

Name: _____
Section: _____
Date: _____



Reading Apprenticeship- Q.A.R.

Q.A.R. BASICS

1. QAR stands for **question** and **answer relationships**.
2. In other words, it helps you to better **answer** the **questions** you are asked to answer, and it helps you to figure out **where** and **how** to find an answer!!!

3. This strategy will teach you...

- a. How to **anticipate/predict** questions.
- b. How to **find** answers to questions.
- c. How to use **questions** for **review or practice**.

TYPES OF QUESTIONS

- ✓ QAR breaks down the types of questions teachers ask into 4 categories to help readers **anticipate, find, and answer** questions.

1. Right There Questions

- a. For RT questions, the answer to the question is found in **ONE** place in the text.
- b. To answer these questions, one must **locate** and **copy** information.
- c. RT questions begin with phrases such as:
-**How many? What is? What year? Who is?**
- d. EXAMPLE:

2. Think and Search Questions

- e. For TS questions, the reader must read from several **different** locations in the text and **gather** the information together. You can't **just copy the answers down from the text!!!** These questions take more time to answer!
- f. The reader needs to **pull** information from different locations in the story or text in a way that is **meaningful** in order to answer the question.
- g. TS questions begin with phrases such as:
-**Compare and contrast..., Describe the sequence of..., List several ways...**
- h. EXAMPLE:

3. Author and Me Questions

- i. For AaM questions, the answer is not **in the text itself**.
- j. The reader has to use the information provided in the text AND his/her own **brain** to figure out the **answer**.
- k. In other words, the author provides **information** that can help answer the **question**, but does not provide the answer itself.
- l. AaM questions begin with phrases such as:
-**In your opinion..., Based on the article, predict..., Why do you think that...?**
- m. EXAMPLE:

4. On My Own Questions

- n. For OMO questions, the reader does **NOT** have to read the text to answer the question! It's a question answered completely using your brain!
- o. These ask you to use **prior knowledge** in order to give an opinion or thought on a particular topic. You can answer these questions
- p. OMO questions begin with phrases such as:
-**Imagine that..., In your experience..., What do you know about...?**
- q. EXAMPLE:

Practice Makes Perfect

Below practice writing the four types of QAR questions.

RIGHT THERE	THINK AND SEARCH
1.	1.
2.	2.
AUTHOR AND ME	ON MY OWN
1.	1.
2.	2.