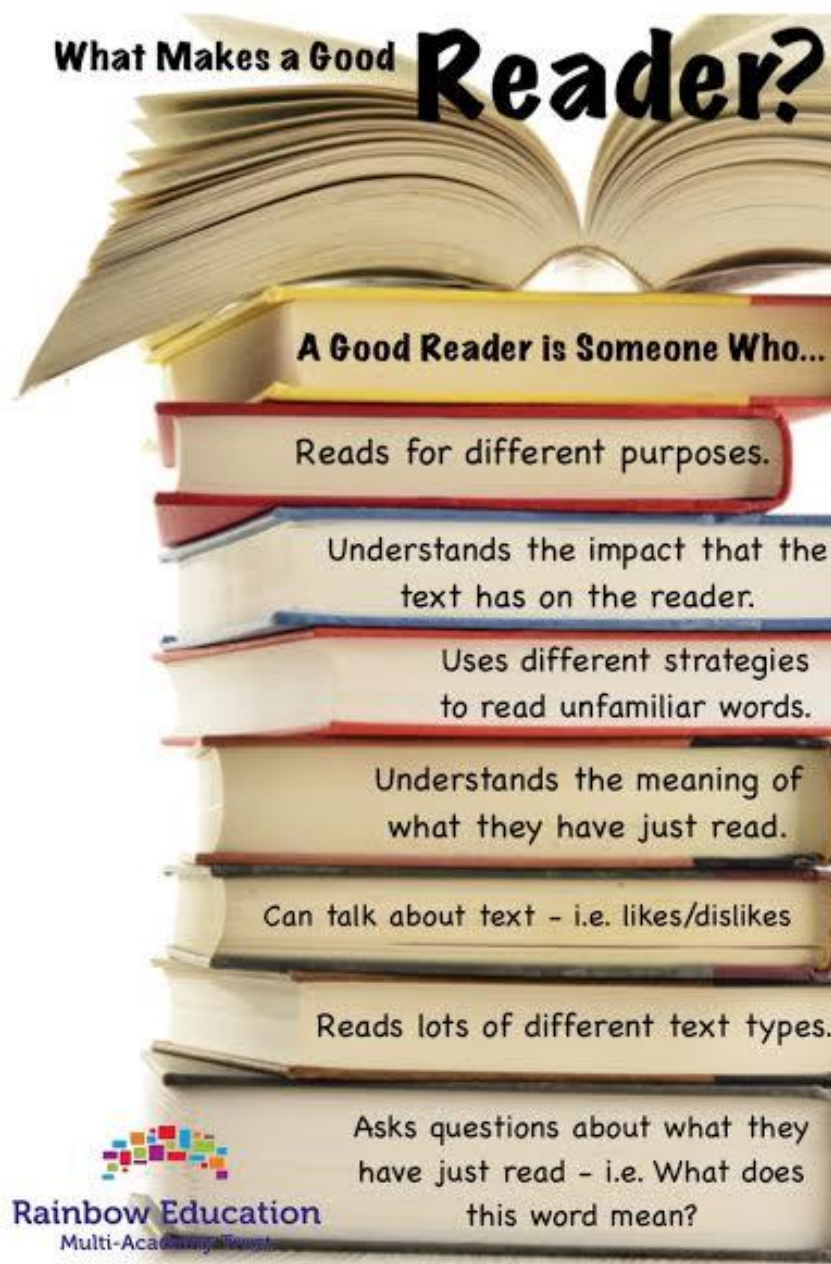


## How to become a First Class Reader!







### The Reading Curriculum

Our Reading policy can be downloaded from the Policies folder.

Here are some useful posters to help your child to read at home:



## Decoding the Meaning of Unfamiliar Words

<b>Step 1</b>	Listen to the word as it is read.	
<b>Step 2</b>	Say the word out loud several times.	
<b>Step 3</b>	Continue to read the rest of the sentence to see if the word makes more sense.	
<b>Step 4</b>	See if the word is similar to a word already known.	
<b>Step 5</b>	Insert alternative words for the word to see if it still makes sense.	
<b>Step 6</b>	Ask questions that will help clarify the meaning of the word.	

## Using a Dictionary

A dictionary tells you the meaning of words and how to say them.

Words in a dictionary are arranged in alphabetical order.

The guide words at the top of the page name the first and last words on the page.

Each word defined in a dictionary is called an entry word. The entry word is printed in bold.

A special spelling of the word comes right after the entry. This special spelling shows how the word should be pronounced.

The definition tells the meaning of the word. When a word has more than one meaning, the definitions are numbered.

**Stream** [strem] *n.*  
1. A body of running water, such as a small river.  
2. A steady flow. A stream of people walked past the shop.

The letter or letters after the pronunciation shows the word type. Most dictionaries use abbreviations.

Some definitions have an example of how the word could be used in a sentence.



# Types of Comprehension Questions

**Retrieval** – The answer can be found directly in the text.



**Inferential** – Look for clues to help you answer the question.



**Organisation** – Discuss the way the author has set out the text and the effect that this has on the reader. Identify key layout features of the text according to the genre.



**Author's Use of Language** – Explain why the author has chosen a specific word and the effect that this has on the text.



**Author's Viewpoint** – How has the author expressed their own personal view in the text? What influence has the author had on the text? Which statements are fact and which are the author's opinion?



**Decoding** – Use the text to help you decode the meaning of specific words the author has used.



**Personal Viewpoint** – Express your own view point about the text.

Do you agree with what is being said? Do you disagree? Why? Did you enjoy reading the text? Why?



**Referential** – Relate texts to their social, cultural or historical traditions. For example: Do you know any more stories/poems like this? Tell me why they are alike. Do you now another story with similar characters in? Tell me how they are similar.



**Summary** - Summarise the key points of the text.



**Audience & Purpose** – Identify the main purpose of the text and who the text has been written for.

