



# Reading in **RSHE**

Disciplinary literacy is defined as the confluence of content knowledge, experiences, and skills merged with the ability to read, write, listen, speak, think critically and perform in a way that is meaningful within the context of a given field.



## CULTURAL CAPITAL

Use reading as a way to make connections and understand real world issues. This is a key element of reading in RSHE as it allows students to better learn and understand concepts and lessons through real life examples in the wider world. This also allows students to make connections to the British Values through reading.

## ? READING FOR MEANING

### INFERENCE AND DEDUCTION:

- Infer (Interpretation which goes beyond the literal information given)
- Deduce (Understanding based on the evidence in the text)
- Use a range of strategies to extract, infer and explain meaning
- Refer to and quote from a text, modelling inference and deduction
- Make links across a text

### RECOGNISE BIAS AND OBJECTIVITY, DISTINGUISHING FACTS FROM HYPOTHESES, THEORIES AND OPINIONS:

- Recognise the purpose of a text, e.g. to explain, inform, discuss or persuade.
- Distinguish facts from opinions
- Find and evaluate any support which writers or speakers give for their point of view
- Take account of modal verbs such as could or might, as opposed to must or will
- Recognise and evaluate the impact of emotional images and vocabulary
- Recognise cultural implications in texts
- Make inferences or deductions in order to detect bias in a text
- Trace ideas through a text and look for inconsistencies and omissions
- Refer to other texts written by the same or other writers that can help with the interpretation of the original

### COMPARE THE PRESENTATION OF IDEAS, VALUES OR EMOTIONS IN RELATED AND CONTRASTING TEXTS:

- Recognise and describe an idea, value or emotion
- Explain a writer's viewpoint
- Understand how ideas, values and emotions can be expressed through the text-type chosen, the audience addressed, and the structure and vocabulary choice
- Use appropriate terminology when comparing texts
- Read across different texts, noting the way ideas, values and emotions are presented, and then synthesise this information into a critical comparison



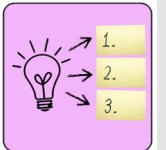
## TEXTS

- News articles
- Fact sheets
- Blogs
- Websites
- Primary and secondary sources
- Text books
- Documentaries
- Fiction
- Biographies
- Autobiographies

INFERRING



SUMMARISING



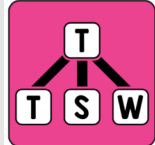
DETERMINING IMPORTANCE



QUESTIONING



MAKING CONNECTIONS



SYNTHESISING



SKIMMING



SCANNING

