

The College Board's **SOAPSTONE Reading Strategy**

<p>Speaker</p>	<p>The voice that tells the story. The author and the speaker are NOT necessarily the same. An author may choose to tell the story from any number of different points of view. In non-fiction consider important facts about speaker that will help assess his/her point of view / position.</p>
<p>Occasion</p>	<p>The time and place of the piece; the context that encouraged the writing to happen. Writing does not occur in a vacuum. There is the larger occasion: an environment of ideas and emotions that swirl around a broad issue. Then there is the immediate occasion: an event or situation that catches the writer's attention and triggers a response.</p>
<p>Audience</p>	<p>The group of readers to whom this piece is directed. The audience may be one person, a small group, or a large group; it may be a certain person or a certain people.</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The reason behind the text. Consider the purpose of the text in order to examine the argument and its logic. You should ask yourself, “What does the speaker want the audience to think or do as a result of reading this text?”</p>
<p>Subject</p>	<p>The general topic, content, and ideas contained in the text. You should be able to state the subject in a few words or a phrase.</p>
<p>Tone</p>	<p>The attitude of the author. The spoken word can convey the speaker's attitude, and, thus, help to impart meaning, through tone of voice. With the written work, it is tone that extends meaning beyond the literal. Tone can be determined by examining the author's diction (choice of words), syntax (sentence construction), and imagery (vivid descriptions that appeal to the senses).</p>