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to read a chapter from a geography book and to write answers to the questions found at the end of the chapter. In homework assignments, when textbooks must be read and questions must be answered, students are usually on their own, receiving little help from their parents or peers.

When reading income tax forms, reports, or other material, adults usually do not have the luxury of another person to guide and prompt them through what may at first seem incomprehensible. The majority of comprehension strategies taught to students should be aimed, therefore, at enabling them to internalize those strategies to be used when reading on their own.

1. **Teaching students to summarize.** Summarizing, a traditional task that has been assigned to myriad students over years past, also interests reading authorities because, under certain conditions, this has proved to be a powerful way to help students improve comprehension of informational texts (Ruddell, 2009).

   One condition that influences positive outcomes is training learners how to summarize. Brown and Day (1983) developed plans for teaching summarization that have been tested with readers of many age levels and with a variety of content area texts. To teach your students the rules Brown and Day devised about summarization, do the following:

   a. Show learners how to omit **insignificant** information from material they are summarizing.