











When Reading...

	<p>Look at the pictures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at all the pictures for clues to figure out a word
	<p>Get your lips ready</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Say the first few sounds Read to the end of the sentence and say the sounds again
	<p>Stretch it out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stretch the word out Put the sounds together
	<p>Chunk the Word</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find little words inside big words Look for a chunk or part you know - <u>cat</u>, <u>bin</u>, <u>fishing</u>.
	<p>Flip the vowel sound</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Try the other vowel sound Flip a short vowel sound into a long vowel sound and vice versa
	<p>Skip It, Skip It</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skip the word Read to the end Hop back & read it again
	<p>Reminds us to Cross Check the pictures and the words</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it look right? Does it sound right? Does it make sense?
	<p>Try it again.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reread the sentence Try another word Don't give up!
	<p>Pay attention to Punctuation!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pause at commas, stop at full stops and get louder at exclamation marks
	<p>Ask for help</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask for help after you have tried the other strategies.

Understanding what I read...

Comprehension Strategies

<p>Activating prior knowledge</p> <p>Activating prior knowledge is when you think about all the things you already know about a topic. This can include what you have experienced personally and what you have read about, seen on TV or at the movies, etc.</p> <p>Thinking about what you already know is useful because it gives you a base to build new knowledge and helps you to make connections with the text.</p> <p>PIOR KNOWLEDGE PANDA Reminds us to activate our prior knowledge before reading.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Think about all the things you already know about the topic. What you know can help you understand what you read better. 	<p>Self-monitoring</p> <p>Self-monitoring is being aware of your own thinking when you read.</p> <p>A really important part of self-monitoring is knowing when you have stopped understanding what you have read. It may be that you are not sure of what a word, sentence or even a paragraph means.</p> <p>If you can recognize when this happens, you can use a strategy such as rereading to fix it.</p> <p>SELF-MONITORING Reminds us to self-monitor and clarify when we read.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop and ask yourself if what you are reading makes sense. To clarify reread, read aloud or look for picture clues.
<p>Predicting</p> <p>Predicting is a useful reading strategy as it helps us think about what to expect when we read. What we know already (our prior knowledge) helps us to predict.</p> <p>When we predict we use the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> title cover and back cover words pictures and captions ideas or context <p>We can think about the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> topic what happens in a paragraph what happens next? <p>Good readers keep making predictions and adjusting them as they go.</p> <p>Predicting Pig Reminds us to make predictions. Think about what might happen. Think about what might happen. Are they correct? What clues did you use?</p>	<p>Questioning</p> <p>Good readers ask questions before, during and after they have read a text.</p> <p>Sometimes the questions is answered in the text. Sometimes you have to use your own prior knowledge and what's in the text to help you come up with the answer.</p> <p>Sometimes the question may not be answered by the text at all and you will have to find another source of information to help you.</p> <p>Asking and answering questions helps you look for information, which helps understanding.</p> <p>QUESTIONING OWL Reminds us to ask questions before, during and after reading. What are the answers? Who, What, Where, Why, When, and How.</p>
<p>Making connections</p> <p>Making connections is when we make links between what we already know (our prior knowledge) and the text.</p> <p>There are three kinds of connections we can make. The first is called:</p> <p>Text to self</p> <p>This is when we connect the text to our own experiences.</p> <p>COOL CAT CONNECTIONS Reminds us to make connections. It finds connections to self, other text, and to the world to help understand what you are reading. What does this text remind you of?</p>	<p>Making connections</p> <p>Text to text</p> <p>Text to text connections are when we compare the text we are reading to other similar texts. These texts could be books or short texts such as a movie or a TV programme.</p> <p>Making connections</p> <p>Text to world</p> <p>This is when we connect what we are reading to things that really happen in the outside world.</p>
<p>Visualising</p> <p>When authors write, they use words to describe things. The words make a picture in your mind. Creating a picture in your mind or drawing the picture on paper can help you understand what you are reading. This strategy is called visualising.</p> <p>See-How Frank Reminds us to use visualising. To visualise the story, turn the words into pictures. Then create a picture to help you see, hear, smell, taste, and feel what is happening in the text.</p>	<p>Inferring</p> <p>Inferring is being able to "read between the lines", when the author implies something but doesn't exactly state it. You need to use the clues in the text and your own prior knowledge to help you understand.</p> <p>Iggy Iguana Reminds us to make inferences. Put information together. Use what you already know to draw conclusions about what the author means.</p>
<p>Summarising</p> <p>A summary is a shortened version of a text that contains all the main points.</p> <p>Summarising is an important skill that helps us when we are researching, gathering and presenting information.</p> <p>Reading key words and phrases helps us to summarise the text.</p> <p>JABBER THE RETELLER Reminds us to summarise the story. Think about what you read. Retell the story or what you learned in your own words.</p>	<p>Synthesising</p> <p>Synthesising is putting together information from the text with your own prior knowledge to develop new ideas and understandings. It can mean using your new knowledge to create something like a model or a plan.</p>

My reading goals...







Name: _____

I am currently a level _____

I want to be a level _____

A reading strategy I am working on is:

When Reading...


Eagle Eye 	Look at the pictures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at all the pictures for clues to figure out a word.
Lips the Fish 	Get your lips ready <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Say the first few sounds Read to the end of the sentence and say the sounds again
Stretchy Snake 	Stretch it out <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stretch the word out Put the sounds together
Chunky Monkey 	Chunk the Word <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find little words inside big words Look for a chunk or part you know - <u>cat</u>, <u>bin</u>, <u>fishing</u>.
Flippy Dolphin 	Flip the vowel sound <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Try the other vowel sound Flip a short vowel sound into a long vowel sound and vice versa
Skippy Frog 	Skip It, Skip It <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skip the word Read to the end Hop back & read it again
Peekin' Poodle 	Reminds us to Cross Check the pictures and the words <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it look right? Does it sound right? Does it make sense?
Tryin' Lion 	Try it again. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reread the sentence Try another word Don't give up!
Punctuation Parrot 	Pay attention to Punctuation! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pause at commas, stop at full stops and get louder at exclamation marks
Helpful Kangaroo 	Ask for help <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask for help after you have tried the other strategies.

Understanding what I read...

Comprehension Strategies


PRIOR KNOWLEDGE PANDA
Reminds us to activate our **prior knowledge** before reading.

- Think about all the things we already know about the topic.
- What you have seen, experienced or read before.




SALLY THE SELF-MONITORING SEAHORSE
Reminds us to **self-monitor** and **clarify** when we read.

- Stop and **ask yourself** if what you are reading makes sense.
- To clarify **reread, read ahead** or **look for picture clues**.




Predicting Pig
Reminds us to make **predictions**

- Think about **what might happen**.
- Check your predictions**. Were they correct?
- What clues did you miss?




QUESTIONING OWL
Reminds us to **ask questions**

- Ask questions and look for answers **before, during, and after** reading.
- Find the answers for... **Who, What, Where, Why, When, and How.**




COOL CAT CONNECTOR
Reminds us to make **connections**

- Make connections to self, other text, and to the world to help understand what you are reading.
- What else does this **remind** you of?




See-More Shark
Reminds us to use our **senses** to **visualise** the story.

- Turn the words into pictures, then create a **movie in your mind**.
- Use the words to help you **see, hear, smell, taste, and feel** what is happening in the text.




Iggy Iguana
Reminds us to make **inferences**

- Put **information together**.
- Use what you **already know** to **draw conclusions** about what the author means.



JABBER THE RETELLER
Reminds us to **summarise** the story

- Think about what you read.
- Retell** the story or what you learned in your **own words**.



My reading goals...

Name: _____

I am currently a level _____

I want to be a level _____

A reading strategy I am working on is:

