DEVELOPING READING SKILLS (NOT JUST) IN STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

PaedDr. Eva Lange

Pearson

HOW TO HELP DYSLEXIC STUDENTS?

- 1. Phonic Alphabetic Code Chart - This chart shows you which sounds go with which combinations of letters. Every person dyslexic or not should have a copy of this chart.

- 2. Break the words down - Sec ret ary   or   Se cre tary.

- 3. Don´t skip difficult words - The hard ones are the best for practice.

- 4. Reading fluency - be able to jump from reading words you know well from memory to decoding unfamiliar ones.

HOW TO HELP DYSLEXIC STUDENTS?

The colours below represent the different gears of reading.

- Green = (reading from memory) very familiar words you can read just by looking at them.

- Yellow = (reading from a combination of memory and decoding) less familiar words you need to break down into syllables.

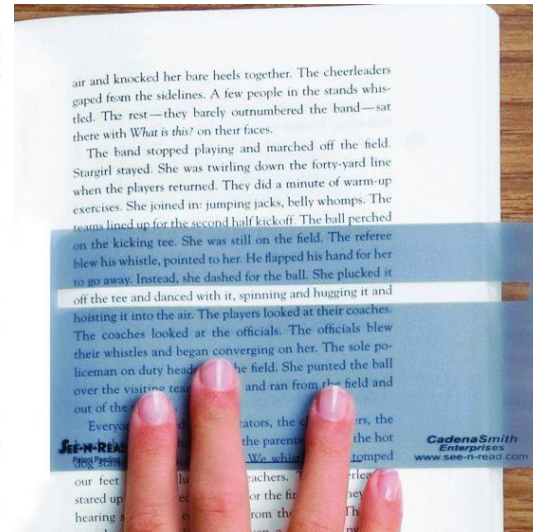- Red = (reading by decoding) very unfamiliar words you need to take two letters at a time.

A man and a woman lived in a house at the end of the street. When they first moved there the man initially worked in logistics and distribution. The woman was fluent in a variety of languages.

A man and a woman lived in a house at the end of the street. When they first moved there the man in-i-ti-al-ly worked in lo-gis-tics and dis-tri-bu-tion. The woman was flu-ent in a va-ri-et-y of lan-gu-ages.

HOW TO HELP DYSLEXIC STUDENTS?

- 5. Eye tracking

- a) core exercises - start doing the core exercises in the treatment section. Strengthening the core muscles will help your body to balance and coordinate itself properly.

- b) reading aids - get your eyes and brain working together.

- c) read **LEGO® READING AIDS**

HOW TO HELP DYSLEXIC STUDENTS?

- 6. Reading comprehension – sum up the main idea from each paragraph. Think about the point being made in each sentence.

- 7. Reading preparation – creating a mental picture. This will help to put the information into context. It will not only help to have a clearer understanding of the text, but it will also mean you retain more relevant information.

- 8. Reading aloud – can help to develop control, confidence, focus of attention and natural reading rhythm.

- 9. Make your students love reading.

- 10. Use audio books.

Pearson

INVENTIONS THAT CHANGED YOUR LIFE

INVENTIONS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

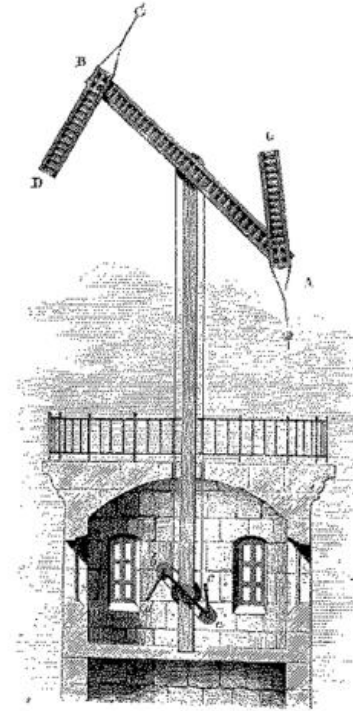PLAYING CARDS

BIBLE

WINE

ANIMAL SKIN

ARCTIC SUN

SAILORS

EXPENSIVE

SHADOW

DAYLIGHT

FROM A – Z

BUILDINGS

FRANCE

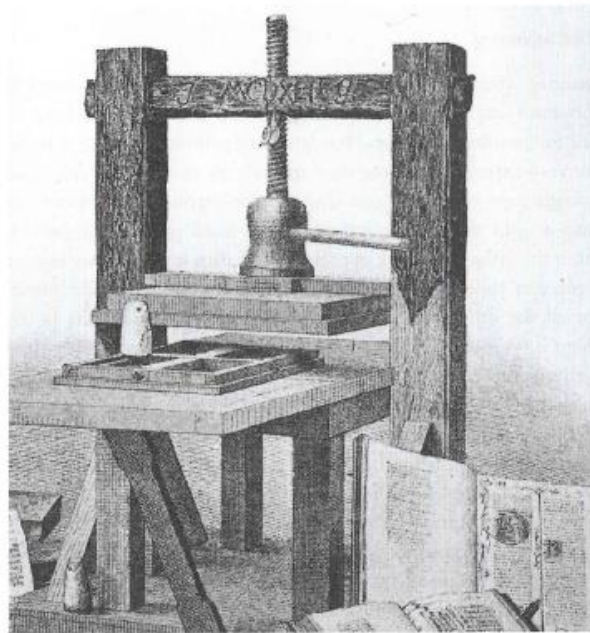# INVENTIONS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

Pre – reading activities:

1. Speed – chatting
2. Discussion
3. Brainstorming / Mind map
4. Pictures
5. The title
6. Story – telling
7. Short conversations
8. Pictionary
9. Purpose
10. Videos
11. Quotations
12. Guessing from words / sentences
13. Skimming (who/what/ where/ when)
14. KWL charts

Gutenberg

By the fifteenth century, block printing had appeared in Europe, where it was used to make playing cards and a small number of books. Johannes Gutenberg was the first person to work with reusable type. Maybe he had heard of the Chinese invention, but it is also possible that he had the same idea himself.

Gutenberg's father was in charge of making coins in Mainz, Germany, so the son knew about metal from an early age, and he was later trained to make gold jewelry. As a result, he decided to use metal to make his reusable type. Recent progress in science had supplied new knowledge of different metals, but Gutenberg had to try many of these before he found the best.

He also used earlier inventions. His printing press was similar to the heavy presses that were used for making wine. Good-quality paper had recently appeared in Germany. This was made from old cloth. Before then, books had been printed on sheets of material made from animal skin, which took between three and four weeks to produce. Only the new paper could be produced quickly enough for the speed of Gutenberg's press.

In 1454, Gutenberg began to print a new Bible. It is known as the "42-line Bible" because of the number of lines on a page. He made around 180 copies. Of these, 48 still exist, either complete or in parts. All of them are slightly different. Some were printed on animal skin, but most are on paper. Also, the large capital letters and some other details were added by hand, and different artists had different ideas. These Bibles are now the most valuable printed books in the world. In 1987, one incomplete copy sold for $5,390,000 in New York.

Gutenberg himself made nothing out of his great invention. He had borrowed money to start his business from a lawyer called Johann Fust. When he was unable to repay this on time, he had to give Fust his press, his tools, and his materials. He died a poor and forgotten man in 1468. Fust continued Gutenberg's work and, in 1457, he was the first person to print in color, using red and blue ink as well as black.

Gutenberg's printing press

Printing spreads

The invention of printing spread quickly through Western Europe, and by the year 1500 there were 1,000 print shops. These had already produced around 201 million copies of 35,000
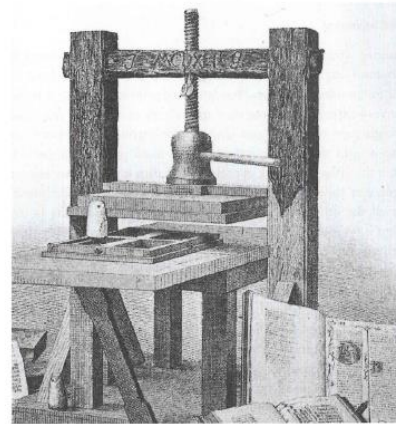
2

3

INVENTIONS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

Post – reading activities:

- 1. Creative Writing
- 2. Areas of Interest
- 3. Creative Discussions
- 4. Quiz Your Classmates
- 5. Finding Related News
- 6 Prepare a Survey
- 7. Parts of the Speech
- 8. Questions from Pictur
- 9. Character Analysis
- 10. A Graphic Organizer
- 11. Picture Dictation

Gutenberg

By the fifteenth century, block printing had appeared in Europe, where it was used to make playing cards and a small number of books. Johannes Gutenberg was the first person to work with reusable type. Maybe he had heard of the Chinese invention, but it is also possible that he had the same idea himself.

Gutenberg's father was in charge of making coins in Mainz, Germany, so the son knew about metal from an early age, and he

Gutenberg's printing press

2

was later trained to make gold jewelry. As a result, he decided to use metal to make his reusable type. Recent progress in science had supplied new knowledge of different metals, but Gutenberg had to try many of these before he found the best.

He also used earlier inventions. His printing press was similar to the heavy presses that were used for making wine. Good-quality paper had recently appeared in Germany. This was made from old cloth. Before then, books had been printed on sheets of material made from animal skin, which took between three and four weeks to produce. Only the new paper could be produced quickly enough for the speed of Gutenberg's press.

In 1454, Gutenberg began to print a new Bible. It is known as the "42-line Bible" because of the number of lines on a page. He made around 180 copies. Of these, 48 still exist, either complete or in parts. All of them are slightly different. Some were printed on animal skin, but most are on paper. Also, the large capital letters and some other details were added by hand, and different artists had different ideas. These Bibles are now the most valuable printed books in the world. In 1987, one incomplete copy sold for $5,390,000 in New York.

Gutenberg himself made nothing out of his great invention. He had borrowed money to start his business from a lawyer called Johann Fust. When he was unable to repay this on time, he had to give Fust his press, his tools, and his materials. He died a poor and forgotten man in 1468. Fust continued Gutenberg's work, and in 1457, he was the first person to print in color, using red and blue ink as well as black.

Printing spreads

The invention of printing spread quickly through Western Europe, and by the year 1500 there were 1,000 print shops. These had already produced around 201 million copies of 35,000

3

Pearson English **Readers**

Inventions that Changed the World
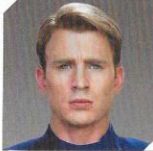
David Maule

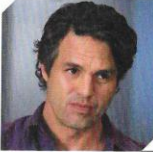# COVER OF THE BOOK ACTIVITIES

BOOK CHARACTERS

Who's Who?

Tony Stark / Iron Man
He was a young man when his parents died. He is now head of his father's company, Stark Industries. He is very rich—and very smart. He built Iron Man's armor. It is a weapon, and protects him from attacks.

Steve Rogers / Captain America
He fought for his country, then almost died in the ocean. After 70 years under ice, he woke up. He is an Avenger now, but today's world is strange for him. His weapon is his powerful shield.

Bruce Banner / Hulk
He is another very smart man and one of the first Avengers. When Banner gets angry, he changes into the Hulk. The Hulk is very large, fast, strong, and dangerous.

Natasha Romanoff / Black Widow
She was an agent for the Soviet K.G.B. She attacked the U.S. and fought the Avengers. But now she lives in the U.S. and fights for the Avengers. She is strong and powerful.

S.H.I.E.L.D.
S.H.I.E.L.D is an American agency. It protects the country from attack. Nick Fury is the head of S.H.I.E.L.D. and gives the Avengers their jobs. Agent Phil Coulson often works with him.

Clint Barton / Hawkeye
He was one of S.H.I.E.L.D.'s best agents, a fighter and a thinker. Now he works with the Avengers. Nobody can use a bow and arrow better than he can.

Thor
When his father sent him away from his home in Asgard, he lost his great power. After he helped his new friends on Earth, his hammer—and his power—came back to him. Now he often works with the Avengers, and helps to protect Earth.

Loki
He is a tall, strong Asgardian. Thor's father killed his father and took Loki into his home. Everybody thinks that Thor is better than his brother Loki. That makes Loki angry. Now he has a scepter with great powers.

The Chitauri
The Chitauri are very strong, powerful, and dangerous. Their power comes from a Mother Ship. They—and The Other—work for Thanos. Thanos wants the powerful Tesseract.

Who...?

1. is using bow and arrow?
2. was for 70 years under ice?
3. was former K.G.B. agent?
4. was young when his parents died?
5. is Bruce Banner when he gets angry?

WHO IS IT?

He was a writer.

He wrote over 100:2 short stories.

He was studying
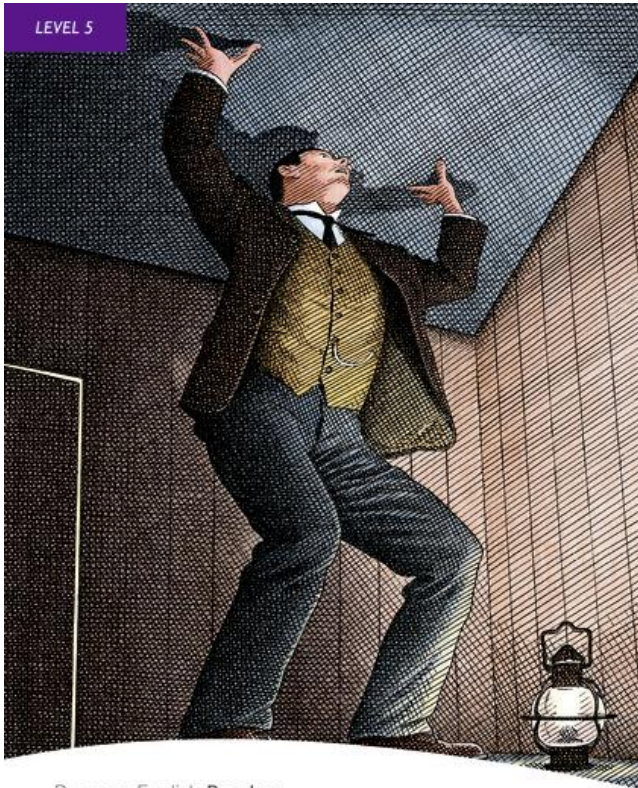
He had 5

He had a British title of honour

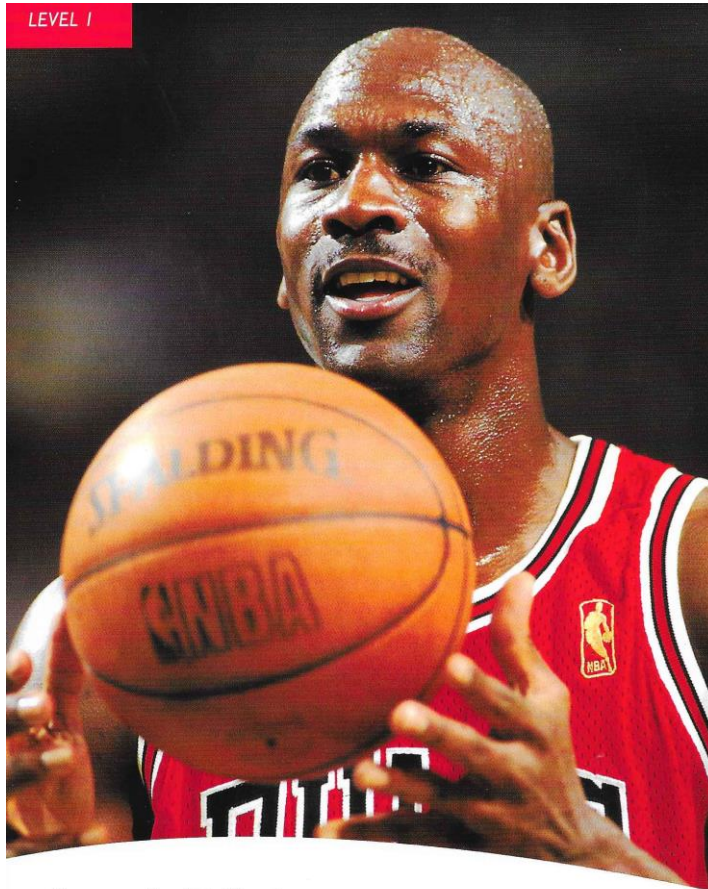Pearson

WHO IS IT?

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

LISTEN TO WHAT YOU ARE READING

LEVEL I

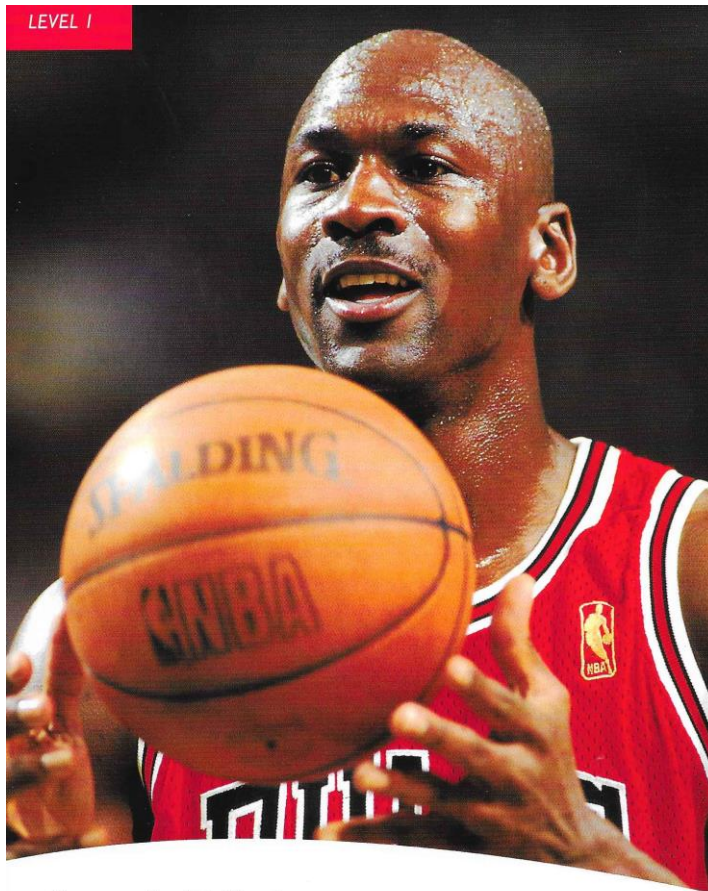Pearson English Readers

Michael Jordan

Nancy Taylor

Pearson

TASKS:

- Write the first sentence

- <u>Write</u>
a) 3 adjectives
b) 3 verbs
c) 3 nouns
d) 3 numerals
- you have heard in the listening

- Which words have you heard? (give a list of vocab, tick or cross the words)

- What tenses have you identified? (examples?)

- Write a short review of what you have heard
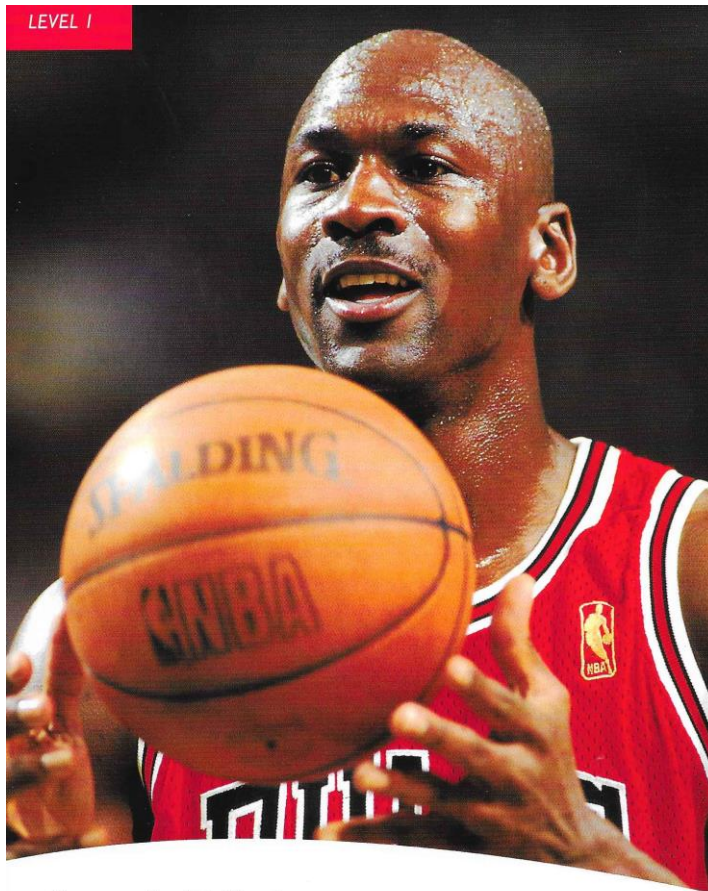
LISTEN TO WHAT YOU ARE READING

LEVEL 1

Pearson English **Readers**

Michael Jordan

Nancy Taylor

Pearson

- Show your students the headline and ask them to say / write the words which are connected with the given topic (predicting the vocabulary).

- Which words have you found in the text?

- Find all the numbers, what do they describe? (amount of money? year? age?)

- Mark all the commas in the text (Where? Why?)

- Mark all the negative sentences (What tense it is?).

LISTEN TO WHAT YOU ARE READING

TASKS with the SCRIPT:

- Listen to the speaker and mark the intonation.

- Try to repeat the sentences.

- Mark the words which are new / difficult to pronounce (practise the pronunciation).

- Mark the tenses / vocabulary, structures…

- Rewrite the script in your own words (try to

READING TASKS

- Multiple choice
- Fill in the blank
- True – False
- Matching
- Sequencing
- Completing a graphic organizer

- Completing a table
- Sorting or grouping
- Finding information in a text
- Answering questions
- Sequencing
- Writing a reflection
- Text completion

WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER ACTIVITY?

WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER?

Pre – reading activities:

1. Speed – chatting
2. Discussion
3. Brainstorming / Mind map
4. Pictures
5. The title
6. Story – telling
7. Short conversations
8. Pictionary
9. Purpose
10. Videos
11. Quotations
12. Guessing from words / sentences
13. Skimming (who/what/ where/ when)
14. KWL charts

Post – reading activities:

- 1. Creative Writing
- 2. Areas of Interest
- 3. Creative Discussions
- 4. Quiz Your Classmates
- 5. Finding Related News
- 6 Prepare a Survey
- 7. Parts of the Speech
- 8. Questions from Pictures
- 9. Character Analysis
- 10. A Graphic Organizer
- 11. Picture Dictation

Pearson

READING SKILLS

THE CLASSROOM KEY

THANK YOU