

Literature Response Forms Curriculum Map

These **60 skills-based worksheets** are designed to boost comprehension of all types of literature and engage a wide range of reading abilities.

Get started quickly with detailed planning and implementation guide for the whole class, small group, and individual activities, and assessment rubrics for teachers and students!

Planning and Implementation Guide Covers

- Why Use Literature Response Forms?
- Introducing Literature Response Forms in a Mini-Lesson
- Organizing Literature Response Forms
- Sharing Responses
- Helping Students Select Appropriate Reading Texts
- Tracking, Assessment and Individual Programing
- Using the Blank Forms
- Modeling the Literature Response Activities
- Teacher-Student Conference Form
- Student Reading Record
- Student Tracking Sheet

Literature Response Activities

- Prediction and Inference
- Identifying Important Information
- Character Analysis
- Reasoning and Critical Thinking
- Vocabulary Development

Blank Response Headers

- 4 pages of headers and graphics to create your own literature response forms

List of Worksheets and Skills

Prediction and Inference Information Worksheets

1. Predict-Read-Check
2. Reading Preparation
3. Questioning the Author
4. Events and Emotions
5. Before and After
6. Text-to-Me
7. Make a Connection
8. Sequel
9. What I Think I Know
10. Story Study Predictions

Character Analysis Worksheets

1. Character Web
2. Real Life versus Fiction
3. Character Impressions
4. Your Traits - My Traits
5. Portrait Gallery
6. Character Scrutiny
7. Character Evaluation
8. Sketch Artist
9. Feelings
10. Character Attribute Web

Reasoning and Critical Thinking Worksheets

1. Biography
2. Add a New Character
3. Creative Designer
4. Join the Story
5. The Finale
6. Write a Letter
7. Text-to-Text Connections
8. How Would You Solve It?
9. Novel Conflict

10. Cover Illustrator

Identifying Important Information Worksheets

1. Book Critic
2. Getting the Main Idea
3. Chain of Events
4. Analytical Analyzer
5. Chapter Chatter
6. Problem Solver
7. Reaching the Peak
8. Fact or Fiction?
9. Comparisons: Similes/Metaphors
10. Guess-Check-Prove It!

Summarizing Events Worksheets

1. Star Story Plotter
2. First, Then, Next
3. Story Stones
4. Story Path
5. Story Steps
6. Playwright
7. Basic Book Report
8. Event Story Map
9. Nonfiction Retell Outline
10. 5W StoryMap

Vocabulary Development Worksheets

1. Is It Really a Noun?
2. Abstract Nouns
3. The Clothes Nouns Wear
4. Vocabulary Expansion
5. Picturing Adjectives
6. Get a Clue!
7. Voracious Verbs
8. Add-Ons
9. End-Its
10. Triangular Account



Name: _____
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Title: _____
Author: _____

Is It Really a Noun?

A **noun** is a word that names a **person, place, thing, or idea**. A word's part of speech is determined by its *function* in a sentence, so a word that is a noun in one sentence, can be a **verb** or **adjective** in another.

For instance, the word **pet** is a noun when used in the sentence, *I want a **pet***. In the sentence, *My **pet** hobby is sewing*, it is an adjective.

- Select **two** sentences from the text and write them below.
- Include the page number where you found each sentence.
- **Underline** the noun. On the next line, write why you think the word is a noun.
- Look up the word in a dictionary and verify whether or not it really is a noun.

Sentence #1: _____

Page _____

I think this word is a noun because _____

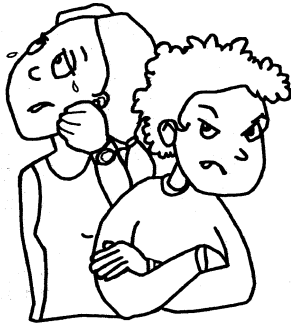
Dictionary verification: The underlined word is a noun. ☐ Yes ☐ No

Sentence #2: _____

Page _____

I think this word is a noun because _____

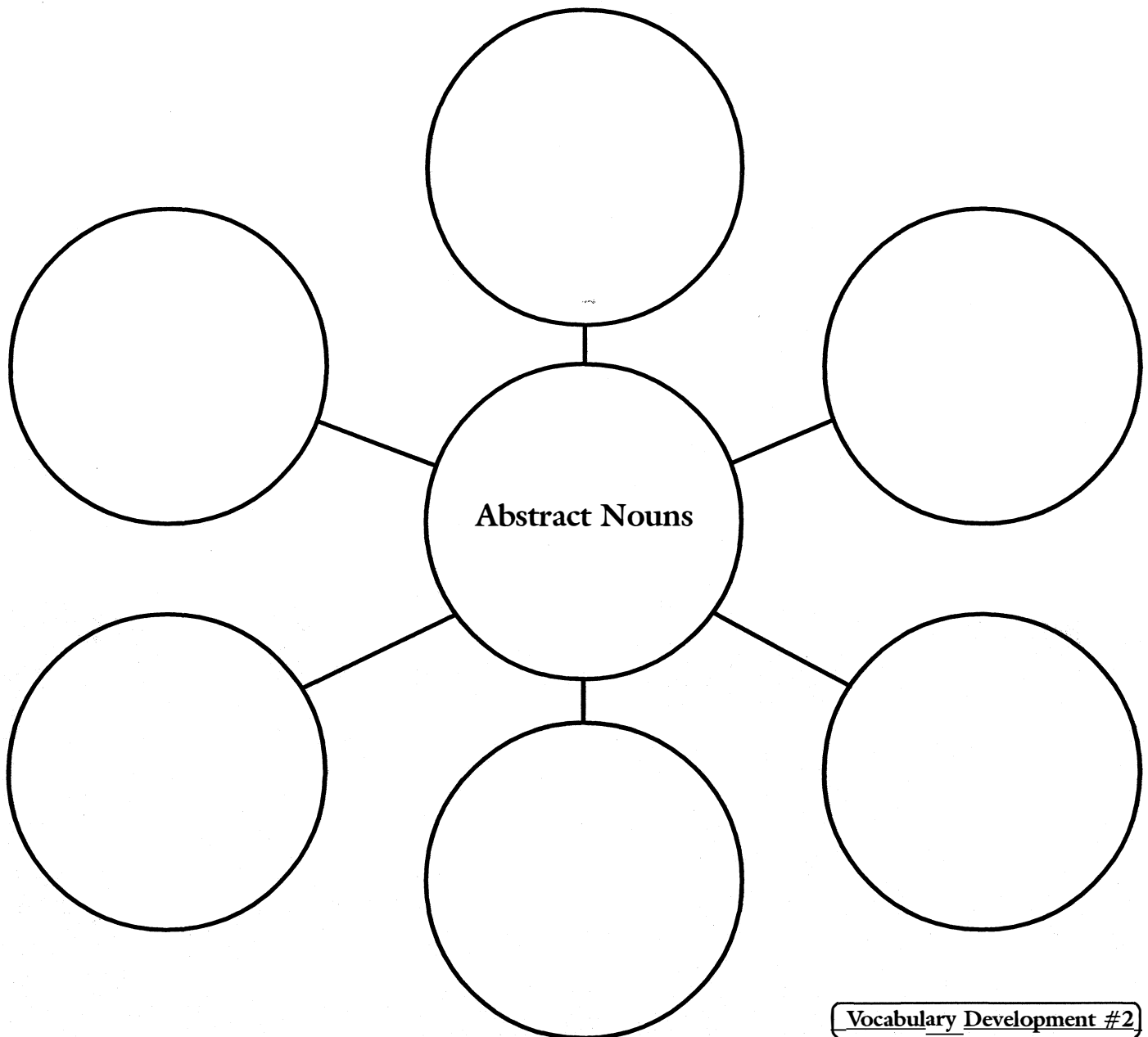
Dictionary verification: The underlined word is a noun. ☐ Yes ☐ No

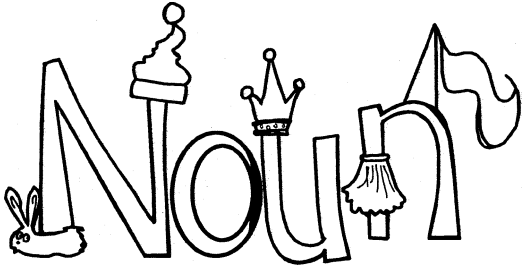


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Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns name **ideas**, **emotions**, and **feelings** rather than concrete things. Examples of abstract nouns are *quarrel*, *happiness*, *friendship*, *anger*, *beauty*, *sadness*, and *love*, to name a few. Write an abstract noun from your story in each circle below.





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The Clothes Nouns Wear

An **adjective** is a word that tells us additional information about a noun. These words often appear before the nouns they modify, or after a linking verb. Adjectives are used to enhance the noun; they are like the *clothes* that nouns wear.

Find **four** adjectives in your story. On the first line below the adjective, write the noun it describes in the story. Then, list **three** other nouns it could also describe.

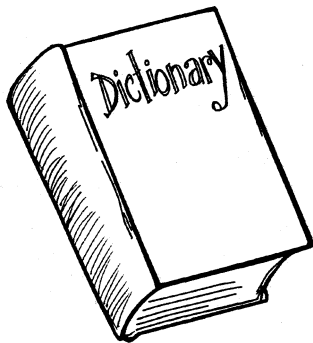
For example: **HUGE**
elephant
skyscraper
hippopotamus
appetite

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



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Vocabulary Expansion

Find **five** words in the story that you find interesting, confusing, or difficult to understand. Use a dictionary to complete the information below.

- Record the page number where you found the word.
- Write down the word, and put its pronunciation in brackets.
- Record two alternative meanings or synonyms, of the word.
- Note which part of speech the word functions as.
- Give an example of the word, using it in a new sentence.

Page 2 **quest** (kwest)

Synonyms: search; pursuit

Part of Speech: noun

Example: Each year, the teams in the National Hockey League are involved in a *quest* to win the Stanley Cup.

Page _____ Word _____ Pronunciation (_____)

Part of Speech: _____ Synonyms: _____; _____

Example: _____

Page _____ Word _____ Pronunciation (_____)

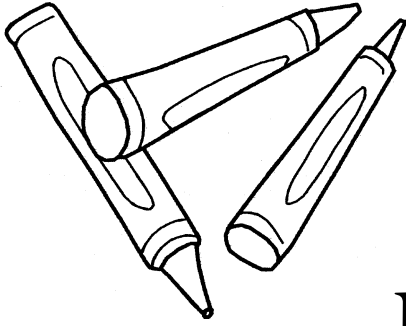
Part of Speech: _____ Synonyms: _____; _____

Example: _____

Page _____ Word _____ Pronunciation (_____)

Part of Speech: _____ Synonyms: _____; _____

Example: _____



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Picturing Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that tells us additional information about a noun. These words often appear before the nouns they modify, or after a linking verb. Adjectives are used to enhance the meaning of a sentence; they are **describing words**.

Find **four** adjectives in your text. **Illustrate** the meaning of each one by drawing the word in such a way that it looks like its definition.

Example: It was a very chilly night.

chilly



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Get a Clue!

Using words and characters from your story, make a crossword puzzle for your classmates. Make at least **twelve clues** to solve in your puzzle. Black out boxes that are not used. Use the dictionary or thesaurus to help you with definitions and synonyms of words. Don't forget to make an answer sheet!

Example:

1	R	A	2	T		
	O			O		
2	N	A	M	E	S	
	D					
3	A	L	I	C	E	

DOWN

1. Main character
2. Boy's name

ACROSS

1. Large rodent
2. "Ronda" and "Alice" are both _____
3. Ronda's friend

Across

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Down

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |



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Voracious Verbs

A **verb** is a “doing word” or a word that identifies an action. Verbs guide or direct the actions that nouns perform, or have performed on them.

To determine if a word is a verb, use it in another sentence to see if its form changes. If it is a verb, then the form will change (**example: *I eat. He eats. I ate salmon yesterday.***)

List **ten verbs** from your story in the first column. In the second column, choose one verb that is tired or overused, and then find **six** other words that could be used instead.

Example: Tired Verb: *said*

Fresh verbs: *yelled, whispered, called, answered, replied, exclaimed*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Tired or overworked verb:

Fresh or alternative verbs:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



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Add-Ons

A **prefix** is a group of letters, or a syllable, added on to the **beginning** of another word that changes the word's meaning. For example, the prefix **dis-** added to the root word **appear** makes **disappear**.

Look in your story for words that begin with **dis-**, **en-**, **un-**, **re-**, and **in-**. Define what the prefix means from the context or the way the word is used in the story.

Example: If appear means to be seen,
then disappear means it cannot be seen.
So dis- must mean not.

1. If _____ means _____ ,
then _____ means _____ .
So _____ - must mean _____ .
2. If _____ means _____ ,
then _____ means _____ .
So _____ - must mean _____ .
3. If _____ means _____ ,
then _____ means _____ .
So _____ - must mean _____ .



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End-Its

A **suffix** is a group of letters, or syllable, added on to the **end** of a word to form another word. Often, adding a suffix can change the meaning of a word.

Look in your story for words that end in: **-ion, -ment, -est, -ant, -er, -ance, -less, -ful, -ness** and **-able**.

Define what the suffix means from the context or the way the word is used in the story.

Example: If home means a place one lives,
then homeless means without a home.
So **-less** must mean **without**.

1. If _____ means _____ ,
then _____ means _____ .
So _____ - must mean _____ .
2. If _____ means _____ ,
then _____ means _____ .
So _____ - must mean _____ .
3. If _____ means _____ ,
then _____ means _____ .
So _____ - must mean _____ .



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Triangular Account

Look for **words** or **phrases** in the story that identify or describe the **key story elements** listed below.

Create a triangular account of the novel by completing each level of the triangle.

