PASS Systematic Teaching of Reading

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- Deeper understanding of key strategies,
- Deeper understanding of barriens to reading comprehersion
- Consistent whole school approach to the systematic teaching of reading.

Why is comprehension impontant?

- Reading comprehensior strategies shape how students lister in class and 'onganise' teacher explanations and instructions.
- Developing active listening improves engagement and attainment.
- Improving the reading strategies of students, is usually reflected in the quality of uniting.


## Making Reading 'Visible'

- Good readers (active readers) appear to have a natural ability to make sense of text without a visible process.
- This quality need to be broker dour into a step-by-step (systematic) process which will; enable all learners, to access the meaning of the writter word.
- Strategies include: prediction, summarising, inference etc.

Off-Line $V_{s}$ Active Reading (struggling readers $V$ s, good readers)

- Focus is on individual words/sentences,
- Attach most importance to decoding
- Have a passive style of reading
- Have lower expectations of text making sense and fewer comprehension monitoring strategies,
- Read fewer books, and are less, sensitive to story structure
- Fail to activate background knowledge on visualise
- Struggle to make inferences,
- Have a less efficient working memory
- Know that understanding is the goal of reading
- Activate background knowledge and working memory
- Integrate information/ideas and make inferences to get gist
- Have high expectations of text making sense
- Make predictions, ask our questions and watch out for "answers"
- Car visualise when appropriate
- Monitor meaning, notice breakdown and use breakdown strategies, (repair)
- Read frequently and enjoy reading



1. As they read, good readers make predictions, ask questions ( and watch out for answers) ..and sometimes, go... "I wonder if..."
Good readers ofter predict, ask questions on think....... I wonder... as they read.


Teacher must model predicting: talk aloud about internal thoughts. Teachens must model changing predictions wher evidence contradicts, initial prediction.

## All Change

"Goodbye life", thought Abby as she looked down from her bedroom window. Opposite at the bus stop everyone was there. All the usual crowd, messing about. An inner voice screamed, "This isn' $\dagger$ right! You should be with them, waiting for the bus". Abby felt a sharp pang as she saw Becky, he best friend laughing and joking with Chloe.

Inside her room, Freddie looked down at Abby sympathetically, paws on top of a pile of suitcases and boxes. "Goodbye life." Abby felt like kneeling down in front of her Mum and pleading "Let's not do this because my life will be over".

Obviously Mum had no human feelings in her.

As, we read, we ask questions, make predictions and watch out if we are right on whether we have to change our vieus....

2. Good readers make links with background knouledge to connect with what they read.


- book to self (our experience)

- book to world knouledge
- book to book



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It made me think about..........

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


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

How do children know that they have not undenstood?

## Meaning breakdowns:

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

Now is the winter of our discontent

2 I'm struggling with the "book language"
3 I have no- pictures in my head BLANK

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

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5 I've stopped asking questions, on predicting
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



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


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

Good readers spot mearing breakdowr and try to fix it


1. Go back 2 on 3 sentences and re-read and collect clues from the words around. Try to connect the hand part to the bit that came before. Use background knouledge 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 wonds in the sentence to help you undenstand. The key words will be packed with meaning.

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 unfamilian word, ask yourself ... what do I know about it? Is it like a wond I know?


Is it a nouns verb on adjective?


## 4 Think like a detective... use inference



- 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,

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


- Use your background knouledge... this could be your our pensonal experience... on your knouledge about the topic on youn knowledge about other books similan to this one
- Watch out for the important parte9 and link them together



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Sometimes clues are in a single sentence


Freddie looked down at Abby sympathetically, paws on top of a pile of suitcases, and baxes.

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5 Good readers, identify what is really important ...key words... phrases... sentences... ideas. Then as, they read, effective readers, spot important parts, and connect them together so build meaning (summarising).


- 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... on 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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What are your thoughts about All Change?
Write the most important ideas on each of these jigsaum pieces,


## Identify important parts and fit therr together.....



Abby is being forced to move. Murn won't is not going to change her mind.
6. As they read, good readers, visualise (make mind pictures) about some of the things that happen

- Ofter as we read, a picture will sometimes just pop into our mind by itself. .. we may see a "picture" of a chanacter, on a "place".


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## Solo Think Time

- What does this mear for us?
- What would this look like in whole class, reading sessions?
- How will this differ to guided reading sessions?
- Are there any considerations for whole school policy?
- How could we share some of these messages, with parents?

