



COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES

Checklist: Using Comprehension Data to Review and Remediate

Reading comprehension reflects underlying processes working together – the ability to recognize words and understand their meaning in context. Learning to refer to a text to extract facts and details is essential for achievement in all subject areas. Higher-order comprehension skills such as critical-thinking and problem-solving are required for success in school, work and life.

BrightFish Reading starts from the word level up to phrases and word meaning before students begin working on comprehension activities. Moving in a structured sequence from paragraphs to the full text, students start with facts and details, then apply comprehension strategies to increasingly complex concepts such as sequencing, conclusions/evidence, and story mapping. Constructive feedback provides guidance and reinforcement.

Student Progress Report – Comprehension

The Student Progress Report provides two sets of comprehension data for each story unit: automatically scored questions and open response questions (short answer and essay).

strange	Word Fluency 🟡	Vocabulary	Vocabulary Word Usage	Comprehension	Comprehension Essays ⓘ	Top Learning Objectives Missed
✓ Strange and Mysterious / LV19	99% 1.1sec ■ +	55% ■	80% ■	59% ■ +	50% ■ +	🔄 9-10.L.1 9-10.L.2 9-10.L.4
✓ Strange and Mysterious / LV19	97% 1.3sec ■ +	20% ■	60% ■	63% ■ +	50% ■ +	🔄 9-10.L.1 9-10.L.2 9-10.L.4
✓ Strange and Mysterious / LV19	97% 1.1sec ■ +	20% ■	20% ■	58% ■ +	50% ■ +	🔄 9-10.L.1 9-10.L.2 9-10.L.4

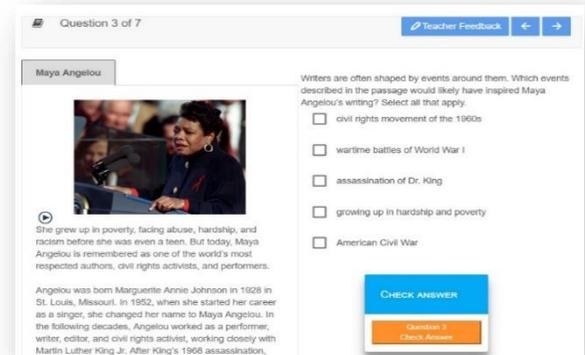
Scored Responses

In the Comprehension results column, you can see the summary percentage score from the multiple choice, fill in the blanks and graphic organizer activities. To view responses and error data, click on the plus sign to show the scores for each paragraph’s facts and details questions, and finally, post-reading activities. Based on the types of errors that students are making, you can provide targeted remediation on a 1:1 or small-group level.

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Multiple Choice and Multi-Response

Students answer two types of questions – correct answer and multiple correct answers. If students are rushing, you will see a low accuracy rate in the comprehension scores – usually because they are guessing or not taking the time to read the text and response options before responding.



Remediation Strategies:

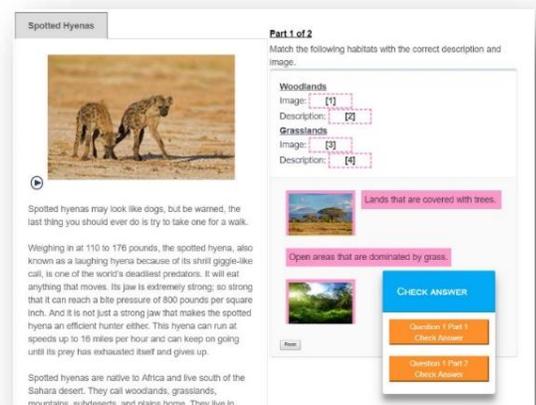
1. Ask students to read the question before reviewing the options. If they are unsure what is being asked, try rephrasing the question.
2. Re-read the text to collect clues to find the correct answer. Look at the answer choices and eliminate 1-2 that are clearly wrong.
3. Select the *best answer* to the question being asked, not just an answer that seems correct. Some answers may seem partly correct, but there is typically a best answer in the mix.
4. Pay close attention to words such as “not,” “sometimes,” “always” and never. For example, if something is always true, you should not be able to find any instances where it is not true.
5. Multiple response questions contain “select all” when there is more than 1 correct answer.

Fill in the Blanks

There are two types of fill in the blanks questions: cloze completion (select a word or phrase from the list) and matching/sorting – drag and drop (shown at right).

Remediation Strategies:

1. Encourage students to scan for key words in the story to locate the required information.
2. Compare the descriptions to the target words and/or images to find the best match.



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- Review the entire list before selecting a match – a better answer may follow.
- Pay close attention to the word immediately before or after a blank. There may be clues about whether it's a noun, verb, begins with a vowel, etc.

Graphic Organizers

The post-reading section of each story unit contains graphic organizers that cover a range of concepts, from sequencing to conclusion/evidence and story mapping. Students are asked to drag and drop items into the corresponding boxes.

Remediation Strategies:

- Ask students to read the question first and then the options. Re-read the text to find relevant details.
- Provide students with a scratch pad or print copy of the graphic organizer from the data chat resources. Ask students to organize the information before completing the activity.
- Pay close attention to the question – are you being asked to compare information or sequence it? Are there any hints about distractors? Start with known items first. In a story map, start with the title, characters and setting to narrow down your selections.

Question 1 of 6
Teacher Feedback ← →

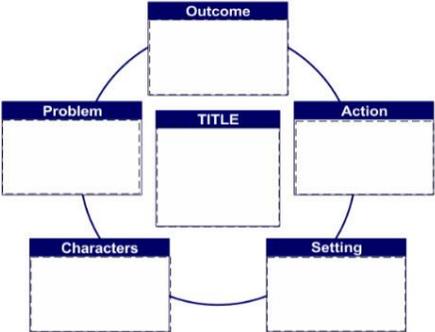
Picnic in the Park



▶ It was a Tuesday evening in early autumn, which was why Janelle was so surprised when her husband Henry suggested a picnic. To her delight, he offered to pick up some food and meet her and the kids at the park.

The children, Olivia and Ethan, were beyond excited at the prospect of spending some time on the jungle gym. As

A story map can help you remember the details of a story. Drag the matching details from "Picnic in the Park" into the boxes below. (Hint: One of the options doesn't match!)



Picnic in the Park

Memorable moment the family will share

Beagle stole their food

Family enjoying a picnic

Park in early fall

The picnic is ruined

Mom, Dad, Ethan and Olivia

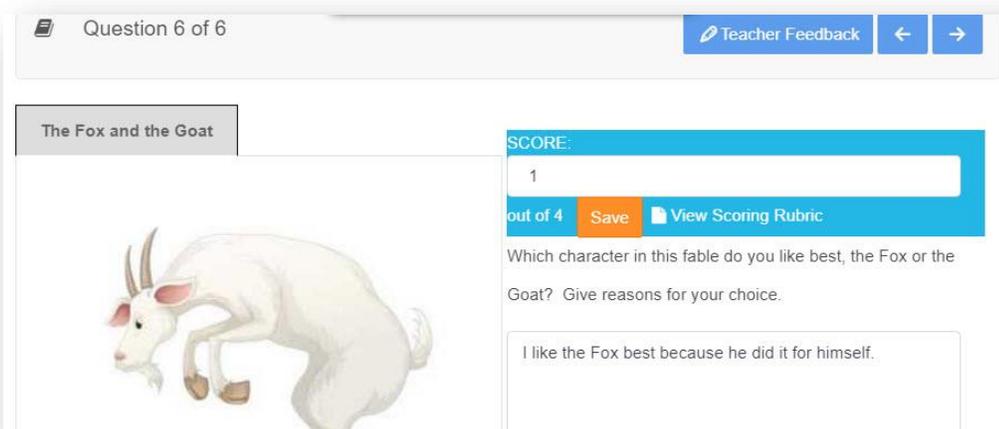
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Short Answer and Essays

The Comprehension Essays column displays a summary score for written work based on a completion score. Expand the plus sign to click on each question and review/score the response for quality and style. BrightFish uses two criteria to provide an initial completion score – sentence construction and, for essays, writing at least two sentences. You can use your own rubric or the BrightFish sample rubric to assign a final score to the essay questions.

Remediation Strategies:

1. Provide students with a scratch pad to organize their thoughts before writing. This will make it easier to scan the text to make sure all relevant information is included.
2. Try restating the question to use as the introductory statement.
3. Focus on key words from the question and eliminate details that do not fit.
4. Review the answer. Check for length, capitalization and punctuation.
5. What kind of question is being asked? Is it asking for examples, definitions or opinions? Make sure the response matches the question type and includes the details required.



The screenshot shows a question interface for 'The Fox and the Goat'. On the left, there is an illustration of a white goat. The question text asks: 'Which character in this fable do you like best, the Fox or the Goat? Give reasons for your choice.' The student's response is: 'I like the Fox best because he did it for himself.' The interface also shows a score of 1 out of 4, a 'Save' button, and a 'View Scoring Rubric' button. At the top, it says 'Question 6 of 6' and 'Teacher Feedback'.