# A Foray into Extensive Reading Program for 1st $^{\text {st }}$ Semester Students 

Lee, In Seh/Kim, Kideok

LCTL/LEARN Conference, April 23-24, 2018

## Part I. What is Extensive Reading?

- It is commonly said that ER simply means, reading a lot at, or within one's fluent reading level to develop fluency, motivation, and reading confidence.
- ER is administered "to develop good reading materials, to build up knowledge of vocabulary and structure, and to encourage a liking for reading" (Richard \& Schmidt, 2002; 193-194)
- Simply put, ER is reading a lot for pleasure or reading what they want to read


## Benefits of ER

- Vocabulary improvement (Nation, 2001), over all engagement and reading confidence (Mas on \& Krashen, 1997), good reading habits (imp roved ability to guess from context (Nash \& Yu an, 1992), reading proficiency (Cho \& Krashen , 1994), motivation and confidence (Ma son, 19 97), leamer autonomy (Rosszell, 2002), implic it knowledge (Grabe, 2009), text processing (Alli ngton, 2006), a nd formulaic sequences (Wray, 2002)


## What is needed for ER

- A lower vocabulary load (fewer rare words) and a reduced need for background knowledge inc rease ER chances (Hu and Nation, 2002)
- A text with more than $10 \%$ unknown words result in very low comprehension and poor fluency due to the number of reading speed bump (Nation, 2001)
- 1 to 3\% of unknown words lead to much higher rates of comprehension and fluency (Nation, 2001)


## Why in the $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester?

- Good Reading Habit the early, the better, good reading habit leads to interests in wider range of text genres
- Promote leamer autonomy early on: independent leamer for a high er level profic iency
- Comprehensive input repeated encounters with language items th ey have already known help leamers to consolidate what they alrea dy know and to extend it.
- Enhance vocab growth in earlier stage: multiple encounters with wo rds and phrases in context make possible the progressive accretion of meanings to them, infering orguessing the meaning of unknown i tems easier.


## Part II Procedure

## ER in $1^{\text {st }}$ semester

- Team D: $4^{\text {th }}$ round $1-2^{\text {nd }}$ Class ( 9 Ss ) vs Team $X$ (control grou p)
- Starting Date: after Test 3 (11-12 weeks after starting date): a rou nd 800 words leamed
- frequency: ER reading packet (4-5 short stories, picture books, folk ta les, translated famous children's books, Essays, etc) each week (each week until early $2^{\text {nd }}$ sem.)
- Resources: 한국교육과정평가원 한국어 시리즈 (2-6) //www.ikened ucate.ord (Intemational Korean Educators Network) //생활의 길잡이 (3-6, 교육부)/ 세계명작동화시리즈/한국전래동화시리즈/TV 동 화시리즈/News in Korean
- Partic ipants: 9 students (6 students active).


## **Weekly Procedure

- At initial stage: reading materials/packets are selected by the in structor; but later on books/stories a re chosen by each reader
- Students were given opportunities to read as much aspossible, i $f$ they want. At least 4-5 short stories in child ren's books or child $r$ en's textbooks were provided to complete it each week.
- Students are given a chance to read a variety of genres. Althou gh reading materials were mostly chosen from children's books or picture books, the instructor provided various types of literary writings like poems, traditional folk tales in history, dia ries, a nd let ters.
- After the reading, students were instructed to write a brief sum mary on the story or simple follow-up tasks about the content of the reading forgeneral comprehension check-up.


## Text samples-1



Text samples-2


## Text sa mples-3



Text samples-4


## Part III. ER Survey

1. I feel that my reading a bility is improving or has improved (100\%, 83\%, 83\%, 89\%)


## 2. I can read fasterand more accurately



## 3. I can be more confident in reading Korean


4. I can get better understa nding of grammar


## 5. I can get better understa nding of Korean culture



## 6. My voc abula ry acquisition has improved

Voca bulary: 89\% positive


## 7. Do you think you are reading a va rety of genres in Korean


8. How much time did you spend in reading ?


## 9. How many new words do you encounter in each reading?



## 10. How many new grammarpattems

 do you find in each reading?

## 11. What do you think is the most beneficial for you through this extensive reading?

## Most beneficial ?



■ reading speed

- vocab leaming
- different genres
- exposre to culture

Students' Feedback/Comments on ER

- "KAHOOT" activity (3)/talking about stories wa sgood"
- I want to read "Science fiction (4)/si-fi, fantasy , history, Korean mythology, current Korean newstopics, and fun stories"
- "exposure to authentic materials was very ben eficial"
- "exposed to Korean culture and history"
- "exposed to Korean written structure"


## Part IV Reading Profic iency Reflected in Various Tests

- Regular a chievement Tests/Two Profic iency Tests/TO PIK / Pre-Vocab Test vs Post-Vocab test compared.


## 1. Team D/Team X G roups Formed: Average Scores of the First 3 Tests

| Team D Sudent <br> ames (9) | Team D Students <br> Average Scores <br> (T1, R \& TB) | Team X Sudent <br> Names (9) | Team X Sudents' <br> Average Scores <br> (T1, T2 \& TB) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D-1(H) | 104 | X-1 | 104 |
| D-2 | 101.7 | X-2 | 101.7 |
| D-3 | 100.7 | X-3 | 100.7 |
| D-4 | 100.3 | X-4 | 100.7 |
| D-5 | 97 | X-5 | 95 |
| D-6 | 92.3 | X-6 | 93.7 |
| D-7 | 91.3 | X-7 | 92 |
| D-8 | 90 | X-8 | 91.7 |
| D-9 | 89.7 | X-9 | 90.7 |
|  |  |  | 96.7 |
| Class Average Sc | 96.3 |  |  |

## 2. Team D Group Regular Test History after 6 Months of Extensive Reading Project (T4-T10)

| Team D | Test 4 <br> RC | Test 5 5 <br> RC | Test 6 <br> RC | Test 7 <br> RC | Test 8 <br> RC | Test 9 <br> RC | Testi0 <br> RC | V-test RC <br> (LC) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D-1(H) | 105 | 104 | 97 | 100 | 108 | 100 | 100 | $1+(1+)$ |
| D-2 | 105 | 96 | 94 | 97 | 110 | 100 | 97 | $1+(1+)$ |
| D-3 | 103 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 106 | 103 | 92 | $1+(1+)$ |
| D-4 | 102 | 98 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | $1+(1+)$ |
| D-5 | 100 | 89 | 88 | 93 | 106 | 95 | 97 | $1+(1+)$ |
| D-6 | 105 | 100 | 97 | 97 | 106 | 100 | 100 | $1+(1+)$ |
| D-7 | 92 | 89 | 89 | 83 | 82 | 77 | 78 | $1+(\mathbf{1})$ |
| D-8 | 92 | 88 | 86 | 87 | 92 | 92 | 76 | $\mathbf{1 ( 0 + )}$ |
| D-9 | 81 | 73 | 79 | 90 | 90 | 82 | 81 | $1+(\mathbf{1})$ |
| Class | 92.7 | 90.4 | 91.9 | 94.1 | 100 | 94.4 | 91.5 | $1+: 8 / 9$ |
| Average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 3. Team X G roup Test History after 6 months of Extensive Reading Project (T4-T10)

| Team X | Test 4 <br> RC | Test 5 <br> RC | Test 6 <br> RC | Test 7 <br> RC | Test 8 <br> RC | Test 9 <br> RC | Rest 10 <br> RC | V-test RC <br> (LC) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| X-1 | 105 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 108 | 107 | 97 | $1+(1+)$ |
| X-2(H) | 103 | 95 | 102 | 100 | 110 | 98 | 100 | $1+(1+)$ |
| X-3 | 100 | 98 | 103 | 100 | 98 | 103 | 97 | $1+(1+)$ |
| X-4 | 103 | 102 | 105 | 93 | 110 | 103 | 103 | $1+(1+)$ |
| X-5 | 102 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 102 | 98 | 93 | $1+(\mathbf{1})$ |
| X-6 | 97 | 95 | 97 | 97 | 106 | 107 | 93 | $1+(1+)$ |
| X-7 | 76 | 86 | 74 | 87 | 90 | 87 | 59 | $1+(\mathbf{1})$ |
| X-8 | 89 | 88 | 73 | 83 | 98 | 95 | 81 | $1+(0+)$ |
| X-9 | 100 | 91 | 94 | 87 | 56 | 92 | 76 | $\mathbf{1 ( 1 + )}$ |
| Class | 92.8 | 89.6 | 93.8 | 94 | 96.8 | 98.9 | 88.8 | $1+: 8 / 9$ |
| Average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 4. Individual Average Scores (T4 thru T10) VS Starting Point (Test 1 to Test 3)

| Team D | RC (U4-U10) <br> Scores | Ream X | RC (UA-U10) <br> Scores |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D-1(H) | 102 | X-1 | 102.7 |
| D-2 | 99.9 | X-2 | 101.1 |
| D-3 | 100.3 | X-3 | 99.9 |
| D-4 | 99.6 | X-4 | 102.7 |
| D-5 | 95.4 | X-5 | 97.9 |
| D-6 | 100.7 | X-6 | 98.9 |
| D-7 | 84.3 | X-7 | 79.9 |
| D-8 | 87.6 | X-8 | 86.7 |
| D-9 | 82.3 | X-9 | 85.1 |
| Average | 94.7 | average | 94.9 |

4-1. Individual Average Scores (T4 thru T10) VS Starting Point (Test 1 to Test 3)

| Ream D | RC (T-T3) <br> Scores | Ream X | RC (TR-T3) <br> Scores |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D-1(H) | 104 | X-1 | 104 |
| D-2 | 101.7 | X-2 | 101.7 |
| D-3 | 100.7 | X-3 | 100.7 |
| D-4 | 100.3 | X-4 | 100.7 |
| D-5 | 97 | X-5 | 95 |
| D-6 | 92.3 | X-6 | 93.7 |
| D-7 | 91.3 | X-7 | 92 |
| D-8 | 90 | X-8 | 91.7 |
| D-9 | 89.7 | X-9 | 90.7 |
| Average | 96.3 | average | 96.7 |

## 5. $47^{\text {th }}$ TOPIK Test Result (Beginner Level): Team D vs Team X (control group)

| Team D | Team D scores <br> $(100 \%)$ | Team X Students | ream X scores <br> $(100 \%)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D-5 | 100 | X-1 | 97 |
| D-4 | 100 | X-4 | 94 |
| D-1 | 97 | X-3 | 93 |
| D-2 | 86 | X-6 | 87 |
| D-6 | 86 | X-9 | 80 |
| D-3 | 82 | X-8 | 79 |
| D-7 | 67 | **-10 (exra) | 79 (not in the gro |
|  |  | X-2 | up) |
| D-8 | 65 | X-5 | 77 |
| D-9 | 59 | X-7 | 69 |
|  |  | Class a verage | 69 |
| Class average (9) | 82.4 | (10) | 82.4 |
|  | *The test was conducted after Unit 7 test (end of 1st |  |  |

6. Voca bulary Test (TOPIK, Beginner's Level): After 7 Months' ER

| Team D Students | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre-Test } \\ & \text { before ER( } 50=\mathrm{n}) \end{aligned}$ | Post Test before $\mathrm{ER}(50=\mathrm{n})$ | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D-1(H) | 32 | 49 | 17(34\% +) |
| D-2 | 17 | 45 | 28(56\% +) |
| D-3 | 14 | 42 | 28(56\% + ) |
| D-4 | 16 | 43 | 27(54\% +) |
| D-5 | 15 | 42 | 27(54\% + ) |
| D-6 | 16 | 45 | 29(58\% +) |
| D-7 | 11 | 23 | 12(24\% +) : |
| D-8 | 9 | 34 | 25(50\% + ) |
| D-9 | 7 | out of program | n/a |
| Class average | 16.25 | 40. 37 | 24.12(48.2\% + ) |

## Conclusion/ Challenges

- Vocab acquisition growth: improved, but gradually
- Reading Profic iency: evidenced in proficiency tests vs control group
- ER depends on partic ipant's conscious lea ming
- Selecting the rightarticles/ book at the right level is the most important-guided reading: challenging to the teac hers
- Graded readers matc hed to the level of the leamer and integrated with activities related to content will be the $b$ est choice//less burden for reading//fun for reading.
- Setting up the catalogue in various genres (graded read ers/ library system) for a dult lea mers is needed.


## Limitations

- It wasa small scale of study with a small number of students exa mined-need larger scale of data for accurate findings.
- Otherfactors influencing the retention result
- Need to provide enric hed/ various genres of rea ding materials with more frequency and fora lo ng period of time.
- Need to develop students' level appropriate rea ding materials or graded books for adult lea mers


## Q \& A

Any comment or questions?

## References

- Allington, R. L (2006). Fluency: Still waiting after all these years. In S.J . Sa muels \& A. E. Fa strup (Eds), What Research Has to Say about Flu ency Instruction (pp.94-105). Newark, DE: Intemational Reading Association.
- Brown, R., Waring, R., \& Donka ewbua, S(2008), Inc idental voc abular y acquisition from reading, reading-while-listening, and listening. Re ading in a foreign language, 20, 136-163
- Cho, K., \& Krashen, S.D (1994). Acquisition of voc abulary from the S weet Valley Kids series: Adult ESL acquisition. J oumal of Reading 3 7, 662-667
- Day, Richard and Bamford, J ulian. (2002). 'Top Ten Principles for Tea ching Extensive Reading' Reading in a Foreign Language, Vol 14 (2), 2002.
- Elley, W. B., \& Mangubhai, F. (1983). The impact of reading on secon d language leaming. Reading Research Quarterly, XIX(1), 53-67.
- Grabe, W. (1991), Current developments in second language readi ng research. TESOL Quarterly 25(3), 375-406.


## References-cont'd

- Hung, Andrew. (2008). Incidental Acquisition of L2 Word Knowledge via Graded Readers: A Case study of a Young EFL Lea mer'sInçi dental Voc abulary Acquisition through Extensive Reading. Sa a rbrüc ken, VDM Verlag Dr. Müller Aktiengesellshaft \& Co. KG .
- Krashen, S. D. (1982). Principles and practice in second language a cquisition. New York: Prentice Hall.
- Nation, I.S.P. (2014). How much input do you need to leam the most frequent 9,000 words? Reading in a foreign language, 26(2), 1-16.
- Nunan, D (1991). 'Language Teaching Methodology: A Textbook Fo rTeachers.' London, Prentice Hall.
- Shen, Ming-yueh, EFL Lea mers' Responses to Extensive Reading: Surv ey and Pedagogic al Applic ations, The reading Matrix Vol. 8. No. 2 Se pt, 2008
- Tsang, W. K. (1996). Comparing the effects of reading and writing o n writing performance. Applied Linguistics, 17(2), 210-233.
- Wa ring, Rob, Build ing Fluency with Extensive Rea ding. In Muller, Ther on; Adamson, J ohn; Brown, Philip Shigeo; Herder, Steven, Oct 05, 20 14, Exploring EFL Fluency in Asia Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstok e, ISBN: 9781137449405

