

# An online approach to Extensive Reading in an English for Academic Purposes curriculum



Center for English as a lingua franca (CELF)  
Tamagawa University, Tokyo

Travis Cote <travis@bus.tamagawa.ac.jp> Brett Milliner <milliner@lit.tamagawa.ac.jp>



## Challenges implementing Extensive Reading (ER)

# XREADING

www.xreading.com

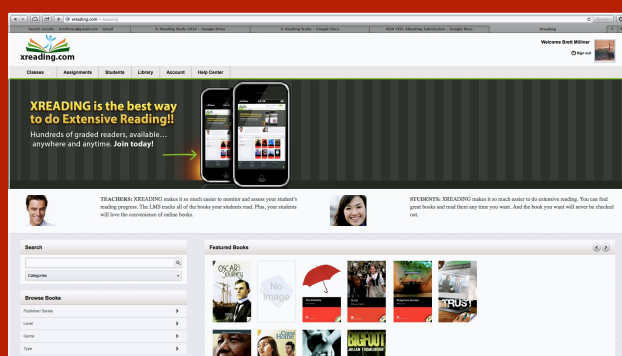
## Student perceptions of reading on mobile devices

### Challenges for teachers:

- Cost to establish & maintain a library (Day & Bamford, 1998; Hinkelman, 2013).
- Providing a wide variety of graded readers (GR's) & levels.
- Evaluate ER or not?
- How to evaluate students' reading effort? (Brown, 2012)
- How to keep students accountable for their reading? (Campbell & Weatherford, 2013; Robb & Kano, 2013)
- Dealing with reluctant readers.
- Finding time to effectively oversee the component, especially if ER is done outside of class (Additive ER) (Robb & Kano, 2013).

### Challenges for students:

- Unable to browse or borrow books whenever they like.
- Smaller libraries make it difficult to find books of interest or at the appropriate level.
- Difficult to effectively evaluate ER progress.
- Limited feedback on reading progress.
- Library penalties prevent students from borrowing GR's.
- Students feel ashamed to be seen reading a graded reader book in public (Mesureur, 2013).



### XREADING

- Launched in April, 2014.
- Established to promote student accountability of extensive reading.
- Problems related to availability of popular books, class sets & inconvenient library hours are solved.

### XREADING features:

- 500+ books available in the library
- 1000 registered users
- 8 Universities using the system
- Can read GR's & complete online quizzes within the system
- Student performance is recorded
- Annual subscription of ¥2600 (\$25US)

### Teachers can monitor:

- Words-per-minute counts
- Total words read
- Total number of books read
- Which books their students are reading
- Which levels their students are reading
- Length of time to read a book
- Reading comprehension quiz results
- Total reading time (% of a book read)
- Use settings to create assignments

### Benefits to students:

- Words-per-minute (WPM)
- Total words read
- % of book completed
- Time it took to read a book
- Complete list of books read
- Feedback from post reading quizzes
- Compare reading speeds, quiz results & book levels to identify an appropriate book
- Read students' book reviews to identify books/genres of interest

### Our research study:

Students have access to a virtual library of GR's & are explicitly asked to read on their smartphone or PC. 10 minutes of every class was dedicated to ER & students were expected to read outside of class. All students who read over 50,000 words during the semester received the full 10% of the extensive reading component.

### The authors' questions:

1. Are reading speeds & comprehension skills compromised when reading on their mobile device or PC?
2. Do student perceptions of reading digitally change after the pilot study?
3. Can XREADING be adopted by the wider ELF language program?



Test item	Reading speed (WPM)	Average reading time min:sec	Comp Q's: avg. response time min:sec	Comp results (max = 3)
Paper based reading test (n=102)	139 range = 49~221	12:27 range = 6:10~23:50	4:55 range = 0:10~19:50	2.38
E-book reading: Smartphone (n=84)	141.85 range = 31~236	11:49 range = 3:40~21:21	3:55 range = 0:23~8:12	2.29
E-book reading: PC (n=4)	156 range = 72~213	10:06 range = 5:19~15:54	3:21 range = 1:52~4:39	2.5

### Responses to digital ER:

Q (N=56)	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I enjoy reading GR's online more than reading a paperback.	11	37	6	2
Having access to an online library helped me read more.	7	43	4	2
paperback vs. smartphone: level of comprehension is equal?	4	44	5	3
After using Xreading, it's more enjoyable reading in English. (n=90)	13	67	6	4
After using Xreading, it was easier to read in English. (n=90)	6	69	14	1

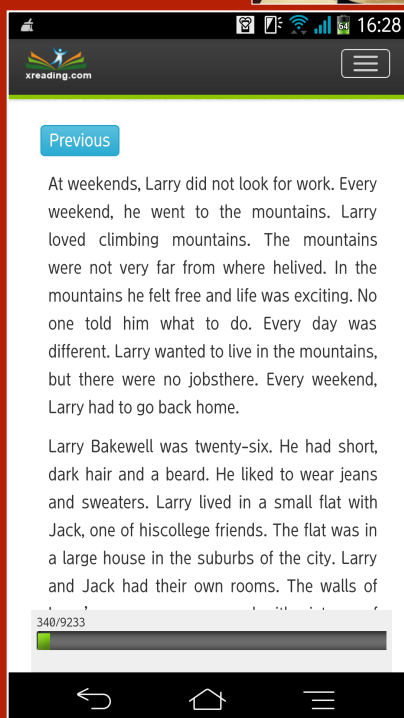
### Post-Pilot: Students prefer to read GR's digitally

In the pre-pilot questionnaire, 67% of students indicated that they would prefer to read graded readers in paperback form. However, post-pilot, 59% chose smartphones & 30% chose PC's as their preferred format for GR delivery.

### Student Performance:

Comprehension & reading speeds were not compromised when reading on smartphones/PC.

## Extensive Reading on a smartphone



Student ID	Class	Number of Books	Avg. Book Level	Total Words	Words Read	Percent Read	Reading Time	Reading Speed	Avg. Book Rating
130180108	F11	0							
130180012	F11	6	5.3	6953.7	6651.0	95.7%	00:41:40	305.2 wpm	10/100
08662172	HA	3	6.0	4837.3	2704.0	73.3%	00:30:30	147.7 wpm	00/000
510127711	HA	4	5.0	5862.8	4626.0	81.6%	00:36:30	131.6 wpm	70/100
31020201	HA	5	6.6	7301.6	6774.2	86.4%	01:10:24	93.7 wpm	00/000
12012220	GA	4	6.2	4891.2	3656.0	84.8%	00:29:50	241.2 wpm	00/100
30133322	F11	9	6.6	9465.0	8427.4	100.0%	01:18:40	125.1 wpm	63/100
31120219	F11	0							00/000
31292918	F11	3	7.0	2363.3	2050.0	84.7%	00:34:10	100.9 wpm	00/000
3273202	F11	0							00/000
4303041	GA	7	7.6	7824.7	7124.7	85.7%	01:14:04	85.6 wpm	75/100
0017032	GA	7	8.0	7788.0	6277.4	80.7%	02:14:21	61.8 wpm	40/100
24010181	GA	6	6.2	6753.2	5774.6	84.2%	01:35:30	261.2 wpm	00/100
71033338	GA	8	6.3	6093.1	6221.0	76.3%	00:42:18	102.1 wpm	33/100
23043022	GA	7	6.3	7773.1	6306.3	85.7%	01:30:12	201.2 wpm	80/100
24011033	GA	5	6.8	3853.0	3853.0	100.0%	01:03:00	144.8 wpm	80/100
42103108	GA	8	6.4	7460.2	6486.9	87.6%	01:07:11	85.6 wpm	64/100
35001410	GA	7	6.9	6268.3	4496.7	71.6%	00:51:30	80.3 wpm	47/100
13012002	GA	9	8.0	9769.8	8591.0	87.4%	01:05:43	99.3 wpm	90/100
2252020	GA	6	7.0	6025.7	5361.0	79.2%	01:12:00	127.0 wpm	10/100

### References:

Brown, D. (2012). Online support systems for extensive reading: Managing the tension between autonomy and institutional education. *The Language Teacher*, 36(2), 11-16.

Campbell, J., & Weatherford, Y. (2013). Using M-Reader to Motivate Students to Read E. In S. Miles & M. Brierley (Eds), *Extensive Reading World Congress Proceedings* (pp. 1-12). Seoul: Extensive Reading Foundation.

Chen, C., Chen, S., Chen, S., & Wey, S. (2013). The effect of extensive reading via e-books on tertiary level EFL students' perceptions of reading aptitude, reading comprehension and vocabulary. *The Turkish Journal of Educational Technology*, 12(2), 303-312.

Day, R., & Bamford, J. (1998). *Extensive Reading in the Second Language Classroom*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Doiron, R. (2011). Using E-Books and E-Readers to Promote Reading in School Libraries: Lessons from the field. In IFLA 2011; *World Library and Information Congress: 77th IFLA General Conference and Assembly*. Retrieved from <http://conference.ifla.org/past-wilc/2011/143-doiron-en.pdf>

Gerlich, R.N., Browning, L., & Westermann, L. (2011). E-Readers on Campus: Overcoming Product Adoption Issues with a Tech-Savvy Demographic. *Journal of Higher Education Theory and Practice*, 11(4), 41-52.

Hinkelman, D. (2013). Blending Technologies in Extensive Reading: MoodleReader in a Japanese University EFL Program. In S. Miles & M. Brierley (Eds), *Extensive Reading World Congress Proceedings* (pp. 91-100). Seoul: Extensive Reading Foundation.

Huang, H. (2013). E-reading and e-discussion: EFL learners' perceptions of an e-book reading program. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 26(3), 258-281.

Huang, L., & Lin, C. (2011). EFL learners' reading on mobile phones. *Journal of CALL*, 7(1), 61-78.

Lai, J., & Chang, C. (2011). User attitudes toward dedicated e-book readers for reading: The effects of convenience, compatibility and media richness. *Online Information Review*, 35(4), 558-580.

Maguire, J. (2000). *Food and Drink in Britain*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Mesureur, G. (2013). An Evaluation of ESL Reading Efficiency and Motivation using e-book vs. Printed Book. In S. Miles & M. Brierley (Eds), *Extensive Reading World Congress Proceedings* (pp. 280-290). Seoul: Extensive Reading Foundation.

Robb, T. & Kano, M. (2013). Effective extensive reading outside the classroom: A large-scale experiment. *Reading in a Foreign Language*, 25(2), 234-247.

Runnels, J., & Rutsen-Griffiths, A. (2013). Tablet PCs in a paperless classroom: Student and teacher perceptions on screen size. *Journal of CALL*, 9(3), 275-285. Retrieved from [http://journal.jaltcall.org/articles/9\\_3\\_Runnels.pdf](http://journal.jaltcall.org/articles/9_3_Runnels.pdf)

Shelley, M. (1818). *Frankenstein*. Retold by Margaret Turner, 2005. Oxford: Macmillan Heinemann ELT.

Wilson, R. (2003). Ebook readers in higher education. *Educational Technology & Society*, 6, 8-17.