





Why teach short stories?

- Allows students to glimpse a whole narrative structure in shorter, comprehensible form
- Allows for re-reading to assist in deeper understanding of literary construction
- Allows for pairing texts
- Provides low-risk ways to introduce challenging texts
- Introduces reading skills, such as making inferences, identifying the main idea, predicting events
- Uses of contemporary or colloquial language
- · Inserts of authentic, natural dialogue
- Maintains high interest and attention levels

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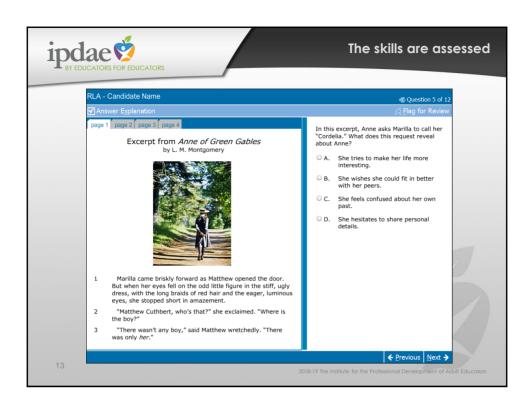
ipdae 🕏 Overview of TABE® 11/12 Reading **Content Areas** Reading skills of fiction/narrative are also assessed! Level E Level L Level M Level D Level A Phonological 23% Awareness 16% Phonics and 23% Word Recognition 28% 37% 47% 47% 47% Key Ideas and **Details** Craft and 16% 32% 42% 38% 42% Structure Integration of 10% 15% 11% 15% 11% Knowledge and Ideas

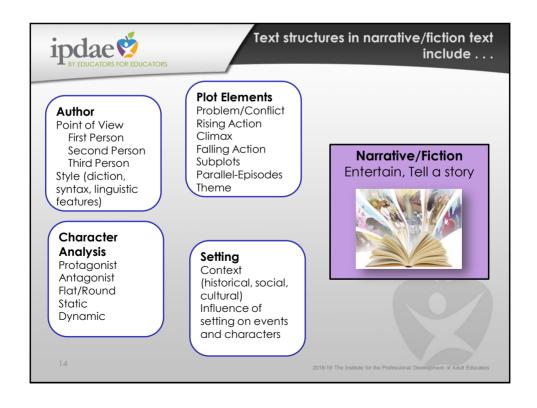


TABE® 11/12 Blueprints		
Level E		
2.RL.6	Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.	
3.RL.6	Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text.	
Level M		
4.RL.5	Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.	
5.RL.5	Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events ideas, concepts, or information in two or more texts.	
5.RL.6	Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.	
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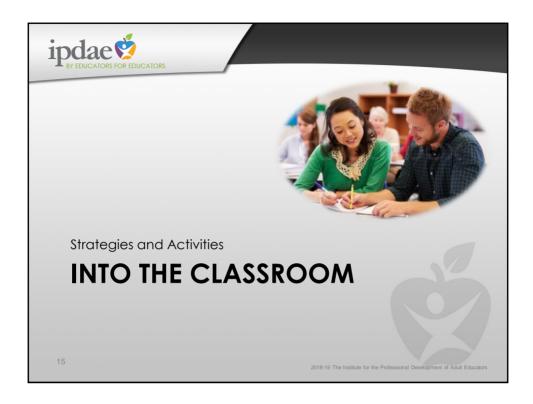
TABE® 11/12 Blueprints	
Level D	
6.RL.5	Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of theme, setting or plot.
7.RL.5	Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute tot the whole and to the development of the ideas.
Level A	
9-10.RL.6	Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.
11-12.RL.6	Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
9-10.RL.6	Determine an author's point of view or purposes in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view of purpose.
9-10.RH.6	Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
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9





Getting Started



- Select suitable story/narrative
- Design introduction/hook for the lesson
- Prepare Activities
 - Pre-reading
 - During/while reading
 - After/post-reading
 - ExtensionActivities/Evaluation

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Pre-reading

Pre-Reading Activities

- Motivate students through activities that may increase their interest
- Activate prior knowledge and/or provide background information for comprehending the text
- Familiarize students with features of the genre/text type
- Encourage students to make predictions based on the title and/or opening of the story
- Provide opportunity to think and talk about text topics

18

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