

# Securing Sentence Composition Transcription

**3c. Read this aloud to check for errors or omissions.**

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# Read your sentence aloud

When reading in your head, your brain will often automatically correct mistakes, fill in missing words, and make little corrections without you ever becoming consciously aware that it's happening.

To avoid this, once you have recorded your sentence, it is really important to read it aloud. When you read your writing out loud, your brain gets the information in a new way, and you may notice things that you didn't see before.



# Why read your sentence aloud?



Reading your writing out loud has many benefits.

You will hear:

- if there are any errors, such as a missing word
- if you need to change the order
- if your sentence is grammatically correct, but a little awkward – too long, repetitive, formal, chatty or convoluted
- It puts you in the position of the audience/reader.

# Strategies for reading writing aloud



1. As you read, follow along with your finger, pointing at each word. This helps you stay focused and not skip anything.
2. Read at a slightly slower pace.
3. Once you are happy it says what you intended, you can start incorporating further editing skills, such as spelling, grammar, punctuation and possible improvements.

# Identify any errors or omissions

Read these sentences out loud. Can you identify any errors or omissions?

I like to have bananas blackberries on my porridge.

That means they're part of the same family when fractions have the same common denominator.

A good scientific investigation begins with a which is followed by making an informed prediction.

# Identify any errors or omissions

Did you find any errors or omissions?

I like to have bananas **and** blackberries on my porridge.

There was a missing conjunction.

**When fractions have the same common denominator** that means they're part of the same family.

The order has been changed.

A good scientific investigation begins with a **good question** which is followed by making an informed prediction.

There was missing information.

# Practise

Read these sentences out loud. Can you identify any errors or omissions?

A baby lion is a called cub.

There are three main types of rock **sedimentary and metamorphic.**

Gases do not have a fixed shape: they spread out and change their shape and to fill up whatever container they are.

# Practise

Read these sentences out loud. Can you identify any errors or omissions?

A baby lion is called **a** cub.

There are three main types of rock **sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic.**

Gases do not have a fixed shape: they spread out and change their shape and **volume** to fill up whatever container they are **in.**