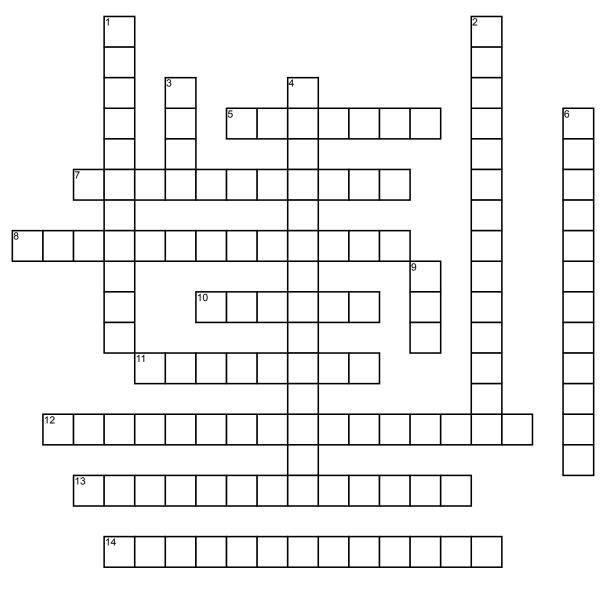
## **RRI #4: Graves Chapter 8**



## <u>Across</u>

The four components to this are: rate, accuracy, expression, and comprehension.
These books provide extensive practice that is not taxing, and the structure of the books makes reading relatively easy. These books are powerful for developing fluency.
Refers to the well rehearsed reading of scripts, with feeling and expression, in front of an audience, but without the memorizing of lines, costumes, prompts, scenery, make-up, and other time consuming features of a full-blown play performance.

**10.** This formula considers word difficulty and sentence complexity in a sophisticated way to determine text difficulty.

**11.** Who's approach was it to tape short books that students repeatedly listened to over a period of a week while also repeatedly reading them and comparing their reading to the tape? **12.** At the beginning, students have considerable difficulty in recognizing words, and are not always accurate.

**13.** In this type of reading, the teacher chooses a selection that will lend itself particularly well to oral reading.

**14.** At this stage, students are able to recognize words accurately, but doing so requires a good deal of attention, effort, and time.

## <u>Down</u>

**1.** This type of reading builds automatically, vocabulary, world knowledge, and the desire to read more.

2. In this approach, more capable readers pair up with less capable peers and take turns reading to each other, with the stronger partner reading each passage first and the less strong reader following. **3.** 4 letter acronym for a whole-class program designed to build oral reading fluency.

**4.** Students are able to recognize words accurately and instantaneously, and doing so does not require much attention, effort, or time.

6. This type of reading, developed by Frank Greene, can be thought of as a variation of readers theater, with the same goal to motivate students and give them an opportunity to repeatedly practice a passage so they can read it fluently to an audience.

**9.** This formula assesses word difficulty by considering the average number of syllables in the words of a text, and it assesses syntactic complexity by considering the average number of words per sentence