



Accelerating Literacy Learning

TRIPLE ENTRY JOURNALS

What is it?

A Triple Entry Journal is a three-column response chart that is designed to assist readers in recording ideas, reflections and conclusions as they engage in evidence-based thinking with a text. You may have met the Triple Entry Journal's close cousin, the Double Entry Journal. They are both a variation on a theme and have a common purpose. The purpose of these response and recording charts is to promote an active, metacognitively aware approach to reading. As readers engage with a text, they consider how textual evidence might be mapped to inferences and conclusions. All readers, no matter their reading level, can use this practice. It can be used with any text–type and any with any level of text as the focus. You can use the Triple Entry Journal to suit any reading purpose/task (e.g. finding information about a character, making an inference an author's ideology, or generating adjectives that a science text uses to describe a characters features).

Why is it Important?

Learners gain powerful cognitive benefits by examining and consciously reflecting on knowledge and ideas in a text (Miller & Veatch, 2010). Readers utilise writing in the Triple Entry Journal to explore ideas and focus on supplying evidence for their thinking. As readers use both analytic reading and writing in the thinking process, the information is processed at a deeper level. This has been shown to improve comprehension of material and enhance understanding of content (Marzano, 2010). Using Triple Entry Journals during reading helps readers to maintain attention to texts and monitor their own understanding as they read. In addition, as they analyse a text in a focused manner, they organise their responses and reflections in a way that helps them recall more information later.

Things to consider before starting

Triple Entry Journals are useful tools for helping student's reflect on their reading processes. They are also useful in helping student's store information that they need to learn or for later retrieval. Before you set a Triple Entry Journal task, you will need to analyse the thinking task that students are to complete, ensuring the columns in the journal are named accordingly. For example, if you want students to think more deeply about how to make inferences, then suitable headings would include the following columns: 1) Words







in the Text, 2) My Own Thinking/Connections and 3) My Inference. By naming the columns in this way, you are structuring the task so that students slow down and go systematically through the steps of making an inference. The Triple Entry Journal template can be copied and laminated for repeated use or simply drawn in student workbooks.

Steps in a Triple Entry Journal Session

- 1. Select target group for instruction. It could include the whole class if you want to introduce a new idea or consolidate already taught skills.
- 2. Decide on your teaching focus (e.g. making inferences about a character, identifying verifiable facts in a biography, making inferences about characters based on their interactions, probing authors assumptions and biases in a persuasive text, asking and answering questions as they arise in a text).
- 3. Decide on grouping format. Will the students work independently, in pairs or in small groups? Will they use an individual chart or a larger group chart?
- 4. Introduce the focus text. Explain the learning intention and the expectations for task completion and later discussion to promote accountability.
- 5. Model (if necessary) the decision-making involved in using the three columns of the journal. Be very clear about what they should record in each column. The columns should mirror the kinds of thinking you want them to do (e.g. if you want them to ask and answer questions using text information then you need a question column, an answer column and a textual evidence column). Model how to do the thinking before setting students to work.
- 6. Allow students 20-30 minutes to engage in the task in sustained attention and check for success as they work.
- 7. Gather students together for a discussion of both the text and for a reflection on reading strategies. Discussion topics could include: what did they find difficult about the task? Which parts of the text presented problems and why?







More ideas for Triple Entry Journals

1. Prepare for writing a research report by locating and reflecting on facts presented in an information report or factual description.

| Facts presented | My own thinking | Further questions or research |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| | | needed. |

2. Investigate the use of effective communication strategies in a persuasive speech linking examples of strategies to their effects on a reader.

| Example from the speech | Type of communication strategy | Intended effects on listeners |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | and viewers |

 Investigate how themes are developed through repeated reader encounters in literary texts.

| Example from the text | What this shows readers | Theme |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | |

4. Explore the relation between existing and new knowledge while reading.

| Idea | What I already knew about this | What I learned |
|------|--------------------------------|----------------|

5. Examine closely the different types of visuals used in a multimodal text such as in picture books or in an explanation or procedure in a science text.

| What is the visual? | What is it communicating? | How effective is it in creating |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | deeper understanding? |

References

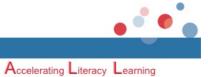
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Marzano, R., Pickering, D., & Pollock, J. (2001). *Classroom Instruction that Works: Research-based Strategies for Increasing Student Achievement* McREL: Danvers, USA: ASCD publications.

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Triple Entry Journal

Name

Date

