

PRINT KNOWLEDGE

Adapted from Zucker, Ward, & Justice, L. (2009). * This is not included in Zucker et al.'s table.

Print Targets	Definition/Example
<i>Print Meaning Domain</i>	
Print Function	<p>The function of print is to carry meaning. Additional meaning may be conveyed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Changes in font (colour, size, orientation, bold, shape). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “These words are big and bold because the person is shouting.” ➤ Visible speech (e.g., use of speech bubbles in illustration). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “The words inside the speech bubble tell us what the hen is saying.” ➤ Visible sound <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “Grrr, is the noise made by the tiger.”
Environmental Function	<p>Words present in the environment are used in the illustration (e.g., signs, labels, lists, calendars, recipes, diagrams, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “Let’s read these traffic signs.” ◆ “The jar has the word ‘Jam’ on it.”
Concepts of Reading	<p>The function of reading is to convey information or tell a story.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “If we want to find out what happens, we’ll have to keep reading.” ◆ “If we read the recipe, it will tell us how to make the cake.”
<i>Book & Print Organisation Domain</i>	
Page Order	<p>The order in which pages are read.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “Where is the front of the book?” ◆ “Which page do we turn now?”
Title of Book	<p>The role of the title as a label and to convey the key idea/message.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “The title tells us about the story. What do you think it will be about?” ◆ “The title page tells us that this book was published in Perth.”
Top and Bottom of Page	<p>English text is written from the top of the bottom of a page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “This is the top of the page. The writing starts here.” ◆ “I read this top line and then the next line” – demonstrate. ◆ “Show me how we hold the book so that we can read it?”
Print Direction	<p>English text is written from left to write. Sometimes text is printed with unusual orientations or shapes to convey meaning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Place your finger under the text as you read. ◆ “These words are printed at an angle to make it look like the rocket going up in the air.”
Author’s Role	<p>The role of the author/illustrator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “The author is the person who wrote the book.” ◆ “Do you remember another book written by this author?” ◆ “The author has written a dedication to his mother.”

<i>Letters Domain</i>	
Sound of Letters	<p>There are 26 letters. *The focus at this stage should be on the common sound represented by each letter (e.g., /a/ apple NOT the name /ay/).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “I see a word starting with /r/.” ◆ “Can you show me a /t/?”
Concept of Letter	<p>The purpose of letters is to form words. Different fonts may represent the letters differently.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “I see the same letter in these two words.” ◆ “There are three letters in the word cat.” ◆ “Look at the letter /a/ in these two books. It looks different.”
Upper and Lower Case Letters	<p>Letters come in two forms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “This is a capital D. We use it at the beginning of people’s names.” ◆ “The uppercase /s/ looks the same as the lowercase /s/, but the upper case and lower case /e/ look very different.”
<i>Words Domain</i>	
Concept of words	<p>Words are distinct units of print and are different from letters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “Let’s count the words on this page.” ◆ “Which word is longer, dinosaur or soup?”
Letter vs Words	<p>Letters make up words.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “This is the word sun. /s/, /u/, /n/ spells sun.”
Word Identification	<p>Some familiar or meaningful words can be identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “How times can you see the word cat?”
<i>*Sentences & Punctuation Domain</i>	
Concept of sentences	<p>Sentences are comprised of groups of words.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “I need to stop reading and take a breath because it’s the end of the sentence.”
Statements	<p>Statements finish with a full stop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “This dot is called a full stop. It tells us that it is the end of the sentence.”
Questions	<p>Questions are asking for information and finish with a question mark.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “How do we know the man is asking a question?”
Exclamations	<p>Exclamations marks are used to indicate strong emotion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “This exclamation mark shows us that Mark is surprised.”
Speech	<p>Speech is enclosed in quotation marks..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “This is where Tom starts speaking. Where does he finish?.”
Paragraphs	<p>Groups of sentences on the same topic are formed into a paragraph.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ “Can you show me the end of the paragraph?” ◆ “Tell me the main idea in this paragraph.”