Reading Comprehension in the Elementary School

During Reading Practices

Anita L. Archer, Ph.D.
archerteach@aol.com
503-295-7749
During Reading Practices

- Utilize passage reading procedures that provide adequate reading practice.
- Ask appropriate questions during passage reading.
- Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading.
- Use graphic organizers to enhance comprehension.

Utilize passage reading procedures that provide adequate reading practice.

- Example practices:
  - Choral Reading
  - Cloze Reading
  - Silent Reading
  - Partner Reading
Active Participation – Passage Reading

- Choral Reading
  - Read selection with your students.
  - Read at a moderate rate.
  - Tell your students, “Keep your voice with mine.” (Students may silently read material before choral reading.)

- Cloze Reading
  - Read selection.
  - Pause on “meaningful” words.
  - Have students read the deleted words. (Excellent practice when you need to read something quickly.)

Active Participation – Passage Reading

- Individual Turns
  - Use with small groups.
  - Call on an individual student.
  - Call on students in random order.
  - Vary the amount of material read.

- Silent Reading
  - Pose pre reading question.
  - Tell students to read a certain amount.
  - Ask them to reread material if they finish early.
  - Monitor students’ reading. Have them whisper-read to you.
  - Pose post reading question.
Active Participation –
*Passage Reading*

- **Partner Reading**
  - Assign each student a partner.
  - **Reader** whisper reads to partner. Students alternate by sentence, paragraph, page, or time (5 minutes).
  - **Coach** corrects errors.
    - Ask - *Can you figure out this word?*
    - Tell - *This word is _____.* What word?
    - *Reread the sentence.*

- **Alternatives to support lowest readers**
  - Lowest readers placed on a triad.
  - First reader (better reader) reads material.
    - Second reader reads the SAME material.
  - Students read the material together.
Ask appropriate questions during passage reading. Why

**BIG IDEA:**

Asking students questions during passage reading has proven effectiveness in improving the comprehension of students.

(Morrow & Gambrell, 2001)

- Asking teacher-generated questions is one of the research-validated comprehension procedures outlined by the *National Reading Panel*.

  (NRP, 2000)

- **Why??**
Ask appropriate questions during passage reading. Two approaches

1. Traditional Questions
2. Question the Author
Ask appropriate questions during passage reading.

Guidelines for formulating questions

- Utilize the questions provided in the reading program.
- OR
- Generate questions on the text.

- Divide the material into appropriate segments at natural junctures.
- Consider
  - the reading skills of the students,
  - the content of the text, and
  - what the student needs to understand.

- Develop questions that will help students construct meaning, focusing on critical understandings.
Ask appropriate questions during passage reading. Types of questions

Memory Questions (who, what, when, where)
Convergent Thinking Questions (why, how, in what ways)
Divergent Thinking Questions (imagine, suppose, predict, if/then)
Evaluative Thinking Questions (defend, judge, justify, what do you think)

(Ciardiello, 1998)

Ask appropriate questions during passage reading. Types of questions found in K-3 materials

- Fact and Opinion
- Cause and Effect
- Compare and Contrast
- Main Idea and Details
- Draw Conclusions
- Make Inferences
- Summarize
Ask appropriate questions during passage reading.

Example Traditional Questions on Story

1. **Cause and Effect.** Why did Blue Cloud lose interest in her doll?

2. **Cause and effect.** Why was it so important that Lakota children learn silence?

3. **Draw conclusions.** Why did Blue Cloud have to pester her mother to let her hold the baby?

4. **Draw conclusions.** Why did mother finally agree to let Blue Cloud take care of Little Bear?

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Ask appropriate questions during passage reading.

Traditional Questions on Story

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Ask appropriate questions during passage reading. Traditional Questions: Scaffolding the Answer

Was the baby easy for Blue Cloud to hold? Why or why not?

Why did mother keep Little Bear in a cradleboard on her back?

**Why did Blue Cloud have to pester her mother to let her hold the baby?**

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Ask appropriate questions during passage reading. Traditional Questions: Scaffolding the Answer

What did we learn about Blue Cloud’s mother on this journey?

What did we learn about the weather on the journey?

**Why did mother finally agree to let Blue Cloud take care of Little Bear?**
Ask appropriate questions during passage reading. Questioning the Author

- An approach that attempts to focus students’ attention on text content through directed discussion.

- The teacher and the students work through the text material together.

- Students’ responses are followed up and used to guide focused discussion.

Beck & McKeown, 2004

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Ask appropriate questions during passage reading. Questioning the Author

The teacher asks questions such as:

- What is the author trying to tell you?
- Did the author say it clearly?
- What does the author mean by this?
- Why is the author saying this?
- What is the author getting at?
- What is the author’s message?
- What picture is the author giving us?
- What do you think the author wants us to know from all of this?

(Beck, McKeown, Hamilton, & Kucan, 1997)
Ask appropriate questions during passage reading.  

Guidelines for formulating questions.

- Intersperse questions at reasonable places.
- Formulate questions that are open ended.

Ask appropriate questions during passage reading.  

1. What did the author want us to know about Blue Cloud?
2. What is the author telling us about the Lakota tribe?
3. What does the author want us to know about Blue Cloud?
4. What picture is the author giving us?
Ask appropriate questions during passage reading. Questioning the Author

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Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading. **Purpose of strategies**

**BIG IDEA:**
Instruction in specific cognitive strategies can improve reading comprehension for all students and, most particularly, can assist struggling readers.

(RAND Reading Study Group, 2002)

Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading. **Purpose of strategies**

Comprehension strategies are used:
- “to relate ideas in a text to what they already know;”
- to keep track of how well they are understanding what they read;
- when understanding breaks down, to identify what is causing the problem and how to overcome it.”

(Lehr & Osborne, 2006)
Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading. Commonly taught strategies

- **Comprehension Monitoring**
  
  **Monitor** how well you understand what you are reading.
  
  - *Does this make sense?*
  
  If it doesn’t make sense, use a **fix-up strategy**
  
  - *Reread.*
  
  - *Look back.*
  
  - *Read ahead.*
  
  - *Restate in your own words.*

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Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading. Commonly taught strategies

- **Retelling** - Telling the events in a story.
- **Predicting** - Making informed predictions.
- **Questioning** - Asking yourself questions as you read.
- **Visualizing** - Making mental pictures.
- **Summarizing** - Pulling together the most important information.
Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading. Strategies based on Text Structure

The Big Idea:
The ability to identify and take advantage of text organization can contribute to students’ comprehension.

(Dickson, Simmons, & Kameenui, 1998)

Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading. Strategies based on Text Structure

- **Narrative** Structure (Story Grammar)
- **Expository** (Informational) Structure
Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading. Strategies based on Text Structure

Narrative Structure - Story Grammar

- Students are taught the structural elements of a story including:

When students were explicitly taught how to identify story grammar elements, it
- Improved students ability to retell and summarize stories.
- Transferred to other stories.

(Morrow, 1985)
Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading.

Story Grammar Questions

What is the **title** of the story?

1. Who is the **main character** of the story?
2. What **other characters** are introduced?
3. What is Blue Cloud’s **problem** at this point of the story?
4. Blue Cloud really wanted to take care of her little brother. How was that **problem resolved**?

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Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading. Story Grammar- Retell

Retell the story.

- What is the setting of the story?
- Who is the main character of the story?
- What is the character’s problem?
- What did the character do to try to resolve the problem?
- What happened in the end?

Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading. Expository Strategies

- Teach students strategies that focus on the pattern of expository materials.
  - Each paragraph represents a “body of knowledge”.
  - Determine the topic of the paragraph.
  - Determine the critical details that support the topic.
Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading. Expository Strategies - Paragraph Shrinking

Paragraph Shrinking

1. **Name the who or what.** (The main person, animal, or thing.)
2. **Tell the most important thing about the who or what.**
3. **Say the main idea in 10 words or less.**

(From the PALS program by Fuchs, Mathes, and Fuchs)

Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading. Mapping

When mapping, students create a visual representation of material.

- Write down headings and subheadings. Draw a shape around each heading and subheading.
- Read a paragraph.
- Write down the topic of the paragraph and put a shape around it.
- Below the shape, write the most important details.

See example.
Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading.  

**Strategy Instruction**

- **Model**  
  I do it.

- **Prompt**  
  We do it.

- **Check**  
  You do it.

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Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading.  

**Strategy Instruction**

- **Introduce the strategy.**

  **WHAT**
  - Tell students what is being taught.

  **WHY**
  - Tell the rationale for the strategy.

  **WHEN**
  - Tell when the strategy might be used.

  **HOW**
  - Explain the steps in the strategy. (This can also be done as the strategy is modeled.)
Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading.  

**Modeling**

- **Model** (I do it.) "**My turn.**"
  - **Show**
    - Proceed step-by-step.
    - Exaggerate the steps.
  - **Tell**
    - Tell students what you are doing.
    - Tell students what you are thinking.
  - **Gain Responses**
    - Ask for responses.

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**Guided practice**

- We do it. ("Let’s _____ together.")
- Prompt **verbally**.
  - Guide or lead students through the strategy.
    - Step - do - Step - do - Step - do - Step - do
  - Gradually fade your prompt.
Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading. Check understanding.

- You do it. (“Your turn.”)
- Check for understanding.
- Verify students’ understanding before independent work is given.
- Carefully monitor students’ responses.

Gradually shift the responsibility for strategy use from the teacher to the student.
Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading. Potential problems

- Potential problems:
  - Students attending more to strategy steps than content.
  - The strategy is more complex than the content.
  - Students less motivated by the strategy than the content of the passage.

Teach strategies that can be applied to passage reading. Another view of strategy instruction

Help students understand the text in front of them and the comprehension strategies will take care of themselves.

(Carter, 1987)
Use graphic organizers to enhance comprehension.

**Big Idea:**
The main effect of graphic organizers appears to be on the improvement of the reader’s memory for the content that has been read.

(Harris & Hodges, 1995)

Use graphic organizers to enhance comprehension. Why

**Graphic organizers:**
- Help students represent content graphically.
- Organize ideas to show the relationship between ideas.
- Support students’ memory of the content that they have read.
Use graphic organizers to enhance comprehension. Example Graphic Organizers

Graphic organizers for:

- **Narrative Text** (referred to as **Story Maps**)
- **Expository Text**

(See examples)