Copyright is owned by the Author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the Author.

Year 8 Students' Responses to Literature:

The Development of Reading Comprehension and Literary Awareness

A thesis presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Education

Massey University

Palmerston North, New Zealand

Megan Orme-Whitlock

2015

Copyright is owned by the author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the author.

Abstract

The objective of this project was to investigate the responses to literature that two Year 8 class groups made over the course of an academic year, to understand more fully how students of this age develop both comprehension and literary understandings of texts. Specifically, the questions this research addresses are:

- 1. What do Year 8 students' responses to text reveal about the development of their reading comprehension?
- 2. What do Year 8 students' responses to text reveal about the development of their literary understandings?

Using a qualitative case study design, responses to literature were collected by the teacher-researcher, over a normal year's teaching. This meant the recording of 40 literature discussion groups over the school year, as well as collecting written responses related to those discussion groups. In addition, data from PAT Reading Comprehension assessments in March and September were used to further corroborate development of reading comprehension in the students. The classroom environment is described, illustrating the ways in which the characteristics of early adolescent learners are met, both in terms of their increasing drive for autonomy and ability to think in more abstract ways, and in meeting the curriculum requirements for students who will graduate into secondary education at the end of the school year.

The rich data gathered were organised into three illustrative case studies, demonstrating examples of the progress in both literary understanding and reading comprehension that students made. Students worked together in literature discussions to construct new understandings of the texts they were reading. They were also agentic, within the learning environment, using literature discussions to address their unique 'noticings' and questions about texts, and challenging the views of their peers. Written responses revealed that students actively listened and then developed ideas further, after their discussions, elaborating and clarifying responses into 'defensible interpretations' of texts. Their responses were indicative of a developing 'literary literacy', as described by Lehman (2007), whereby the literacy goals of reading comprehension and the literary goals underpinning developing literary understandings are compatible and often develop in conjunction with each other.

The findings show that Year 8 children are capable of developing sophisticated understandings about texts. The findings suggest that a learning environment designed to foster a literary cycle of reading and interaction with literature, promoting literary growth, and sharing responses to literature with other students (Lehman, 2007) can provide Year 8 students with the opportunity to be engaged, motivated readers; meet their early adolescent drive for autonomy; and address increasingly

sophisticated curriculum requirements in preparation for the disciplinary reading required for secondary education. These results have implications for classroom practice for Year 8 students.

Acknowledgements

I would like to take the opportunity to thank Dr Brian Finch, mentor and coach, and Dr Alison Arrow, for being patient and supportive supervisors for this project. Without your guidance, I would not have been able to complete this work, and make some sort of sense of what at times felt like an overwhelming sea of data. I am grateful for your forbearance and wise words.

To the Principal and the staff of my school, as well as to my Board of Trustees, I thank you for supporting me in undertaking this research with our students, and for your flexibility with my hours.

To my students who inspired me to learn more, and who taught me new things every day, thank you for letting me record you, and for being open to trying out and suggesting new ways of learning. To the parents of my students, thank you for allowing your children to be a part of this research.

Thank you to Massey University for providing the Pathways Scholarship, without which I would never have considered further study.

To my husband, Jeff, thank you for understanding and always believing in me. Liam, thank you for your coffee making and wine pouring skills, and knowing when to leave me to get on with it. Tim, for your technological expertise, and calm unflappability in dealing with my technology disasters, thank you. To my dear, dear Mum and Dad; you are proof that parenting never ends. Thank you for your unwavering support and belief.

Dedication

To my students – thank you for your humour, your generosity and your curiosity, and for teaching me so much about learning.

Table of Contents

Contents

Abstract	3
Acknowledgements	5
Dedication	6
Table of Contents	7
List of Figures	10
List of Tables	10
Chapter One Introduction	11
1.1 Background to the Study	11
1.2 Literary Literacy	12
1.3 The Need for Research	13
1.4 Overview	13
Chapter Two Literature Review	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 The Early Adolescent Reader	15
2.2.1 Reading demands on the early adolescent	15
2.2.2 Autonomy, motivation and engagement in early adolescence	17
2.3 Comprehension and Literary Understandings	19
2.3.1 Comprehension	20
2.3.2 Response to text, and developing literary understandings	21
2.4 Literature Discussions	22
2.5 Summary	23
Chapter Three Methodology	24
Chapter Overview	24
3.1 Methodological Approach	24
3.1.1 Social constructivism	24
3.1.2 Interpretivism	25
3.1.3 Transactional perspective of reader-response theory	25
3.2 The Research Design	27
3.2.1 Case study	27
3.2.2 Quality issues	28
3.2.3 Ethics considerations	29
3.2.4 Educated consent	30
3.3 Context of the Research	30
3.3.1 Participants	30

	3.3.2 Students as participants	31
	3.3.3 Teacher-researcher	31
	3.3.4 The teacher	31
	3.3.5 The classroom	32
	3.3.6 The classroom programme – reading and interacting with literature	32
	3.3.7 The classroom programme – promoting literary growth	35
	3.3.8 The classroom programme – sharing individual responses to literature with other reade	rs 39
	3.4 Data Analysis	42
	3.4.1 Description of each response group	44
	3.4.2 Summary of data analysis	46
	3.5 Methodology Summary	46
Cl	napter Four Results	48
	4.1 Introduction	48
	4.2 PAT Reading Comprehension Data	48
	4.3 Case Studies	50
	4.3.1 Case Study One: Jackson	51
	4.3.2 Case Study Two: Seth	63
	4.3.3 Case Study Three: Levi	72
	4.5 Summary	82
Cl	napter Five Discussion	84
	5.1 Introduction	84
	5.2 Characteristics of the Early Adolescent Reader	84
	5.2.1 Autonomy	84
	5.2.2 Autonomy, agency and engagement	85
	5.2.3 Importance of peers: Reading as a prosocial activity	86
	5.3 The relationship between Reading Comprehension and Literary Understandings	86
	5.3.1 Reader-based responses	87
	5.3.2 Text-based responses	88
	5.4 Literature Discussions and the Development of Reading Comprehension and Literary	
	Understandings.	
	5.4.1 Developing incoherent thought	
	5.4.2 Clarifying: Taking the time to understand	
	5.4.2 Speculating and wondering	
	5.5 Summary	
Cl	napter Six Conclusion	
	6.1 Limitations of the Study	
	6.2 Implications and Recommendations	94
	6.2.1 The early adolescent reader	95

6.2.2 The reading teacher	95
6.2.3 Reading teaching	96
6.3 Future Research	96
6.4 Concluding Comments	96
References	98
Appendices	107
Appendix A Letter of Approval Massey University Human Ethics Committee	107
Appendix B Information letter for parents/caregivers	108
Appendix C Parent/Caregiver consent form	110
Appendix D Information letter to students	111
Appendix E Letter of consent student participants	113
Appendix F Information for Headmaster and Board of Trustees	114
Appendix G Headmaster and Board of Trustees Consent	116
Appendix H Rubric for Qualitative Analysis of Text Complexity	117
Appendix I Novels referred to in this Thesis	118
Appendix J Rigor and Talk Checklist (Fisher & Frey, 2013, p.202)	119
Appendix K Repertoire for 'Learning Talk' (Alexander, 2005, p.13)	121
Appendix L Examples of each category of student response in literature discussion	transcripts 122

List of Figures

Figure 1: Michael's Winter Reading Challenge Graph, Term 2
Figure 2: Sarah's GIST annotations of the first page of The Cay
Figure 3: Word Wall cards and annotations ready for literature discussion
Figure 4: The Word Wall, April
Figure 5: March PAT Reading Comprehension Stanine distribution for Y8 students
Figure 6: Comparison of March and September PAT Rdg Comp Stanines for Year 8 students 49
Figure 8: Stanine shift for each student in the Y8 class groups, March to September 50
Figure 7: Jasmine's Winter Reading Challenge Graph, Terms 2, 3, & 4, showing book titles read over
the year50
Figure 9: Jackson's Winter Reading Challenge Graph, Terms 2, 3 & 4
Figure 10: Seth's Winter Reading Challenge Graph, Terms 2, 3, & 4
Figure 11: Levi's Winter Reading Challenge Graph, Terms 2, 3 & 4
List of Tables
Table 1: Comparison of literacy process and literary understandings, based on Lehman (2007; 2009)
Table 2: Classification of responses from Literature Discussion transcripts
Table 3: Reader-based Responses: Types and examples
Table 4: Text-based Responses: Types and examples