

What are we doing today?

Story

History & Benefits

A Model & Activities

Final Thoughts



Why do we read?

Pleasure

Knowledge

Inspiration

Relaxation

For Life

Tests



Why do our students read?

Pleasure

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Answer questions 1 & 2

How did you do it?

What ages is this for?

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|-----|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | |

Lemonade Stand

It was a hot, hot day. Sara and Blake wanted to set up a stand to sell lemonade. They made lemonade by mixing water, lemons, and sugar. Next, they set up a table and put out cups. After that, they made a big sign. Sara and Blake sold it for fifty cents a cup. Lots of people came to buy their drinks. At the end of the day, Sara and Blake had made twenty dollars!

- 1. How do Sara and Blake make the lemonade?
- 2. How much money do Sara and Blake make?

3. Sequence the events. Write 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

- __ They made a sign.
- ___ They made the lemonade.
- They set up a table and put out cups.

 They made twenty dollars.
- __ Lots of people bought the lemonade.





This is Mary. She's eleven. She's got long brown hair and brown eyes. Her ears are small and her cheeks are chubby.

She gets up at 7 o'clock in the morning, has a shower, gets dressed and has breakfast. She usually has a toast and coffee. She doesn't like cheese. Then the girl goes to school. She travels by bus. She has lunch at school with her friends. They sometimes have pizza and milkshake. After the lessons they play in the park and they like flying a kite. Mary goes home at 5pm. She has dinner with her mother and father. Her mother likes cooking! Mary goes to bed at 10pm.

The girl lives in the city. There is a swimming pool next to her house but her school is far. There are lots of shops and supermarkets in her street. There is a café behind her house and Mary goes there at the weekend with her family.

There is a market in front of her house. There are a lot of fruit. She likes eating watermelons and mangoes but she doesn't like grapes. She likes vegetables.

Now the girl is in her bedroom. It's big. There are two windows, there is a wardrobe in the room and there is her desk next to the window. There is a chair next to her desk. Now her room is a mess! There are her jeans on the floor and there is one sock on the sofa and one sock on the lamp. Her mother is angry. She says: You can't go to the park, please tidy up your room! Put those jeans in the wardrobe and find the socks!

Mary likes doing athletics and playing table tennis. Going swimming is fun! But she doesn't like playing basketball. She is very short!

In the summer Mary would like to go camping with her grandfather! She wouldn't like to help her grandmother in the garden, It's boring!

Write YES or NO: Choose the right answer: Mary has got short brown hair. 1. The girl gets up at She has a toast and coffee for breakfast. a) eight o'clock b) seven o'clock c)nine o'clock The children don't have pizza for lunch. 2. She goes to school by: 4. Her school is next to her house. a) car b) helicopter c) bus There is a café in front of her house. 3. There is a ... next to her house 6. Mary likes mangoes but doesn't eat c) swimming pool a) supermarket b) café watermelons. 4. Mary doesn't like eating 7. There is a desk behind the wardrobe a) watermelons b) potatoes c) grapes in her room. 5. There is a chair 8. Her room is a mess. a) next to her desk b) behind the wardrobe 9. There is one sock under the sofa. c) under her desk 10. Her mum is scared because there is a 6. The girl's mother asks the girl a) to find the jeans 11. She doesn't like playing basketball. b) to go to the park 12. She would like to go camping with her c) to clean the room. grandfather.

Why would a student want to read this?

What skills are being developed here?

How do most students approach this type of task?

Students read this way because they have been taught to.

It is all about "right" or "wrong"



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A little bit of history

.....Book Floods?



WHAT IS A BOOK FLOOD?

English as their second language within a culture that does not expose them to much English outside school.

Introduction of books to classrooms, alongside providing instruction to teachers on how to use them as a replacement for the usual English curriculum.

Control group of schools which continued to teach the traditional curriculum.

Students whose teachers exposed them to literature and helped them to learn through that medium did a lot better than those who continued through the normal curriculum.



THE BOOK FLOOD- Reading Programs 70s 80s 90s

SSR (Laos) Sustained Silent Reading SSS The Singapore (Start with REAP Program **DEAR** Simple Stories) GFR Drop Everything and Read in Malaysia & Singapore in Japan The Sri Lanka "Books in School" program **FUR** Free Uninterrupted Reading Book-based literacy in South African schools The Fiji **Book Flood**

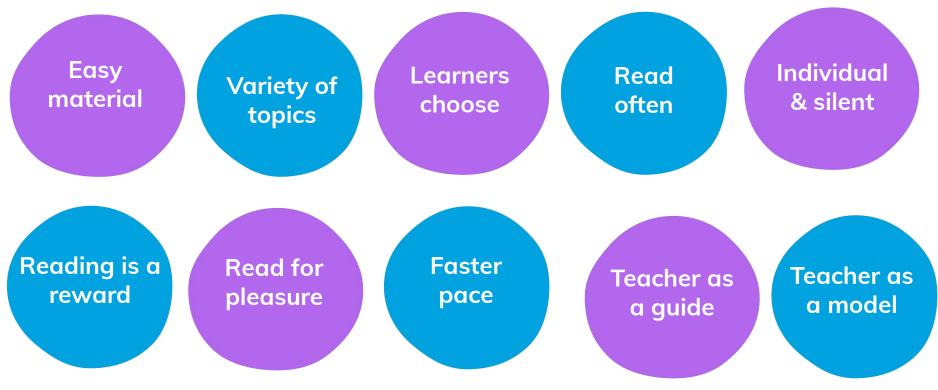


Classical Book Flood

- 45-minute period where the students sit and read
- The students select books that interest them
- They don't have to finish the book
- They don't have to report on the book
- Voluntarily share with the class reactions and opinions
- There is no pressure involved in the reading beyond showing up for the "lesson".



Ten Principles of ER Programs





What does the research say?

There are many benefits for English language learners



Builds learner autonomy A.Maley, 2008 Exposure to authentic English

Extends vocabulary

Day et al 1991, Nation and Wang 1999, Pigada and Schmitt, 2006

Free reading leads to better comprehension, writing, spelling and grammar

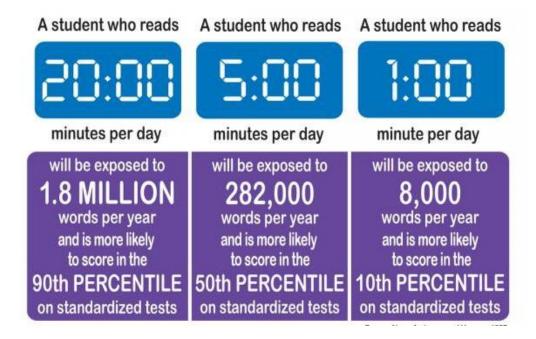
Krashen, 1993, Hayashi, 1999, McQuinlan 1994, Dupuy, 1997 and even pronunciation Krashen, 2004 Develops general and cultural knowledge



READING 20 MINUTES PER DAY!











Teaching Reading - Barriers

Phonics vs Whole language

Phonemic Awareness Vocabulary & Linguistic Knowledge



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Parents

Teachers

"The wind was rough along the lough as the ploughman fought through the snow, and though he coughed, his work was thorough."

"I have come to eat the cake at home"



Story

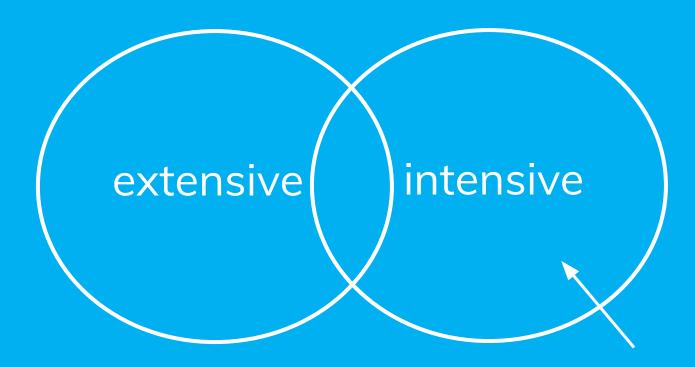
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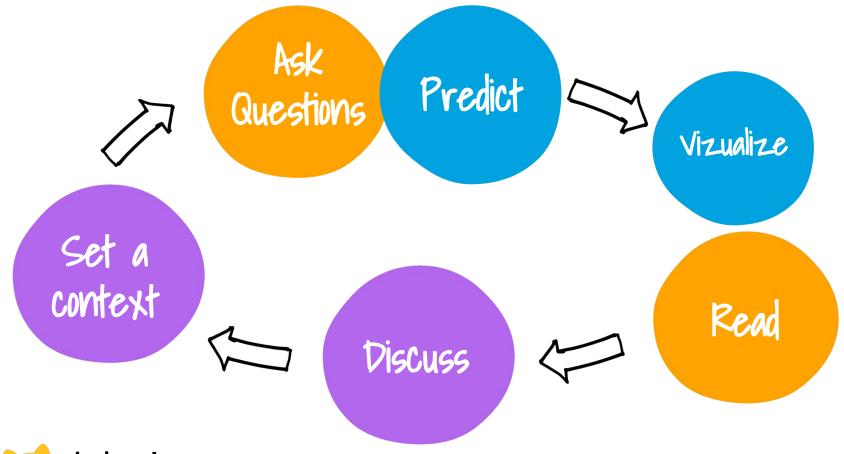
Many of these skills are being developed in the student's L1 already



A model for extensive reading



Essentially, it what you do naturally





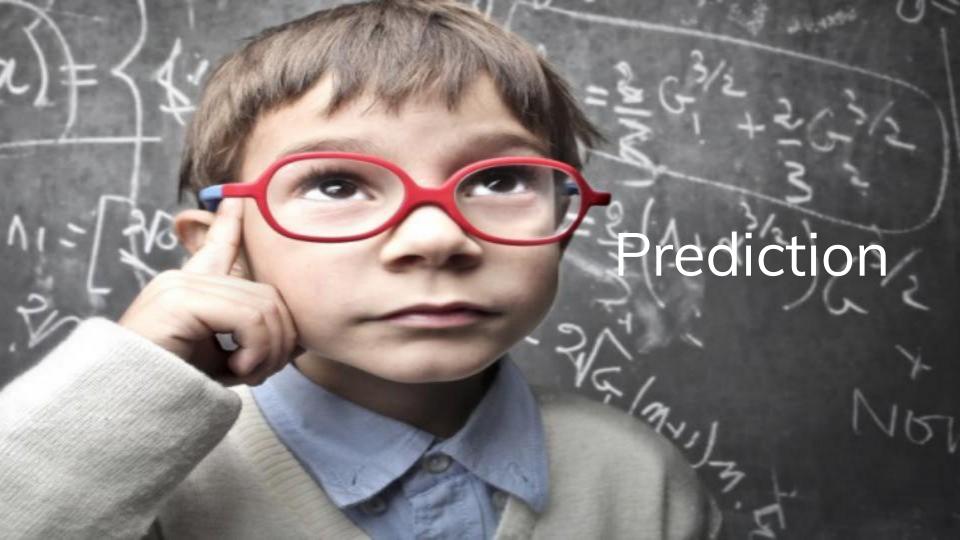


A few activities for in class...









What can you....









Race to find...

Colors

Characters

Words

Letters



words

colors

objects

characters

How many...







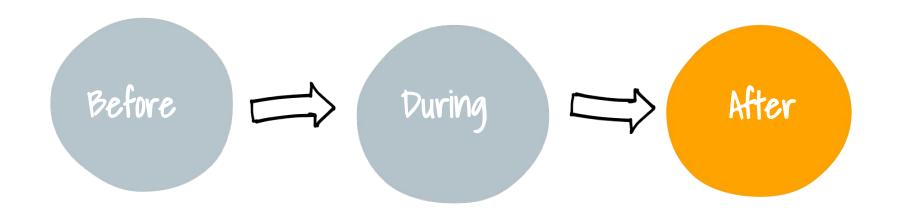
What can you see?

Compare to real life

What happens next?

How many?







Discuss Tell a friend Draw it Read again



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How do I know which book to choose for my child?

I have two answers



The Five Finger test



Let them choose!

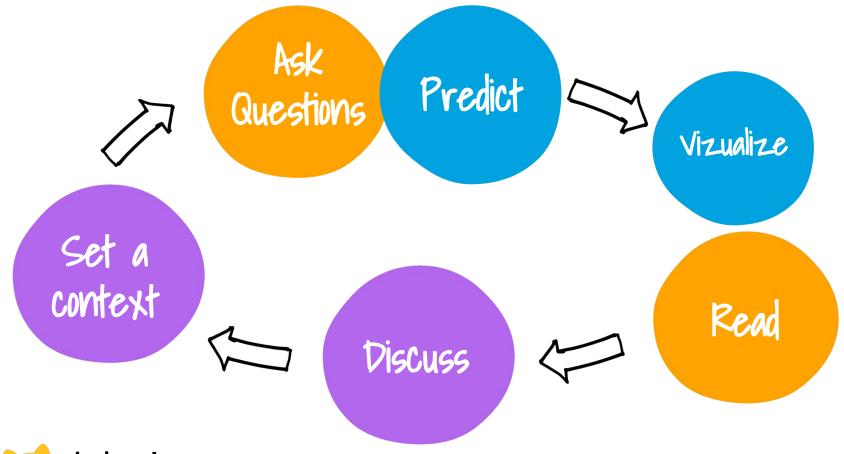






Can you remember....







Let kids choose Give your students a method **Build vocabulary Involve parents** Be a model!



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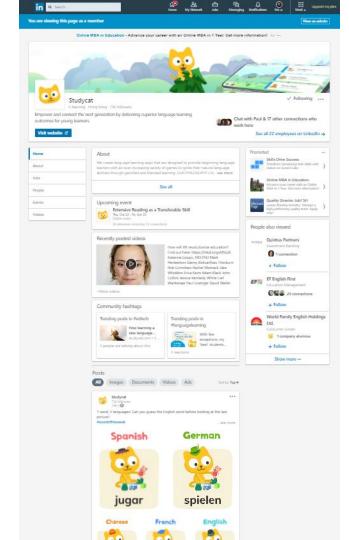
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https://www.facebook.com/groups/678203416000926





SSS START WITH SIMPLE STORIES

Aimed at adults

Golden rules

- No dictionaries while reading
- 2. Skip over difficult words
- 3. Stop reading when it is boring or too difficult

reading has to feel effortless for it to result in language development; studies indicate that a text needs to be about 98% comprehensible in order for it to help the reader acquire new vocabulary



SSS

Start with simple stories

Gradually increase the level, length, and difficulty of the books using various titles from Leveled Readers (LR) written for native English speaking children,

Graded Readers (GR) written for English learners as a second language, books for children and young adults, picture books

Read books not only at home, but also in the classroom.

Record the titles students read, total the number of words they read and give individual advice to students by looking up the records they keep in their logbooks.



Ten Principles

- 1. The reading material is easy.
- 2. A variety of reading material on a wide range of topics must be available.
- 3. Learners choose what they want to read.
- 4. Learners read as much as possible.
- 5. The purpose of reading is usually related to pleasure, information and general understanding.
- 6. Reading is its own reward.
- 7. Reading speed is usually faster rather than slower.
- 8. Reading is individual and silent.
- Teachers orient and guide their students.
- 10. The teacher is a role model of a reader.

