

Key Links Reading

What makes Key Links different?

Key Links books explicitly involve readers in thinking and talking about what and how they read, and making links to what and how they write.

—Jill Eggleton



## Like other quality reading programs, Key Links includes:

- engaging, relevant fiction and non-fiction texts
- benchmarking materials for each level
- formative assessment for comprehension, word knowledge and fluency for each level
- comprehensive, balanced teaching support (covering oral language, reading and writing skills; phonic knowledge and phonemic awareness; visual language and conventions of print)

### However, Key Links also uniquely provides:

- FOCUS PANELS with teaching prompts on every page for teachers to use before, during and after the first reading of the book.
- VISUAL SUMMARIES at the end of each book to assist students to retell and summarise what they have read.
- SCAFFOLDING AND REINFORCEMENT to support literacy skills and strategies as they move through the levels.
- STEP-BY-STEP GUIDANCE inside the front cover on how to use the teaching prompts. In lower levels the independent activity for students to complete is also located here.
- SCAFFOLDED READING LEVELS that cater for all students from beginner readers to upper fluency.
- CLASS-TO-HOME LINK training through the Focus Panels that demonstrate types of questioning parents/carers can use for home-reading.

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# Key Links Focus Panels

The red car went Z000000M!

FOCUS PANEL: Unique to Key Links, Focus Panels provide easy-to-use samples of prompts that optimise teaching-learning opportunities. These questions merge oral language, reading and writing skills and strategies into engaging discussions for all readers.

#### The FOCUS PANELS for the

Emergent/Early Levels of Key Links provide prompts to use for each page:

- PREVIEW-before reading
- VIEW-during reading
- **REVIEW**—after reading.

The prompts focus on:

- comprehension strategies
- processing skills
- vocabulary and phonics in context
- phonemic awareness
- oral language
- · reading fluency and more...

The FOCUS PANELS carefully and sequentially scaffold and reinforce skills and strategies used in previous books. They provide a link from classroom to home reading.

Prompts in the Fluency Levels of Key Links develop students' understanding and use of:

- author's purpose
- prediction
- clarifying vocabulary
- comprehensive connections
- · reading on the lines, beyond the lines, between the lines
- question generation
- fact and opinion
- action and consequence
- plot development, character development, setting
- · explicit links between reading and writing specific texts.

In Upper Fluency the FOCUS PANEL further develops students' skills to:

- · identify and discuss practices of good readers and writers
- examine the author's craft and literary devices
- explore the use of vocabulary, grammar and sentence structure.



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Lower Fluency



Look at the last sentence What has the author dom with this simile througho the book? REVIEW

Author's purpose or point of view is another comprehension strategy th good readers use. Why do you think the author wrote this story? What have you learned from it that you can make connections to in your own life?



WRITING





The blue car went

ZOOOOOM!

What do you notice about the red and blue cars? Who is winning the race? Why do you think the yellow car is not so fast? VIEW Which word says zoooom!? How do you know? Why is it bold? Put your finger on the exclamation mark.

PREVIEW

What does this tell you to do? Read the pages and change your voice

when you read zoooom! to sound like the word.

REVIEW C. Put your finger on the word blue. Put a circle around the first two letters (blend).

What sound does it make?

Write them on your whiteboard. What other colour starts the same (black)?

PREVIEW/ VIEW

Read the page to yoursel

Read the page to yourself. Were your predictions right about the ending of the story? Why? Why not? Why did the author describe What is she doing when she what the mother? What is she doing when she thinks about her mother?

What does change happens mean? Do you think this story has a satisfying ending? Why? Why not?

PREVIEW/

bridges

Read the page and cap to yourself. Were there yourself. Were rds you didn't aning of or how at clues can we ork out the mean and you do not k 19 1

### Clarify - Romans.

What do you know the Romans? Were your predicti about why people bridges? Why? Why problems with the dges made of trees tes or rocks?

Which bridge do you thin would be the best, the or would be the best, the or

stone? Why do you th that? PREVIEW/VI Continue on to page 17.

Find two important facts on this page. Turn to WRITING REVIE on page 7.

**Upper Fluency** 



# **Key Links Visual Summaries**

VISUAL SUMMARIES: found at the end of each book assist students to retell and summarise what they have read. The summary style varies between fiction and nonfiction. They also vary once students move into the Fluency and Upper Fluency levels.

#### **Emergent and Early FICTION titles**

Emergent/Early Fiction books feature storyboard illustrations near the back of the book to assist **retelling**. As the levels increase, the complexity of the storyboards also increase. *Key Links YELLOW, Hippo's Egg* 





**Emergent and Early NONFICTION** titles Emergent/Early Nonfiction books feature an index and a graphic organiser to assist in **summarising**. As the levels increase, the complexity of the organisers also increase.

Key Links RED, Food for Zebras

#### Fluency and Upper Fluency titles

Fluency and Upper Fluency books feature 'Partner Prattle' prompts that encourage: peer discussion on relevant details, articulation and

justification of their opinion, and thinking beyond the text. 'Going Solo' activities are designed to be tackled individually. Activities explore the link between reading and writing explicitly.



Key Links EMERALD, (Personal Narrative 1) Change Happens

#### 99 Partner Prattle

#### FOCUS: Working with Sentences

- 1. Choose a page to look at with a partner.
- 2. Look at the different lengths of the sentences.
- Find short and long sentences and compare them.
- 4. Read them aloud.
- Talk with your partner about the effect that sentences of different lengths have on you as a reader.
- Look at the beginnings of the sentences and see how they are different.
- Discuss what you think the author is trying to do by varying sentence lengths, structures and beginnings.







# **Key Links Scaffolding and Reinforcement**

SCAFFOLDING AND REINFORCEMENT: All Key Links books have been sequenced to scaffold and reinforce literacy skills over time. Full scope and sequence maps are downloadable from the website for each level.

The **reading order** of titles in each level are indicated inside the back cover. For example: KL-M2 would indicate a book should be the second book read in Magenta level.

#### An example of scaffolding for high frequency words is shown below:



Monkey Fun KL-M1 Key Words: I am



l am a Robot KL-M2 Key Words: I am a



What´s Next? KL-M3 Key Words: Here is the



Sleeping Animals KL-M4 Key Words: The ... is



Racing KL-M5 Key Words: The ... are

#### A detailed **scope and sequence** for each level is available on the website for programming.

| SCOPE and SEQUENCE<br>Early (Blue)                                    |   |  |   |  | Les Links  |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| ORAL LANGUAGE   | READING   | WRITING  | WORD and LETTER   | VISUAL LANGUAGE  | ASSESSMENT   |
| Listen in a group   | Focus on:   | Focus on:  | Focus on:   | Focus on:  | Ongoing  |
| Speak to a group  | reinforcement and introduction of<br>some high-frequency words: about<br>again around back be day did<br>didn't don't eat every fast find from<br>eat every fast find from helping<br>him home how if let like lot making<br>many next new now one other<br>outside please so someone still take<br>that their them then there these<br>today us way were what when           | recording three<br>or more ideas<br>using: beginning<br>and end<br>sounds, middle<br>sounds, spelling<br>patterns,<br>correct spelling<br>of many high-<br>frequency words | recognition of blends<br>and digraphs/vowel and<br>consonant blends - ea ai<br>ee y ck ay ow<br>reinforcement of word<br>families               | illustrations  | Observation Sheets   |
| Listen to a partner and   |   |  |   | photographs  | Checklists   |
| ask questions   |   |  |   | diagrams   | Running Records<br>Post-check: Check<br>at a point when<br>teacher considers<br>the student ready<br>to move onto EARLY<br>(Green) |
| Speak to a partner and<br>answer questions                            |   |  |   | labels   |  |
| Retell a story with   |   |  | hearing and saying phonemes in words  | captions   |  |
| detail  |   |  |   | index  |  |
| Talk about characters   | processing strategies: checking<br>using: meaning, syntax and visual<br>clues rerunning<br>some comprehension strategies:<br>predict, retell, recall, answering<br>questions: on the lines/between<br>the lines/beyond the lines, asking<br>simple questions about information<br>or ideas in the text, make text-<br>to-self connections, give simple<br>opinions, visualise | beginning to<br>write ideas with<br>more variety<br>of style: simple<br>report, opinion,<br>explanation,<br>recount,<br>character<br>description                           | recognition of rhyming<br>words/compound words/<br>plurals/contractions/<br>suffix and base word - s<br>ing ed er y/silent letters/<br>homonyms | changes in font size   | Post-check: p35-<br>42 TRB. Use 'Cow<br>to the Rescue' and<br>'Lion Cub'   |
| Talk about setting  |   |  |   | bold font  |  |
| Talk about a problem<br>and solution in stories                       |   |  |   | illustrative font  |  |
| Recall information<br>with detail                                     |   |  | clapping syllables in some<br>words   | print conventions – fullstop, capital<br>letter, speech marks, exclamation<br>marks, comma, apostrophe                           |  |
| Ask questions using<br>starters - how, when,<br>why, what, where, who |   | sharing writing with others  | writing the initial and end sound of a word   | graphic organisers – simple webs,<br>simple charts, flow diagram,<br>sequence chart, problem/solution<br>chart, comparison chart |  |
| Answer questions<br>about the text - on<br>the lines, between the     | practise fluency by oral reading<br>attending to fullstops, speech<br>marks and exclamation marks,<br>question marks, commas, bold font,<br>illustrative font   |  | writing an increased<br>number of high-<br>frequency words correctly  |  |  |
|   |   | 1 C 1  |   | speech bubbles   |  |
| lines, beyond the lines   |   |  |   | thought bubbles  |  |
| Express opinions and<br>give reasons                                  |   |  |   | symbols  |  |
| Give a description  |   |  |   | cross section diagrams   |  |
|   |   |  |   | map with simple key  |  |

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# Key Links Step-by-Step Guidance

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDANCE: on how to preview, view and review each book is provided inside the front cover of each book. In early and emergent levels, this section also provides an independent activity for students to complete.

#### Early and Emergent books feature

quides that prompt teachers' use of the book.

An independent activity, along with a small example of the completed activity for students to follow, is also diplayed here.



#### Fluency and Upper Fluency books:

- feature teaching focuses for reading, writing, oral language and word exploration.
- emphasise the reading-writing link, and more complex independent activities.



#### STEP 1

Introduce the book. Look at the photograph on the front cover. Read the title to the students. Ask the students to talk about what they see

#### STEP 2

Look at the photographs on each page following the PREVIEW suggestions. STEP 3

Get the students to focus on the text following the VIEW suggestions Get the students to point to each word as they read.

During this stage, if they hesitate in reading or make an error, focus on teaching or reinforcing processing strategies (skills to decode text).

#### Processing strategies to teach:

- · If you come to a word you don't know, you can look at the letters and think what the word could be.
- · If you read a word that doesn't look right, go back and try again.
- · When you have read the sentence,
- check. Does what you have read make sense? If it doesn't, try again.

#### STEP 4

Revisit the book following the REVIEW suggestions.

#### STEP 5

Look at page 16 and get students to talk about the graphic organiser. Ask questions such as:

#### What does this chart tell us?

STEP 6

Suggested Independent Activity: Students can draw where they might go to get their food. Alternatively they could draw a zebra and one thing that might be a danger to it. Write a sentence under the student's drawings. Collate into a book for independent

reading.



Key

**GROUP TALK** 

PARTNER TALK

### **Guide Notes**

#### IMPORTANT NOTE

The enjoyment of the text is of paramount importance The steps below and the ideas in the focus panel for PREVIEW/ VIEW and READING and WRITING REVIEW are suggestions only. They are not intended to be prescriptive or all to be necessarily covered. Individual students and groups will bring different needs and different reactions. Decisions on teaching points should be as a result of knowing the student's needs and interests. Discussion should start with what the student already knows so as to engage their curiosity and interest. It should link to and build on their prior learning.

#### FOCUS FOR THIS TITLE:

Reading: clarify vocabulary/phrases, comprehension strategies: making predictions and justifying predictions, making inferences, asking questions, making connections, activating prior knowledge, visualising, evaluating ideas and information, author's purpose and point of view, rhetorical questions Writing: personal narrative: titles, show don't tell, using dialogue, resolutions, describing emotion

Oral Language: describing a character using show don't tell Word Exploration: similes

NOTE: It is not intended that all the steps below be taken in the one lesson.

#### STEP 1

#### Students focus on the title and cover illustration and make predictions about purpose, content and text form of the book

STEP 2 Follow the PREVIEW/VIEW suggestions as indicated in the panel.

STEP 3 Revisit the book following the REVIEW

suggestions in the panel.

#### STEP 4

Revisit the book following the WRITING **REVIEW** suggestions in the panel. STEP 5

Follow the PARTNER PRATTLE and **GOING SOLO** suggestions on page 18-19.

STEP 6 Suggested Independent Activity: GOING SOLO on page 20.

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# **Scaffolded Reading Levels**

SCAFFOLDED READING LEVELS: allow Key Links to be integrated easily with other reading programs used within schools.



Cutting-edge design enables lower reading levels to be used comfortably with older struggling students.



l am a Robot KL-M2

As levels increase: more visual literacy elements are introduced, questions become broader and deeper and individual activities are more rigorous.



A Suit for Space Walking KL-O7



# Key Links Class-to-Home Links

By Jill Eggleton

CLASS-TO-HOME LINKS: ensure parents and teachers are 'on the same page' if books are taken home. Often parents are unsure how to use take-home reading books. The prompts in the Focus Panels can be used by parents to discuss Key Links books and give them ideas for how to approach other books they read with their children.

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