Choosing a Short Text

Your students should ideally be reading texts at a level appropriate to their reading development, or have teaching support to help them access texts outside their normal reading range.



WITHIN A STUDENT'S READING RANGE

To determine a good fit between the student and the short text, you can use:

- subjective data including:
 - -students' prior knowledge of or interest in the topic
 - -support provided during reading (e.g. the text being read aloud)
- objective assessment—Short Reads Non-fiction text was assessed in three ways:
 - -colour wheel/book bands
 - -reading level (as levelled by Scholastic)
 - -Lexile® (as levelled by MetaMetrics²)

BEYOND A STUDENT'S READING RANGE

You might choose a text that is outside a student's normal reading range, perhaps because the text fits with a classroom study topic, or because students are not from English-speaking backgrounds.

You can support students by:

- providing background information about the topic
- clarifying the vocabulary in advance
- · reading the text aloud
- using 'think aloud' techniques to model ways to access the text
- actively engaging the students in conversations about what they've read

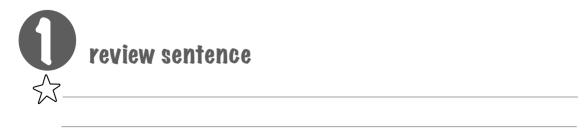
Scheduling Short Reads in the Classroom

The cards are designed as teacher-led, small group activities and should be an alternative to other group activities. Because the cards are short, your class should be able to read, re-read and discuss a card in one lesson of 20–30 minutes. Students may then complete two independent writing activities, which should each take between 10 and 20 minutes.

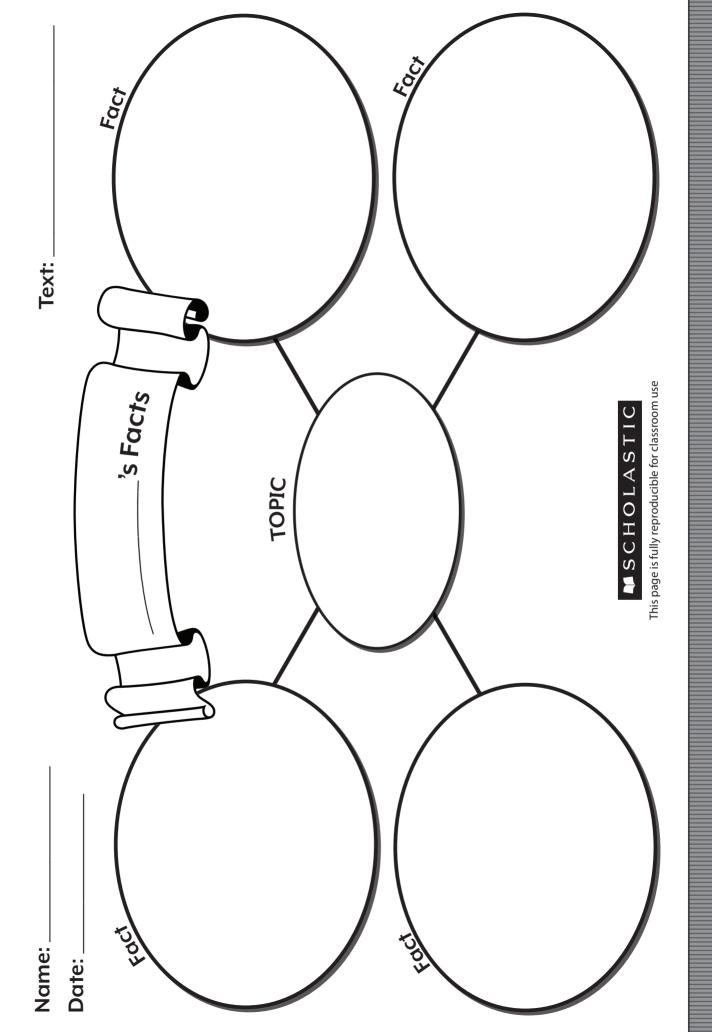
¹ Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers. (2012). PARCC model content frameworks: English language arts/literacy grades 3-11. Version 2.0. Retrieved from www.parcconline.org/resources/educator-resources/model-content-frameworks/ela-model-content-framework/structure-of-the-model-content-frameworks-for-ela-literacy

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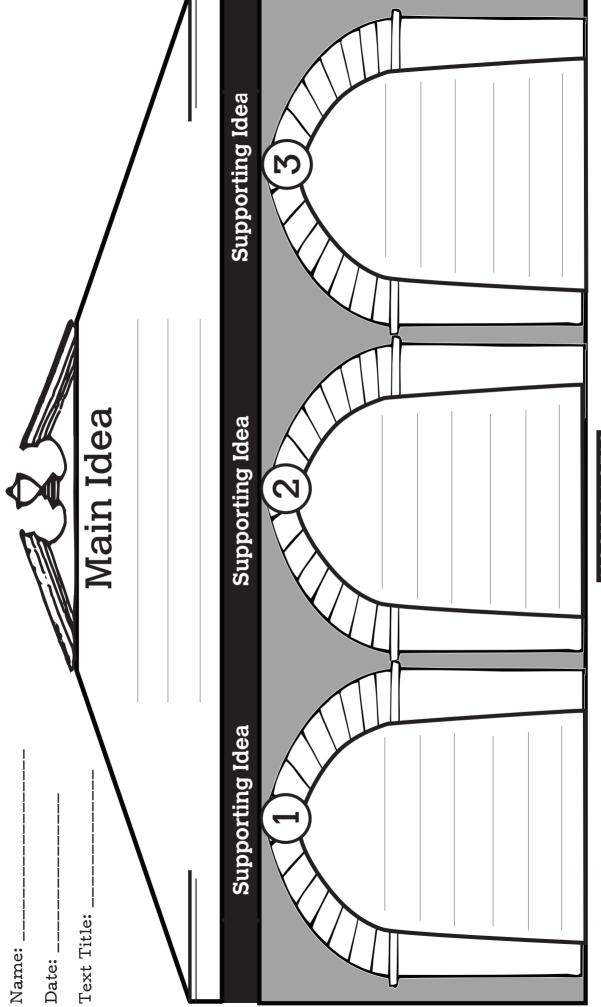
| | 000 | Text: | |
|--|----------------|--------------|------|
| 4 | facts I learnt | | |
| \$\]_ | | | |
| \mathcal{L}_{-} | | | |
| 3 | questions abo | ut the topic | |
| | | | |
| | ways to find t | ha angwara | |
| \$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \fra | ways to tind t | IIC WIIZMRLZ | |





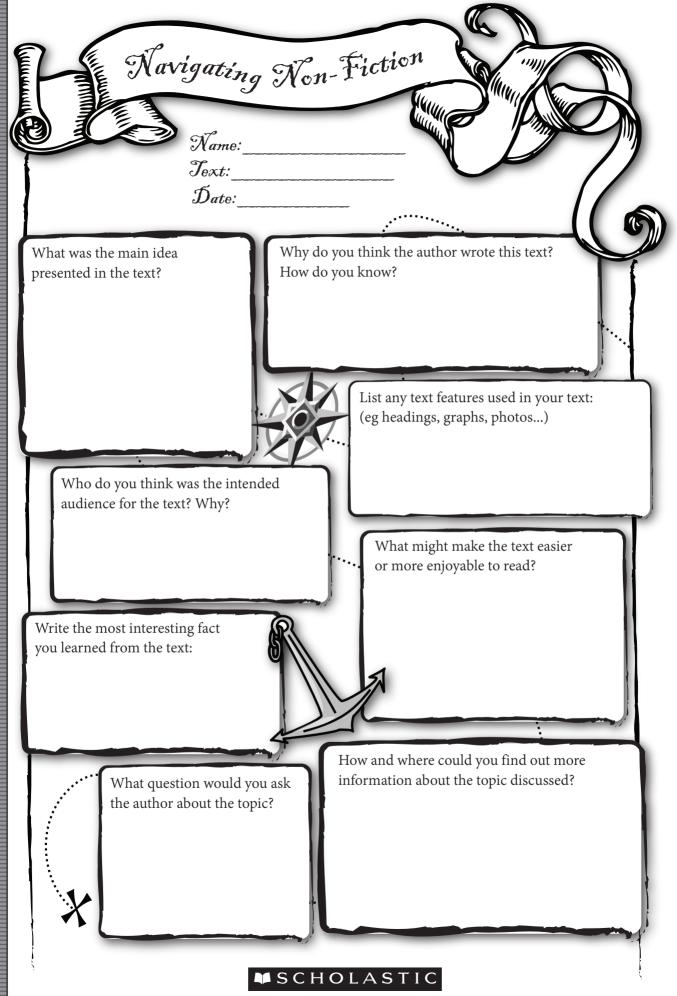


| | | Date: |
|---------------|---|---|
| | Spotlis Choose two trick Write down w Look up the w | spht on Words ky words from the text you have read. what you think it means after reading it in the text. word in a dictionary, and write down this definition. re that helps illustrate your word. |
| | Word | Illustration: |
| I think the v | word means: | |
| | Word | Illustration: |
| I think the w | •••••• | |
| Definition: | | |



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| Name: | NON-FICTION TEXT FEATURES |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| FIVE FACTS | Title: Topic: Text Purpose: Audience: |
| ₹ | |
| ₹ | |
| ₹ | |

Tick any text features used.

Highlight the features that made the text easier to understand.

| heading | introduction | map/key |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| subheading/s | conclusion | icon/s |
| table of contents | table | timeline |
| glossary | diagram | bullet points |
| bold print | photograph | thought bubbles |
| italic print | illustration | * |
| coloured print | caption | * |
| pronunciation guide | quote | * |

Online

| hyperlink |
|-------------------|
| photograph |
| animation/video |
| related articles |
| comment section |
| media/share links |
| * |

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