

## Text Poster

### How to create a Text Poster

1. Find high interest text (try to get a variety of text features: charts, graphs, captions, etc.)
2. Copy the pages and make enough copies to have one set per 4-5 students in a class.
3. Tape all the pages together and laminate or tape to a larger poster board or kraft paper. (something that will be easy to store for future use)
4. When using, hang these posters around the classroom, or in the hallway so they have to get up to read them.

#### **TIPS:**

- If you laminate them, student can use wipe off markers to highlight the text
- Use sticky notes of different colors to represent different groups
- Sticky notes can get expensive so consider notepads with tape if the poster is laminated.

### Types of Text Posters to Create

- A complete short story
- Several pages of a magazine
- A pro / con poster – articles that represent two opposing sides
- Practice standardized test
- A series of unrelated pieces in a variety of genres
- First pages of novels or short stories
- Collection of essays (expository, persuasive, narrative, etc.)

#### **TIPS:**

- Consider asking each teacher in the department to make one set and you can rotate/share throughout the year(s).
- Or bring in all the materials on one of those off days (test days, pep rallies, class pictures, etc.) and let the students make them

### Setting up Groups with the Text Poster

You can use these text posters for students individually or in pairs. But since you likely do not have dozens of them posted around the room, it is often best to use groups when working with them.

Here is one way to establish group competition:

- each team consists of 4 students
- each team has
  - a mailman (mailperson) -delivers and returns questions
  - a buzzer - the only person to buzz in when they have the right answer.
  - two runners- students who run back and forth to the passages on the poster to find the answer
- first, each team picks their name (draw a scoreboard on the doc cam or whiteboard)
- as an incentive and to get their competitive nature going each point can be worth a piece of candy--they lose points for answering incorrectly or for breaking the rules
- set a timer, the mailman comes to get the question and takes it back to the group (you will need a set of questions for each group and they obviously need the same questions each time)
- the runners race to read/skim the passage and then back to try to answer--meanwhile the other two are looking over the questions trying to break it down in ways to help them answer, trying to eliminate answers, etc.
- to keep encouraging, make harder questions worth bonus points

## Activities to use with the Text Poster

### Text Feature Finder

- Label the poster with #'s next to each text feature such as Heading, Captions, Bar Graphs, etc.
- Provide students with a handout that has a list of all the text features.
- They must find and write the correct number

### Test Practices

- Use sample test posters
- Use sample test questions – let students search for answers
- Often the question can be answered without reading the passage

### Race to comprehension

- Use any type of text poster
- Create a list of comprehension questions based on the text

### Literary Devices

- Best used with fiction, but can be used with other genres as well
- Create cards with literary devices on them and teams compete to find examples in the text

### Jigsaw Reading

- Jigsaw strategy where each group divides the reading and then reports to the others on the content

### Vocab in context

- Each group places their (specific colored) sticky notes to unknown words
- Other groups place sticky note by it with guesses on what it means and if it can be determined by context clues.

### QAR

- Create each type of question using the different articles
- QAR = Question Answer Relationship

**Right There.** The answer is in the text, and if we pointed at it, we'd say it's "right there!" Often, the answer will be in a single sentence or place in the text, and the words used to create the question are often also in that same place.

**Think and Search.** The answer is in the text, but you might have to look in several different sentences to find it. It is broken up or scattered or requires a grasp of multiple ideas across paragraphs or pages.

**Author and You.** The answer is not in the text, but you still need information that the author has given you, combined with what you already know, in order to respond to this type of question.

**On My Own.** The answer is not in the text, and in fact you don't even have to have read the text to be able to answer it.

### Genre search

- Label each piece in the poster from a list provided
- (essay, opinion, feature story, sidebar, etc. )

### Understanding Essays

- Label as expository, persuasive, descriptive, etc.
- Use wipe off markers and note things like support, details, transitions, etc.