Djäman Gurtha

Yäku:	Walu://	Teacher:	Text: Seer	n / Unseen
Dhuwandja dhäwu du	uttji'wuy. Nunhi nuli nan	napurruŋ gurthany bäyŋ	uthirr, bala napurr	/10
nuli duttjin' djäma. Dl	harrwa dharpa mala <u>d</u> ut	tjiny' dhuwal.		/8
Wanganydja muka dharpa duttji', ga wiripuny malwan. Napurrnydja dhu lakaram			/10	
wangany dharpa mal	wanbuy.			/3
Nurrununy napurr nuli marrtji mayangurr wo bam'palakurr, bala yurrnha nhäma dharpa			/11	
malwandja. Beŋuryiny daw'maram goŋdhuny, bala yikiynha djäma wiriny'tjuna			/8	
buyuwuyukuman. Dharpany dhuwal märrma', ŋäṇḍi'mirriŋu ga yothu. Ga dhuwandja			/9	
ŋayi ga djäma yothu,	ŋunhi ŋuli napurr duttji	'yun dhiyaŋ dharpay.		/10
Total			%	/69

Сс	Comprehension Questions (Mark running record above for the first 3 pages, however read the entire book for Qs)			
1.	Nhaliy ŋayi ga djäma gurtha?			
	!. Nhämunha' gali' ŋayi ga wiriny'tjun ŋändi'mirrinuny dharpa?			
	. Nhaltjan ŋayi marŋgithin duttji'yunaraw?			
	Nhaltjan nhe ga guyaŋa?			
4.	Nhä nhe ŋuli ga bäki gurthaw djämaw?			
5.	Nhä mayali':			
	buyuwuyukum?	bam'pala?		
	man'pili?	ŋäṇarr?		

	Dhunupa lakaraŋ	tick every correct word	✓ ✓	
•	correct	tick every correct word	dhuwal wa <u>t</u> u	
wuŋgan	Yaka dhunupa lakaraŋ	write the substituted word	✓ wuŋgan	
wa<u>t</u>u	substitution	above the text	dhuwal wa<u>t</u>u	
wa <u>t</u> u	Witjarr'yurr dhäruk	cross out the word or part of	✓	
	word left out	word left out	dhuwal wa<u>t</u>u	
۸	Nhanukuŋ dhäruk	write the extra word and put	✓ yindipuy	
	mulkurrpuy insertion	an arrow	dhuwal^ wa <u>t</u> u	
	Birrka'yun ŋayi	write in each attempt above	✓ w-aaa	
	attempt	the word	dhuwal wa <u>t</u> u	
R	Bulu ŋayi lakaraŋ	write R above the repeated	√ R √ R	
	repetition	word/s	dhuwal wa <u>t</u> u	
	Marŋgikunhamirriy	write T beside the word	./ T	
Т	guŋga'yurr teacher		• I	
	helped / told word	teacher told / helped with	dhuwal wa <u>t</u> u	
✓sc	Ŋayipi dhunupakuŋal	write ✓SC after the self-	✓ wungan/SC✓	
	self-correction	corrected word	dhuwal wa <u>t</u> u	

Comments			

Beginning to read	Developing	More Competent		
Reading behaviours:				
☐ shy or worried	☐ happy to try	□ confident		
☐ held book up the right way and turned pages from front to back	☐ pointed and read word by word (1:1 correspondence)	☐ read fluently (like speaking) ☐ read with expression		
☐ follow print with finger from left to right and top to bottom ☐ talked about the pictures	☐ read slowly ☐ re-read to get fluency ☐ tried to use expression	☐ used punctuation to read with expression		
	☐ tried to use punctuation			
When this reader came to new words	they mostly:			
□ stopped and waited for teacher help □ used picture cue	☐ used first letter or syllable to guess ☐ sounded the whole word out ☐ segmented e.g. buku/ŋur	☐ used syllables to sound word out ☐ missed the word but read on ☐ questioned themselves about the sound letters make or the word they think it is		
Comprehension:				
☐ used the pictures to work out meaning	☐ used pictures to help understand ☐ re-read when lost meaning ☐ self-corrected	☐ paused, re-read, read on or slowed down to clarify meaning ☐ self-corrected easily		
☐ answered questions orally ☐ showed some comprehension of the story through their answers to questions	☐ read and wrote answers to questions with support ☐ showed comprehension of the story through answers	☐ read and wrote answers to questions independently ☐ showed good comprehension of the story through detailed answers		

Comprehension Questions (Teacher reference only)

Q	What it assesses	English translation	Possible answer
1	Find the main point in the text	How did he make fire in the story?	Duttji'yun(with firesticks)
2	Find a fact (when, why, or how something happened as stated in the text)	How many sides of the mother stick did he scrape?	Wangany gali' yan (only one side)
3	Infer, deduce or conclude information from facts and explain reasoning	How did he learn how to use fire sticks? Why do you think that?	Mak bäpa'mirriŋuwal (maybe from his father)
4	Connect the story to personal experience or broader learning on topic	How do you usually make a fire?	Mätjitj, lighter, ŋambi (matches, lighter, flint etc)
5	Understand new words	What do buyuwuyukum, bam'pala, man'pili and ŋänarr mean?	(to make smooth); barala (sand dunes); ŋurruyirr'yunaraw gurtha (tinder); (flames of fire)