

BY THE END OF YEAR 8

THE READING STANDARD



By the end of year 8, students will read, respond to, and think critically about texts in order to meet the reading demands of the New Zealand Curriculum at level 4. Students will locate, evaluate, and synthesise information and ideas within and across a range of texts appropriate to this level as they generate and answer questions to meet specific learning purposes across the curriculum.*

KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF TEXTS THAT STUDENTS READ AT THIS LEVEL

The texts that students use to meet the reading demands of the curriculum at this level will often include:

- elements that require interpretation, such as complex plots, sophisticated themes, and abstract ideas;
- complex layers of meaning, and/or information that is irrelevant to the identified purpose for reading (that is, competing information), requiring students to infer meanings or make judgments;
- non-continuous text structures and mixed text types;
- sentences that vary in length, including long, complex sentences that contain a lot of information;
- adverbial clauses or connectives that require students to make links across the whole text;
- academic and content-specific vocabulary;
- words and phrases with multiple meanings that require students to know and use effective word-solving strategies to retain their focus on meaning;
- metaphor, analogy, and connotative language that is open to interpretation;
- illustrations, photographs, text boxes, diagrams, maps, charts, and graphs, containing main ideas that relate to the text's content.

Such texts will include both fiction and non-fiction in electronic and print media. They may be published individually (for example, as novels, reference materials, textbooks, or modified scientific and historical texts) or in collections (for example, age-appropriate newspapers, magazines, and journals, including the *School Journal*). Poetry, plays, procedural texts, and extended instructions (for example, in science and mathematics) often appear in collections or textbooks.

* The text and task demands of the curriculum are similar for students in year 7 and year 8. The difference in the standard for year 8 is the students' increased accuracy and speed in reading a variety of texts from across the curriculum, their level of control and independence in selecting strategies for using texts to support their learning, and the range of texts they engage with. In particular, by the end of year 8, students need to be confidently and deliberately choosing the most appropriate strategies for reading in different learning areas.

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ILLUSTRATING THE READING STANDARD

The student by the end of year 7 evaluates and synthesises information across the text, with some teacher prompting, to identify the personal qualities of individuals who act courageously.

The student by the end of year 8 does this with greater independence and confidence as well as describing the impact of these actions.

knowledge, skills, and attitudes described for the end of year 8 in the Literacy Learning Progressions. The curriculum tasks will also involve the students in generating their own questions as well as answering questions from the teacher.

As part of their learning in social studies, the students in a year 7 and 8 class are inquiring into how individuals respond to community challenges. The students are reading a wide variety of non-fiction texts in order to explore the personal qualities that drive people to courageously put their lives

“The Gestapo’s Most Wanted”

(School Journal, Part 4 Number 2, 2009)

Noun frequency level: 12–14

By the end of year 8, students are required to use a range of fiction and non-fiction texts to locate, evaluate, and synthesise information and ideas in order to meet the reading demands of the curriculum, drawing on the

at risk to change the course of events when faced with oppression and injustice.

“The Gestapo’s Most Wanted” is a biography that recounts the dangerous role played by Nancy Wake, a young New Zealand-born woman who served with the French Resistance in the Second World War and became a secret agent for the Allied forces. This is a longer text that deals with some complex themes, such as resistance, endurance, and courage.

The teacher chose “The Gestapo’s Most Wanted” because of its complex themes and historical setting. Students need to evaluate and synthesise information to understand the importance of the personal qualities of Nancy Wake and of other people who have changed the course of events. The subheadings and the italicised introduction help the students to set up an expectation for the reading.

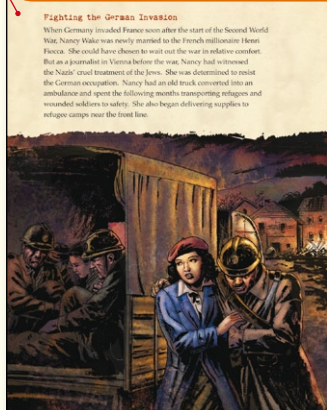
The following example illustrates aspects of the task and text and demonstrates how a student engages with both task and text to meet the reading demands of the curriculum. A number of such examples would be used to inform the overall teacher judgment for this student.

Nancy had an old truck converted into an ambulance and spent the following months transporting refugees and wounded soldiers to safety.

Nancy became a regular courier for the organisation, hiding desperately needed radio parts in her coat and handbag.

In 1941, Nancy agreed to hide two Resistance workers who were in danger of being exposed. She soon became part of a network of safe houses ...

The student uses his prior knowledge of the setting and context, along with the information in the text (including the illustrations), to track Nancy’s deepening involvement in and support of the Resistance. He evaluates the reasons for her involvement and synthesises information across the text to infer the impact that her actions had on the lives of many people. He makes connections to other texts he has read about people who resisted Nazi oppression, such as *The Diary of Anne Frank*, to make inferences about what drove people, like Nancy, to risk their own lives to save others. He responds to teacher prompts to form hypotheses about how courageous actions by individuals and groups, when faced with injustice and oppression, might affect the course of events for individuals and communities.



If D-Day was to succeed, radio contact with Britain was essential.

The Resistance’s only hope lay with a radio operator over 200 kilometres away. Nancy volunteered to fetch the codes – on a bike.

She cycled through countryside and mountains, finally arriving back with the codes seventy-one hours later.

She was hailed as a heroine, becoming the most decorated Allied servicewoman of the Second World War.

The student asks and answers questions in order to evaluate the risks for Nancy, for the Resistance, and for the outcomes of D-Day when she undertook the journey to fetch the radio codes. He describes the qualities Nancy possessed, such as courage and endurance, and synthesises information to consider why Nancy has been “hailed as a heroine”. The student makes connections to the personal qualities of other people he has read about who have faced similar situations, for example, Mahatma Gandhi or Nelson Mandela. He asks and answers questions about why these qualities are so important for resisting oppression and injustice, and he considers what might have happened if people had chosen not to take action.