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.

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<tr>
<th>RIGHT THERE</th>
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