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## Manage Each Student's Reading Practice

Accelerated Reader gathers data, but you must act on that data if students are to achieve maximum reading growth. Always keep an eye on reading practice and apply thoughtful direction.

Have students keep a daily log
A log that students maintain enables them to keep track of their reading and allows you to see at a glance how they are spending their time. A log is also motivational. It makes students' reading visual and helps them see how much they have accomplished.

We have designed Student Reading Logs in English and Spanish that you can print from the software, or you can print and copy one of the reproducible forms that are in the appendix.


If you devise your own reading log, make sure it includes space for the following information:

- The student's name and ZPD. Students must know their ZPD in order to select appropriate books. Having the ZPD on the log also makes it easy for you to see if the books students are reading fall within their ZPD.
- Information about the book, which includes the title, quiz number, book level, and point value, and a designation of fiction or nonfiction. This information helps you monitor a student's book choices and determine if one or the other type of literature is harder for the student to read.
- The date and the number of pages read that day. This allows you to monitor the pace as well as the frequency of students' practice. High numbers also alert you to students who may be rushing through-or not reading-books because they are focused on earning a large number of points. A student can record how many pages he read in school and out of school by splitting the box for pages read in half.
- Personalized point goal. Having this near at hand reminds students of what they're aiming for.


## Check in one-on-one at key moments

While other programs advocate that teachers should quietly read with students during periods of independent reading, we urge you to be active. Use this time for brief, one-on-one conversations during which you monitor and guide your students' reading practice. Because you are checking each student's "status"-that is, what the student is doing during that particular reading practice period-we sometimes refer to this check-in procedure as Status of the Class. To get the most out of Accelerated Reader, check in with students every day. Not only is it the best way to monitor students' practice, it is tremendously motivating. Many students say that having the teacher talk to them routinely about the books they are reading is their favorite part of Accelerated Reader.

Check-in procedure. We recommend that you require students to have their reading logs filled out and on their desks as they begin reading so it will be easy for you to review them. Then begin circulating around the room. Give students a way to get your attention if they are ready to take a quiz or have finished a quiz. Some teachers ask students to simply come up to them and wait quietly. Other teachers give students green and red cards. Displaying the green card means "'m ready to take a quiz." Displaying the red card means "I need the teacher's attention."

To maximize reading time, here is a good order in which to meet with students and recommendations for what to do.

1. Talk to students who are ready to take a quiz. Check the reading log to make sure a student has indeed read the book he wants to quizon.
2. Then confer briefly with students who have taken a quiz and are ready to choose their next book. Have students show you their TOPS Report. (If a TOPS Report does not print automatically, turn on the preference. See the software manual for instructions.) This report tells you and the student how he did on the quiz he just finished and summarizes what he has accomplished so far in the marking period. Use the data to talk about the student's next book choice.
3. Finally, check in with students who are reading. If a student is just starting a book, check to see if the book level is within the student's ZPD and the interest level and point value are suitable. Ask the student if the book seems like a good fit. Is the book what the student thought it would be? Does it seem too hard or too easy? To help develop comprehension, ask the student what he thinks the book will be about. If a student is continuing a book she has already started, check the student's reading log to see if she is reading steadily. Ask if she is enjoying her book. Can she give you a brief update on what's happening in the story? What does she think will happen next?

Teaching the TOPS. The TOPS Report is a highly motivational piece of paper. Students love getting immediate and objective feed back. They must be taught how to interpret that feed back, however. Before students begin taking AR quizzes, project an example of the TOPS Report and go over it as a class.


If you don't print the TOPS Report, you need to monitor practice in another way. One option is to have students use a version of the reading log titled "Student Reading Log-With Goals and Progress." This log includes space for recording progress data. Students can get this data by clicking Progress on their home page. Have students check to see if they are on track to meet their point goal by visually comparing the current marking period bar to the points bar. Ask them to write "Y" for "Yes" or " $N$ " for "No" in the "On Track?" column of their log. Have students show you the log with this information immediately after they quiz so you can keep an eye on how they are doing and confer about their next book choice.


| Instead of Saying ... | Say This |
| :--- | :--- |
| "Put this book back. It's too <br> hard for you." | "Why have you chosen this book? Did you notice <br> the book level is higher than your ZPD? Do you <br> still want to read it? What will help you read this <br> successfully?" |
| "You should be choosing |  |
| green books, not blue ones." | "I think this book would be a stretch for you, <br> but I know you're really interested in this topic. <br> You could try it, knowing you might not pass the <br> quiz. Or I could pair you up with Bobby and you <br> could read this together. Another option is to <br> wait a couple of months. Which would you like <br> to do?" |
| "I want you to stop reading <br> all of these half-point and <br> one-point baby books. Find <br> something worth two points." | "Let's find books that will make you stronger <br> as a reader. The other girls are really enjoying |
| the other two don't you take a look at those and books in the reading corner? <br> Pick one, and l'll check in with you every day to <br> see how you're doing." |  |

## Review class performance at least once a week

Once a week, review the Diagnostic Report to see each student's overall performance. In addition to data about each student's progress toward goals, the Diagnostic Report displays a diagnostic code to alert you to students who likely need your help.

We recommend that you set the reporting period from the beginning of the marking period to the current date. You can also sort the report by average percent correct. As you gain experience with Accelerated Reader, you will be able to analyze the Diagnostic Report in depth. However, if you are new to the program, we suggest you focus on a couple of pieces of data: the average percent correct and percent of point goal earned. Confer with each student who has a diagnostic code, analyze the problem, and work together on a solution.


## Average percent correct below 85 percent.

The most significant gains in reading ability are associated with high averages on AR quizzes. If a student's average drops below 85 percent, that is a red flag. Consider these questions when a student's average is low, along with actions to take in response.
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|}\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Below 85\%? } \\ \text { Questions to Consider }\end{array} & \text { Actions } \\ \hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Is the student reading within his ZPD? } \\ \text { Does the student know his ZPD? }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Get the student's suggested ZPD from STAR Reading. } \\ \text { Explain what the ZPD means, and have the student } \\ \text { record it on his log. Teach the student how to check if a } \\ \text { book level is within his ZPD. }\end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Does the student understand the importance of good } \\ \text { comprehension or is he focused on points? } \\ \text { Have you and the student established a personalized } \\ \text { point goal? When every student has the same goal, } \\ \text { many attempt to read more difficult books than they } \\ \text { can handle, or rush through books without really } \\ \text { understanding them. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Go to the Edit Reading Practice Goals page in the } \\ \text { software to set a personalized point goal for each of } \\ \text { your students. See Chapter 3 for more information. }\end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Has the student been reading books within his ZPD } \\ \text { but still scoring low? }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Teach the student a simple review strategy, such as } \\ \text { reviewing the table of contents or brifly retelling the } \\ \text { story to a classmate before quizzing. } \\ \text { If the student still scores low, widen the ZPD to include } \\ \text { easier books, and ask the student to select the next few } \\ \text { books from the new low end. Watch quiz results to see } \\ \text { how he does. }\end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Is the student an English language learner struggling } \\ \text { with unfamiliar vocabulary and subject matter? }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Help find books on subjects with which he is } \\ \text { familiar. Ask the student to read a page of the book } \\ \text { to you. A good rule of thumb is that if a student has } \\ \text { problems with five words out of a hundred, the book is } \\ \text { too hard. In that case, widen the ZPD to include easier } \\ \text { books or help the student select another book with } \\ \text { more familiar vocabulary. }\end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Is the student moving from picture books to chapter } \\ \text { books? } \\ \text { Is the student choosing very long books and having } \\ \text { trouble remembering what he has read? } \\ \text { Does the student need help with comprehension } \\ \text { strategies? }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Teach simple comprehension strategies, such } \\ \text { as visualization ("make a movie in your head"), } \\ \text { previewing before reading, and summarizing after } \\ \text { reading. The latter can be done mentally, with a } \\ \text { partner, or in a reading journal. Also teach students to } \\ \text { slow down or reread when they come to something }\end{array} \\ \text { in a book they don't understand. Check in with these } \\ \text { students daily and help them practice the strategies } \\ \text { you teach. }\end{array}\right\}$

Low number of points. Points tell you how much reading a student has successfully completed. As with low quiz averages, there are a number of reasons for a student's point total to be low. To understand the problem, ask yourself the following questions, and then take action.

| Low Points? <br> Questions to Consider | Actions |
| :--- | :--- |
| Has the student been in class for the entire marking <br> period, or did she enroll partway through? <br> Has she been absent frequently? <br> Does the software "think" the marking period is longer <br> than it is because breaks have not been identified in <br> the school calendar? | Adjust her point goal to reflect her time in school. |
| Does the student know how many points she is <br> expected to earn? | Set the student's personalized point goal. Make sure <br> she writes her goal on her reading log. See Chapter 3 for <br> more information. |
| Does she know her ZPD, and is she choosing books <br> within it? Or is she earning few points because her <br> books are too hard and she's doing poorly on quizzes? | Check to see that the student knows her ZPD and has <br> it with her when she selects books. If she has been <br> scoring low on books within her range, experiment with <br> widening the ZPD by dropping the low end. |
| Is she in the middle of a very long book? The software <br> doesn't "know" that a student has read a book until she <br> takes the quiz. | Wait to see how the student does on the quiz. |
| Is she reading more slowly than average because she is <br> an English language learner? | Make sure the books the student is reading are not too <br> hard. If the book level seems okay, lower her point goal <br> to one that is achievable. |
| Is the student finding books that interest her? Does the <br> library have a collection that covers a wide range of <br> subjects at all levels of difficulty? | Make sure the student is checking out the books <br> that are suggested as "Top Book Ideas for You" on <br> the Reading tab in the software. If she still can't find <br> anything, talk with her about her interests. What does <br> she like to do with family? With friends? On her own? If <br> you have trouble finding suitable books in the school <br> library, talk with your principal and librarian about how <br> to increase the collection. |
| Is the student an unmotivated reader? | AR can help you employ two powerful motivators: <br> good books and success. We have found that if you put <br> the right books in a student's hands and ensure that <br> the student has successful experiences reading and <br> quizzing, that student will be hooked on reading. If you <br> make the student's accomplishments visible to her and <br> celebrate what she has done, she will become more <br> confident, and her motivation and skills will grow. |

