

When We Read: Goal Setting

When we read we use a lot of different skills.

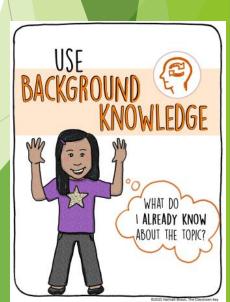
Is there a skill you know you are good at. Which one and why?
Is there a skill you think you need to know more about? Why?
Pick a skill to be your reading goal?
How will you know when you achieve your goal?
Is there a skill or skills you do not understand and need more explanation of what is means?

READING SKILLS

USE BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE	QUESTIONS	IDENTIFY THE AUTHOR'S PURPOSE	IDENTIFY THE MAIN IDEA
	{?}		•
recognize SEQUENCE	RECOGNIZE CAUSE AND EFFECT	MAKE INFERENCES	MAKE PREDICTIONS
$\underline{\underline{A}}^{\underline{B}}\underline{\underline{C}}$		(T)	
SUMMARIZE	distinguish between FACT AND OPINION	FACTS AND DETAILS	recognize Compare and Contrast
		Q	
MAKE CONNECTIONS	VISUALIZE	REREAD FOR CLARITY	ADJUST YOUR PACING
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Background Knowledge

Brainstorm everything you can think of related to cricket.



Questioning

What do you want to know about cricket?

For example famous players, the rules etc

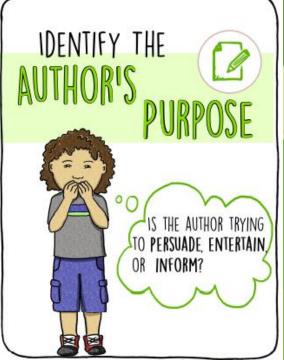


Prediction

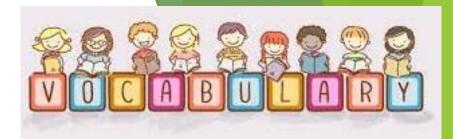
What is the book going to be about?

Is the author trying to persuade, entertain or inform you?

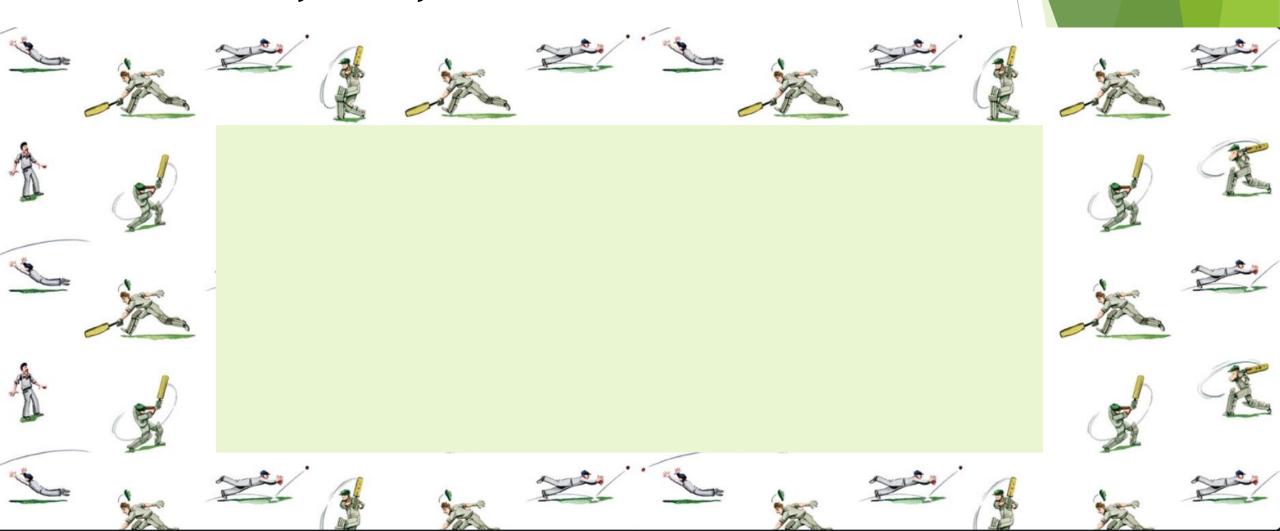




Vocabulary Building Let's Read

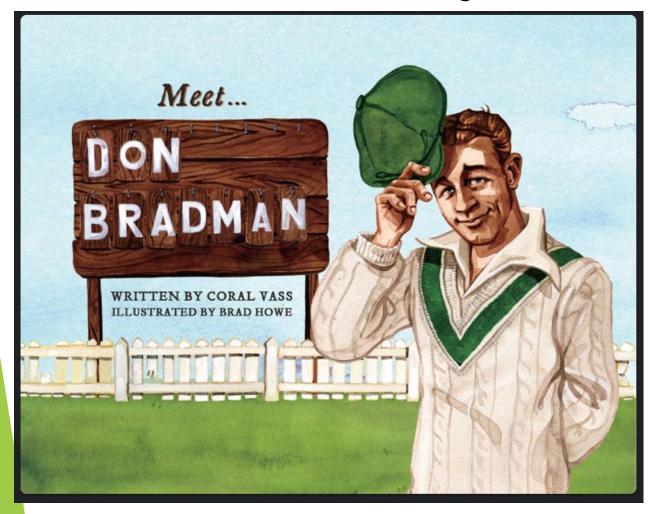


Make a list of any words you don't understand as we read.



Let's Read

Click on the link to hear Ms Carrington and read along with her.



Pacing Task

Now it is your turn to read the story



Page 1 and 2

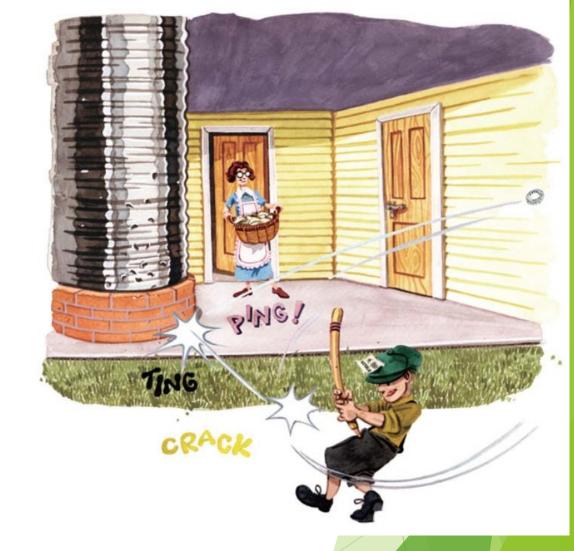


Don Bradman lived for cricket.

As a boy, he practised batting every day in his backyard. He used a golf ball and a cricket stump for a bat.

The tiny ball flicked through the air. It struck the curved base of the water tank and bounced back, ready for him to hit.

Again. And again. And again.





Making Connections Task:

What have you practiced again and again until you could do jt?

Page 3 and 4





When he was twelve, Don travelled to Sydney with his father to watch Australia play England in the Ashes.

Don's heart leapt when he saw the lush green surface of the Sydney Cricket Ground. He studied the players' every move and made a vow: one day, he too would play on that ground.





Main Idea Task:

What do I know about Don Bradman after reading this page?

Page 5 and 6

Don spent every weekend keeping score for the local Bowral men's team. One time the team needed an extra player. So thirteen-year-old Don picked up the full-size bat.





Although he was small, Don had keen eyes and quick feet. He tightened his grip as the ball whizzed towards him.

Don scored 37 not out.

It was an exciting moment, but he soon had to return to keeping score.

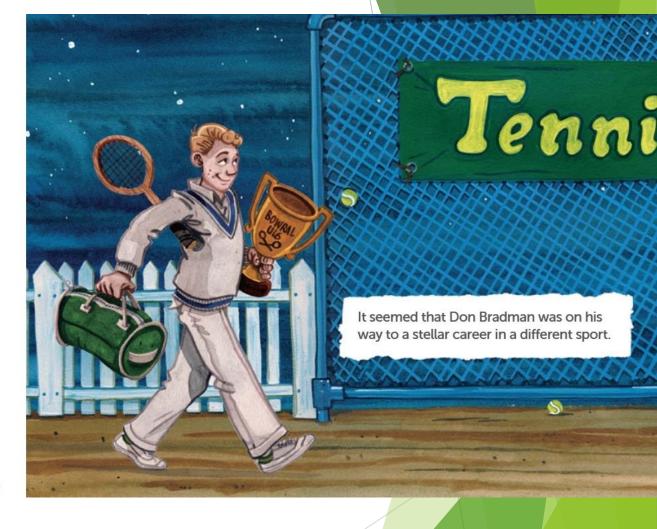


Cause and Effect Task:

What event meant Don got a chance to play and bat?

Page 7 and 8







Inferencing Task:

What can I conclude from reading this?

What is my evidence to support my inference?



Sir Donald Bradman a famous Australian cricketer was able to practice his hand/eye ball coordination by hitting a tennis ball with a cricket stump





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9o6vTXgYdqA

Roger Federer whilst we have been in lock down recently set a challenge to complete the same task as Sir Donald Bradman except with a ball and a tennis racket.

Click on the link below to watch Rodger

https://www.news.com.au/sport/tennis/roger-federer-acknowledges-don-bradman-in-viral-coronavirus-craze/news-story/479a9978d346efbd7a47dd3a3d96fbd5

Activity: Throw and catch a ball against a brick wall. If you have a cricket bat or tennis racket you can use these. How fast and accurate can you do this? How many throws did you do in a minute.

Page 9 and 10







Two years later, Don was finally old enough to join the local cricket club. One hot January afternoon, he made 234 not out in less than three hours. His powerful shots sent balls flying into nearby streets. His love for cricket was sparked again and he captured the attention of the press as far away as Sydney.



Reread Task:

How old was Don when he joined the local cricket club?

How do you know this?

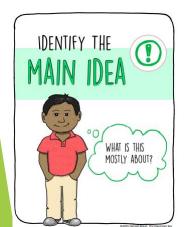
Page 11 and 12





At last time was on Don's side. The NSW Cricket Association heard about his impressive batting. After playing a trial match at the Sydney Cricket Ground, Don's childhood vow was fulfilled.

But it was just the start of bigger things: Don was invited to join the first-grade St George team in Sydney.



Main Idea Task:

What do I know about Don Bradman after reading this page?

Page 13 and 14



The following year, Don squeezed into the New South Wales team in the national Sheffield Shield competition. Although he was the reserve, or twelfth man, one of his teammates wasn't well so Don was called on as the replacement. He made a dazzling debut by scoring a century.

All across Australia, people started to talk about 'The Boy from Bowral'.

Understanding Text Task:

Reserve, twelfth man, century, replacement are all examples of technical language used in the text. Research what each term means to help you comprehend the text. Write the meaning of each word below.

Reserve:

Century:

Twelfth man: Replacement:



Page 15 and 16

The next summer, Don was selected to play in the 1928–29 Ashes series. For many, the Ashes was the most important cricket of the year. Australia was a young country with strong connections and a fierce rivalry with England. Cricket was one way Australians could show the English that they were independent and competitive.

But Don's first Ashes Test was tough. Australia was beaten and went on to lose the series.



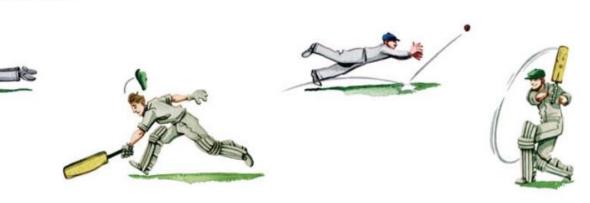




Make Predictions Task:

What do you think Don does next?

Page 17 and 18



It was a terrible disappointment, but Don kept striving. In January 1930, he hit 452 not out for New South Wales against Queensland in 415 minutes. It was a new world record and secured him a place on the Australian side, which was soon leaving for a tour of England.









Making Connections Task:

Don didn't give up. This is an example of what kind of mindset? What does this mean?

When have you not given up on a task? Explain:



Page 19 and 20

Playing on an international tour was an amazing opportunity, but there was little money to be earnt playing cricket and travel was expensive. The Bowral township, full of pride for their self-taught country boy, held special events to help fund Don's trip.

It was a long voyage to England and the tour would last almost five months. For Don, it was the chance to win the Ashes for Australia – and to see places he had only heard about.





The Bowral community has now opened a museum to recognise their hero and his achievements. Click here to take a tour.

Facts and Details Task:

Where did Don Grow Up? How did the township (people) feel about Don? How did they support him?



Page 21 and 22

By the time the tour began, the Great Depression was starting to bite in Australia. Money was tight, jobs were hard to find and good news was desperately needed. People found comfort in sport, especially in cricket. All across Australia, people eagerly listened to commentators recounting the Australian tour on the radio and sang along to the popular new song 'Our Don Bradman'.





Don's big scores were even announced over public transport address systems. People in the streets clapped and cheered. They forgot their troubles when Don Bradman batted.



Making Connections Task:

What is similar between the Great Depression and Covid? Why?

What have many people found comfort in the last few weeks? How is this similar?

Page 23 and 24

England won the first Test of the Ashes. Australia won the second.

During the third Test, excited chatter began to build. Don's high scores and modest manner were winning him fans even among the English crowd.

With a half-grin, Don fiercely swung the bat. He smacked the ball over the boundary for six. Another ball shot through the gap leaving the fielders shaking their heads. Don continued to send balls racing to every part of the field.

He scored a century before lunch.





Visualisation Task:

What language can you find on this page that helps us to create a picture in our head? List/highlight as many as you can?

Page 25 and 26





Don slogged the ball faster and further. With flair, he scored another century between lunch and tea.



Don finished the day on 309 runs not out. He had scored the most runs in a single day of first-class cricket.

The Leeds crowd loved it.



Summarising Task:

What do we know about Don from reading this?



uncertainty, Don Bradman, the boy from the bush, had helped Australia beat its oldest and strongest rival.

He became a national hero.



Fact or Opinion Task:

Don became a national hero. Is this fact or opinion? Why?

Page 29 and 30 TIMELINE

1908 (27 August): Don Bradman is born in Cootamundra, New South Wales, Australia.

1911: The Bradman family moves to Bowral, NSW.

1919: In his first school cricket match, Don scores

1920: Don hits his first century (115) playing for Bowral Public School against Mittagong High School.

1922: A 14-year-old Don leaves school to work for a local real estate agent.

1923–24: Don gives up cricket in favour of tennis. He wins the Bowral under-16s tennis championship.

1925: Don joins the Bowral cricket club. He makes 234 not out.

1926 (October): After being invited to play in a trial match at the Sydney Cricket Ground, Don takes up the offer to play weekly for the St George cricket team in Sydney.

1927: Don is selected as twelfth man in the NSW Sheffield Shield team.

1928: Don is named in the Australian Ashes Test cricket team.

1930 (January): Playing for NSW, Don scores a world-record innings of 452 not out in 415 minutes against Queensland.

1930 (March): Don secures a place in the Australian cricket team bound for England.

1930 (July): In the third Ashes Test at Leeds, Don makes his record-breaking 309 runs in one day.

1932 (April): Jessie Menzies and Don Bradman marry.

1932 (October) – 1933 (February):
Because of the controversial Bodyline tactic played by
the English cricket team to combat his batting, Don's
average drops from 98.66 to 56.67. Bodyline sees
fast bowlers bowling short balls directly towards the
body of a batsman. In January 1933, Australian captain
Bill Woodfull is struck over the heart by a ball and
wicketkeeper Bert Oldfield is hit in the head, fracturing

his skull. The Bodyline strategy is banned and the

International Cricket Rules are changed.

1934 (March): Don moves to South Australia to become a stockbroker and to captain South Australia.

1934 (June–August): During the fifth Test, Don Bradman and Bill Ponsford make a winning partnership of 451 and Australia wins the Ashes series.

1936 (December) – 1937 (March): With Don as captain, Australia retains the Ashes.

1938: In the 1938 Ashes series, Don surpasses his own record, making 1000 runs in seven innings. Don fractures his ankle and England wins the Ashes.

1939: Son John Bradman is born.

1940: Don joins the Royal Australian Air Force but fails the medical examination and returns to Adelaide with his family a year later.

1941: Daughter Shirley Bradman is born.

1948: The Australian Test team, The Invincibles, exceeds all records, drawing one and winning four of the five Tests in the Ashes series in England.

1949 (8 March): Don retires after playing his last first-class game, South Australia vs Victoria.

1949 (15 March): Don Bradman is knighted for his services to cricket.

1960–63 and 1969–72: Don serves as a cricket selector and chairman of the Australian Cricket Board.

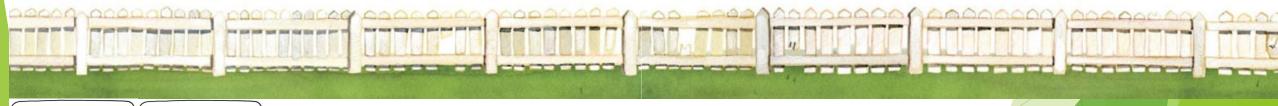
1977–79: During the time of World Series Cricket, Don is a member of the special Australian Cricket Board Committee.

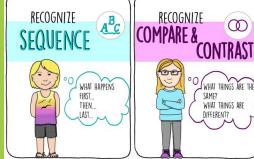
1979: Don Bradman is awarded the Companion of the Order of Australia.

1997: Jessie Bradman dies aged 88.

2000: *Wisden* votes Don Bradman the greatest cricketer of the 20th century.

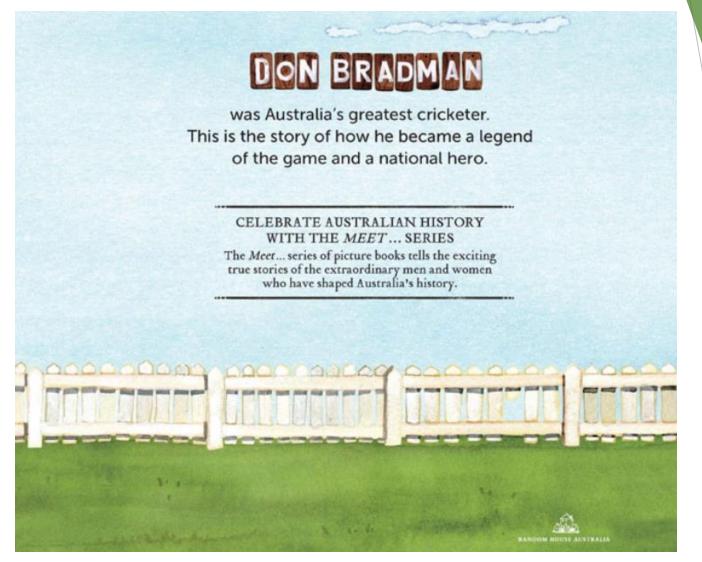
2001 (February 25): Don Bradman dies aged 92.





Sequence, Compare and Contrast Task:

Above is a sequence, a timeline of events in Don Bradman's life. Make your own timeline for your life to date? Compare your timeline to Don's. Make a list of the similarities and differences. For example you could have been born in NSW also?



A blurb is the text on back cover of a book. It is a summary of the story. It aims to get the reader interested in buying or reading the book.

Final Task: Blurb

Write a blurb for a book about yourself.