

The Centre News

How can I help my child with their comprehension?

With Years 3 - 6 recently completing their Term 2 LiteracyPro assessments the above question seems to be on everyone's mind.

At school your child's teacher ensures each student is working with others in their class at an appropriate reading level that is not too hard nor too easy. This scaffolding allows for the supported development of reading. The assessment tools they utilise and strategies they employ are varied and dependent upon the needs of each student. Working alongside this are our Learning Support teachers whose expertise is drawn on as required. Our goal is to ensure each student is progressing at the best possible pace. Obviously this will vary between each student.

How can you help at home?

1. Ensure your child is reading each night.
2. Use the following "Super Six" comprehension strategies (it's what we use at school) to talk to your child about their reading.

Mr James Jarick

Teacher/Librarian



Making connections

Description

Learners make personal connections from the text with:

- something in their own life (text to self)
- another text (text to text)
- something occurring in the world (text to world).

Example questions/statements

This story reminds me of a holiday to my grandfather's farm.

This character has the same problem that I read/saw/heard in another text.

I saw a program on television that presented things described in this text.

Does this remind me/you of something?

Has something like this ever happened to me/you?

Example teaching idea

Book and me: Students create two columns with headings *Book/Me*. Prior to and during reading students add details about the connections between the book and their lives.



Predicting

Description

Learners use information from graphics, text and experiences to anticipate what will be read/viewed/heard and to actively adjust comprehension while reading/viewing/listening.

Example questions/statements

What do I/you think will happen next?

What words/images do I/you expect to see or hear in this text?

What might happen next? Why do I/you think that? What helped me/you make that prediction?

Were my/your predictions accurate? How did I/you confirm my/your predictions?

Have I/you read/seen/heard about this topic anywhere else?

Example teaching idea

Before and after chart: Students list predictions before and during reading. As they read students either confirm or reject their predictions.



Questioning

Description

Learners pose and answer questions that clarify meaning and promote deeper understanding of the text. Questions can be generated by the learner, a peer or the teacher.

Example questions/statements

What in the text helped me/you know that?
How is this text making me/you feel? Why is that?
When you read/viewed/ listened to that text did it remind me/you of anything I/you know about? Why did it remind me/you of that?
What did the composer of the text mean by ...?
Whose point of view is this? What points of view are missing?

Example teaching idea

Wonderings: Using post-it notes, students list all the questions they have about the text. As they read students continue to write questions. When an answer is found for the wondering students remove the post-it note.



Monitoring

Description

Learners stop and think about the text and know what to do when meaning is disrupted.

Example questions/statements

Is this making sense?
What have I/you learned?
Should I/you slow down? Speed up?
Do I need to re-read/view/listen?
What can help me/you fill in the missing information?
What does this word mean?
What can I use to help me understand what I'm/you're reading/viewing/hearing?

Example teaching idea

Coding: As they read students code the text with post-it notes

✓ I understand
? I don't understand
! I fixed it up myself



Visualising

Description

Learners create a mental image from a text read/viewed/heard. Visualising brings the text to life, engages the imagination and uses all of the senses.

Example questions/statements

What are the pictures I/you have in my/your head as I/you read/view/ listen to this text?
Can I/you describe the picture or image you made while you read/ heard that part?
How did the pictures in my/your head help me/you to understand the text?

Example teaching idea

Sketch to stretch: As a passage/story is read students sketch their visualisation. In groups they share their sketches and discuss reasons for their interpretation.



Summarising

Description

Learners identify and accumulate the most important ideas and restate them in their own words.

Example questions/statements

What things will help me/you summarise this text – list, mind map, note-taking, annotations, etc?
What are the main ideas and significant details from the reading/viewing/listening?
If you were to tell another person about the text read/viewed/heard in a few sentences, what would you tell them?
What is the main theme? How is it connected to the world beyond the text?
In what significant ways does this text relate to/elaborate on the topic that you have been investigating?
Can you create a metaphor for the text that you have read?

Example teaching idea

Key words: Students highlight words they believe are key to understanding the passage. These words are written on post-it notes and placed on the page. After reading the students close the book and arrange the key words in an order that supports a cohesive summary.