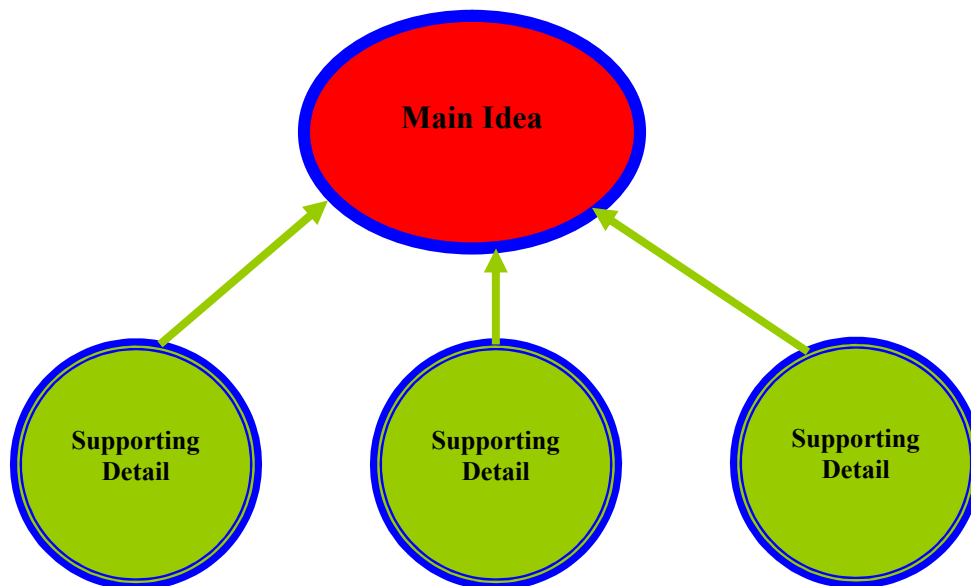


Testing Strategies for Answering Fact and Detail Questions

Facts and details are reasons, examples, or other kinds of evidence that explain the main idea of the passage. Words like *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, and *how* are used in fact and detail questions to tell about the main idea. Facts and details are always stated in the passage. Details are facts, descriptions, and reasons that convince the reader and make material interesting. Keywords in fact and detail questions can help you to find the correct answer. Fact and detail questions can begin with:

1. According to the author
2. According to the passage
3. All the following are true except

The diagram shows how authors use supporting details to support the main idea. Facts and details are used to elaborate on the main idea. This is why fact and detail answers can be found directly in the reading selection.



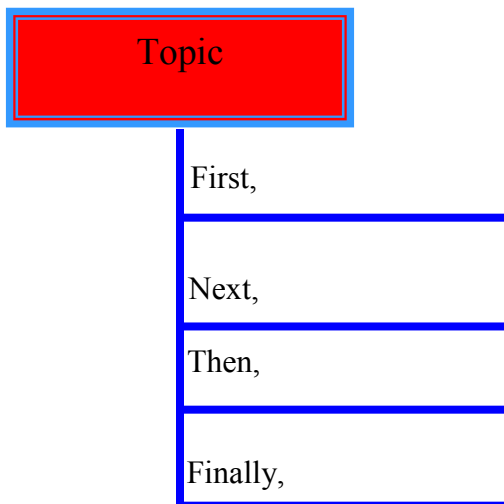
Explanation:

Fact and detail questions are always supported in the passage. Ask yourself, “What keyword from the question will help me to quickly locate the answer in the passage?”

Testing Strategies for Answering Sequencing Questions

Sequencing is a word that tells the time order of a story. When authors write a story or an article, they have to write the story in a certain order. Test examiners ask sequencing questions to see if readers understand when things happened in the story.

Authors write fiction stories in sequential order. Bibliographies and historical literature are usually developed displaying chronological events. The pattern below helps the reader to visualize story order.



There are several time-order words you should know.

simple time-order words (*direction words*)

↑first
last↓
next
finally
then

complex time-order words (*direction words*)

←before
after→
dates
second
most important

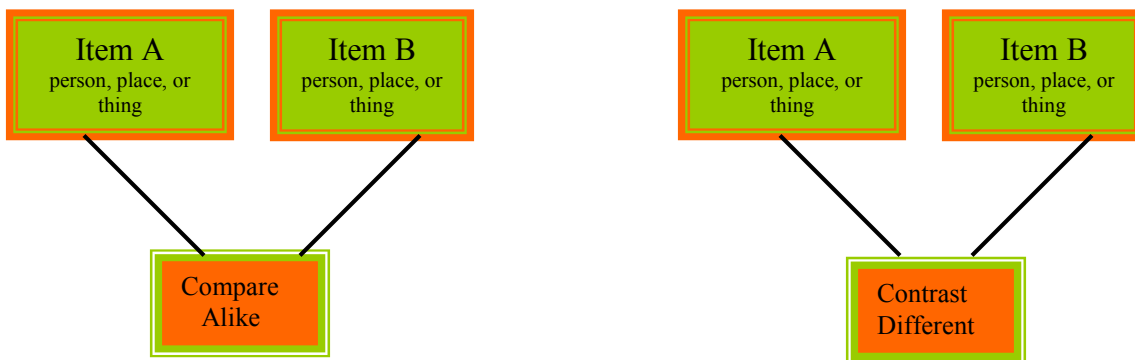
Four Steps for Answering Sequencing Questions

1. The **first step** in answering sequencing questions with simple and complex time-order words is to find the stated event in the passage.
2. The **second step** is to underline the stated event, and place the direction arrow at the beginning or the end of the sentence.
3. The **third step** is to look for the answer closest to the underlined stated event.
4. The **fourth step** is to kick to the curb the wrong answers, and to circle the right answer.

Testing Strategies for Answering Compare and Contrast Questions

Compare and contrast questions want to see if readers can tell how the characters, settings, objects, or events are alike or different. When you have to **compare** two or more things, you are finding out how they are **alike**. When you have to **contrast** two or more things, you are finding out how they are **different**.

Here is a visual pattern readers should envision when answering compare and contrast questions:



There are several clue words that signal when you are **comparing and contrasting**.

Compare Clue Words

alike resemble
same likewise
similar in the same way
common in like manner

Contrast Clue Words

different as opposed to
unlike on the contrary
differ however
uncommon on the other hand

Find the characters, settings, objects, or events in the question, and put brackets around the words. Box in the compare or contrast clue word.

characters: How is [**Hector**] different from [**Kevin**]?

settings: In what way are [parks] similar?

objects: What do a [**shovel**] and [**rake**] have in common?

events: How are the [**Mango Festival**] and the [**Air and Sea Show**] alike?