



Question-Answer Relationships

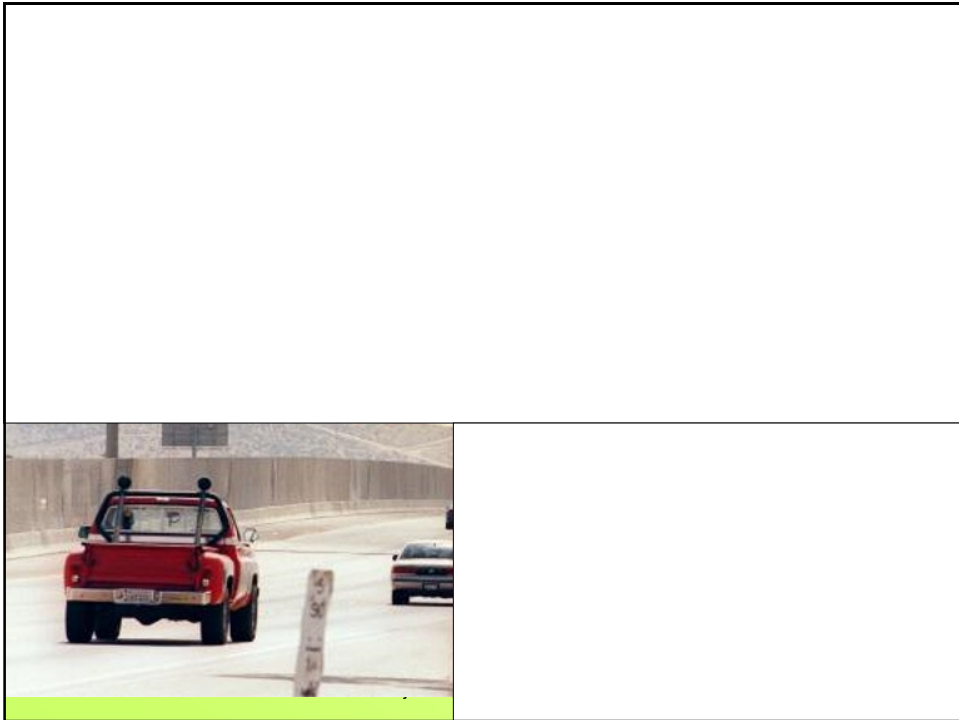


Nach
Taffy Raphael



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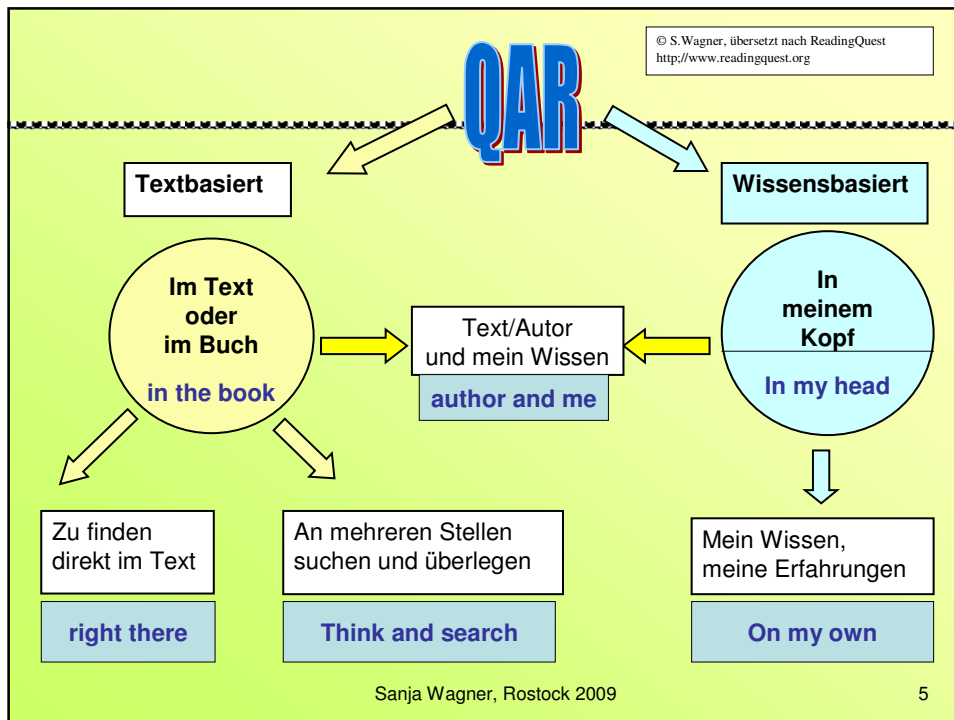
Question-Answer Relationships

- or QAR, is a reading comprehension strategy developed to "clarify how students approach the tasks of reading texts and answering questions" (Raphael 1986).
- It encourages students to be **active, strategic readers of texts.**
- QAR outlines where information can be found
 - ⇒ Right There,
 - ⇒ Think and Search,
 - ⇒ Author and Me,
 - ⇒ On My Own.

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Right There

- The answer is in one sentence of the text; the question and answer usually have the same wording. Answers usually are one-word or short-phrase responses. There is usually only one right answer to Right There questions.

Who is....?
Where is...?
What is...?
When is...?
How many...?
When did...?



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Think and search

- The answer is found in several parts of the text. The question and answer have different wordings.

For what reason...?
How did...?
Why was...?
What caused...?



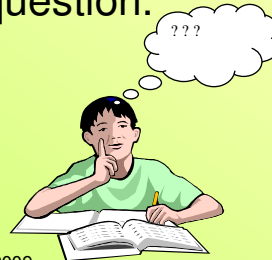
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Author and me

- Students must use their prior knowledge to answer these types of questions.
- The answer to the question comes from both clues in the text and students' prior knowledge. Students must synthesize the text to fully understand the question.

Would **you**...?
Which character...?
Did **you** agree with...?
What did **you** think of...?



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On My Own

The answer comes entirely from students' prior knowledge. These questions require inferential and evaluative thinking. Answers do not require information from the text but do require that students make some type of judgment about or relate to the topic of the text.

Do **you** know...?
Have **you** ever...?
Would **you** ever...?



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