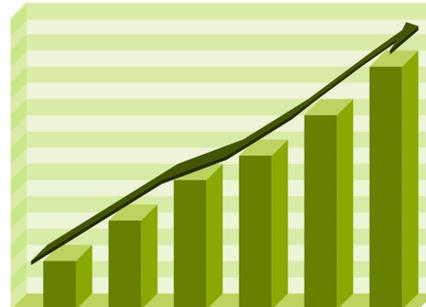


# Question Skills Instruction Level C



## PRETESTS Teacher Manual

Date	Task	TIME	Decisions, Adjustments, Specific error patterns
	Pretest 1: Dingoes: Fact and Fiction		
	Pretest 2: Brad and his dingoes		
<b><u>Teacher Preparation, based on students' needs, past evidence of learning and reading</u></b>			
<b><u>Possible adjustments</u></b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Completion of one pretest</li> <li>2. Completion of multiple choice, one or both pretests</li> <li>3. Oral reading of text to class, small group or individual students</li> <li>4. Scribe written answers from oral responses</li> </ol>		<b><u>Possible students with additional needs</u></b>	
<b><u>Teacher Notes after pretest, Students actual performance, difficult words...</u></b>			

### **Pre-test and Post-test Administration Procedure**

Pre-tests are found in the Pretest Booklet. Post-tests can be found in Book 6, Questions and Answers. These should be administered separately, possibly on consecutive days. Rubrics for consistent marking are included in the Teachers' Pretest Manual and Teachers' Learning Progress Manuals.

There are two pretests, and these vary in difficulty.

Consider students' history of learning over time rather than have students completing tasks that are at a frustration level:

1. Consider previous evidence of individual student learning needs?
2. Decide if any students need extensive adjustments, with additional support for decoding or writing, with Teacher Aide support, scribe?
  - Names and adjustments to be noted.
3. Decide if any students might need additional time, and if this is practical within your classroom setting? Names and adjustments to be noted.

#### **DIRECTIONS**

1. **Write START TIME (and FINISH TIME) in student book.**  
**Students are to be given 30mins approximately to complete each task.** If your grade decides to give some students extra time, then record how much extra time they take?
2. **Please explain that this task will help them and you, the teacher, see what they can do and things they need to work on in answering questions.**  
**Also explain that it is OK if they don't finish?**
3. **WRITE FINISH TIME** as each student takes to complete the test in their BOOK.
4. Any student who requires assistance (include students with special needs) e.g. **extra time, reading of words in texts, reading of questions, scribe – NOTE this in Teacher Manual or on the student's test, or both.**
5. **Marked by teachers using rubrics, entered on spreadsheet.** (**Note:** Some On My Own questions may need team discussion around marking criteria, if student responses are different from those included in the rubric. Add new responses so they can be kept for future assessments)
6. **School-based Decision:** Results **entered into an excel spreadsheet** and emailed to supervisor or coordinator.

## Pretest 1: Dingoes: Fact and Fiction

Most Australians know something about dingoes, as they are part of our life here. People have changed the way they think about dingoes because the status of the dingo is “threatened”.

There are few “pure bred” dingoes because many dingoes have been crossed with other dogs. A pure dingo is unique and different from most dogs.

Dingoes are wild dogs, more like wolves than the domestic dogs that people keep as pets. Like the grey wolf of North America, they are wild dogs and natural predators. A natural predator does not need to be taught how to hunt, the animal is born knowing how to hunt, instinctively. Also, these wild dogs can learn to live in a dog pack over time, and can survive alone. Pure dingoes don’t learn to become domesticated by living with people.

Dingoes don’t bark – instead they howl, like a wolf. Firstly, their wrists are unique and can rotate. This means that dingoes can open doors with their paws, by turning the doorknob like a human. These amazing wrists that open doors can get dingoes into lots of trouble. Also, they are really different because they can turn their head almost 180 degrees, which means they can see more when they hunt.

Source Websites: Australian Dingo Foundation & IMAGE: <http://www.dingofoundation.org/index.php>

The Dingo in Australia <http://dingo.livingin-australia.com/dingo-facts.html>



## Multiple Choice Questions

Question		Choices
1. Why are there few pure bred dingoes?	<input type="radio"/>	a. There are few pure bred dingoes because they are so unique.
	<input type="radio"/>	b. There are few pure bred dingoes because they are not pure.
	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	c. There are few pure bred dingoes because they have been crossed with other dogs.
	<input type="radio"/>	d. There are few pure bred dingoes because they are not pure bred.
2. How is the dingo like a grey wolf?	<input type="radio"/>	a. Like the grey wolf of North America, they are wild dogs.
	<input type="radio"/>	b. Like the grey wolf of North America, they are natural predators.
	<input type="radio"/>	c. Like the grey wolf of North America, they are both bark a lot all the time.
	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	d. Like the grey wolf of North America, they are wild dogs and natural predators.
3. What has changed because the dingo is "threatened"?	<input type="radio"/>	a. Dingoes howl all the time because they are "threatened".
	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	b. People have changed the way they think about dingoes because it is "threatened".
	<input type="radio"/>	c. Dingoes open doorknobs because they are "threatened".
	<input type="radio"/>	d. Dingoes howl because they are "threatened" like dogs.
4. What ways can dingoes learn how to live?	<input type="radio"/>	a. Dingoes can learn to live with people in their houses.
	<input type="radio"/>	b. Dingoes can learn to live alone in a kennel .
	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	c. Dingoes can learn to live in a dog pack and can survive alone.
	<input type="radio"/>	d. Dingoes can learn to live in a pack with lots of dingoes.

## SENTENCE ANSWER RUBRIC

Question	Correct	Half Correct	Incorrect
<b>5. What do pure dingoes learn by living with people?</b>	Pure dingoes don't learn to become domesticated by living with people.		Anything else eg Pure dingoes don't become wolves by living with people
<b>6. What two parts of their body are unique for dingoes?</b>	Their wrist and turning their head are the two unique parts of their body.  (Accept neck for head turning) (needs 2)	One part – head/neck or wrist	
<b>7. How does turning their head 180 degrees help dingoes?</b>	They can turn their head almost 180 degrees, which means they can see more when they hunt.	They can see more  TO HUNT	They can howl
<b>8. What sort of trouble might a dingo's wrist get them into?</b>	Accept any reasonable answer about opening doors and (something else) eg getting inside a house and eating food...Or sleeping inside a house	Open doors (without another thing that gets them into trouble)?	Any action that only a human can do? Eg eats with their paws, using a knife and fork???



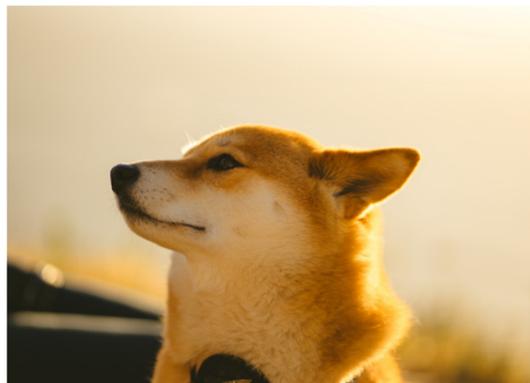
## Pretest 1: Brad and his Dingoes

Brad was a young man who lived near Sydney. He was afraid of dogs. Brad was even more afraid of dogs who lived in the bush and wild dogs. He also feared dingoes. He finished school and wanted to study more. First, Brad went to a uni and began studying native animals. He looked at possums. Then he watched bandicoots. He also studied wallabies.

Brad started to think he might study dingoes in the bush. He thought he might not be so afraid of dingoes if he knew more about them. He asked his mum if this was a good idea. Brad's mum agreed that learning about dingoes might make Brad less scared. His dad agreed too.

Since then, Brad has been watching dingoes in the bush for a few years. He watched what dingoes were eating. He went to different parts of the bush. Brad watched where the dingoes ran and where they hunted. He used tags on the dogs because then he can track where they go to get food. He can also track where they sleep. Brad now loves dingoes.

Now, after all his study, Brad thinks dingoes are very smart. He likes watching them and is no longer afraid of dingoes. Brad even thinks he might have one as his pet!



### Multiple Choice Questions

Question		Choices
1. How long has Brad been watching dingoes?	<input type="radio"/>	a. Brad has been watching dingoes for two years.
	<input type="radio"/>	b. Brad has been watching dingoes for years.
	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<b>c. Brad has been watching dingoes for a few years.</b>
	<input type="radio"/>	d. Brad has been watching dingoes for many years.
2. What changed for Brad after he studied dingoes?	<input type="radio"/>	e. Brad was not scared after he studied dingoes.
	<input type="radio"/>	f. Brad wants a pet dingo after he studied dingoes.
	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<b>g. Brad was not scared and wanted a pet dingo after he studied dingoes.</b>
3. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?	<input type="radio"/>	b. Brad was going to study dingoes at university.
	<input type="radio"/>	b. Brad asked his parents if it is OK to go to university or not.
	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<b>c. Brad &amp; his parents wanted him to study dingoes so he wouldn't be afraid.</b>
	<input type="radio"/>	d. Brad really wanted to go to university
4. What things did Brad study with the tags on the dingoes?	<input type="radio"/>	e. Brad carefully studied where they were sleeping.
	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<b>f. Brad studied where they got food and slept.</b>
	<input type="radio"/>	g. Brad studied many, many dingoes in the bush.
	<input type="radio"/>	h. Brad studied where they got their food from.

**SENTENCE ANSWER RUBRIC**

Question	Correct	Half Correct	Incorrect
<b>5. Give some reasons why Brad might think dingoes are smart?</b>	He thinks dingoes are smart because they can do a lot of things & he likes them; because of the way they hunt, live and eat (need 3 bits)	One thing: Because they look clever; He watched them, what they do (too general); The way they move; They hunted in packs; they tracked food	They are cool; They do lots of things; They have good sense They know what to eat
<b>6. Why might Brad have been afraid of dingoes?</b>	He might have been attacked or bitten when he was young; He never grew up with any dogs near; He had seen scary pictures of dingoes.	They are nasty, vicious; Could bite or hurt him; Could pop out of nowhere; Wild animals Could eat him alive; Because he was scared of dogs; Scared of their teeth	They eat meat; They are killers; He’s still a kid; He might not be afraid if he knew about them;
<b>7. What types of things did Brad do to watch the dingoes?</b>	Watched them for a few years, eating, different parts of the bush, where they ran and hunted; used tags to track where they get food and where they sleep	Any 2-3 Eg went to different parts and put tags on; Watched them eat, sleep & hunt;	They were very interesting; Brad lived near Sydney; Hid behind a tree
<b>8. What can you learn from Brad watching the dingoes?</b>	Needs to be a general idea or “life lesson”... Studying isn’t so bad; Learn how to hunt & live in the bush; Not to be afraid to study; That you should face your fears to overcome them	Dingoes are very clever; Dingoes are very smart; Dingoes are social animals; what dingoes eat; Not to be afraid or to get too close to dingoes; Dingoes won’t hurt you if you know about them;	Go to uni You should always do things(?) Never underestimate your opponent; That dingoes were very smart; That Brad is smart;
<b>EXTENSION 9. How do you think this text and Dingoes: Fact and Fiction are the same?</b>	Both about dingoes, BOTH Australian (needs 2?)	Both texts are at school Both texts are on paper, not online; Both have questions	Don’t know