**Reading Responses (RRs)**

Directions: As you read, write in a notebook or put a post-it note next to any line, sentence, or section that jumps out at you. Write a brief note to yourself so you can remember what you were thinking. If nothing jumps out at you by the time you have finished reading, go back and find something to respond to.

Write out the RR fully on a page in your notebook. You must:

* Label which **type** or RR category you are using (list below).
* Use an original **thought** in your response; don’t just summarize.
* **Quote** a sentence or phrase from the text that supports your thinking, and give the page number, paragraph, or line number of the quote.
* Write at least **five complete sentences**.

Types of RRs

1. Give an opinion: Tell what you think or feel about a certain part and why. You could react to an aspect of character, plot, theme, language, tone, style-anything in the text. But you must be specific.
2. Ask a question: Write a specific question. This can be a question about something you don’t understand in the text, or a larger question (about life, lit, or anything) that the text made you consider. Remember, you must write five sentences—you can do this by explaining what you understand so far before asking the question, or by trying to answer the question after you ask it.
3. Make a connection: A certain point in the text reminds you of another story, poem, movie, song, or something in real life. How are the two alike? Be specific.
4. Character Description: You notice a detail about a character (what he or she looks like, thinks, says, or does). Why is it important? What trait or other idea does it reveal about the character?
5. Spot the setting: You notice a part that refers to the place or time of the story or poem. Why is it important? How does it relate to the theme, characters, or plot?
6. Mark the motivation: You realize a character’s motive—what a character wants. Explain what the motives are and how they affect the story or other characters. Why are these motives important?
7. Detect a conflict: You sense a conflict in the story—it can be large or small, external or internal. Describe it, and explain why it is important in the story.
8. Find foreshadowing: You read something that seems like a hint to what will come later. Explain why you think this, and make a prediction.
9. Clarify the climax: You read a part that you realize is the biggest event (or most important moment in the story). Explain why it is so important and what questions or problems get resolved because of it.
10. See the significance: You realize a certain part in the text is important; you spot a significant passage. Why do you think it’s important? What does it mean? What does it tell you about the entire writing?
11. Theme recognition: Find a sentence or two that might connect to a theme of the piece. Tell the theme, and explain how that portion of text relates to it.
12. Language recognition: you notice some engaging details, a simile or metaphor, onomatopoeia, alliteration, parallelism, or something else. Maybe you notice a word and wonder why the author chose it. Quote it and explain how it adds to the text.
13. Interesting intro or conclusion: You think the introduction or conclusion is interesting, clever, engaging, or effective. Explain why you think it works or why it is effective.