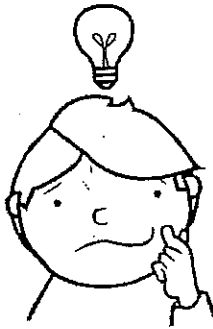


Analyzing MSV



Meaning: Does it make sense?

Error fits the context of the text.

kid
Sara watched the child play.

Syntax: Does it sound right?

Error uses acceptable English.

a
Sara watched the child play.



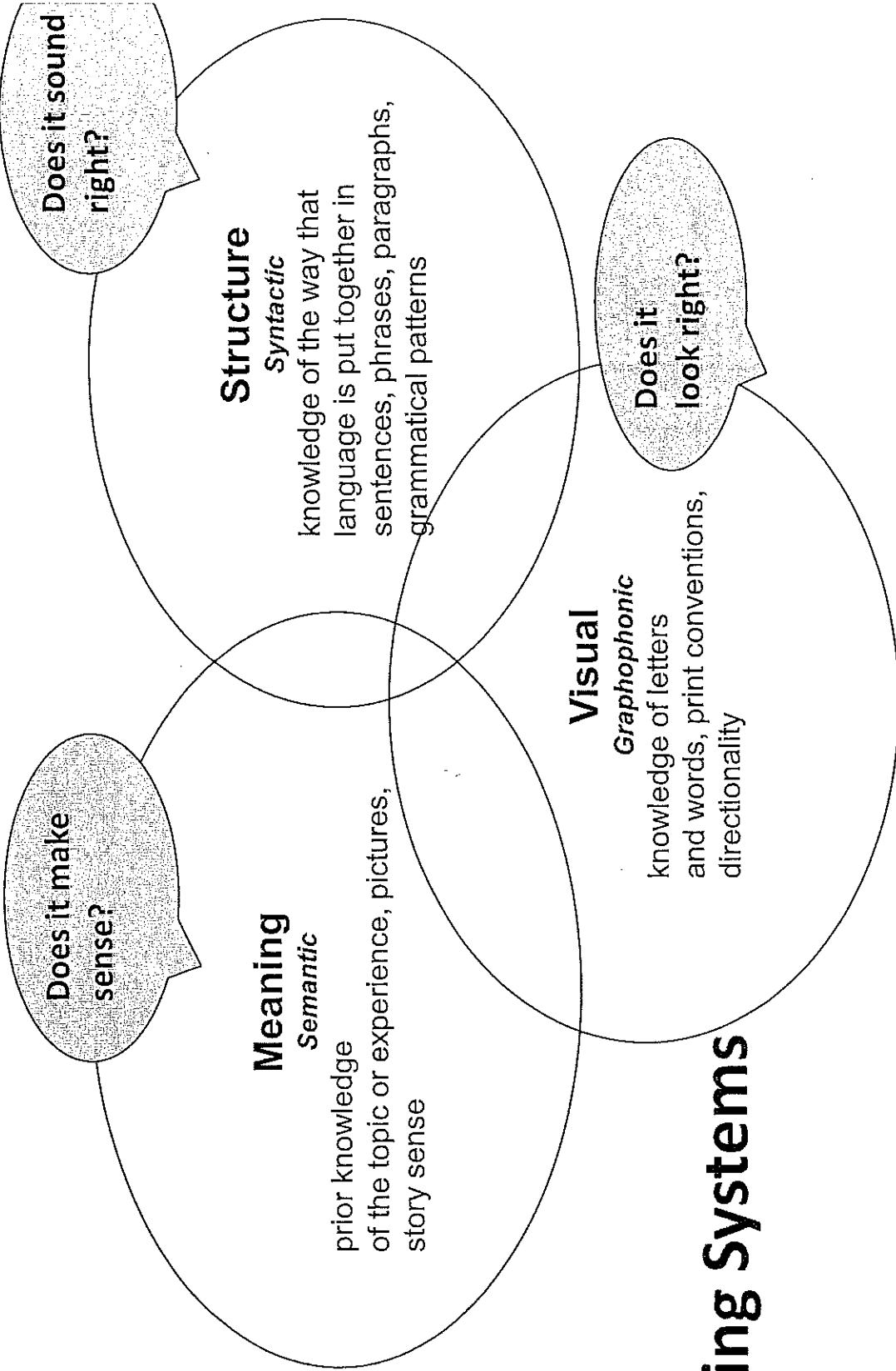
Visual: Does it look right?

Error looks similar to the word in
the text.



pay
Sara watched the child play.


Reading Royalty
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES



Three Cueing Systems



ANALYZING THE DATA

cool for cold



hit for hot



ANALYZING ERRORS: MSV

Meaning: Readers often make substitutions that indicate they are thinking about meaning of the text. For example, a reader might say **cool** for **cold**.

in cool environments. (reader)
in cold environments. (text)

Ask yourself: ... **Does it make sense?**

If so, circle the **M** in the sources of information column under error (E).

Structure: We have implicit knowledge of the way words are put together to form phrases and sentences. It “sounds right” to us. Readers often substitute nouns for nouns or verbs for verbs, indicating an awareness of the structure of language. For example, a reader might say in **cool environments.** (reader) in cold environments. (*text*)

Ask yourself: ...**Does it sound right?**

If so, circle the **S** in the sources of information column under error (E).

Visual Information: Readers use the visual features of print – the letters and words – to read. They connect these features to phonetic information that exists in their heads. For example, in the following sentence, a reader might say ***hit*** for **hot**.
It was a ***hit*** day.

Ask yourself: ...**Does it look right?**

If so, circle **V** in the error column.

