



	<p>information from text. The two primary sources of information are in the book (text-based) and in the head (knowledge-based).</p> <p>Using QAR helps the reader search for and summarize information in the text as well as access and use background information</p>		
<p><b>Step-By-Step Instructions:</b></p> <p><i>During instruction, adhere to a gradual release of responsibility. First, explain and model the strategy for students (ME) and then have the class complete the strategy together (WE). Next, put students into pairs to practice the strategy (TWO), and finally, have the students work independently to complete the strategy (YOU).</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prior to the lesson, create QAR questions from small sections of text (not longer than five sentences) for each of the four levels. Using these questions, model how each level of the QAR questions can be identified and answered. Discuss the differences between questions using the class textbook and subject exam questions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Right There:</i> the answer is found in the text, usually as a phrase contained within one sentence.</li> <li>• <i>Think and Search:</i> while the answer is in the text, the student is required to combine separate sections or pieces of text to answer the question.</li> <li>• <i>Author and You:</i> as the answer is not directly stated in the text, the student draws on prior knowledge as well as what the author has written to answer the question.</li> <li>• <i>On Your Own:</i> requires students to think about what is already known from their reading and experience (prior knowledge) to formulate an answer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Distribute sample questions to students to answer in pairs or small groups. Students identify which of the QAR levels they used.</li> <li>3. Students work independently on questions from longer passages. Students will examine the types of questions in their textbooks. (clarify to make task more clear)</li> </ol>		
<p><b>Leveled Supports for English Learners</b></p>	<p>Emerging</p>	<p>Progressing</p>	<p>Nearly Proficient</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have students explore types of question with question sort (closed question sort) with visuals and simple sentences.</li> <li>• Adapt questions to ensure they are</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have students explore types of question with question sort (closed question sort) with more simple sentences.</li> <li>• Use language frames for responding to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have student explore types of question with question sort (closed question sort) with more complex structures.</li> <li>• Build background as needed for</li> </ul>

	<p>accessible to emerging students (include info) but make sure to include all 4 types of questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use non-linguistic representations to define type of questions.</li> <li>• Use an anchor chart to define verbs that correspond with QAR question types.</li> <li>• Use kinesthetic gestures to use with QAR vocab.</li> <li>• Use language frames for responding to types of questions.</li> <li>• Use appropriately leveled text.</li> <li>• Build background as needed for vocabulary.</li> </ul>	<p>types of questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use appropriately leveled text.</li> <li>• Use an anchor chart to define verbs that correspond with QAR question types.</li> <li>• Build background as needed for vocabulary.</li> </ul>	<p>vocabulary.</p>
<p><b>Resources:</b></p>	<p>QAR Handouts (see attached)  ANCHOR CHART  TIERED QUESTION CHART (CITWELL)</p>		
<p><b>Meta Tagging:</b></p>	<p>Reading, Comprehension, QAR</p>		

# Question-Answer Relationship (QAR)

IN THE BOOK	
<p><b>Right There</b></p> <p>The answer is in one place in the text. You can put your finger on it. Words from the question and words that answer the questions are often “right there” in the same sentence.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Reread</li><li>· Scan</li><li>· Look for keywords</li></ul>	<p><b>Think and Search</b></p> <p>The answer is in several places in the text. You put together (think and search) different parts of the text to find the answer.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Skim or reread</li><li>· Look for important information</li><li>· Piece together different parts from the text to answer the question</li></ul>
IN MY HEAD	
<p><b>Author and Me</b></p> <p>The answer is not explicitly in the text. You must combine previous knowledge with information in the text to create a response.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Reread</li><li>· Think about what you already know and what the text says</li></ul>	<p><b>On My Own</b></p> <p>The answer is not in the text. The answer comes from your own thoughts in your head.</p> <p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Think about what you already know</li><li>· Make connections to self, other texts, and the world</li></ul>

· Develop new ideas

## **Question answer relationship**

### **In the Book Questions**

Right There Questions

Cue Words: Who, When, Where, Identify, List

Think and Search Questions

Cue Words: Compare, Predict, Draw Conclusions

### **In My Head Questions**

Author and Me Questions

Cue Words: Interact, Relate to, Connect, Associate

On My Own Questions

Cue Words: Speculate, Apply, Hypothesize, Explore

