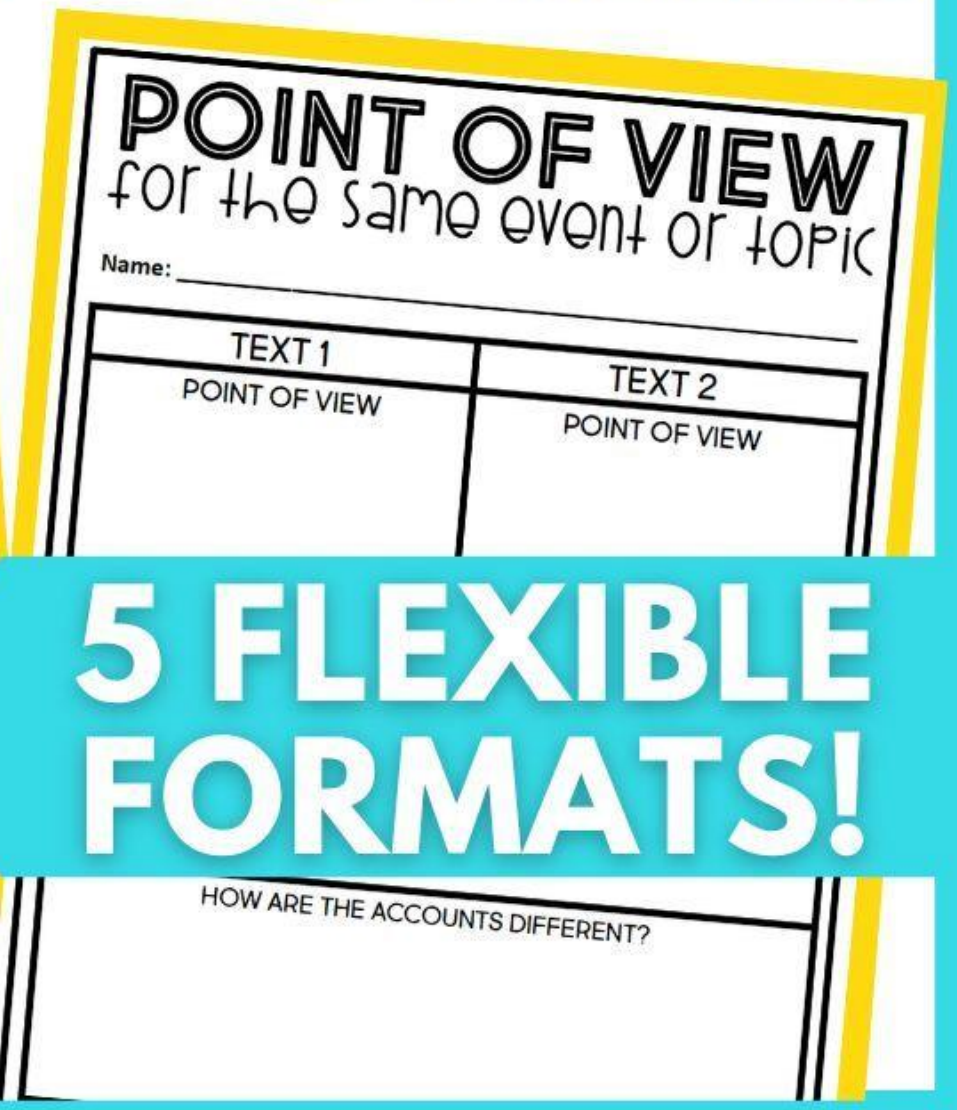
COMPLETE SET

60 ANCHOR CHARTS & 120 GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS



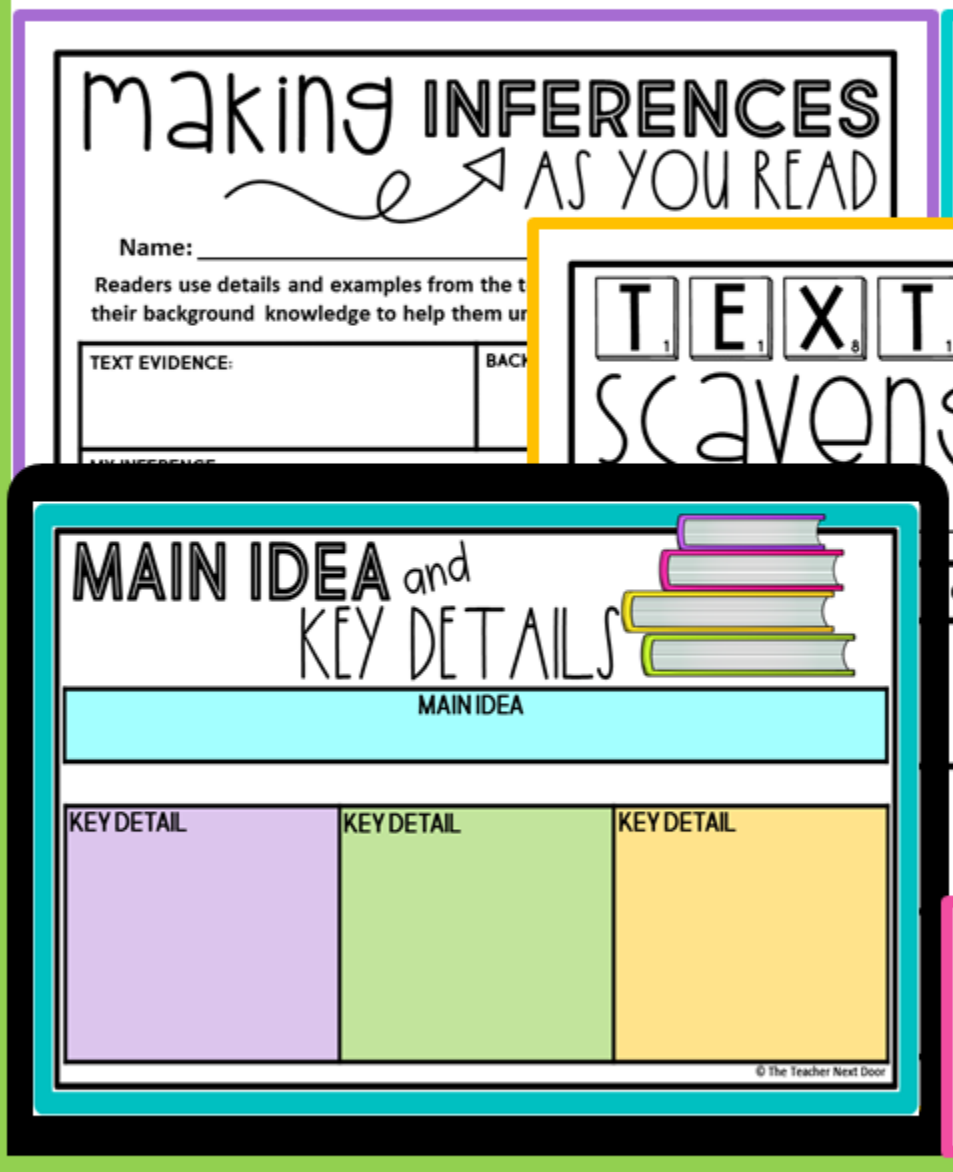


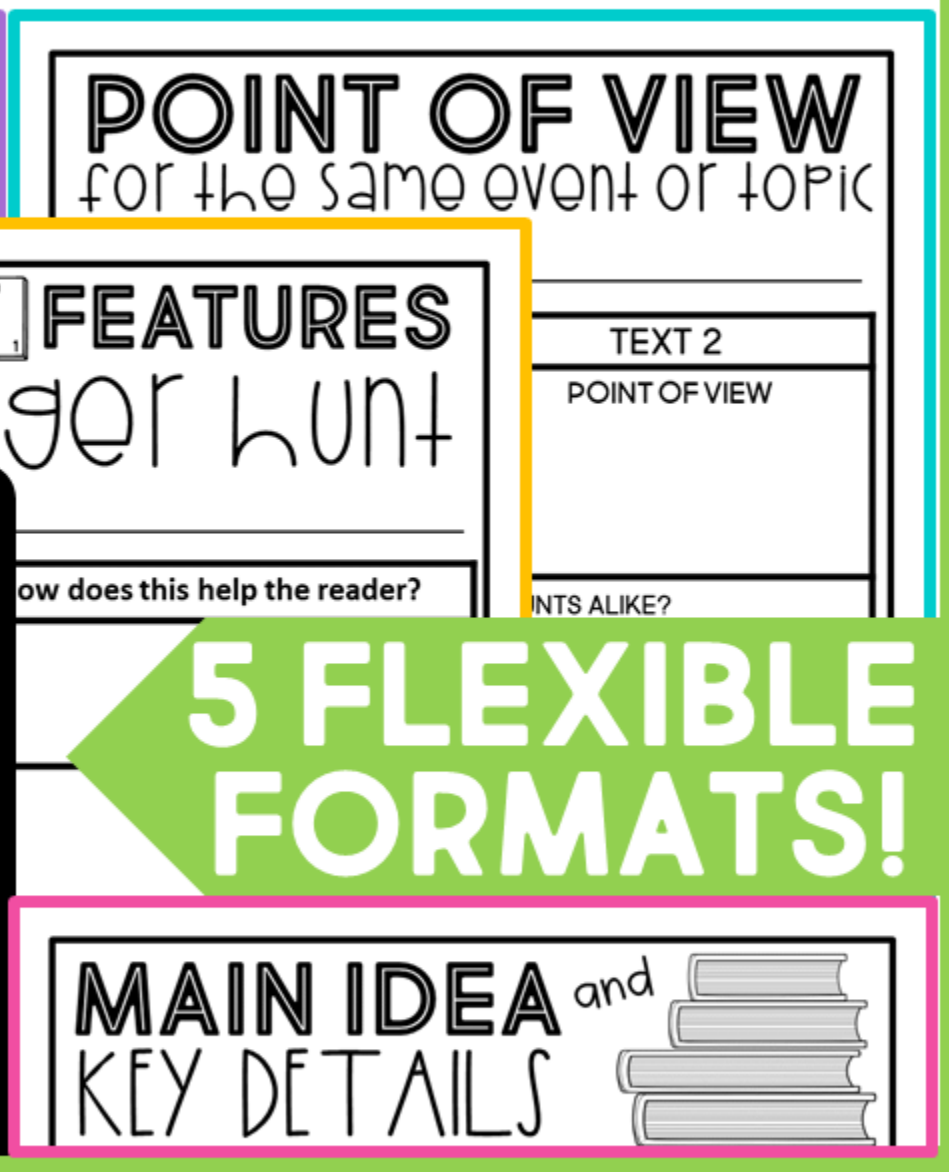
5 FLEXIBLE FORMATS!

READING SKILLS BUNDLE

READING SKILLS

GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS





5 FLEXIBLE FORMATS!

FICTION AND NONFICTION

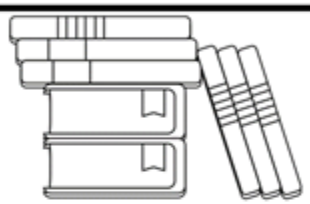
3RD – 5TH GRADES

THE TEACHER NEXT DOOR

READING SKILLS

ANCHOR CHARTS

ALL ABOUT THE
THEME



WHAT IS IT?

- The lesson or central message of the
- A big idea about life
- What the author wants readers to lea

QUOTE ACCURATELY from the TEXT

ACT words.
l the quote.

COMPARE and contrast

PARE
re t
me:
words:
• Different

main idea and KEY DETAILS

THE MAIN IDEA IS THE BIG IDEA!

IT IS A SENTENCE THAT TELLS WHAT THE TEXT IS MOSTLY ABOUT.

WHERE TO FIND CLUES ABOUT THE MAIN IDEA?

- Title
- Headings
- Pictures
- Repeated words
- First sentence of a paragraph
- Last sentence of a paragraph

NONFICTION
POINT of VIEW

5 FLEXIBLE FORMATS!

FICTION AND NONFICTION

3RD – 5TH GRADES

THE TEACHER NEXT DOOR

5 FORMATS FOR EACH!

1 PRINT:

POINT of VIEW

1st person	• The story is told by a character in the story • Clue Words: I, Me, My, Ours, We, Us
2nd person	• The author speaks directly to the reader • Clue Words: You, Yours
3rd person	• The narrator is NOT in the story • Clue Words: He, She, They, Names
• Objective	• Tells the story as a neutral observer
• Limited	• Knows only one character's thoughts and feelings
• Omniscient	• Knows the thoughts and feelings of ALL characters

REMEMBER:
- **Different points of view means that events in a story can be described in several different ways**
- **Think about how the point of view might change a story**

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2 PRINT: FOR NOTETAKING

POINT of VIEW

1st person	
2nd person	
3rd person	
• Objective	
• Limited	
• Omniscient	

REMEMBER:

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3 HALF PAGE: TO GLUE INTO READER'S NOTEBOOKS

POINT of VIEW

1st person	• The story is told by a character in the story • Clue Words: I, Me, My, Ours, We, Us
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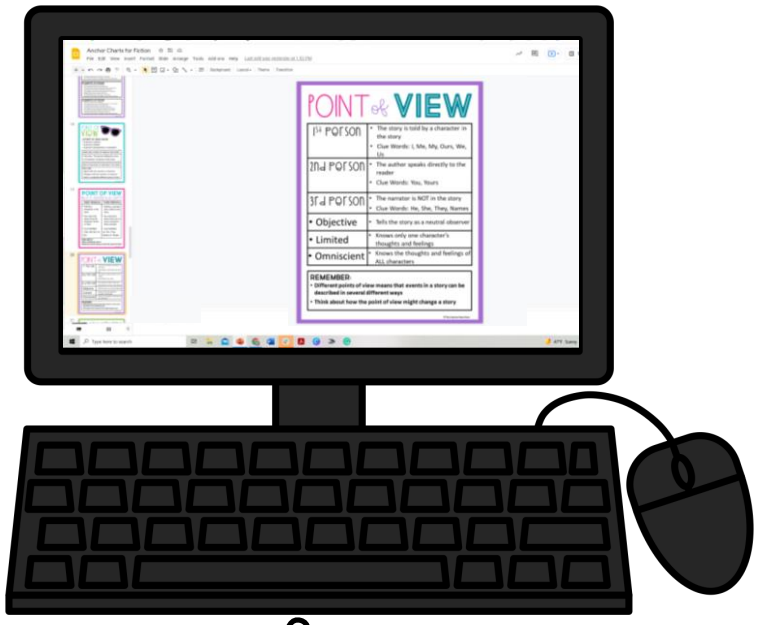
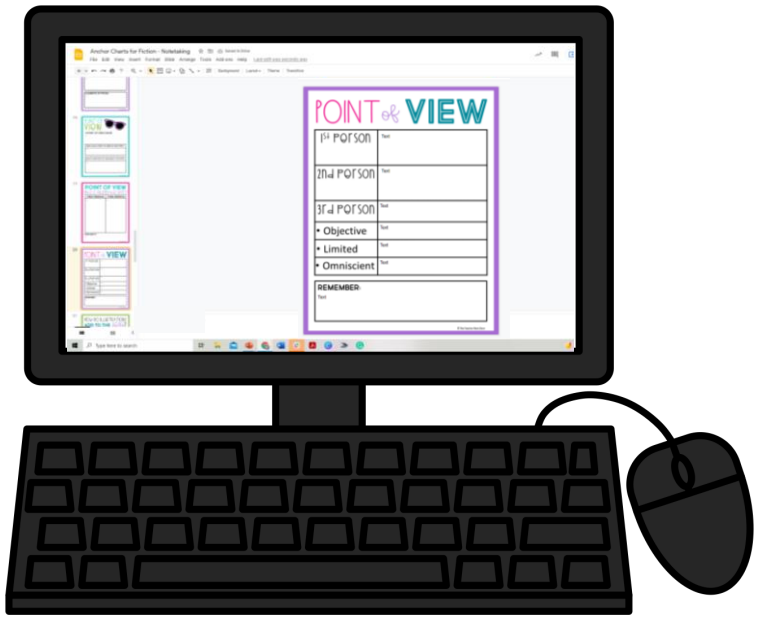
4 DIGITAL: GOOGLE SLIDES OR PPT



5 DIGITAL: FOR NOTETAKING



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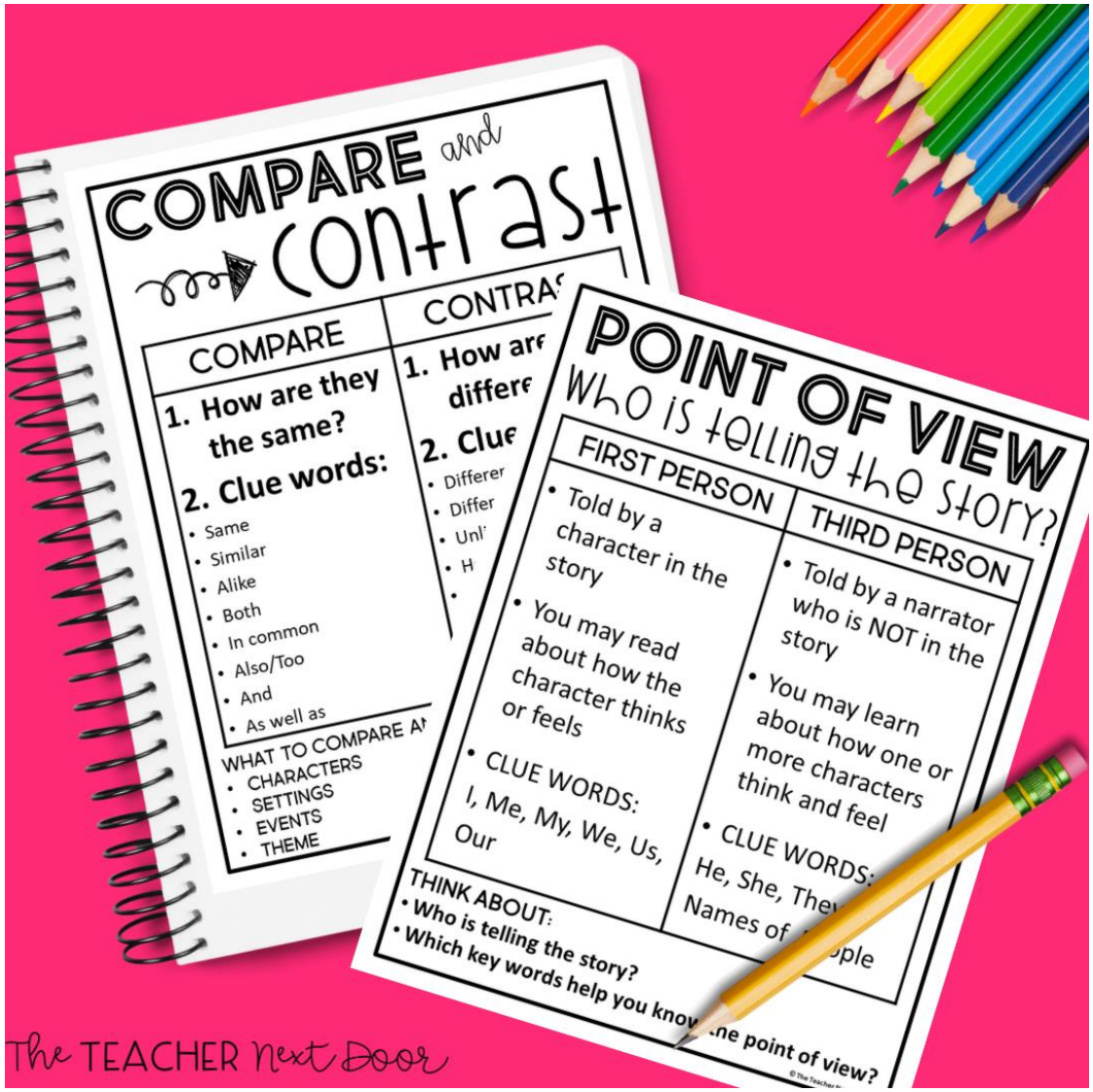
How to Use Anchor Charts:

- To introduce reading skills
- As an outline for teaching points
- To model reading concepts
- To focus reading discussions
- To help students organize information visually
- As a reference for students



When to Use Anchor Charts:

- Mini-lessons for Reading Workshop or Guided Reading
- Strategy groups or small group work to reinforce concepts
- Reading conferences
- Review or intervention

The TEACHER Next Door

63 ANCHOR CHARTS

27 FICTION:

Answering Right There Questions RL 3.1
Different Ways to Answer Questions RL 4.1
How to Quote Evidence From the Text RL 5.1
Retelling a Story RL 3.2
Finding the Central Message RL 3.2
Writing a Summary RL 4.2 RL 5.2
All About the Theme RL 4.3 RL 5.3
Describing Characters (Think FAST) RL 3.3 RL 4.3
Describing Settings and Events RL 4.3
Story Elements RL 4.3 RL 5.3
Compare and Contrast RL 5.3
Context Clues RL 3.4 RL 4.4 RL 5.4
Literal and Nonliteral Word Meanings RL 3.4
Context Clues (Including Mythology) RL 4.4
Using Context Clues with Figurative Language RL 5.4
Stories, Dramas, and Poems RL 3.5
Poems, Drama, and Prose RL 4.5 RL 5.5
Point of View (Perspective) RL 3.6
Point of View (first person and third person) RL 4.6
Point of View (1st, 2nd, and 3rd person) RL 5.6
How Do Illustrations Add to the Text? RL 3.7
Connections Between the Text and a Presentation of the Text RL 4.7
Visual and Multimedia Elements With Text RL 5.7
Visual and Multimedia Elements And Text RL 5.7
Compare and Contrast Books (Sett., Plot, Theme) RL 3.9
Compare and Contrast Books (Themes & Events) RL 4.9
Compare and Contrast Books (Same Genre) RL 5.9

PLEASE NOTE: There are no Common Core notations on the anchor charts themselves.

36 NONFICTION:

Good Readers Ask and Answer Questions Using Text RI 3.1
Refer to the Text to Support Your Answers RI 4.1
Quote Accurately From the Text RI 5.1
Main Idea and Key Details RI 3.2 RI 4.2
The Main Idea and Key Details RI 3.2 RI 4.2
Two or More Main Ideas with Key Details RI 5.2
Writing a Nonfiction Summary RI 4.2 RI 5.2
Nonfiction Summary Example RI 4.2 RI 5.2
Nonfiction Sequencing RI 3.3
Cause and Effect RI 3.3
Types of Informational Text RI 4.3 RI 5.3
Inf. Text Cause and Effect Examples RI 4.3 RI 5.3
Relationships Between Individuals, Events, Ideas RI 5.3
Context Clues (elephants) RI 3.4
Context Clues (sloths) RI 4.4
Context Clues (hammerhead sharks) RI 5.4
Text Features (5 anchor charts) RI 3.5
Informational Text Structures RI 4.5 RI 5.5
Comparing Informational Text Structures RI 5.5
Point of View: Nonfiction (Perspective) RI 3.6
NF Point of View (firsthand and secondhand account) RI 4.6
Point of View for the Same Event or Topic RI 5.6
How Do Illustrations Increase Understanding? RI 3.7
Visual, Oral, and Multimedia Info. Adds to NF Text RI 4.7
Using Multiple Sources to Find Information Text RI 5.7
Make Logical Connections to Find Text Evidence RI 3.8
Finding Proof: Reasons and Evidence RI 4.8
Reasons and Evid. to Support Particular Points RI 4.8 RI 5.8
Text Evidence for NF: Connecting Points with Proof RI 5.8
Compare Two Nonfiction Texts RI 3.9
Combine Information From Two Texts RI 4.9
Integrate Information from Several Texts RI 5.9

The TEACHER Next Door

CONTEXT CLUES

CONTEXT CLUES CAN HELP READERS FIGURE OUT UNKNOWN WORDS

I = INFERENCE A GOOD GUESS

Scientist studying hammerhead shark fossils, believe that they first lived **approximately** twenty to fifty million years ago.

D = DEFINITIONS EXPLAINS THE WORD

The great hammerhead shark is **massive**! It grows up to 20 feet in length which is much larger than the 35 inch scallop bonnethead.

E = EXAMPLES INCLUDES AN EXAMPLE

Hammerhead sharks are possibly the most **distinctive** and unique type of shark. Their shape makes them easy to recognize.

A = ANTONYMS UNLIKE WORDS

Hammerhead sharks live in warm, **temperate** oceans around the world. They do not prefer to swim in colder waters.

S = SYNONYMS SIMILAR WORDS

Hammerhead sharks are usually not **hostile** but can become aggressive towards humans in certain situations.

USING CONTEXT CLUES with FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

SOMETIMES WE USE CONTEXT CLUES TO FIGURE OUT THE MEANING OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE WORDS OR PHRASES.

IDIOM EXAMPLE:

My heart was beating wildly as I waited to perform. I started to shake but tried to calm down. I had terrible **butterflies in my stomach**.

What does "butterflies in my stomach" mean?

SIMILE EXAMPLE:

It was a warm day, and a lizard was sunning itself on a rock. When my cat saw the lizard, she wasted no time! She ran **as fast as lightning** to try to catch it.

What does "as fast as lightning" mean?

METAPHOR EXAMPLE:

Even if I'm in a bad mood, the minute I see my grandma, I start to feel better. She is my favorite person in the world. In fact, I think **she is sunshine**.

What does "she is sunshine" mean?

STORIES, DRAMAS, and POEMS

STORIES:

- Written in sentences and chapters
- Characters, settings, and events
- Beginning, middle, and ending
- A problem and a solution
- A central message or lesson

DRAMAS:

- Scenes are the actions from one part of the play
- Stories that can be acted out for an audience
- Scripts are the text of the play
- Characters with dialogue (talking)
- Stage directions tell actors what to do

POEMS:

- Written in lines
- A group of lines is called a stanza
- Many poems rhyme but not all
- Rhythm or beat (meter)

NONFICTION SEQUENCING

TO SEQUENCE MEANS TO PUT THINGS IN ORDER

EXAMPLES OF SEQUENCING IN NONFICTION:

First → Next → Then → Finally

Life Cycle of a Ladybug

Egg → Larvae → Pupa → Adult

Timeline

1920 1942 1970 2001 2020

SEQUENCING KEY WORDS:

• First	• Second	• Afterwards	• Initially
• Next	• Third	• Eventually	• To begin
• Then	• Before	• Meanwhile	• To finish
• Last	• Later	• After that	• As soon as

TYPES OF INFORMATIONAL TEXT

READERS CAN FIND CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIPS IN HISTORICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL TEXT.

HISTORICAL TEXT:

Historical texts tell about important people, places, and key events from the past. They help readers understand what caused events and what resulted from important events in history.

EXAMPLES:

Biographies, autobiographies, encyclopedias, timelines, diaries, history books, websites, old newspapers...

SCIENTIFIC TEXT:

Scientific texts describes information about the world and universe. They may include topics like space, the human body, rocks, weather, nature, and animals.

EXAMPLES:

Science books, articles, journals, photographs, charts and graphs, timelines, websites...

TECHNICAL TEXT:

Technical texts explain how something works or how to do something using steps in a sequence. Technical texts use specific vocabulary that are related to the concept.

EXAMPLES:

Directions, manuals, diagrams, articles, game rules, photographs, cookbooks, websites...

NONFICTION POINT of VIEW

FIRSTHAND ACCOUNT	SECONDHAND ACCOUNT
Primary Source	**Secondary Source**
An event was described by someone who was there to see it or experience it.	An event was described by someone who was NOT there to see it or experience it.
• Diaries or Journals • Interviews • Autobiographies • Speeches • Photos/Videos	• Textbooks • Encyclopedias • Biographies • Newspapers • Magazine Articles
Pronouns: I, Me, Myself, We, Us, Ourselves...	Pronouns: He, She, They, You, Himself, Herself, Themselves...

THINK ABOUT:

- Who is telling the story? Was that person there?
- What are the similarities and differences in both accounts?
- Is the information the same?
- Is the focus of the text the same?

writing a NONFICTION SUMMARY

WRITING A SUMMARY IS A SHORT WAY TO TELL ABOUT THE MOST IMPORTANT PARTS OF THE TEXT!

S = STATE THE TEXT (AND AUTHOR)

A = ACTION VERB

M = MAIN IDEA

I = IMPORTANT DETAILS

••• END WITH A CLOSING SENTENCE

ACTION VERBS:

• Describes	• Shows	• Highlights
• Explains	• Tells	• Presents
• Lists	• Compares	• Identifies
• Teaches	• Contrasts	• Illustrates

COMPARE and CONTRAST BOOKS

WE CAN LOOK AT STORIES TO SEE HOW THEY ARE SIMILAR AND DIFFERENT!

SETTINGS:

- Do the books happen in the same place?
- Are the books set in the same time period?

PLOT:

- Do the books have similar problems and solutions?
- Do the books have beginning, middles, and endings that are alike?
- Do the books have events that are similar?

THEME:

- Did the author's message or moral of the story seem the same in both books?
- Was the central message or lesson similar in both stories?

COMPARE and CONTRAST

COMPARE	CONTRAST
1. How are they the same?	**1. How are they different?**
2. Clue words:	**2. Clue words:**
• Same • Similar • Alike • Both • In common • Also/Too • And • As well as	• Different • Difference • Unlike • However • Although • Even though • Instead • Vary

WHAT TO COMPARE AND CONTRAST USING FICTION?

- CHARACTERS
- SETTINGS
- EVENTS
- THEME
- CHARACTER TO SELF
- STORY VERSIONS
- BOOK TO THE MOVIE
- POINT OF VIEW

REFER to the TEXT TO SUPPORT YOUR ANSWERS

TO ANSWER QUESTIONS FROM THE TEXT:	TO ANSWER QUESTIONS USING AN INFERENCE:
1. Include details and examples from the text.	**1. Include parts of the text that gave you clues.**
2. Start your answer like one of these sentence stems:	**2. Start your answer like one of these sentence stems:**
• The text stated... • The author wrote... • _____ because the text says... • The text mentioned... • In the ___ paragraph, the texts says... • One example of this in the text is on page...	• Since the text stated ____, I believe that... • The author wrote _____, which made me think... • I infer that _____ because the text says... • The text mentioned _____, which gave me the idea... • One example in the text is _____, which is why I infer...

ALL ABOUT THE THEME

WHAT IS IT?

- The lesson or central message of the story
- A big idea about life
- What the author wants readers to learn

THINK ABOUT:

- How does the character change?
- What lesson does the character learn?
- What can we learn from the character's experience?
- What is the story really about?

THEME EXAMPLES:

- It takes courage to do the right thing.
- Hard work will be rewarded.
- Actions have consequences.
- Friendships are important.
- Appearances can be deceiving.

DESCRIBING SETTINGS and EVENTS

SETTINGS

WHEN DOES THE STORY TAKE PLACE?

- Now
- In the past or the future
- In an unknown time

WHERE DOES THE STORY TAKE PLACE?

- At a school, park, home, farm, outer space...
- Is there only one main setting?
- Are there several settings?

EVENTS

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE STORY?

- Beginning
- Middle
- End

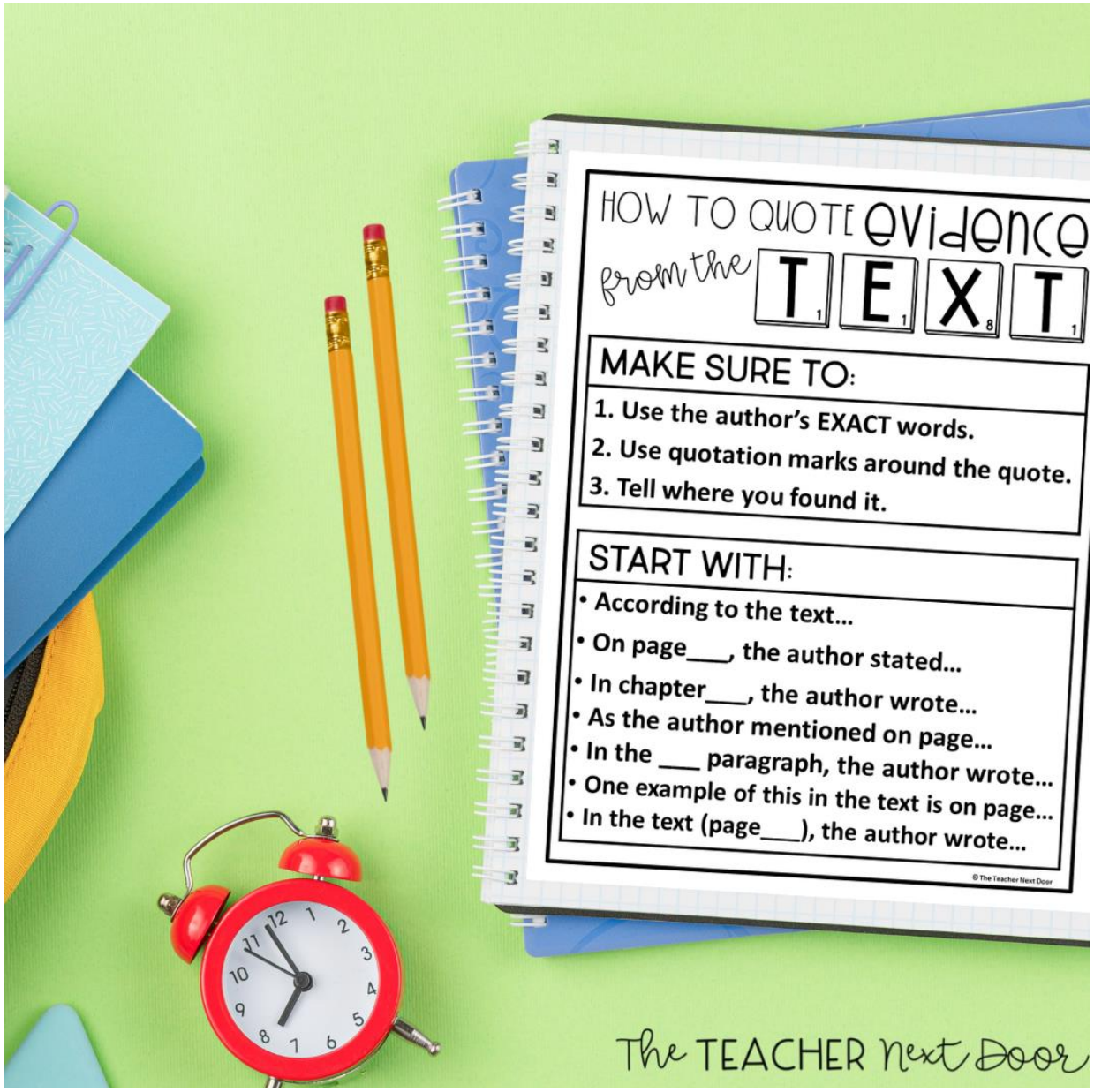
WHAT IS THE PLOT?

- Exposition
- Rising action
- Climax
- Falling action
- Resolution

The TEACHER Next Door

Why reinvent the wheel?

These 63 Print-and-Go or NO-PREP Digital anchor charts will make your teaching day easier!



Why you'll love using these anchor charts:

- **Versatile with 5 formats for each anchor chart**
- **One or more anchor charts per standard**
- **Huge time savers**
- **Use them year after year**

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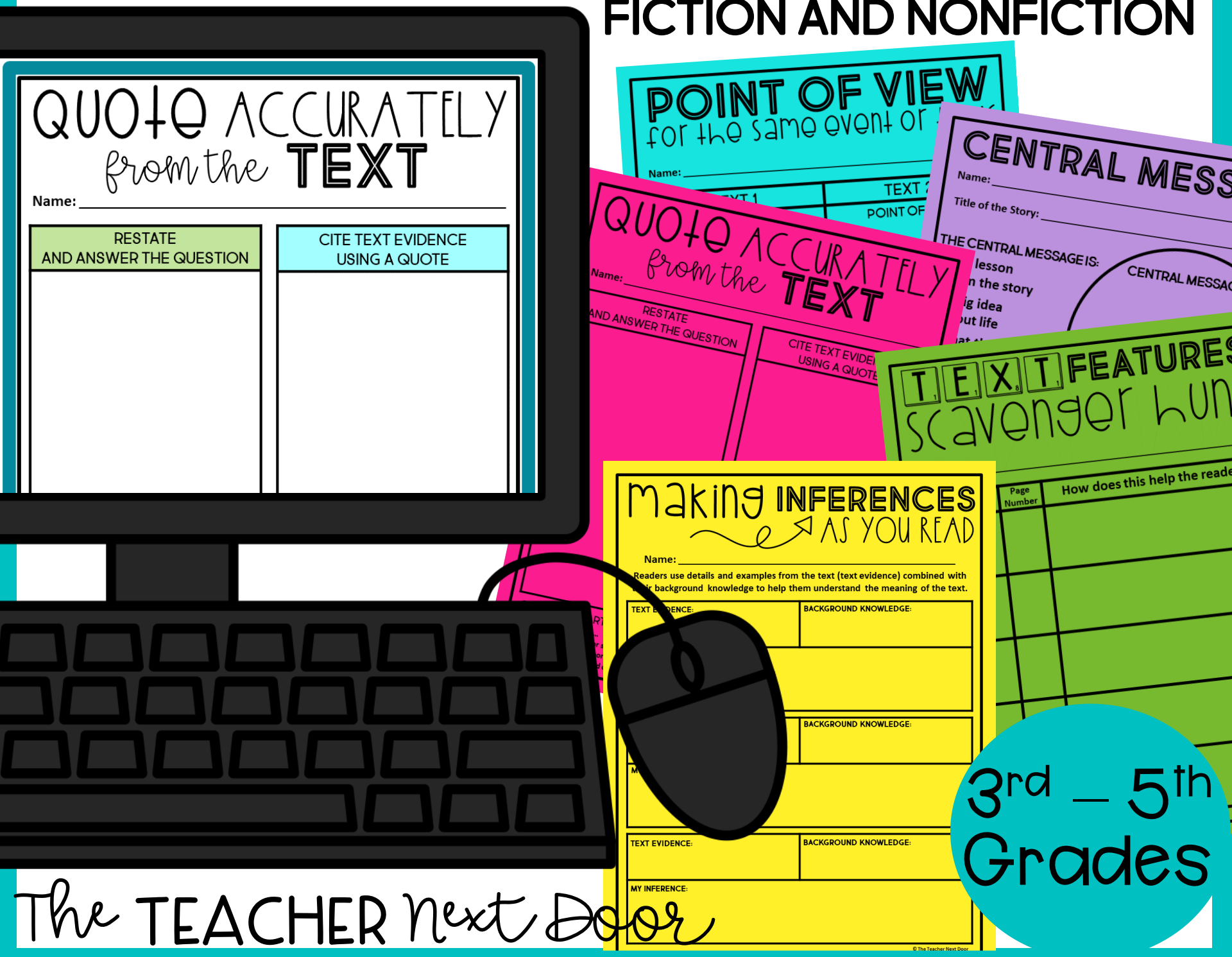
READING SKILLS GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

FICTION AND NONFICTION



3rd – 5th Grades

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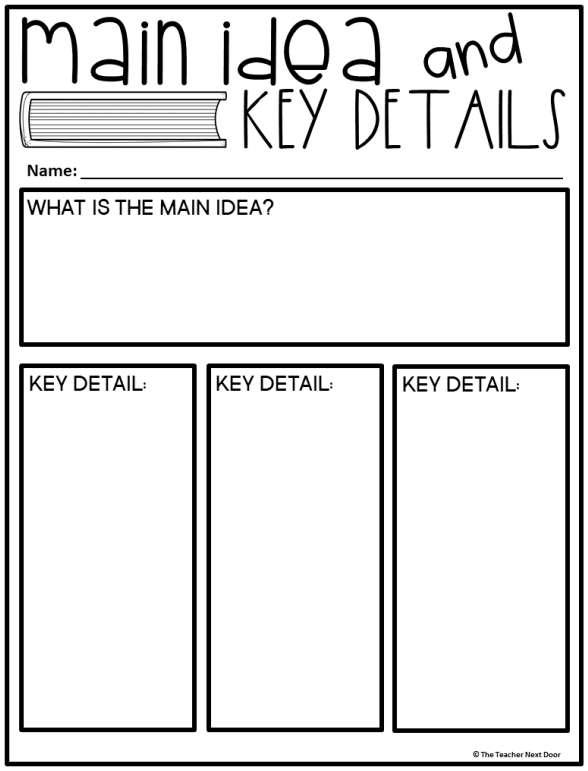
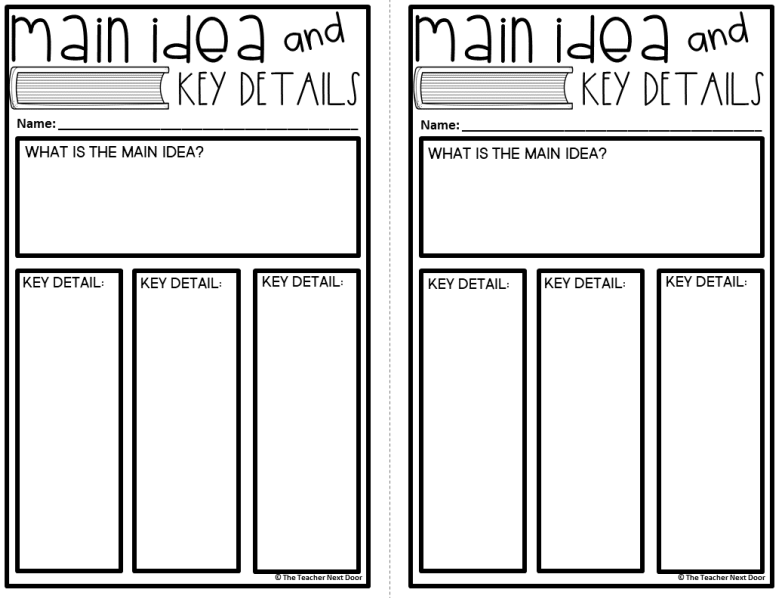
3 FORMATS FOR EACH!

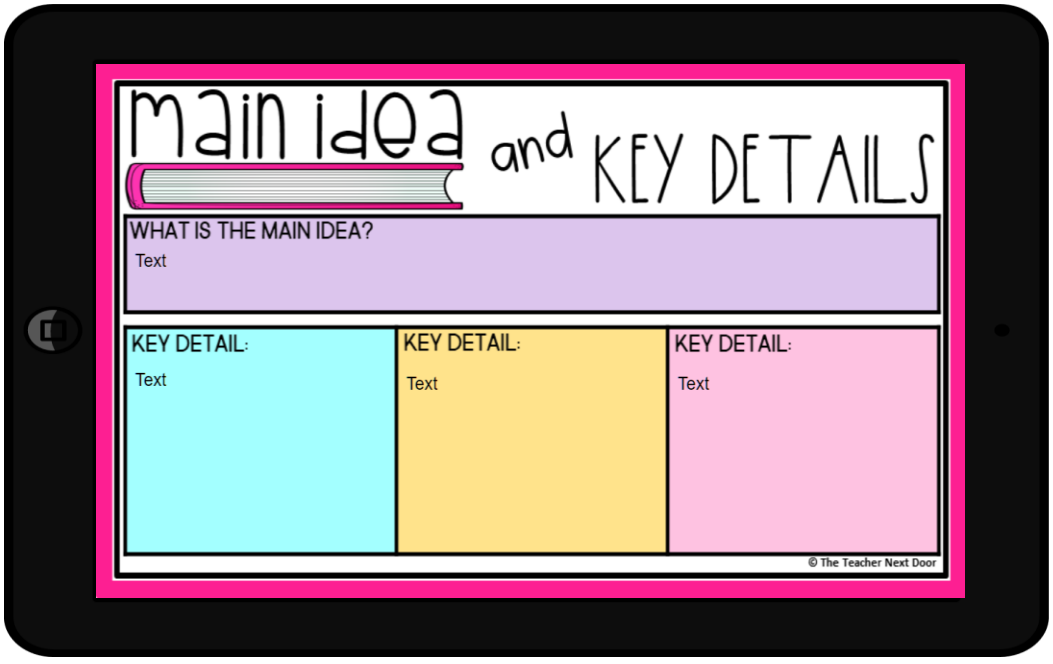
1 PRINT: FULL PAGE FOR HANDOUTS OR SPIRAL - BOUND NOTEBOOKS



2 PRINT: HALF PAGE: TO GLUE INTO READER'S NOTEBOOKS



3 DIGITAL: GOOGLE SLIDES OR PPT



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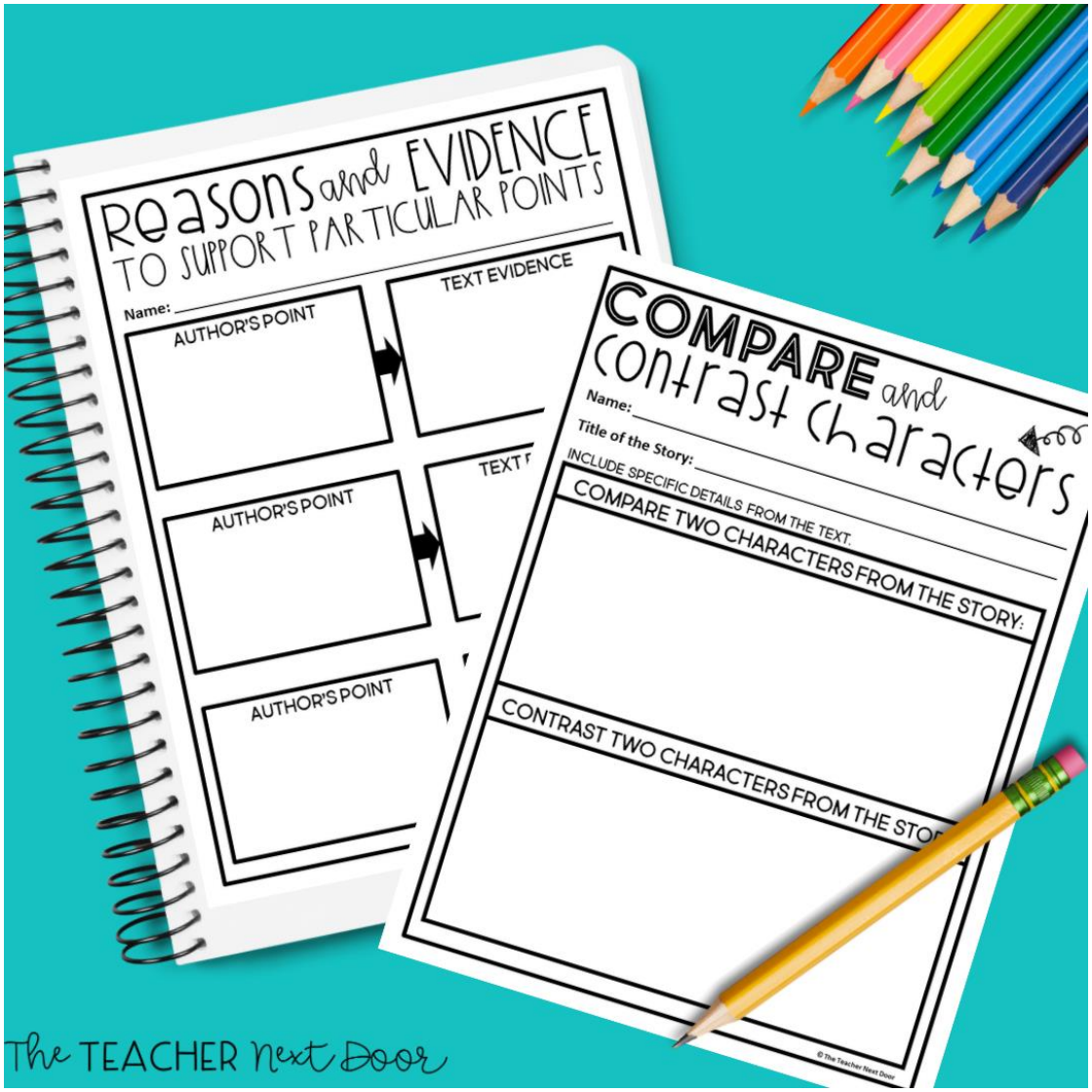
Reasons to Use Graphic Organizers:

- To help students organize information visually - “dual coding”
- To help students communicate knowledge and ideas about reading
- To review reading skills related to the chosen text
- To help establish a predictable activity/routine at reading centers
- As a reference for students



When to Use Graphic Organizers:

- To reinforce mini-lessons in Reading Workshop/Guided Reading
- To give students an organized way to write a reading response, to take notes for research, or as a pre-writing activity
- To review reading concepts for whole-class, strategy groups, or small groups
- As an assessment tool

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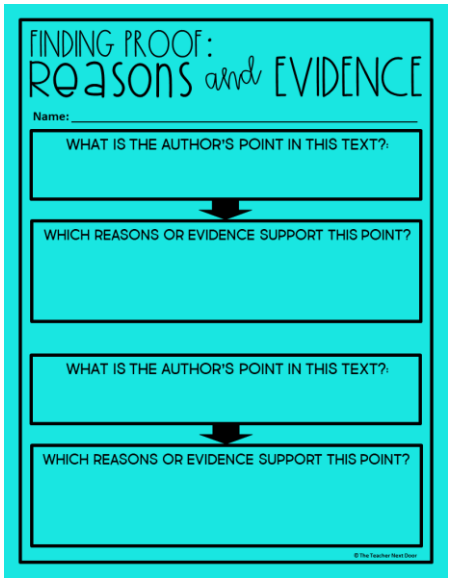
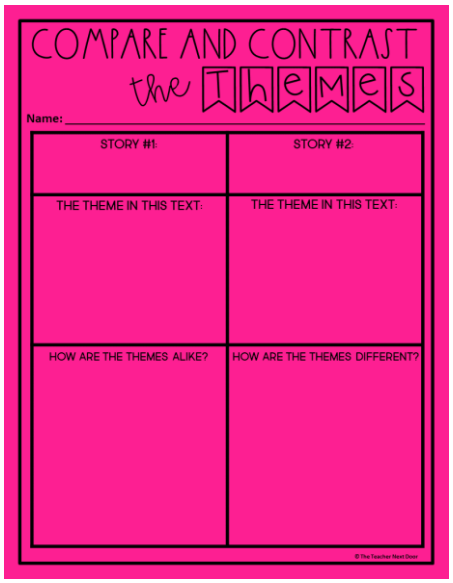
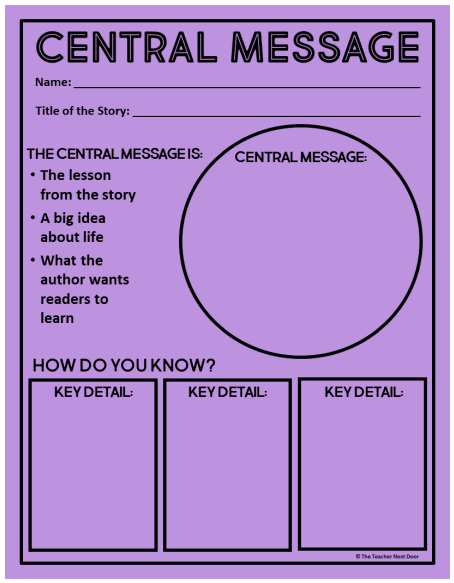
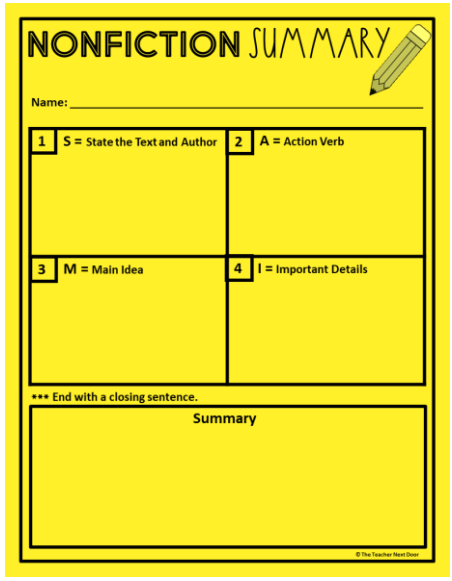
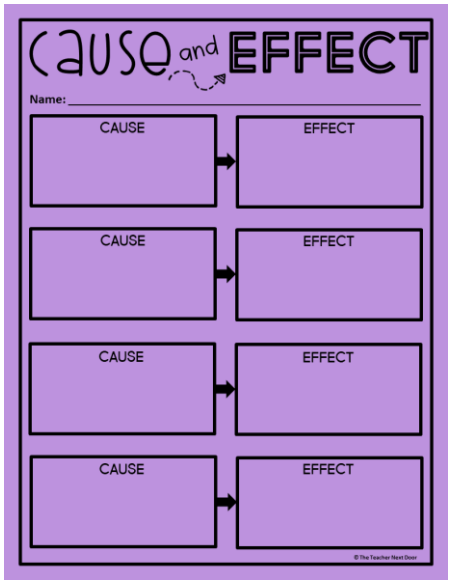
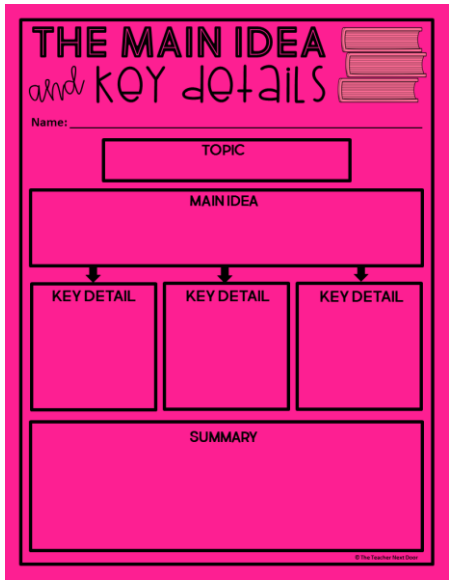


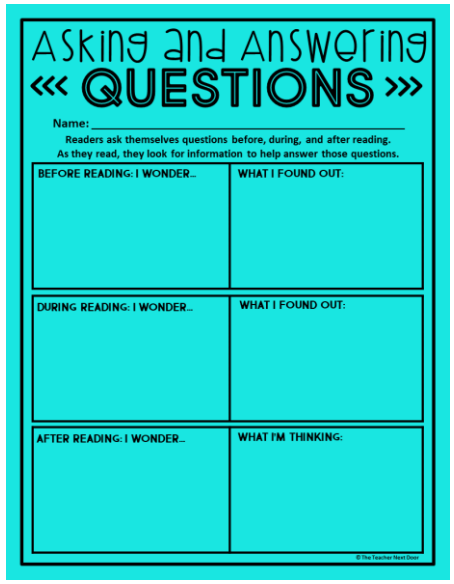


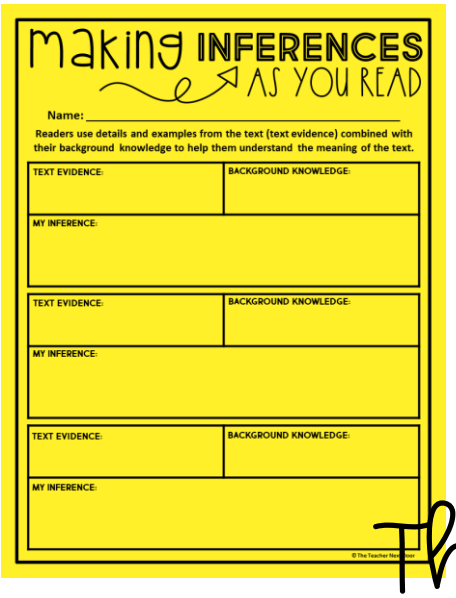


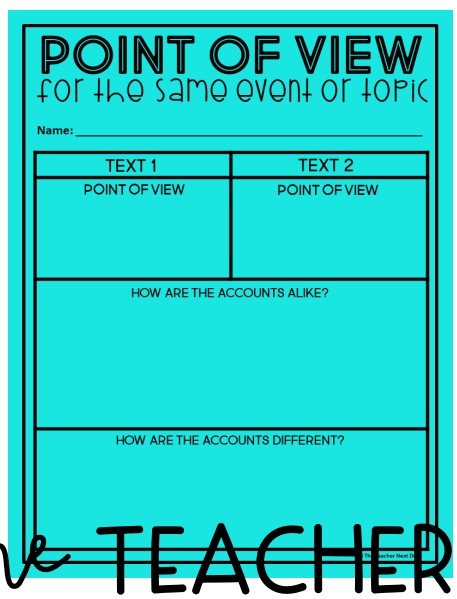


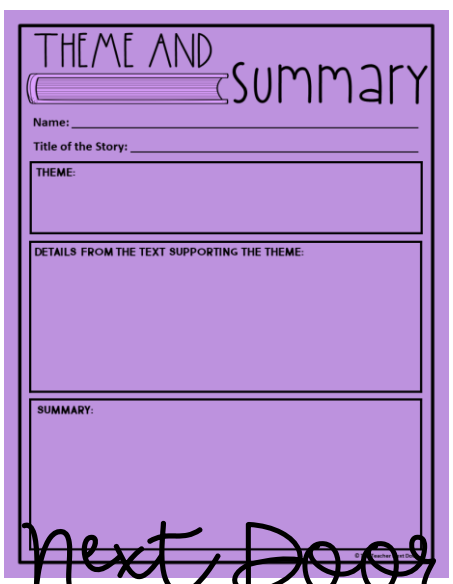










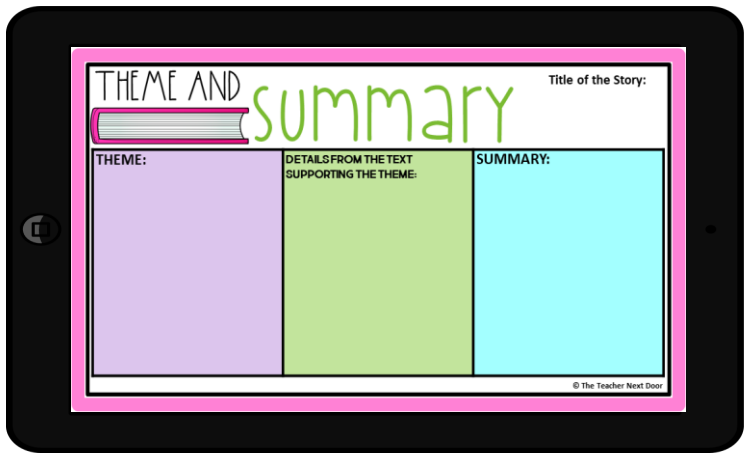


The TEACHER Next Door

120 GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS TOTAL

60 FICTION:

Asking and Answering Questions (2) RL 3.1 RL 4.1
Answering Questions Using Inferences RL 4.1
Making Inferences As You Read RL 4.1
Quoting Evidence From the Text RL 5.1
Retelling a Story RL 3.2
Retell a Story RL 3.2
The Central Message (3) RL 3.2
Write a Summary RL 4.2 RL 5.2
Theme and Summary RL 4.3 RL 5.3
Wring About the Theme and the Summary RL 4.4 RL 5.2
The Theme RL 4.2 RL 5.2
Finding the Theme RL 4.2 RL 5.2
Theme and Summary (How Characters Respond to Challenges) RL 5.2
Writing About the Theme and a Summary in Poetry RL 5.2
Describing Characters (FAST) RL 3.3 RL 4.3
Characters Can Be Described Using FAST RL 4.3
Describe the Story Elements (2) RL 4.3
Describe the Characters in Depth RL 4.3
Describe the Setting in Depth RL 4.3
Describe the Plot in Depth RL 4.3
Compare and Contrast Characters RL 5.3
Compare and Contrast Settings RL 5.3
Compare and Contrast Events RL 5.3
Compare and Contrast RL 5.3
Literal and Nonliteral Word Meanings (2) RL 3.4
Context Clues (2) RL 3.4 RL 4.4 RL 5.4
Context Clues (Words/Phrases in Mythology) RL 4.4
Using Context Clues with Figurative Language RL 5.4
My Context Clues Strategies RL 4.4 RL 5.4
Parts of Stories RL 3.5
Parts of Dramas RL 3.5
Parts of Poems RL 3.5
Elements of Poetry RL 4.5 RL 5.5
Elements of Drama RL 4.5 RL 5.5
Elements of Prose RL 4.5 RL 5.5
Point of View (Perspective) (2) RL 3.6
Point of View: Who is Telling the Story? (first person and third person) RL 4.6
Point of View (1st, 2nd , and 3rd person – 3 with three variations) (2) RL 5.6
How Do Illustrations Add to the Text? (2) RL 3.7
Connections Between the Text and a Presentation of the Text (2) RL 4.7
Visual and Multimedia Elements With Text (2) RL 5.7
Compare and Contrast Books (Settings, Plot, Theme) (2) RL 3.9
Compare and Contrast Books RL 4.9 RL 5.9
Compare and Contrast Books Themes and Plots (4) RL 4.9
Compare and Contrast Books in the Same Genre RL 5.9



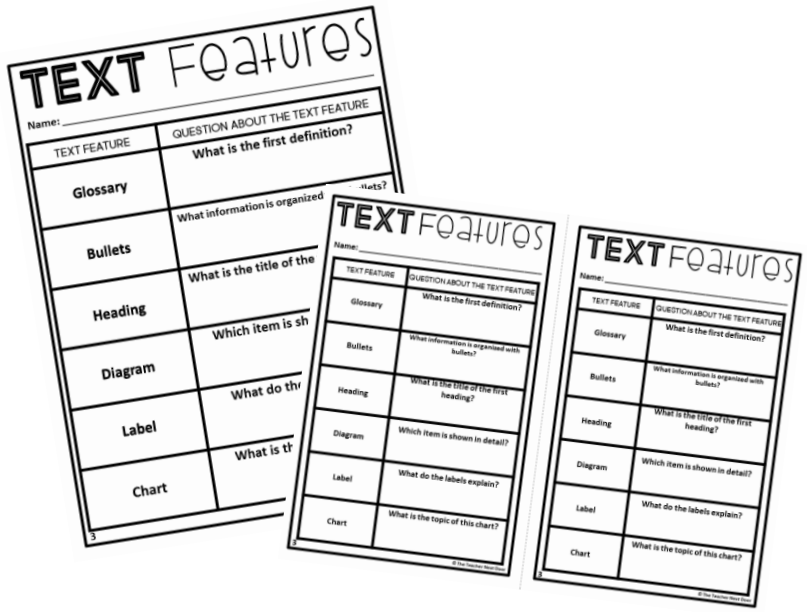
PLEASE NOTE: There are no Common Core notations on the anchor charts themselves.

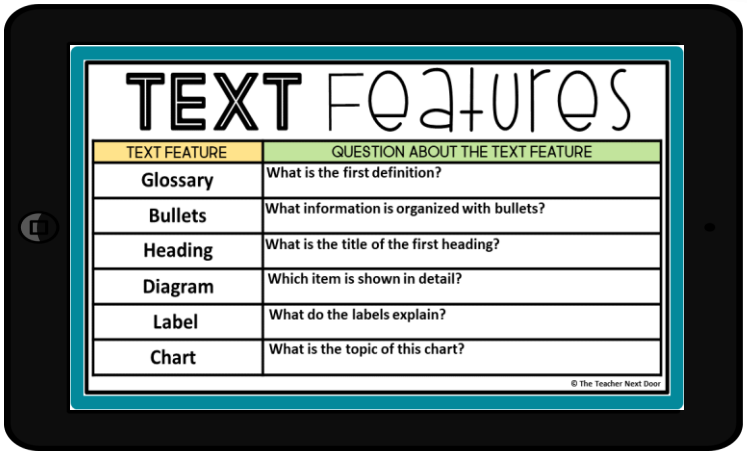
The TEACHER Next Door

120 GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS TOTAL

60 NONFICTION:

Good Readers Ask and Answer Questions Using the Text RI 3.1
Asking and Answering Questions from the Text RI 3.1
Refer to the Text to Support Your Answers RI 4.1
Making Inferences as You Read RI 4.1 RI 5.1
Quote Accurately From the Text (2) RI 5.1
Main Idea and Key Details (3) RI 3.2 RI 4.2
Two or More Main Ideas with Key Details RI 5.2
Two or More Main Ideas, Key Details, and a Summary RI 5.2
Writing a Nonfiction Summary (2) RI 4.2 RI 5.2
Nonfiction Sequencing (2) RI 3.3
Cause and Effect RI 3.3 RI 4.3 (4)
Relationships Between Individuals. Events, Ideas, or Concepts RI 5.3
One Cause, Two or More Effects (3) RI 5.3
Two or More Causes and One Effect (2) RI 5.3
Context Clues (6) RI 3.4 RI 4.4 RI 5.4
Text Features (6) RI 3.5
Informational Text Structures (3) RI 4.5 RI 5.5
Comparing Informational Text Structures RI 5.5
Point of View: Nonfiction – Perspective (3) RI 3.6
Point of View - firsthand and secondhand account (3) RI 4.6
Point of View for the Same Event or Topic (2) RI 5.6
Illustrations Increase Understanding RI 3.7
Visual, Oral, and Multimedia Information Adds to Nonfiction Text RI 4.7
Using Multiple Sources to Find Information Text RI 5.7
Make Logical Connections to Find Text Evidence RI 3.8
Finding Proof: Reasons and Evidence RI 4.8
Reasons and Evidence to Support Particular Points RI 4.8 RI 5.8
Text Evidence for Nonfiction: Connecting Points with Proof RI 5.8
Compare Two Nonfiction Texts RI 3.9
Combine Information From Two Texts (2) RI 4.9
Integrate Information from Several Texts (2) RI 5.9





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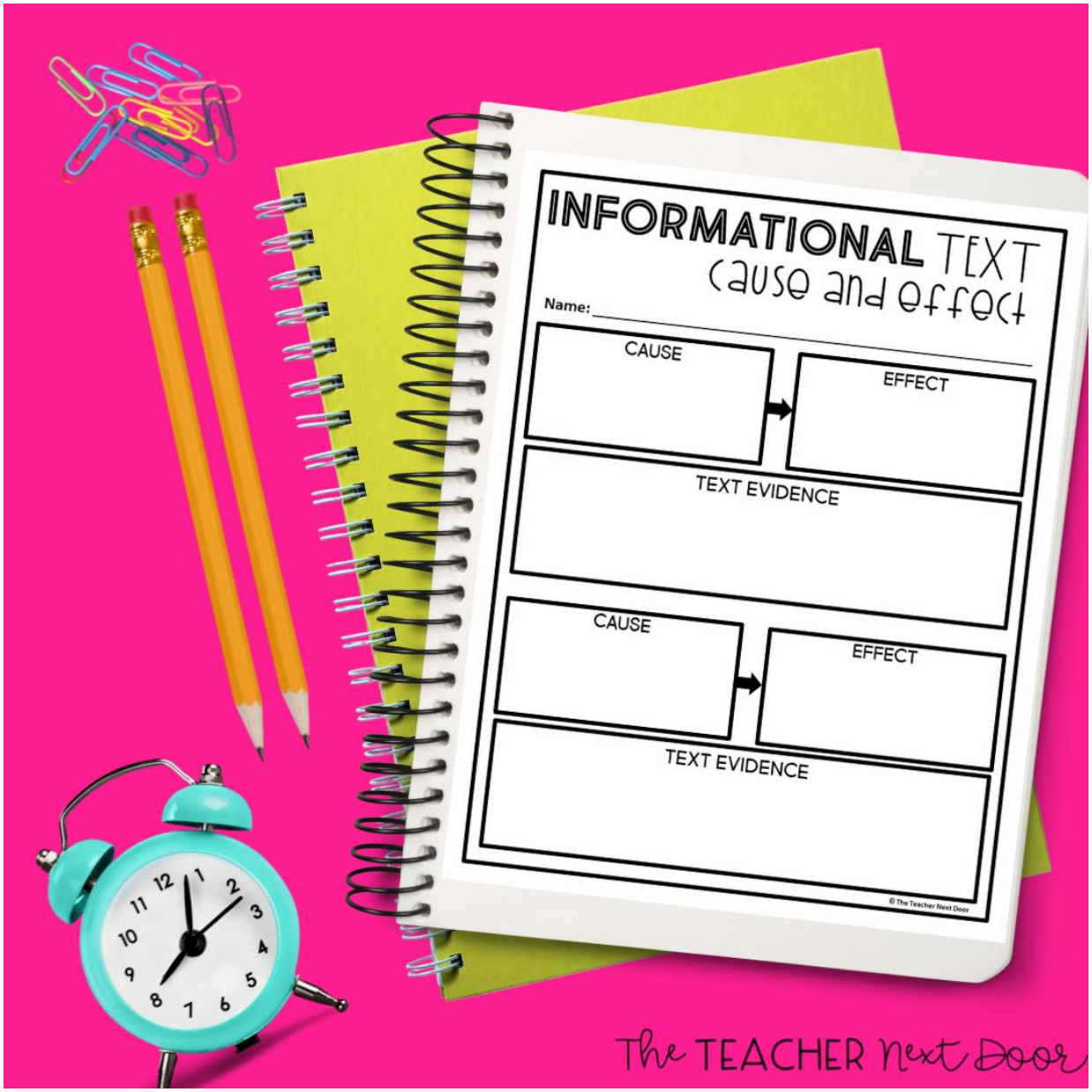
The TEACHER Next Door

Want to save some time?

These 120 Print-and-Go or NO-PREP Digital graphic organizers will make your teaching day easier!



Why you'll love using these graphic organizers:

- Versatile with 3 formats for each graphic organizer
- One or more graphic organizers per standard
- Can be used with any fiction or nonfiction text
- No "cutesy" clip art, so they can be used with older students
- Use them year after year

The TEACHER Next Door

TEACHERS ARE SAYING THIS:

I use graphic organizers in every aspect of my teaching, and these are some great ones. The more ways I can show students how to lay out information, the better I believe they will comprehend and be able to expand their learning. These fit the bill! (Lisa M.)

I am amazed by the amount of material in this resource. It provides lots of options for covering standards with students. Love it! (Julie G.)

Super helpful resource! Just what I needed! (Ariane O.)