

Reading Comprehension at Marlborough

Strategies to help us understand and enjoy reading.

As we read we



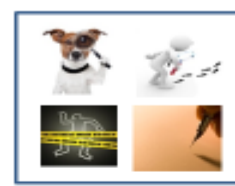
Use our background knowledge and connect to text



Predict, ask questions, I wonder... and read on to find out...



Visualise



Think like a detective-use inference



Notice meaning breakdown...



...and repair it



Watch out for VIP words/phrases/ideas..



...and put together to build GIST

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Reading comprehension sessions will take place daily. KS1 children who have completed RWInc will have a Reading Comprehension session during the RWInc session time.

Texts need to be carefully chosen from quality sources: Cracking Comprehension, the class text linked to topic theme of the genre in the English unit, Reading Inference texts (folder), from Babcock Nonsense or Cornerstones English (both have quality text book lists) and also from Pie Corbett Reading Spine texts (including Poetry). All children will have a Reading Skills book to record their learning.

The Reading Comprehension weekly timetable will be as follows:

Monday– Vocabulary using the Reading Inference sheets (pick out the vocabulary they don't understand).

Tuesday – Visualization/Acting out/Make Links to own experiences (linked to INSET Reading Strategies) Ask questions and make predictions. Identify the key information. Check it makes sense – recognise when you 'breakdown' and use strategies to help 'fix' (see 5 steps below)

Wednesday – Summarizing the chosen text (and Synthesise – their opinion)

Thursday – Reading Comp using the Reading Dogs 'Think like a detective' – Teacher modelling (whole class)

Friday – Reading for Pleasure/1:1 Catch up with those who have had wobbles on Thursday

1 Good readers use their background knowledge to connect with what they read.



Background knowledge **ON**



- text to self (own experience)
- text to world knowledge
- text to text



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The first part of "Skellig" starts off mysteriously.. he finds a "thing" in a dark place.. a bit like "Stig of the Dump".

When I'm reading about animals in danger, I try to keep what I know about this topic in my mind. It helps me make connections between the book and what I know and I enjoy it more.

text to text



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text to world knowledge



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The girl in this story wants to change her name. I'd like to change mine because people say it's funny. I understand how she feels.



text to self

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Fliss is on a school trip.

Ok I've been on school trips Will it be like one of those?

Yeah So comfy!

Fliss pressed the buttons in the armrest and tipped her seat back. But then the boy in the seat behind her yelled out that she was crushing his knees and demanded that she return it to its upright position.

Last year on a flight to Spain...that lady in front complained about me!

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2 As they read, good readers make predictions, ask questions (and watch out for answers) ..and sometimes go... "I wonder if..."

Often as we read, thoughts pop into our mind. A plot starts and we might predict what is going to happen next. A character does something and we ask ourselves a question. Maybe our question is answered later on. Even a title in a newspaper may make us ask questions or go... "I wonder..."



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Man claims lottery win 2 weeks late after finally finding his ticket!



I bet it was in a pocket in the washing basket?!

I wonder where he found it?

How did he feel during those 2 weeks knowing he had won but couldn't claim

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Make predictions, ask own questions and watch out for answers



The Suffragettes

The Suffragettes fought for the right for women to vote.

This movement began in 1897 when Millicent Fawcett founded the National Union of Women's Suffrage. "Suffrage" means the right to vote in political elections and this was what women wanted. The suffix 'ette' refers to female.

Importantly, Millicent Fawcett believed in peaceful protest and that any violence would persuade men that women could not be trusted to have the right to vote. Her strategy was patience and logic. Fawcett questioned that if women could hold responsible posts in society, such as sitting on school boards, then why could they not be trusted to vote? She also argued if women had to obey laws made by Parliament, then women should have a say in those laws.

What does this mean?

A physical fight?

Why?

I know what suffragette means now

So women did not have equal rights.

So not a physical fight then...

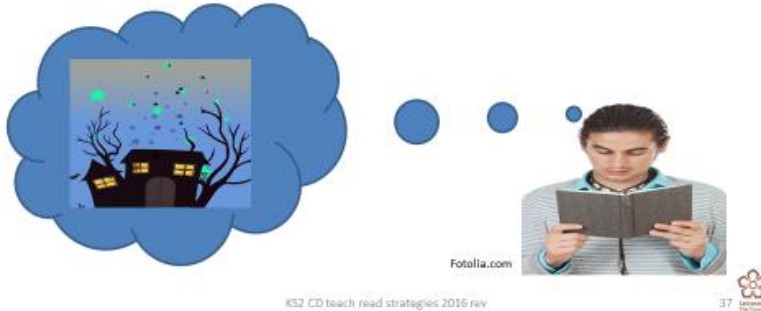
I think this argument might help give women votes

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3 As they read, good readers visualise (make mind pictures) about some of the things that happen

- Often as we read, a picture will sometimes just pop into our mind by itself... we may see a “picture” of a character, or a “place”.



- A strange house



- 1 Make a mind picture of a room in this house...
- 2 Write 3 sentences about it
- 3 Swap sentences with your partner
- 4 Read each others sentences and draw what you “see”

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Listen to this short story. As I read the first time, try to make some pictures in your mind. Then I will read it again and as I do, I want you to draw the “mind pictures” you have made .

Fox looked back and saw the chasing dogs far in the distance like little black dots. He sighed with relief. But now as he entered the forest he slipped into a green night. The trees towered above him, as high as a church. Only little shafts of sun light shone through in some places and occasionally light up his orange fur so that he glowed.

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4 Good readers identify what is really important ...key words... phrases... sentences... ideas

- If you Google the word **sport**, you will get 3 million sites! So as we read, trying to sort out what is important and what is not is... well it's important!
- As we read we come across... **words**... **phrases**... **sentences**... or **ideas**. Not everything in a book has equal value. We have to puzzle out what are the key words and pay special attention to them



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Think aloud

What's important? Charlene has put the important parts in red
There may not be right and wrong answers!



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- A Yorkshire **man**, aged 24, **finds buried treasure** during walk with labrador.
- A London **teenager** has **sold a mobile app** he first **invented** in his bedroom for between **£20 and £40 million**. **Nick D'Alosio**, 17, said **he would probably buy a new computer and trainers** after **Yahoo** bought his new software yesterday.

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Underline key words/phrases

A tourist is a person who travels or visits a place for pleasure. Tourism is the fastest growing industry in the world and it generates high employment. Tourism adds to the economical growth of countries. Over the years, Europe and the USA have had the most tourists; however, in recent years Asia and the Middle East have seen a rapid increase.

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Howling? Billy must be 3-5 years old

Billy was **howling** because his whole day had been spoilt. All his **work** had been broken by **the wave**.

???

Maybe he's at the beach?

His mum came over to help but she accidentally stepped on **the one tower that was left**.

Work, wave, tower? So the tower was a sandcastle... and he must have made lots

"Never mind," she said. "Let's go back for tea. You can **build some more towers tomorrow**."

That probably means they are on holiday

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5 As they read, good readers check things make sense and notice when they have an understanding "breakdown"



- It's easy to tell when you have a breakdown in a car... it stops!!

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Checking.....

driving



- Watch Speed,
- Look at signs
- Don't go too close to the next car

reading



- Make pictures in your head
- Make predictions
- Ask questions.. I wonder if..
- Check it makes sense

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How do I know when I don't understand?!!!!!!!!!!

1 There is a word I don't understand
Here is an isosceles triangle

?????

2 I'm struggling with the "book language"



Now is the
winter of our
discontent

3 I have no pictures in my head

BLANK

4 I am daydreaming .. I'm thinking about something else!



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E4
Learners
The Cloud

5 I've stopped asking questions or predicting

NIL

6 I've not got a summary (gist) of what I've just read



7 This bit I've just read doesn't connect with the last part??? OR This part contradicts what I've just read



8 I've stopped thinking like a detective



NIL

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The Cloud

As they read, good readers check things make sense and notice when they have an meaning "breakdown"



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- Good readers don't just carry on when something doesn't make sense!!!



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66
Learners
The Cloud

Spot the

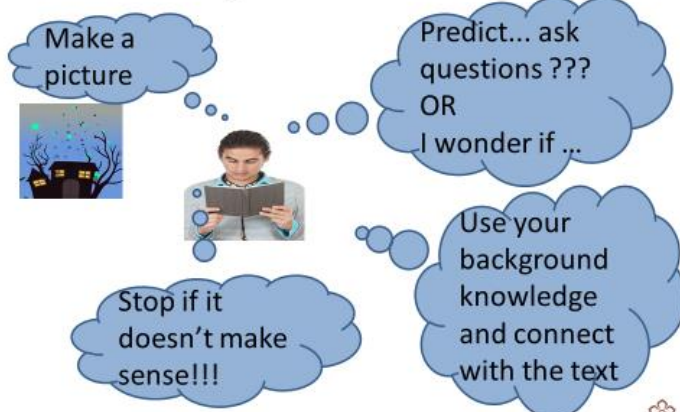


- 1 My cat has white fur. She sleeps a lot. Her fur is black. I like her.
- 2 My dog chases sticks. He can swim. He can beg. He likes walks but he doesn't chase sticks. I love him
- 3 My pet snake is called Harry Rednap. He is green. He lives in a tank. He curls up a lot. Harry is blue. He has big eyes.
- 4 My hamster is small and she is called Betty. She has a wheel. He plays with the wheel. The cage has tunnels and a ball.

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To check things make sense it helps to...



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6 Good readers have **breakdown strategies** to get them understanding again



I have a plan to fix the breakdown

Here's 5 things you could try when things don't make sense.

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Good readers spot meaning breakdown and try to fix it

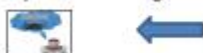


Here's 5 things to try...

1. Go back 2 or 3 sentences and re-read and collect clues from the words around. Try to connect the hard part to the bit that came before. Use background knowledge and think like a detective.



2. Make pictures in your mind and re-read the hard bit. Your *mind pictures* may make things clear.



3. Look at the key words in the sentence to help you understand. The key words will be packed with meaning.



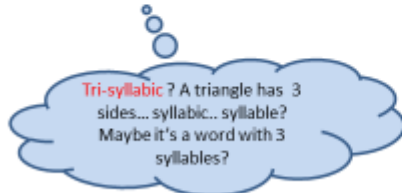
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4. Read back a bit and read on a bit. Look at key words, make pictures and think like a detective



5. If it's a single unfamiliar word, ask yourself ...*what do I know about it?*
Is it like a word I know? *Is it a noun, verb or adjective?*



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7 Watch out for VIP words/phrases/ideas

Vocab Helper

opposite
build
construct

Pictoword/visual

syllables
dem / o / li / tion

It means
knock down

The word(s)
demolition

similar words
wreck destroy

same root
Demolished

sentence
The demolition of the house took 5 seconds

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Vocab Helper

same root

syllables

meaning

The word(s)/phrase

family word-ometer

pictoword

opposite

sentence

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Practise

As you read, identify any parts you don't understand. When you identify any breakdowns, work in a group of three and share parts you don't understand.



Then together try to repair the breakdown by using one of your 5 repair strategies



Try it with a short story like *The Oddment* by Chris Powling and with information text books

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8 Think like a detective... use **inference**



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- Authors do not provide all the information you need to understand what's happening. If they did books would be long and boring. So you have to be a detective. Authors leave clues!
- A criminal does not want any clues about a crime to be discovered. But authors do want you to find their clues.

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To understand what's happening you have to read and keep thinking what the clue is. You need to ...

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- Use your background knowledge... this could be your own personal experience... **or** your knowledge about the topic **or** your knowledge about other books similar to this one
- Watch out for the important parts and link them together



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Learner
by choice

Whole day... So the day must be nearly over

Tower...work wave... so they are on the beach at seaside... the towers are sandcastles...

Howling... a little boy? A wolf?

Work... wave... is he making something...at the seaside?

accidentally... So not on purpose...

Tomorrow ...so they might live near sea or be on holiday..

Billy's Tower

Billy was howling because his whole day had been spoilt. All his work had been broken by the wave.

His mum came over to help but she accidentally stepped on the one tower that was left. "Never mind," she said. "Let's go back for tea. You can build some more towers tomorrow."

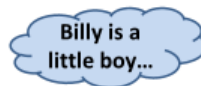
So it's about 4pm...

Billy is going to be making something

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98
Learner
by choice

Sometimes clues will be in a sentence

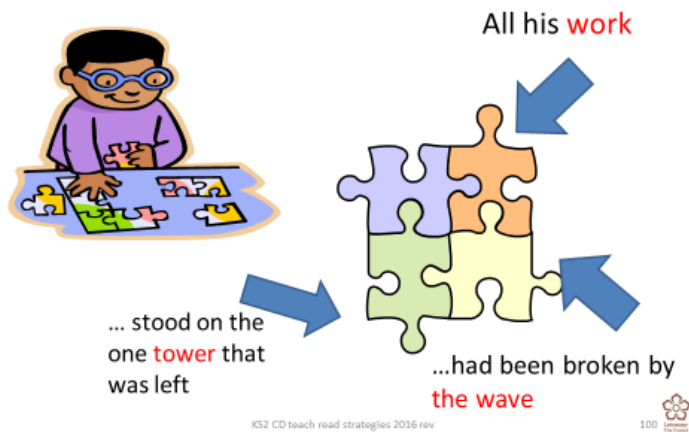


Billy was howling because his whole day had been spoilt

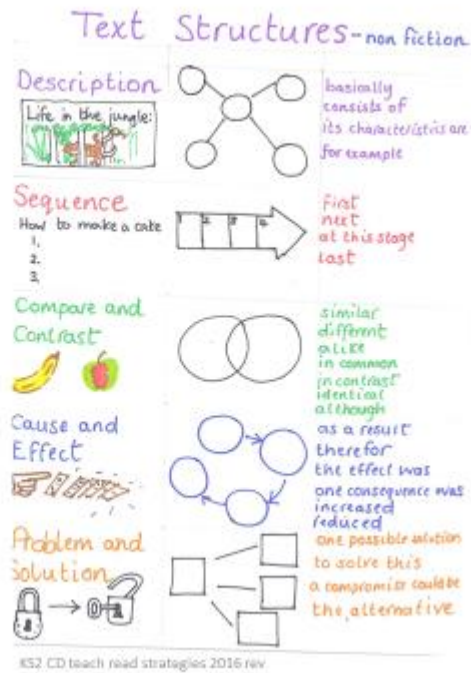
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99
Learner
by choice

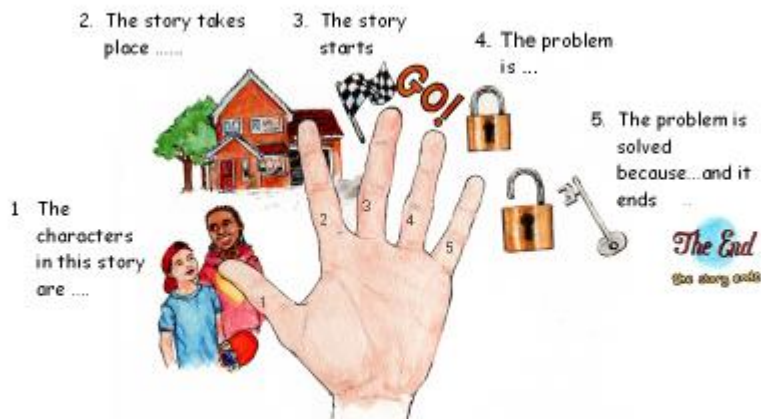
Sometimes clues will be spread out over a paragraph or two



Graphic Organisers in non fiction Texts (Information texts)

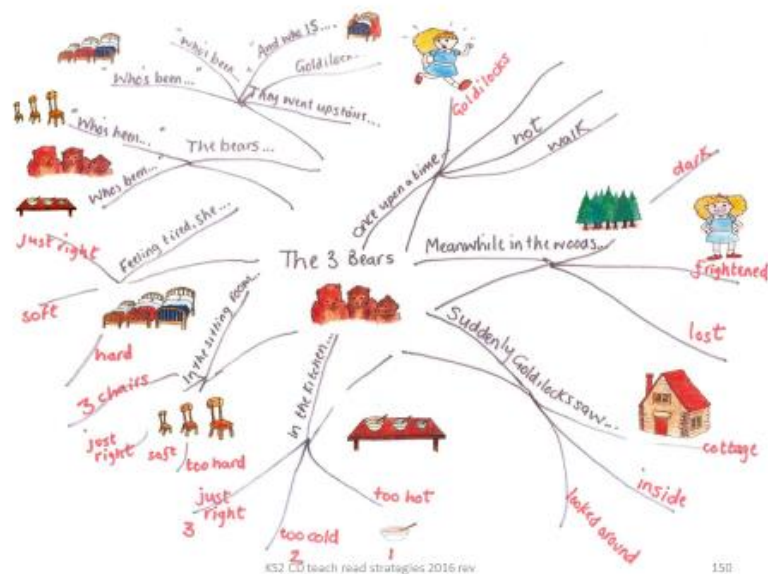


Retell a story!



1. Characters 2. Setting 3. It starts.. 4.The problem is 5. It is solved because...and the story ends




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Use graphic organisers across key stages to promote talk ...listening ...reading and writing

Text Structures - non fiction

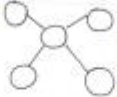
Description
Life in the jungle

Sequence
How to make a cake
1.
2.
3.

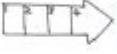
Compare and Contrast
Banana Apple

Cause and Effect
The effect of the rain


Problem and Solution
A broken lock




basically
translates of
its characteristics
for example



first
next
at this stage
last




similar
different
like
in common
in contrast
identical
although
as a result
therefor
the effect was
one consequence was
increased
reduced



One possible solution
to solve this
a consequence could be
the alternative

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The Earth's Weather

Burning fuels, such as coal and gas, produces light and energy but also releases carbon dioxide into the Earth's atmosphere. The outcome is that emissions prevent the carbon dioxide from escaping, which warms the planet. This is often referred to as the *greenhouse effect*. This is making the Earth's weather more extreme and unpredictable. The impact is not felt equally across the world. Evidence of impact is that in some places there are severe and frequent storms, drought and melting ice caps. This is responsible for rising sea levels and some islands and low land may disappear altogether. Pollution is therefore highly correlated with the Earth's weather.



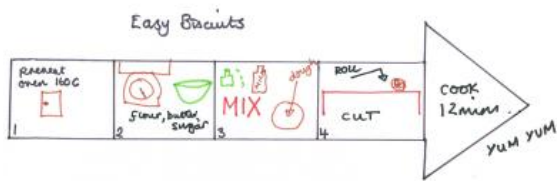
2 Sequence

Easy to make biscuits

Firstly, pre-heat the oven to 160°C. Secondly, weigh the flour, butter and sugar and put in a bowl.

Next, add the vanilla extract and a little milk and mix together until the dough becomes a soft ball. Place the dough on a floured table and roll till it is 5 mm thick. Finally, cut shapes out and place in the oven for 12 minutes, after which they will be cooked and ready to eat when cool.

Sequence text



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3 Compare and contrast

Asian and African elephants

Asian and African elephants have similarities but also important differences. Both types of elephants have the same basic shape with a large round body, head and a trunk. They are both highly intelligent and live in herds with the oldest female in charge.

However, African elephants live on grassy planes and the climate is hotter, so they need bigger ears to cool themselves. Asian elephants live mostly in forests, where it is much cooler, so their smaller size ears work well.

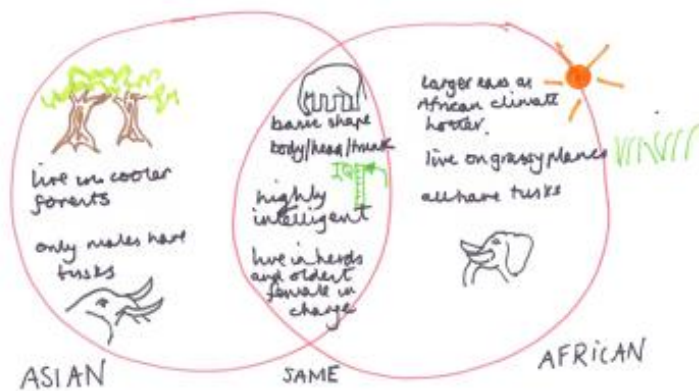
One other difference is that all African elephants have tusks, whereas only male Asian elephants have them.

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Compare and contrast

Asian and African Elephants



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Use this story map to help you get ready to retell most stories. Show your story in pictures and a few words

1 The story begins...	2 The story begins...
3 GO!	4 The problem is ...
5 The problem is solved because ... and it ends ... The End (Use story words)	6 I think ... I realize ...

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Description text-graphic organiser



Blue whales are very intelligent and seem to have their own “whale language” using a variety of “songs”. These are used to communicate with other whales over long distances and the songs last between 10 and 30 seconds. Blue whales are actually the loudest creatures on earth. In fact their songs are louder than a jumbo jet at take off!

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As they read, effective readers **summarise** and **synthesise**



- As we read, we put together important parts to make a “**summary so far**” (gist), almost without thinking about it.
- But as we read, we also add our own views and thoughts about what is happening. This is **synthesis**.

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Below underline in one colour **summary** and with another **synthesis**



I’m reading Dog Heaven... its about what happens when dogs go to heaven. A dog dies and you bury him in the garden, and the shape of him... not his actual body goes to heaven and God is waiting with lots of biscuits. I think it’s supposed to make you feel better if your dog... or any pet has died...



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