## (DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS MODEL OF READING)

Listening comprehension is one of the component skills that contributes to reading comprehension. It is considered an higher-level skill in the model, along with word reading, and is thought to directly contributes to reading comprehension.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION Inference monitoring is one of the component skills that THEORY contribute to reading COMPREHENSION comprehension. It involves the INFERENCE ability to make logical MONITOR **OF MIND** deductions by integrating new information with the reader's prior knowledge and schema. GRAMMAR VOCABULARY WORKING Vocabulary knowledge is defined in terms of both Grammatical knowledge MEMORY breadth and depth, and includes knowledge of both refers to the understanding common and low-frequency words. of the rules of language Working memory is one component of the "cognitive that govern how words are control" construct, and that it plays a crucial role in both combined to form discourse comprehension and text-based comprehension. sentences.

\*\*\*SOURCE: Why the Simple View of Reading Is Not Simplistic: Unpacking Component Skills of Reading Using a Direct and Indirect Effect Model of Reading (DIER) by Young-Suk Grace Kim\*\*\*

5 components of reading: word reading, vocabulary knowledge, syntactic knowledge, semantic knowledge, and discourse knowledge. These components are organized into two higher-order skills: decoding and language comprehension.

## READING COMPREHENSION

Comprehension monitoring refers to the reader's ability to monitor their own understanding of a text as they read it. This involves the ability to identify when comprehension has broken down, and to use strategies to help repair that breakdown and continue reading with a better understanding of the text.

Word reading is considered an essential component of reading and is believed to

WORD

READING

be a necessary condition for successful reading comprehension.