# St Peter's CE Primary Academy, Bratton 



Reciprocal Reading and Reading at home

## Reading intent:



At St. Peter's Bratton we believe that a quality English curriculum should develop children's love of reading and confidence as life long readers. We recognise that reading well is crucial to a high quality education and will give our children the tools they need to participate fully as a member of society.

We aim to inspire an appreciation of our rich and varied literary heritage, 'the habit of reading widely and often, with fluency and with good understanding' and to open doors to further learning. Developing a real enjoyment and enthusiasm for reading is something we aspire to.

Reciprocal Reading

## Reciprocal Reading at

 KS2
## What Is Reciprocal Reading?

Reciprocal reading is a structured method of guided reading where children are gradually taught to take on group roles to explore and find meaning in texts. Reciprocal reading emphasises teamwork and supports independent comprehension skills.

The goal of Reciprocal Teaching is to give students a structure to grow out of...one that will enable them to have a conversation with themselves or others about any piece of text they encounter. (Rita Reimbold)

## What is Reciprocal Reading?

Reciprocal teaching refers to an activity in which pupils become the teacher in small group reading sessions. In Reciprocal Reading, the pupils are involved in teaching and learning within a mixed ability peer group. This can encourage pupils to take a more active role in the learning and teaching experience and gain confidence in their own abilities.

Teachers model, then help students learn to guide group discussions using four strategies:

- summarising
- questioning
- Clarifying
- predicting

We, at St. Peter's, also believe that the ability to visualise and make Connections are crucial strategies in reading and so have included these skills in our Reciprocal Reading sessions.

Children take on one of the roles below during their group session.

They change roles each time they take part in a group.
Below is an example of Year 6 prompts which children use. They are adapted accordingly for different year groups.



## Leader

## What it is

Your task is to organise your group and to help them make connections

## Your Job:

- Introduce the text: tell your group what to read
- Assign the group jobs: tell each member of the group what their role is for the session.
- Help members of the group if they need it.
- Decide on the order in which tasks will be done. Make sure everyone gets a chance to contribute their ideas.
- Make sure all member of the group have stuck in their contribution in your group's Reciprocal Reading Book. Record the text used and members of the group present.
- Make sure that the reading books are put away and the area is left tidy.

The Leader will usually also be the connector


## Connector

## What is it?

This strategy focuses on linking what you are reading with what you already know, what you've read before, your personal experiences and what's happening in the world around you.

## Your Job:

- While you are reading, you need to be thinking about the themes and events of the text and identifying whether you have read, seen or experienced this before.
- Explain your experience with your group and ask others if they have any experiences to add.
- Record the connections that you and your group members were able to make.

The Leader will usually do this job too.

## Visualiser

## What is it?

If you have a really good understanding of what is happening in the text, you should be able to make a picture in your mind while you are reading. It should be like you're watching a film of the text in your head.

## Your job

- While others in your group are reading, close your eyes and visualise it as a film or picture in your mind.
- At the end of the text, choose a section to describe to your group.
- Use your senses to describe it.
- Listen to others as they describe their mind movies. Record this as a picture.


## Clarifier

## What is it?

Clarifying is important to ensure that you are reading the words accurately so that you can correctly understand what is happening in the text. If your understanding is confused, you need to stop and re-read the text.

## Your Job:

- Clear up any parts of the story you found confusing.
- While your group is reading, you will need to make a list of any unknown words or phrases for which you don't know the meaning.
- At the end of the chapter, ask others or use a dictionary to find out what the word and meaning is. Record these to refer to later.


## Summariser

## What is it?

This is the ability to identify the most important facts in the text and then retell these in your own words. This should only be a brief recollection of what happened.

Your Job:

- While your group is reading, you will need to make notes (using bullet points) of the most important parts of the text.
- At the end of the piece, use these to create a summary to share with your group.


## Questioner

## What is it?

You need to think about the text that you are reading and ask yourself and others questions about what is happening and why it is happening. Pose questions about the text that you are unsure of or would like to discuss.

## Your Job

- While your group is reading the text, write down
- questions that you can ask the others in your group.
- Try to include retrieval and inferential questions (how or why something happened
- and what effect it may have on the characters and plot).


## Predictor

## What it is

Looking at the text you look at, you will need to make an informed guess about what you think will happen next. Use any pictures and your knowledge of what you have already read to make your prediction.

## Your Job:

- Before you begin reading the text, predict what you think will happen in that chapter.
- Ask others in your group share their predictions.
- Record these before you start reading.
- At the end of the chapter, reflect on your predictions to check whether they were accurate or not.


Children record their ideas and finding in their role briefly so that they are able contribute to the book discussion.


 what you see as you read the text.

Discuss this picture with members of your group. Do they have anything to add?
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$\qquad$ .......................................................................................

$\qquad$

| Questioner: $\qquad$ (name) <br> Write two questions based on the text (retrieval and inference) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. |
| 2............................................................................. | $\ldots . . . . . . . .$. |
| Discuss the answers with members of your group. |  |



## Y5/6

Reciprocal Reading


## Children's notes for discussion are then stored in Group Books.

The leader of each group takes responsibility for this.




## Reading Journal

Children are encouraged to read regularly at home In Key Stage 2.
They record their reading in a Reading Journal.

What are you Rea ding - year 6?

1. Each time you read, colour in the number of minutes on the carrect week of your bar chart. Use the appropriate colour for the genre of book you read. Remember: you may read several kinds of texts in one week.
2. Each completed text should be recorded on the record sheet (right hand page). It is your responsibility to do this.
3. Your parents should initial your chart at the end of each week. It is your responsibility to ask your parents to do it.
4. Your Reading Record should be put in the box on the art table by 9 am each Monday morning. You will get it back on the same day.
5. You should complete at least 3 Reading Challenges per half term. [Photographs should be printed out and stuck on a page in this book with a title and an explanation of what you have done. Any writing should be done on a page in this book, with a clear title and a date.
6. Any writing or recording you do in this book should be at least as neat as the work you do at school.



In order to ensure that children are reading widely, they are asked to record their reading on a graph showing different genres.



Fill in this record sheet each time that you read a new text. Your comment should include what you liked mard, chislikattof and whether you would recommend your book to your friends.
Remember: You may read more than one book in a week.

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Book areas. Each Year group has a reading area where they can relax and read books.



## How do we start with Reciprocal Reading?

Before Reciprocal Teaching can be used successfully by the children, they need to have been taught and had time to practise the six strategies that are used in Reciprocal Reading:

- Summarising
- Questioning
- Predicting
- Clarifying
- Visualising
- Connecting

As with most successful learning, this is done through modelling the strategies by the teacher, having a clear process to follow and supported practice before being asked to work in independent groups. Whole Class Reading Sessions are used effectively to do this.

