

## Visualizing in Reading, Showing Not Telling in Writing

**Purpose:** Creating images with charming nonfiction.

**Recommended Books:** Baseball, The American Epic series including Shawdow Ball: The History of the Negro Leagues (Ward, Burns, & O'Connor 1994), 25 Great Moments & Who Invented the Game? (Ward, Burns, & O'Connor 1994),

**Response:** The child charting responses

In the series of three books, they have been written in such vivid and compelling way that readers can't help but create stirring visual images in their mind when reading the information.

## Creating Mental Images That Go Beyond Visualizing

**Purpose:** Use of all senses to comprehend text.

**Recommended Book:** National Geographic article (Rudloe & Rudloe 1994) "Sea Turtles in a Race for Survival"

**Response:** I see... I hear...I can feel...I smell...I can taste...

Proficient Readers create images from all their senses when they read. This article vividly describes this extraordinary scene. Parents should encourage their child to look again and write what he/she heard, smelled, tasted and felt.

## Visualizing Resources

*Abuela*, by Arthur Dorros

*All the Small Poems*, by Valerie Worth

*Festival in My Heart: Poems by Japanese Children* edited by Bruno Navasky

*Fireflies*, by Julie Brinkloe

*Good Dog Carl*, by Alexandra Day

*I'm in Charge of Celebrations*, by Byrd Baylor

*A Lucky Thing*, by Alice Schertle

*Painted Words/Spoken Memories : Mari-anthe's Story*, by Alik

*Sailboat Lost*, by Leonard Everett Fisher

*The Sailor Dog*, by Margaret Wise Brown

*The Seahorse Book* , By Charlotte Zolotow

*Shadow Ball: The history of the Negro Leagues*, by Geoffrey Ward, Ken Burns, with Jim O'Connor

*Twilight Comes Twice* , by Ralph Fletcher

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Information comes from the Book:

*Strategies that Work* , by Stephanie Harvey & Ann Goudis

# Parent Involvement in Education

## Reading Comprehension Strategy

### Visualizing Strategy:

This strategy teaches us to mentally visualize pictures in order to create life-like scenes or movies in our own minds.

Visualizing facilitates parent and child conversations about what he/she is reading involving his/her own opinions.

Parents need to know how to encourage and assist their child with visualization.

This training helps you understand visualization and how to assist your child in using it .

### Inferring Strategy:

In order to use visualization, we will also use inferring through the process. Inferring involves connecting what you already know with what you are now reading. The student comes up with an idea that is not simple. We call it "Reading between the lines"

## Visualizing and Inferring-Strategy that enhances understanding

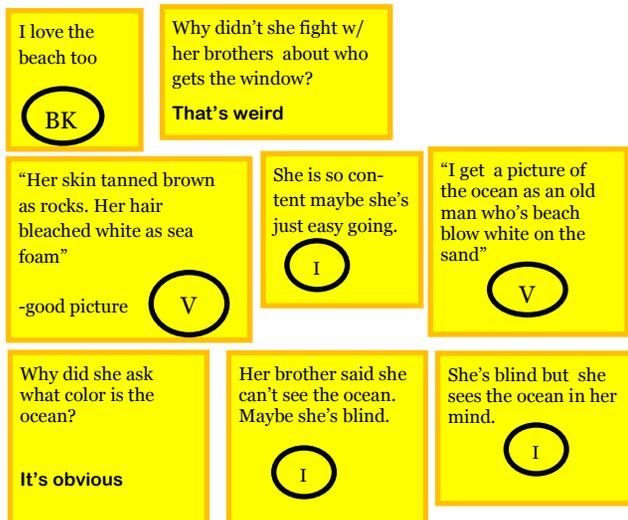
**Purpose:** To better understand visualizing and Inferring Strategy that enhances understanding.

**Recommended Book:** *See The Ocean.*

**Response:** Understanding how to use these strategies.

This book can be used to introduce this strategy because of the way the story develops.

See the diagram below of how a student used these strategies to develop a deeper understanding of what the author was inferring and stating in the story.



## Visualizing with Wordless Picture Books

**Purpose:** Visualizing to complete the missing information

**Recommended Book:** *Good Dog Carl*, by Alexandra Day

**Response:** The child drawing what he/she visualizes.

Picture books may also be used for this strategy. We call these books *wordless picture books*; and they can also be used for younger or older children. These types of books help readers build meaning as they go and give the children an example of the strategy and how it works.

Look below to see an example of a first grader once he read *Good Dog Carl*.



Figure 8.3 Max's Response to *Good Dog Carl*

## Visualizing in Nonfiction Text: Making Comparisons

**Purpose:** To better understand the dimensions of size, space and time.

**Recommended Books:** Nonfiction trade books that use illustrations to make comparisons (example: Tyrannosaurus tooth was the size of a banana).

**Response:** Drawing a comparison between one object and another.

Nonfiction text often shows illustrated comparisons to help readers better understand the concept of size, weight, length, distance and time. Illustrations (pictures), graphs, charts, timelines and diagrams give the child a reference to understand and gain information from nonfiction text.

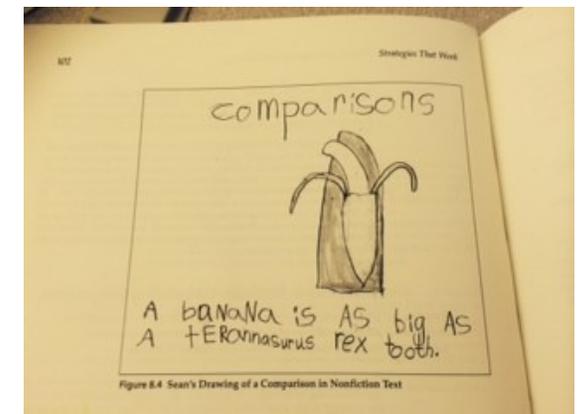


Figure 8.4 Sean's Drawing of a Comparison in Nonfiction Text