Wurrki'puy Dhäwu

Yäku: Name	Walu: Date	<i>J/</i>	Ditja: Teacher	Nhänhapuy djor Text: Seen / Unsee	rra' / Bäyŋu djorra' n	nhänhapu
Mayalthay waluy no gapuŋura yan. Ŋari	. ,		•	retha ga dhalpi. Nathai vuny.	ny mala	/17
Gunmulyu waluy na narirri' ga maypalni		i nhäma	wurrki', g	äŋa. Ŋathany mala ga	puŋura yan,	/14
_ ,			•	nu. Bawalamirrinura na Ir, gathul'nur, gu <u>l</u> unnur		/18
Nhämany napurr ŋı wäkwaknha.	uli wurrki	iny' mala	rowu, djo	a <u>l</u> atja <u>l</u> a, <u>l</u> ämbarr, yawu	ny ga	/11
Time taken:			Total cor	rect words:	%	/60
Running record up to page 9 only. Total word count: 143. Total pages of text: 17 Student read pages independently.						
Comprehension Questions	circle: Stude	ent independ	dently read th	ne whole story / heard the story	read to them.	
1. Nhaku ŋuli wurrki' ga man'tjarr bäki wo nhä ŋuli maŋutji-lakaram?						

Co	Comprehension Questions circle: Student independently read the whole story / heard the story read to them.		
1.	Nhaku ŋuli wurrki' ga man'tjarr bäki wo nhä ŋuli maŋutji-lakaram?		
2.	Nhaliy ŋuli ŋatha-ŋamakuli'ŋuny walu?		
3.	Nhä ŋuli lambarryu wurrkiy' maŋutji-lakaram?		
4.	Nhä nhe ŋuli ga nhäma wanhal mala nhe ŋuli mal'maram wurrki' ga man'tjarr mala?		
5.	Nhäthinya miny'tji wärrkarr wurrki'?		

./	Dhunupa lakaram	#: -l	✓ ✓	
•	correct	tick every correct word	dhuwal wa <u>t</u> u	
wuŋgan	Yaka dhunupa	write the substituted word above	✓ wuŋgan	
watu lakaram substitution		the text	dhuwal wa<u>t</u>u	
waţu	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 an	✓ yindipuy	
,	mulkurrpuy insertion	arrow	dhuwal^ wa <u>t</u> u	
	Birrka'yun ŋayi	write each attempt above the	✓ w-aaa	
	attempt	word	dhuwal wa <u>t</u> u	
R	Bulu ŋayi lakaram	ita Dahawatha nanatad wanda	√ R √ R	
	repetition	write R above the repeated words	dhuwal wa <u>t</u> u	
Т	Marŋgikunhamirriy	write T beside the word teacher told / helped with	√ T	
	guŋga'yurr teacher		dhuwal watu	
	helped / told word	told / Helped With	ulluwai wa <u>t</u> u	
√sc	Nayipi dhunupakunal	write ✓SC after the self-corrected	✓	
	self-correction		wuŋgan/SC √	
	Self-correction	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 ☐ used punctuation to 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		
	☐ 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	What are leaves and flowers used for and what do they tell us?	Nathaw ga borumgu walu. Telling the right time to harvest food and fruit. Also used for medicine.
2	Find a fact (when, why, or how something happened as stated in the text)	When is the season for harvesting food?	Midawarryu waluy.
3	Infer, deduce or conclude information from facts and explain reasoning	What does the <u>l</u> ämbarr flower tell us?	Namuraw walu (time for oysters).
4	Connect the story to personal experience or broader learning on topic	Where will you see flowers and leaves and where will you find them?	Diltjinur, ranikurr, baralanur, gumurrnur retjanur.
5	Understand new words	What colour is the wärrkarr flower?	Watharr (white).