



Strategies and Activities to Help Pupils Read and Understand the Text.

We divide our reading lesson into 3 sections. **Section 1** is called the **Before Reading Activity** or **Pre reading Activity**. This section is intended to elicit students' background knowledge, build background knowledge and also to motivate students. **Section 2** is referred to as the **During Reading Activity**. During this period the students are engaged in reading the text.

Section 3 is called the **After Reading Activity**. Some people refer to this section as the extension or enrichment activity.

Examples of Pre Reading Activities/ Strategies

Question students to find out what they know about the topic (activating P.K)

Build background knowledge if it is lacking-The teacher may use a relevant story, picture, nature walk, poem, object or students' experiences.

Preview text using illustration on book cover, doing a Picture Walk, having students make predictions based on title of story

Discuss/ explain difficult concepts/ key concepts.

Examples of During Reading Activities/Strategies.

Echo Reading- The teacher or able reader reads and other students echo what was read.

Shared Reading- The teacher or able reader reads, others join in when they feel comfortable. This strategy is especially useful with texts that have repetitive patterns.

Choral Reading-The whole class reads the text together. This is especially useful for the shy child.

Paired Reading- Two students read the text together. The teacher may put a struggling and an able reader together. The able reader will offer assistance to his peer.



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Tape Assisted Reading- Students read along with taped reading. This is useful for repeated reading

Repeated Reading- Students read the same text repeatedly.

Read Aloud- The teacher or able reader reads the text aloud to others. The reader provides a model of good reading.

Reader's Theatre- This is used with a text that has characters and conversations.

Students assume the role of characters in the story and read the characters' conversation.

A student is chosen to be narrator.

Examples of After Reading Activities

Dramatization- Students dramatize what they grasped from text.

Retelling- Students retell what was read. (Use the Author's Chair)

Conversation- The class could have conversations about the text e.g. what they like/ don't like, characters, what seems true/ not true, what they want to learn more about etc.

Project- Students can do experiments, research, interviews/ collect data from various sources and present their findings/ collection. This can be done as a group effort, or whole class effort. e.g. Students may interview family members and collect photographs then make a family album. They could also make class album.

Written Activity- Get students give a written response to what was read. e.g. Students could write family biographies, or write autobiographies. They could also do journal entries where they draw or write in response to their reading. Students could also keep reading logs in which they write one or two sentences about what was learned. This is a good way to summarize the lesson and to assess students' learning. Make sure that students share their work.

Reread of text- (a) Students will do echo reading (b) Oral Cloze where the teacher reads a sentence and invites students to fill in the last word (c) alternating patterns- The teacher



reads one page aloud and the students read the other (d) children do subsequent repeated readings.

Something to think about

Reading must be done as a daily activity.

Reading must be done in all subject area.

Additional Ideas to Promote Literacy Learning

- Have meaningful prints around the classroom and point them out to students.
- Write little notes on Door Charts, to your children.
- Use texts with repetitive language
- Use stories with predictable texts.
- Have children share their written work with classmates.
- Teach the students strategies to deal with problems encountered in reading. The aim is to make the students become strategic readers/ learners.
- Talk to students about the reading strategies that they use to help themselves.
- Model out loud the strategies that you use in your own reading (think- Aloud)
- Be aware that some students will find the material difficult and so be prepared to offer support to the struggling learner. Able students will need more challenging work.
- Have students talk and write about their reading. They should also be encouraged to read what they write.
- Have students compose Language Experience stories. Students dictate the story and the teacher does the writing. However, students may be encouraged to share the pen with the teacher.

A Chinese Proverb

Tell me, I forget

Show me, I remember.

Involve me, I understand.



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