

## SUPPORTING LITERACY: VISUALISATION

### RIDER - visual imagery strategy

- To aid in the comprehension of written material
- To help students remember more of what has been read (especially narrative and descriptive material).

<b>R</b>	<b>Read</b>	Read a sentence or short section of text.
<b>I</b>	<b>Imagine</b>	Imagine a picture of what you have just read.
<b>D</b>	<b>Describe</b>	Describe this picture to yourself.
<b>E</b>	<b>Elaborate</b>	Elaborate this picture, including details of clothing, colours, movement, setting, etc.
<b>R</b>	<b>Repeat</b>	Repeat the previous steps, gradually changing the original picture (like frames in a movie).

Teaching example:

- Written material (descriptive material)
- Ask individual students “What do you see?”
- Encourage detailed images by asking students to close their eyes and visualise (elaborate).
- Teach RIDER.

Knight, Paterson & Mulcahy (1998), Strategies Program for Effective Learning and Thinking (Hawker Brownlow Education) p. 22

## **VISUALISATION STRATEGIES**

1. Start with familiar words/experiences.
2. Ask the student to “Make a picture inside your head”.
3. Ask specific questions about colour, size, shape, etc.
4. Move onto short, concrete, descriptive sentences that are below their reading level. Read the sentence to the student and elicit responses. At a later stage, have a student read the sentence themselves either out loud or silently.
5. Later, increase the length and vary the subject matter.
6. Model how an adult would visualise.
7. Use many questions to check recall.
8. Gradually increase the length of the text to paragraphs, pages.