

# Reading Processing Strategies-2

Comprehension Monitoring



## Read



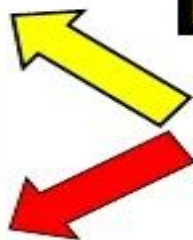
## Ask Myself:

- Does it make sense?
- Are my predictions confirmed?
- I am getting the important points?



## Notice:

When did I get off course?  
When did things go wrong?



**No**

**Yes**



## Problem Solve:

- Words
- Connections
- Image
- Fast/Slow
- Organization



## Check Understanding:

Do I have the BIG Idea?  
Can I express it in my own words?  
Can I connect it know, do?  
Can I write it?



# PURPOSE

## Comprehension Monitoring

Comprehension monitoring means when one reads, self-listens (monitors) for understanding. When one does not understand, one can go back and reread or read forward the text to solve the problem. Comprehension monitoring and

It is a process in which students determine whether they understand what they are reading. If they realise that they can't say/write the main idea of the passage, they can take steps to repair their comprehension before reading further.

# HOW TO MONITOR YOUR COMPREHENSION



- STOP AT THE END OF A PASSAGE, PARAGRAPH, SECTION OR A PAGE
- THINK ABOUT WHETHER YOU HAVE UNDERSTOOD WHAT YOU JUST READ
- GENERATE A MAIN IDEA FROM THE PASSAGE, PARAGRAPH, SECTION OR THE PAGE
- IF YOU CAN'T PRODUCE ANY IDEA, USE FIX UP STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE YOUR COMPREHENSION
- <https://iris.peabody.vanderbilt.edu/module/sec-rdng/cresource/q3/p10/>

# FIX UP STRATEGIES

- Re-read the paragraph (silently or aloud)
- Look up unfamiliar words/terms
- Find more information (e.g. ask someone for help with an unfamiliar topic)
- Look carefully at the graph, chart, or picture; if any
- Reconstruct information in visual form such as a chart, image, concept map, etc.
- Reconstruct information in verbal form such as talking about the main ideas
- Reconstruct information in written form such as summarising the main ideas
- Search for upcoming headings for more clarification
- Source: <https://iris.peabody.vanderbilt.edu/module/sec-rdng/cresource/q3/p10/>

# FIX UP STRATEGIES: EXAMPLES

You may use several comprehension monitoring strategies:

- **Identify where the difficulty occurs**  
"I don't understand the second paragraph on page 76."
- **Identify what the difficulty is**  
"I don't get what the author means when she says, 'Arriving in America was a milestone in my grandmother's life.'"
- **Restate the difficult sentence or passage in your own words**  
"Oh, so the author means that coming to America was a very important event in her grandmother's life."
- **Look back through the text**  
"The author talked about Mr. McBride in Chapter 2, but I don't remember much about him. Maybe if I reread that chapter, I can figure out why he's acting this way now."
- **Look forward in the text for information that might help you to resolve the difficulty**  
"The text says, 'The groundwater may form a stream or pond or create a wetland. People can also bring groundwater to the surface.' Hmm, I don't understand how people can do that... Oh, the next section is called 'Wells.' I'll read this section to see if it tells how they do it."
- Source: <https://www.readingrockets.org/article/seven-strategies-teach-students-text-comprehension>