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# PIRJS

**Chapter 2**

2



# Chapter 2

## Achievement in Reading for Literary Experience and Reading To Acquire and Use Information

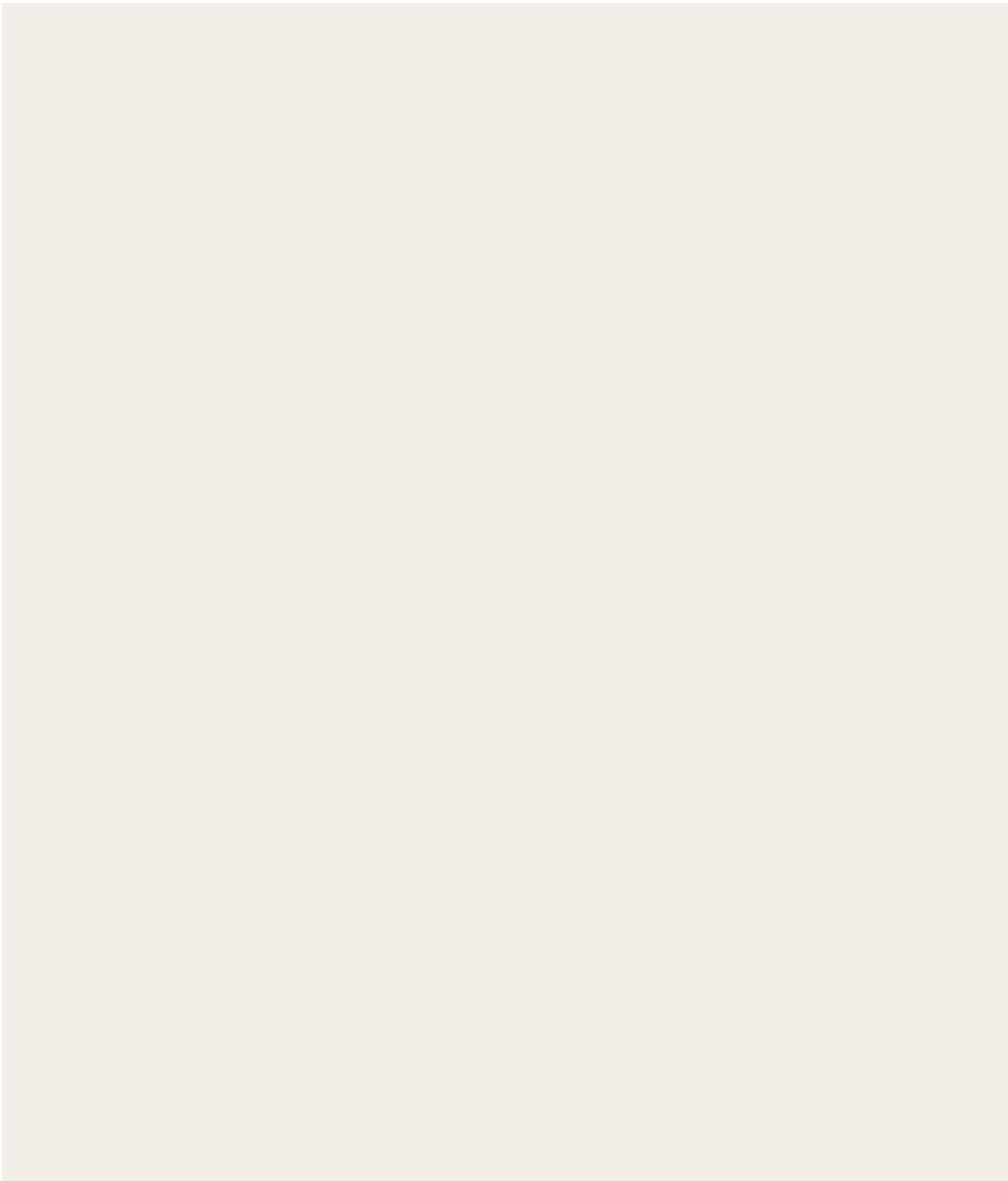
*F, PIRLS, eadi g li e ac i, de ed a :*

the ability to understand and use those written language forms required by society and/or valued by the individual. Young readers can construct meaning from a variety of texts. They read to learn, to participate in communities of readers, and for enjoyment.

Based on this definition, purposes for reading and processes of comprehension formed the foundation for the PIRLS written assessment and students' attitudes and reading habits were addressed through questionnaires.

Chapter 2 presents results by the two overarching purposes for reading assessed by PIRLS:

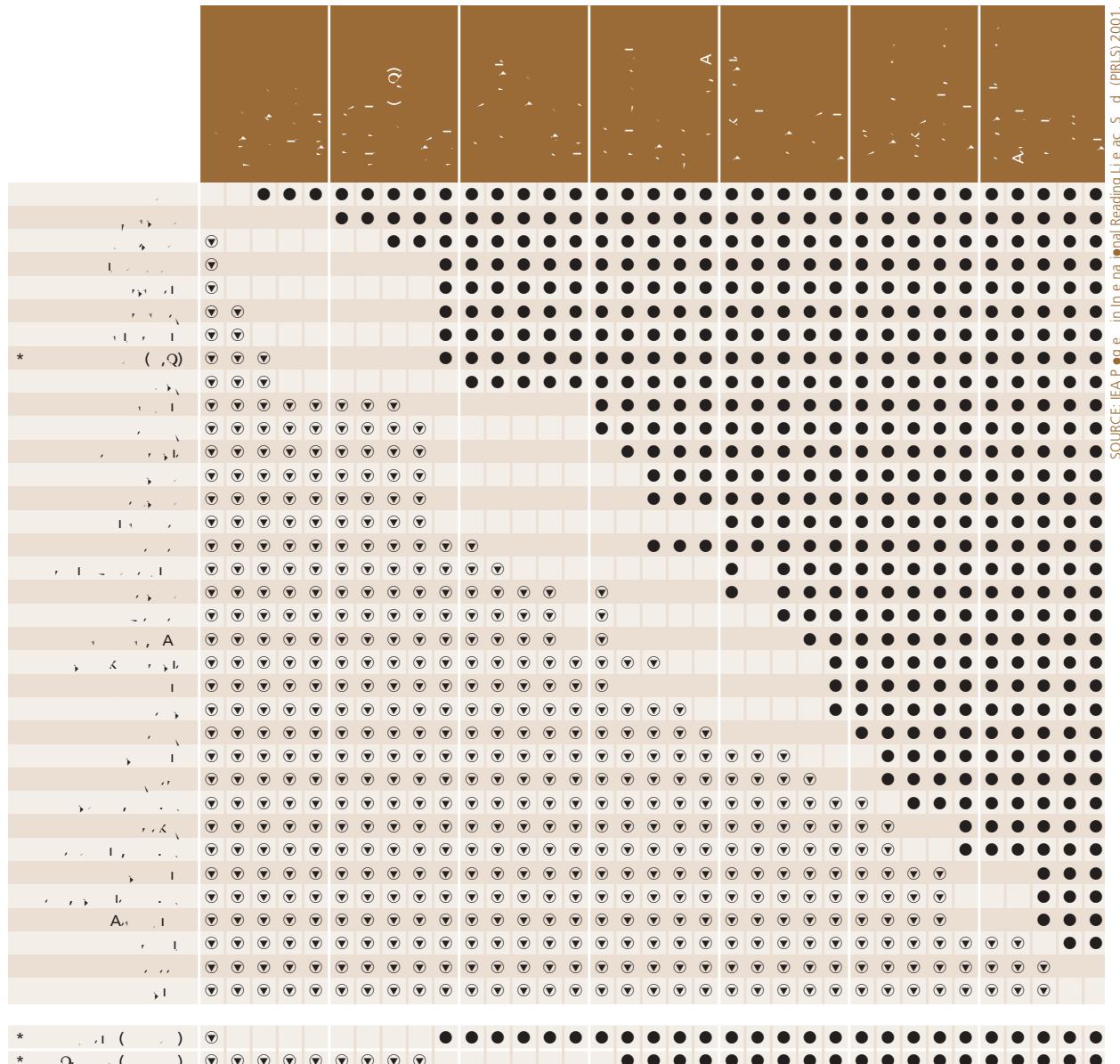
- reading for literary experience, and
- reading to acquire and use information.



**Exhibit 2.1: Distribution of Reading Achievement for Literary Purposes**

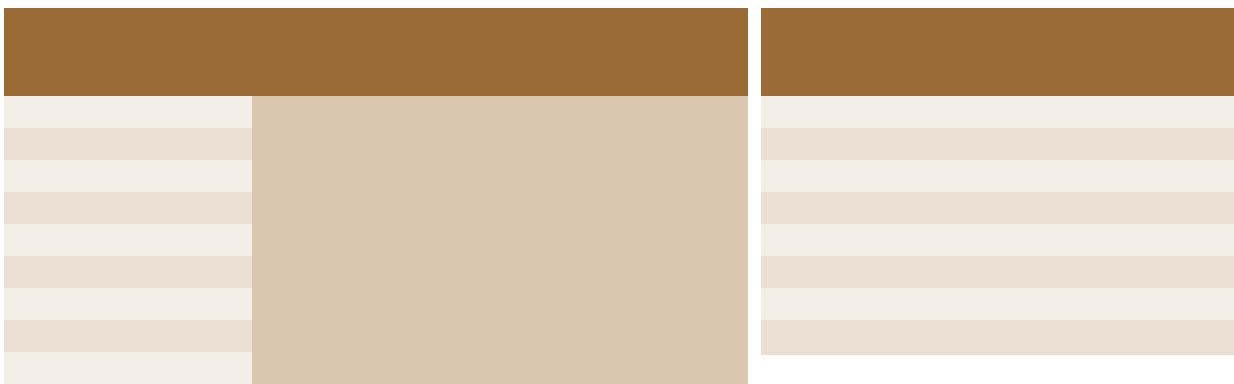
**Exhibit 2.2: Multiple Comparisons of Average Reading Achievement for Literary Purposes**
**4 h Grade**  
PIRLS 2001

**Instructions:** Read across the row for a comparison country. The symbol indicates the average achievement of the country in the row is significantly higher than the comparison country. If the symbol is present, it indicates the average achievement is significantly lower than the comparison country.



SOURCE: IEAP Page in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) 2001.

\* Canada is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The international average does not include the United Kingdom.

**Exhibit 2.3: Distribution of Reading Achievement for Informational Purposes**



performed above the international average, 2 similar to it, and 10 below it. However, while the ordering is similar for the two purposes and overall achievement, there are some interesting differences between literary and informational reading in the relative performance of the PIRLS countries.<sup>2</sup>

The exhibits comparing average achievement among pairs of individual countries for literary (Exhibit 2.2) and informational (Exhibit 2.4) purposes use the same format as for overall reading achievement (Exhibit 1.2) and are read the same way, by selecting a country and looking across the table. A triangle pointing up indicates significantly higher performance than



#### **Exhibit 2.5: Relative Difference in Performance Between Literary and Informational Purposes**

**Exhibit 2.6: Reading for Literary and Informational Purposes by Gender**

Achievement	Score	Male	Female	Achievement	Score	Male	Female	Achievement	Score
1	429 (6.2)	●	408 (6.2)	21 (4.6)	429 (6.0)	●	415 (5.9)	15 (4.9)	
1	340 (5.3)	●	320 (5.6)	20 (5.1)	349 (5.1)	●	316 (5.9)	32 (5.0)	
1	563 (4.2)	●	535 (5.1)	28 (5.4)	561 (3.4)	●	541 (4.2)	20 (3.1)	
* 1 ( ,Q)	554 (3.0)	●	535 (2.7)	19 (2.2)	549 (3.0)	●	534 (2.6)	16 (2.7)	
1	431 (4.9)	●	419 (4.8)	12 (4.6)	430 (5.2)	●	417 (4.9)	12 (5.4)	
1	512 (2.9)	●	485 (3.3)	26 (3.7)	500 (3.1)	●	480 (3.5)	20 (2.8)	
1	543 (2.7)	●	528 (2.7)	14 (2.8)	541 (3.3)	●	532 (3.1)	9 (3.5)	
2	574 (4.9)	●	544 (4.0)	30 (4.3)	554 (4.0)	●	537 (4.0)	17 (3.5)	
2	524 (2.9)	●	513 (3.2)	11 (3.2)	540 (2.9)	●	527 (3.1)	12 (3.3)	
2	544 (2.1)	●	529 (2.4)	14 (2.5)	543 (2.5)	●	533 (2.1)	10 (2.6)	
2	539 (3.8)	●	516 (3.7)	23 (3.5)	529 (3.9)	●	513 (4.4)	15 (3.8)	
1, A	528 (3.4)	●	507 (3.4)	21 (3.4)	546 (2.8)	●	529 (3.6)	17 (3.1)	
1, A	558 (2.1)	●	538 (2.6)	20 (2.5)	542 (2.5)	●	532 (2.8)	10 (3.0)	
1, A	531 (1.9)	●	509 (1.7)	21 (2.4)	512 (1.9)	●	496 (2.0)	16 (2.6)	
1, A	433 (5.7)	●	406 (6.4)	28 (8.7)	419 (6.4)	●	395 (6.1)	24 (8.8)	
2	521 (3.3)	●	498 (3.2)	23 (3.9)	518 (3.5)	●	495 (3.6)	23 (4.2)	
2	549 (2.7)	●	538 (3.3)	11 (2.8)	539 (2.7)	●	533 (2.6)	6 (2.6)	
2	416 (5.2)	●	373 (5.4)	43 (7.4)	430 (6.1)	●	378 (6.7)	52 (9.1)	
2	548 (2.8)	●	527 (2.2)	21 (2.4)	558 (2.8)	●	537 (2.6)	22 (2.8)	
1, 1, 1	554 (3.4)	●	536 (3.7)	18 (3.8)	548 (2.9)	●	532 (2.9)	16 (2.8)	
1, 1, 1	453 (4.6)	●	430 (4.9)	22 (3.3)	454 (5.6)	●	437 (5.8)	17 (4.8)	
1, 1, 1	492 (4.3)	●	468 (3.6)	23 (3.4)	516 (5.5)	●	494 (4.7)	23 (4.5)	
1, 1, 1	358 (8.5)	●	340 (9.1)	19 (5.1)	370 (10.8)	●	349 (11.9)	20 (6.3)	
1, 1, 1	561 (2.8)	●	544 (3.2)	17 (3.3)	559 (2.9)	●	547 (2.9)	11 (2.4)	
1, 1, 1	546 (4.7)	●	517 (4.6)	30 (5.1)	536 (4.5)	●	514 (4.4)	21 (4.6)	
1, 1, 1	519 (3.4)	●	494 (3.1)	24 (3.6)	499 (3.7)	●	486 (3.1)	14 (3.9)	
1, 1, 1	518 (4.2)	●	505 (6.1)	13 (4.4)	519 (4.6)	●	506 (5.6)	13 (4.3)	
2, 1, 1, 1	531 (3.9)	●	517 (4.3)	14 (2.9)	536 (4.5)	●	527 (4.6)	9 (2.8)	
2, 1, 1	538 (4.0)	●	519 (4.1)	19 (3.9)	534 (4.3)	●	520 (4.1)	14 (4.4)	
1, 1, 1	541 (5.7)	●	516 (6.0)	25 (4.2)	538 (4.9)	●	517 (5.3)	21 (3.8)	
1, 1, 1	519 (2.9)	●	505 (2.9)	14 (2.8)	530 (2.8)	●	514 (3.4)	16 (3.3)	
1, 1, 1	509 (2.4)	●	490 (2.4)	19 (3.1)	514 (2.6)	●	492 (2.5)	21 (3.4)	
1, 1, 1	572 (2.9)	●	547 (2.6)	25 (2.8)	568 (2.8)	●	550 (2.6)	18 (3.2)	
1, 1, 1	460 (3.8)	●	437 (3.6)	22 (2.9)	460 (4.6)	●	444 (4.2)	16 (4.5)	
1, 1, 1	558 (4.2)	●	542 (4.6)	16 (4.3)	541 (4.1)	●	525 (4.3)	16 (4.0)	
1, 1, 1, A, 1	511 (0.7)	●	490 (0.7)	21 (0.7)	509 (0.7)	●	491 (0.8)	18 (0.8)	
* 1 ( , )	563 (4.0)	●	540 (3.3)	24 (3.2)	550 (3.9)	●	533 (3.4)	17 (3.5)	
* ( . )	2 ( .2)	( .)							

SOURCE: IEA Page in International Reading Literacy Study (PRLS) 2001.