

Close Reading/Text Structure/ With Reader Response: **EXAMPLE USING “THE DAILY ME”**

**Instructional strategy used for comprehending, summarizing, & analyzing text structure, with responses from the reader.**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“DOES”</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Analysis &amp; Structure</b></p> <p>Using one or more of the <b>Rhetorically Accurate Verbs</b>, <u>describe</u> the <u>purpose</u> or <u>function</u> of the text. What does the text do? This section should include a quotation of the text, that exemplifies what the author is doing.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“SAYS”</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Comprehension &amp; Understanding</b></p> <p><u>Summarize</u> the text in your own words. In this section, the reader will use their own words to explain what the text/author says.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“Reader Response”</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>A Conversation with the Author</b></p> <p>Use one of the <b>6 attached response options</b> for responding, to the author for each paragraph or “chunk” of the text. Responses must complete thoughts that contribute to the ideas brought forth by the reading.</p>
<p>1. In Chunk 1, paragraphs 1-4 of the article “The Daily Me”, Kristoff uses his introduction to <b>establish</b> that there has been a decline in traditional forms of media, which has given way to a rise in digital and personalized media and individuals becoming their own editors. Additionally, this section <b>conveys</b> Kristoff’s stance that there are potential drawbacks and dangers of personalized media, adding “there’s pretty good evidence that we generally don’t truly want good information -but rather information that confirms our own prejudices.”</p>	<p>As traditional forms of news, like newspapers and television newscasts, have declined people have turned to personalized sources of media like the Internet, and social media to get the information they now lack. With this shift, there has also been a shift in the kind of news and info people are getting, and an increase in potential dangers of news that confirms instead of informs.</p>	<p><b>USING OPTION 4 (Agree/Disagree):</b> I agree with Kristoff when he claims that, there are potential problems with personalized media and that it can easily become about confirming already-held beliefs instead of informing. This generation has more unfettered access to information and news than any before it. It is virtually impossible (unless an individual commits a serious amount of time) to sift through all of that information and be critical of everything we read.</p>
<p>2. Kristoff uses Chunk 2 Paragraphs 5-8 to <b>expand</b> on his idea that the news and information people want is information that corroborates the knowledge and beliefs they already hold. Kristoff <b>admits</b> that this is a universal problem even sharing that, “I’m [he] sometimes guilty myself of selective truth-seeking on the web...” and sharing that he seeks out certain authors and blogs showing the reader that even he (an educated and aware author) tends to align his media and news to what he already believes.</p>	<p>In a study, political information was sent to both Republicans and Democrats offering them information from a neutral source. This study showed that what people were most interested in getting was information that reinforced the ideas and opinions they already held. Though there was a bit of interest in receiving silly or moderately neutral news there was no interest in information that would challenge pre-existing beliefs and knowledge. We also learn that the author is not immune to this behavior.</p>	<p><b>USING OPTION 3 (Adding info):</b> To extend on Kristoff’s idea that we do not seek out information outside our already held beliefs I would add that studies show most people are willing to at least hear ideas that are only moderately different from their own even accept ideas that are small deviations from what they hold true. This does not fix the problems that arise with being able to search out whatever we want and to reinforce our ideas but maybe it is a step in the right direction.</p>
<p>3.</p>		

## Ways to Respond to the Writer/Text:

### 1. Ask the text a question:

- Questions should be meaningful
- A question about vocabulary is not going to give you a deeper meaning of the text
- Questions should force, you as the reader, to delve deeper into this topic or idea to understand the text.

One concept I am confused by is \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

I wonder why the author uses \_\_\_\_\_ to explain \_\_\_\_\_

I do not understand when the author says \_\_\_\_\_

One paragraph in the text that is confusing is \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

If I could ask the author one question it would be \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Make a connection between the text and personal experience:

- Show how this text highlights an experience you have had in life
- You must explain how the text and our personal experience are connected
- Personal experience is not always something that has happened to you.

One idea in the \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_; this is (similar/different) from my experience because  
(Title of the text) (Explain the idea)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(explain the connection between the text and personal experience)

### 3. Make a statement of fact or information to add to the text, or clarify:

- Contribute to the conversation the writer is having with you.
- Give information that adds to the author's ideas or that refutes what the author is saying
- Explain in your own words, what the author is saying

To extend the (topic/idea) of \_\_\_\_\_ in the text; I would (add/explain) the concept of \_\_\_\_\_  
(explain the idea or concept you will add to)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(what information do you know or have to add to the author's.)

#### 4. Agree or Disagree with the perspective of the author:

- You must understand what the author's opinion is about the overall topic of the text.
- Agree or disagree with the author's stance on the topic or issue
- Do not attack the author, you need to look at his evidence and reasoning

I (agree/disagree) with \_\_\_\_\_, when (he/she) claims \_\_\_\_\_ because  
(name of the author) (main claim of the author in the text)

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(explain why you either agree or disagree with the author AND EXPLAIN WHY!)

#### 5. Connect the current text you are reading to another text:

- You need to make clear and concrete connections.
- Your connections should be strong and well explained
- You can connect to other resources from Literature, or from your other content areas

In \_\_\_\_\_ (article/text) the author introduces the idea of \_\_\_\_\_; this is  
(Name of the text) (explain the topic or main idea of the text)  
connected to \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_  
(name of the text you are connecting to) (explain the connection between the texts)

#### 6. Give your opinion about the topic of this text, supported with reasons and evidence:

- Giving your unique opinion is NOT the same as agreeing and disagreeing with the author
- Your opinion should be based in fact and be related to the major idea or topic of the text

In the (article, novel, text, etc.) one of the main ideas introduced by \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_  
(name of the author)  
\_\_\_\_\_. My opinion of this idea is \_\_\_\_\_  
(main idea or topic of the text) (your opinion of the main idea or topic)  
\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
(support your opinion with evidence)