

KS2 Reading Workshop

15.11.23

Reading Workshop

- What we teach
- How we teach reading
- Promoting a love of reading
- How you can help at home

KS2 National Curriculum

- Read easily, fluently and with good understanding
- Develop the habit of reading widely and often, for both pleasure and information
- Acquire a wide vocabulary, an understanding of grammar and knowledge of linguistic conventions for reading, writing and spoken language
- Appreciate our rich and varied literary heritage
- Use discussion in order to learn; they should be able to elaborate and explain clearly their understanding and ideas
- Are competent in the arts of speaking and listening, making formal presentations, demonstrating to others and participating in debate.

Our aims

We aim to enable our children:

- 1. To read independently, fluently and expressively, with understanding and enjoyment
- 2. To read a wide range of texts, including text on screen both for pleasure and for information
- 3. To engage with and respond to what they read
- 4. To comprehend what they have read, being able to infer and deduce information, understand the meaning of words in context.

KS2 Content domains

- 2a. Give/explain the meaning of words in context
- 2b. Retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction
- 2c. Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph
- 2d. Make inferences from the text/explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text

KS2 Content domains

- 2e. Predict what might happen from details stated and implied
- 2f. Identify/explain how information/narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole
- 2g. Identify/explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases
- 2h. Make comparisons within the text



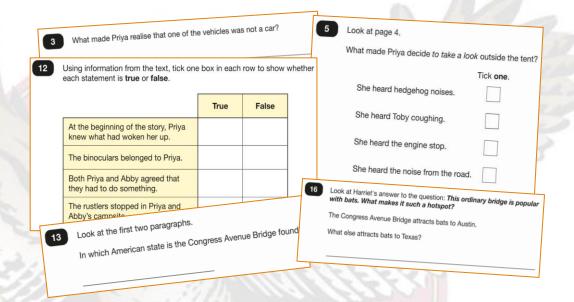
- Taught within English lessons
- Our complete English teaching curriculum has been written specifically for each year group at Wood Fold
- Progressive and sequential
- Challenging
- Across the planned units of work, we provide a breadth of reading analysis activities which cover the content domains.

When teaching comprehension through the reading and analysis of texts, we focus on the following areas:

- Fact Retrieval
- Language
- Inference
- Summary/Sequence
- Prediction

Fact retrieval

- Retrieve and record information
- What is already in the text
- Asking for children to pull out the relevant information and write it down as their answer
- Retrieval questions come in different forms and will often begin with: who, what, where, when, why or how



Fact retrieval at home

Retrieval Example Questions Where is the story set? How does the main character look/behave/speak? When is the story set? Where would you find a section about _____? Can _____have more than one meaning? What does the word ____ do when ____? Where did ____ go? Find a word or phrase which tells us how the character is feeling. Where in the book would you find ____? Who are the key characters in the book? (fiction) What happened at ____? Describe... Which paragraph tells us ____? Which section tells us ____? Where does the story take place? (fiction) When did the story take place? (fiction) What did (s)he/it look like? (fiction) Who was (s)he/it? (fiction) Where did (s)he/it live? (fiction)

	Retrieval questions
	Find and copy one word meaning
	Which word most closely matches the meaning of the word?
	Find and copy one word/group of words that suggests/tells you that
	?
	What does the word suggest about?
	What does (group of words) mean?
	Explain three things you are told about
	What was revealed at place in the story?
	Give two reasons why was
/	Use the word correctly in a sentence
	Summarise the events in chapter

- The best way to support your child with retrieval is to talk about books you have shared together and ask questions about them.
- Encourage your child to focus on what the question is asking.
- For example, if you ask, "Who is the main character in this story?" They shouldn't just name all the characters but should think about who takes a main part in the story and could, therefore, be called the main character.

Language

- Asking children about their understanding of the words used in texts
- Will help children to work out the meaning of unknown words and phrases using context clues
- Vocabulary questions are all about the words that a writer uses and the meaning of these words

Language

- This can include the children's ability to:
 - Explain and understand the meaning of words in a text
 - Decipher the meaning of unfamiliar words by using clues from the text
 - Identify the correct usage of a word by its context (i.e. bat a piece of sports equipment or an animal)
 - Recognise synonyms (words with the same meaning) and antonyms (words with the opposite meaning)



Language

- The best way to support the development of your child's vocabulary is through lots of talk and lots of reading.
- Don't be afraid to use more advanced vocabulary and to explain its meaning to your child (which teachers do all the time).
- When reading to you child or hearing them read to you, discuss the meanings of words they come across and talk about how we could use those words in different situations.

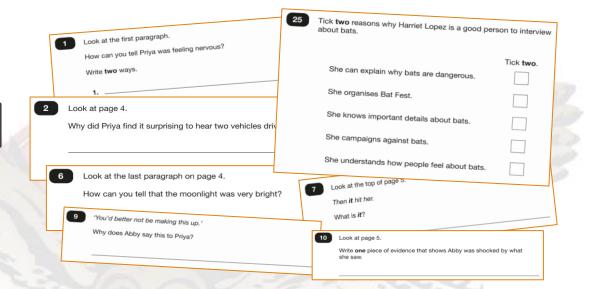
Vocabulary Example Questions

What does that imply/suggest/indicate about ___

• What does this word tell us about the character/setting/atmosphere? Look at that sentence/passage and circle a word/phrase that means the same as • Which words/phrase in this text give us the impression that the main character is • Which words/phrase in this text give us the impression that the setting is • Which words/phrase in this text give us the impression that the atmosphere is The author uses words like to describe this give us of the character/setting/atmosphere? The author describes the main character as _ Think of another word that could be have been used instead. Why did the author use the word ____ How does the author make the reader feel How has the author's choice of words created the feeling What do phrases such as _____tell you about What might that mean? What do you think the writer is saying, when they _

Inference

- Reading between the lines
- Making an educated guess about something you don't know for sure, based on the information available
- A writer doesn't always state certain facts about a character or situation. We can use the information given to us to figure certain things out for ourselves
- Inference questions are very much about asking children what they think but they must be able to justify their answer by referring back to the text

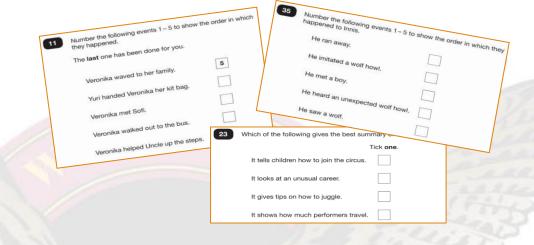


Inference

- Inference questions are very much about asking pupils what they think but they must be able to justify their answer by referring back to the text.
- To support your child with inference questions talk about what you have been reading together and ask lots of questions that begin with 'why', 'where', 'who', 'how', 'what', 'do you think...?'
- Encourage your child to explain why they think something and to refer back to the story to find evidence to back up their ideas.

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Inference Reading Questions		
•	What makes you think? Give evidence for your opinions.	
•	Which words/phrases give you that impression?	
•	Why do you think the author chose to? Give reasons for your answer.	
•	How was different after? Why?	
•	Explain why the author chose this word to describe	
•	What impression do we get of? Why?	
•	What do you think will happen to the main character now? Can you give reasons for your opinion?	
•	What makes you think this?	
•	Why is important?	
•	What does the word imply about?	
•	Which character would you most like to meet? Explain why.	
•	Why did the character behave like this?	
•	What do people usually do when?	
•	Does that remind you of?	
•	Why do you think (s)he?	
•	What do they seem to think about each other?	
•	Can we work out how feels about?	
•	Which characters seem to?	
•	Why do you think tells?	
•	What does think?	
•	How did react?	

Summary/Sequence



- Sequencing is the order in which information/events take place in a text
- It enables retelling, which in turn enables summarising
- Summary questions will test your child's ability to summarise (or retell) the most important points of a text without giving a detailed and in depth summary of what they have read.

Summary/Sequence

Sequence Example Questions

- What is the main theme/argument in this paragraph?
- What is the main message in this paragraph?
- Can you describe what has happened in this paragraph/chapter?
- Using less than 20 words, could you write a new blurb for this book..
- · Which is the most important message in this book?
- Can you describe what happened in three sentences?
- Why do you think that might be important?
- Is there anything you know now which you didn't know before?
- What sticks most in your mind about ______?
- What moment do you remember most from _______
- Can you remind us about _____?
- How would you sum up _____?(fiction)
- To support your child at home, ask them to summarise the key points of a chapter or section of a book they have read.
- You could also ask them to summarise films and television shows (or segments of them) that they have watched to reinforce this skill.

Prediction

- Prediction questions ask pupils to say what they think will happen next, based on what they have read so far
- As with inference questions, children need to use their understanding of the text to justify their answer

- Where does the tunnel lead?
- What is the source of the light?
- Do you think the rabbit will go through?
- Has it been through before?
- How did it find out about the tunnel?
- Would you go through it?
- Write/explain the rest of the story.



Assessment of Reading



Assessment of Reading

- In Key Stage 2, we assess children's reading using a range of evidence of work completed
- Written reading responses in their English books
- Teachers are able to assess the children's work against the reading target cards for each year group.
- 1) I can give the meaning of 4) I can draw inferences and words in context and justify these with evidence from the text (2d) infer the meaning of unfamiliar words by rereading the surrounding text (2a) 5) I can make plausible predictions about what might happen, referring 2) I can identify the key directly to the points that details that support main are explicit and implied ideas within a text (2b) within the text. (2e) 6) I can identify and comment on writers' use 3) I can summarise ideas of words, phrases and from more than one language features. paragraph. (2c) including figurative 3 4
- Teachers will identify which reading targets have been met at the bottom of the work completed, children will then write the date next to the target(s) they have achieved on their target cards
- This is a really effective way for children to visually track their own progress in reading

Assessment of Reading

- Reading assessments are undertaken and are used termly to inform Teacher Assessments
- LKS2 Progress in Reading Assessments (PIRA)
- UKS2 Past end of KS2 SAT's papers
- All content domains covered
- Data analysis

Love of Reading



Love of Reading

- Create a rich reading environment in our classrooms and library
- Books used across the curriculum
- Teachers read aloud on a regular basis range of genres
- 'Author in the spotlight' a feature within all of our classrooms to showcase the profile of a specific author and introduce the children to other books this author has written
- Share reading recommendations

Love of Reading

- Newsletter feature
- KS1/KS2 libraries
- Individual class library
- Reading sketchbooks (Y2 Y6)
- Just Read
- Recommended books (school website)
- Reading librarians







Questions or queries



Thank you

