

Question, Clues, Response

What is Question, Clues, Response and why is it important?

Question, Clues, Response (Carr, 1999) is a strategy that helps students answer questions using clues from a text or lesson and their background knowledge.

How can I use Question, Clues, Response with my students?

Using the graphic organizer, guide students to write a question about the topic in the left column. Help students answer the question by asking them to think of clues from the text or lesson and from their own knowledge. Once students develop answers using clues, ask them to write a response in the last column. Following is an example of a Question, Clues, Response outline for “Little Red Riding Hood.”

Question	Text/Lesson Clues	Background Knowledge Clues	Response
Do you think the wolf is smart?	He dressed in clothes and pretended to be someone else.	Wolves are smart animals.	He must have been a smart wolf because he knew how to fool people by wearing clothes.

Following is an example of a “Question, Clues, Response” outline for a science question on friction.

Question	Text/Lesson Clues	Background Knowledge Clues	Response
Why is sand used on wet roads in the winter?	Rough surfaces slow objects by increasing friction.	Wet roads can become slick in the cold.	Sand is used on wet winter roads to prevent accidents. Wet roads can become slick and dangerous. Sand provides a rough surface and slows traffic by increasing friction.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Question, Clues, Response

Question:	Text/Lesson:	Clues Background Knowledge:	Response:
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

Name: _____ Date: _____

Question, Clues, Response

Question:	
Background Knowledge:	Text/Lesson:
Clues:	Clues:
Response	
Guide: About: Point: Details: 1. 2. 3. Closing:	Summary:

