

# Categorising information

## Stage 2

### Overview

### Learning intention

Students will learn to categorise information by drawing on vocabulary, background knowledge and topic sentences.

### Syllabus outcome

The following teaching and learning strategies will assist in covering elements of the following outcomes:

- EN2-4A: uses an increasing range of skills, strategies and knowledge to fluently read, view and comprehend a range of texts on increasingly challenging topics in different media and technologies.

[NSW English Syllabus K-10](#)

### Success criteria

The following Year 3 NAPLAN item descriptors may guide teachers to develop success criteria for student learning

- categorises information from different sections of an information text
- categorises information from an information text

# National Literacy Learning Progression guide

## Understanding Texts (UnT6-UnT9)

Key: C=comprehension P=process V=vocabulary

### UnT6

- scans texts to locate specific information in a predictable print text (C)
- makes connections between texts (e.g. compares two versions of a well-known story) (C)

### UnT7

- compares and contrasts texts on the same topic to identify how authors represent the same ideas differently (C)
- navigates texts using common signposting devices such as headings, subheadings, paragraphs, navigation bars and links (P)

### UnT8

- skims and scans texts for key words to track the development of key ideas (P)
- identifies how technical and discipline-specific words develop meaning in texts (V)

### UnT9

- distils information from a number of texts according to task and purpose (e.g. uses graphic organisers) (C)
- selects reading/viewing strategies appropriate to reading purpose (e.g. scans text for evidence) (P)

[National Literacy Learning Progression](#)

## Evidence base

- Centre for Education Statistics and Evaluation (2017). [Effective reading instruction in the early years of school](#), literature review.
- Konza, D. (2014). Teaching Reading: Why the “Fab Five” should be the “Big Six”. Australian Journal of Teacher Education, 39(12).
- Oakhill, J., Cain, K. & Elbro, C. (2015). Understanding and teaching reading comprehension: A handbook. Routledge.
- Quigley, A. (2020). Closing the reading gap. Routledge.
- Scarborough, H.S. (2001). Connecting early language and literacy to later reading (dis)abilities: Evidence, theory and practice. In S. Neuman & D. Dickson (Eds.), Handbook for research in early literacy (pp. 97-110). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

**Alignment to system priorities and/or needs:** [Five priorities for Literacy and Numeracy](#), [NSW Department of Education Strategic Plan](#), [School Excellence Policy \(nsw.gov.au\)](#).

**Alignment to School Excellence Framework:** Learning domain: Curriculum, Teaching domain: Effective classroom practice and Professional standards

**Consulted with:** Strategic Delivery, Teaching quality and impact

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**Feedback:** Complete the [online form](#) to provide any feedback

## Teaching strategies

Task	Appendices
<a href="#">Categorising Items</a>	<a href="#">Appendix 1 – Odd one out</a>
<a href="#">Categorising information from texts</a>	<a href="#">Appendix 2 – Categorising text</a>

# Background information

## Categorisation

Categorising is an important skill for students to be able to draw out information and make connections within and across the text.

Categorising is grouping items or ideas based around a particular characteristic such as natural or man-made products, colour groups etc. Students use their background knowledge, understanding of text structure and features, as well as information in the text, to determine which category an item belongs.

Part of categorising is to use labels or to decide upon a label for the groupings, as well as thinking about alternate techniques such as sub-categories and alternate categorisation ideas.

## Where to next?

- Fact and opinion
- Main idea
- Literal comprehension

# Overview of teaching strategies

## Purpose

These literacy teaching strategies support teaching and learning from Stage 2 to Stage 5. They are linked to NAPLAN task descriptors, syllabus outcomes and the [National Literacy Learning Progression](#).

These teaching strategies target specific literacy skills and suggest a learning sequence to build skill development. Teachers can select individual tasks or a sequence to suit their students.

## Access points

The resources can be accessed from:

- NAPLAN App in Scout using the teaching strategy links from NAPLAN items
- NSW Department of Education literacy and numeracy [website](#).

## What works best

Explicit teaching practices involve teachers clearly explaining to students why they are learning something, how it connects to what they already know, what they are expected to do, how to do it and what it looks like when they have succeeded. Students are given opportunities and time to check their understanding, ask questions and receive clear, effective feedback.

This resource reflects the latest evidence base and can be used by teachers as they plan for explicit teaching.

Teachers can use classroom observations and assessment information to make decisions about when and how they use this resource as they design teaching and learning sequences to meet the learning needs of their students.

Further support with [What works best](#) is available.

## Differentiation

When using these resources in the classroom, it is important for teachers to consider the needs of all students, including [Aboriginal](#) and EAL/D learners.

EAL/D learners will require explicit English language support and scaffolding, informed by the [EAL/D enhanced teaching and learning cycle](#) and the student's phase on the [EAL/D Learning Progression](#).

Teachers can access information about [supporting EAL/D learners](#) and [literacy and numeracy support](#) specific to EAL/D learners.

Learning adjustments enable students with disability and additional learning and support needs to access syllabus outcomes and content on the same basis as their peers. Teachers can use a [range of adjustments](#) to ensure a personalised approach to student learning.

[Assessing and identifying high potential and gifted learners](#) will help teachers decide which students may benefit from extension and additional challenge. [Effective strategies and contributors to achievement](#) for

high potential and gifted learners helps teachers to identify and target areas for growth and improvement. A [differentiation adjustment tool](#) can be found on the High potential and gifted education website.

## Using tasks across learning areas

This resource may be used across learning areas where it supports teaching and learning aligned with syllabus outcomes.

Literacy and numeracy are embedded throughout all syllabus documents as general capabilities. As the English and mathematics learning areas have a particular role in developing literacy and numeracy, NSW English and Mathematics syllabus outcomes aligned to literacy and numeracy skills have been identified.

## Text selection

Example texts are used throughout this resource. Teachers can adjust activities to use texts which are linked to their unit of learning.

Further support with text selection can be found within the [National Literacy Learning Progression](#) Text Complexity appendix.

The [NESA website](#) has additional information on text requirements within the NSW English syllabus.

# Teaching strategies

## Categorising items

1. Students collect a range of items from the playground in pairs or small groups (leaves, sticks, papers, rocks) Using these items, students work in teams to group or *categorise* these items. Prompt students to re-categorise in a different way, recording criteria for the category such as colour, location, substance.

*Additional Task:* Students work in pairs and categorise the items individually, swap with a partner who guesses the category then rearranges into a different category for the partner to guess. Partner justifies decision using evidence.

2. Develop a class anchor chart on categorisation for students to build their understanding and share examples. (To categorise is to group and label objects or ideas based around certain characteristics or attributes.) Students find similarities and differences between items to determine if they should be grouped together or not.

To increase [complexity](#), students use the think aloud strategy to explain the factors that influenced their choices and any challenges experienced in categorising objects.

3. Teacher reads aloud a range of words and students determine the odd one out ([Appendix 1 – Odd one out](#)), justifying choice with a label. Students then create their own examples to challenge peers.

To increase [complexity](#), students find a connection between words/objects that are usually unrelated and justify their connections with evidence.

4. Teacher prompts students with an abstract noun such as power or love. Students write one word on a whiteboard or sticky note without showing their peers. Students then ‘chin it’ (place under chin), showing their peers, forming categories based on vocabulary choices of their peers.

## Categorising information from texts

1. *Warm up:* Teacher calls out a category, students move to form the categories such as students born in spring/winter/summer/autumn or students wearing joggers vs school shoes. Have students think of new categories to organise information. What can we call this group or *category*? Can we categorise another way? Can we categorise further with sub-categories? How can we display this information in a written form? Discuss using headings, sub-headings and graphic organisers to display information.
2. Teacher introduces the topic of an information text (refer to [Appendix 2 – Categorising Text](#) or use any suitable text linked to a current unit of learning) and encourages students to brainstorm expected vocabulary and determine background knowledge on the topic.
3. Display the two headings: background knowledge and predicted vocabulary and ask students which category their information fits.

*Alternate Task:* Students write key vocabulary and background knowledge on sticky notes. Teacher models reading the sticky notes aloud and verbalises the best category for the information

(vocabulary or background knowledge). Students then work in small groups with their sticky notes to categorise then explore sub-categories.

To [challenge](#) students, students further categorise vocabulary and background knowledge into sub-categories or find alternate categories for the information.

4. Teacher models scanning text for information to determine category by highlighting elements such as headings, sub-headings, vocabulary and topic sentences. Teachers can use any suitable information text linked to a current unit of learning or [Appendix 2 – Categorising Text](#) to guide discussion. Teacher models reading the text and prompts students to think of different ways to group the information such as information about physical features, habitat, life span. When reading aloud, pause to allow students to identify where the information should be categorised, highlighting key vocabulary.
5. *Jigsaw task*: Students are given paragraphs and images to categorise from a range of suitable texts linked to current learning or refer to [Appendix 2 – Categorising Text](#). Students highlight the topic sentence and underline key vocabulary to determine a category. Place large sheets of paper around the classroom with students using sticky notes to decide on a category for their information; these can be refined as the category may need to expand or narrow its focus. Students place their paragraph under the category that best suits.

For [abstraction](#), students are provided with a range of fiction texts on the same topic as activity 5. In pairs, students read the text and add their new examples to the categories, comparing and contrasting the types of language devices and vocabulary used to explore the topic. Students share their findings with the class, noting how language choices may be different or similar in an information text compared to a work of fiction, and explaining why they think this may be so. For example, 'Metaphors were found in the poem and the information text. Even though a metaphor is an example of figurative language, and it would seem more likely that it would be used in a work of fiction, they are often used in information texts to make complex concepts more understandable. The information texts also feature more technical language, whereas the poem includes a lot of imagery and more descriptive language such as adjectives.'



# Appendix 1

## Odd one out categories

List	Odd one out
apple, banana, pear, broccoli	broccoli (vegetable)
rose, petal, potpourri, book	book (not related to rose)
phone, pencil, computer, tomato	tomato (others are communication devices)
student, teacher, doctor, library	doctor (the others are related to education)
chicken, cheese, chisel, beef	chisel (the others are food) beef (the others start with 'ch' phoneme)
apartment, unit, flat, house	house (the others are examples of medium to high-density dwellings)
castanet, tambourine, triangle, clarinet	clarinet (the others are percussion)
diamond, emerald, sapphire, cubic zirconia	cubic zirconia
Explorer, Google Chrome, Bing, PowerPoint	PowerPoint (the others are search engines) Bing (the others have three syllables)
Holden, Mercedes-Benz, Toyota, Ford	Mercedes-Benz (expensive or only hyphenated word)
aunt, uncle, cousin, friend	Friend (the others are related)
Minecraft, Monopoly, Scrabble, Balderdash	Minecraft (video game, the others are board games).

# Appendix 2

## Categorising text

### Bats

#### Types of bats

Bats can be subdivided into two main groups: microbats and megabats. This is determined by their diet and the way they navigate when flying.

**Microbats** are very small. They are mostly insectivorous, which means their diet consists of flying insects such as beetles, moths and mosquitoes. They usually live beside rivers and creeks, so they have access to fresh water. They also live in parks, reserves and even residential areas. During the day they roost in trees and hollows. They feed at night and although they have good eyesight they use sound waves and echoes to find their prey in the dark. This 'bat sonar' is called echolocation.

**Megabats** tend to be larger than microbats (but not always!). They are frugivorous, which means their diet consists of fruit and nectar from flowering plants. Like microbats, megabats are nocturnal but they rely on their good eyesight and excellent sense of smell to find food.

Some megabats are called flying foxes because of their fox-like faces and the red-coloured fur on their bodies. Although megabats hunt at night, large groups can often be seen during the day hanging from tall trees.



*Kitti's hog-nosed bat*



*Flying fox mother and baby*

#### Did you know?

- Bats are the only mammals that can fly.
- Bats have been known to live more than 30 years.
- A group of bats is called a colony.
- There are about 1240 different species of bats in the world.
- Australia is home to over 90 different species of bats.
- The Kitti's hog-nosed bat is the smallest bat in the world. It weighs up to two grams: about the same as a tea bag!
- The giant golden-crowned flying fox is the biggest bat; it weighs up to 1.6 kilograms with a wingspan of 170 centimetres!

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# Categorising text – accessible version

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