16th Norbic Reading oouoto.

Closing the Reading Achievement Gap for Boys: Engaging Texts, Engaging Practices

Dr. William G. Brozo George Mason University wbrozo@gmu.edu

Reykjavik, Iceland, June 13, 2012



Jacquis in Shakespeare's As You Like It

And then the whining schoolboy with his satchel and shiny morning face creeping like a snail unwillingly to school.

Academic Achievement

Boys underperform relative to girls on most measures of verbal ability (e.g. state reading and writing high-stakes tests; NAEP; PISA; PIRLS; etc.)

Boys comprise much greater percentage of weak readers on PISA as compared with girls

Boys are overrepresented in remedial reading, learning disabilities classes

Boys receive most of the Ds and Fs in elementary school

Boys are far more likely to be retained at grade level than girls

Fewer boys than girls attend/graduate from college

Point Difference in favor of Girls on PISA 2000 & 2009 for Nordic Countries

	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
2000	25 points	51 points	40 points	43 points	37 points
2009	29 points	55 points	44 points	47 points	46 points

OCO Average = 32 points in 2000; 39 points in 2009

United States = 28 points in 2000; 25 points in 2009

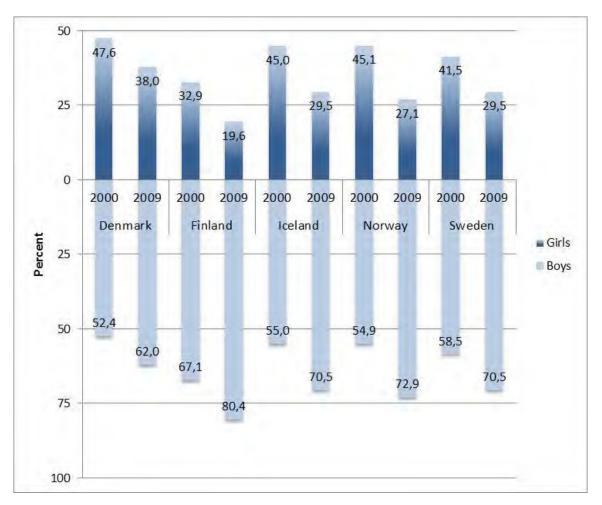
Brozo2012

Percentage of Boys and Girls Who Responded "I do not read for enjoyment" in PISA 2000 and PISA 2009 for Nordic Countries

	Denmark (N=5718)		Finland (N=5725)		Iceland (N=3582)		Norway (N=4598)		Sweden (N=4490)	
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
Boys	36	41	35	47	37	49	45	50	45	49
Girls	18	23	10	19	23	28	24	30	25	27

Percentage Distribution of Weak Readers (Below Level 2 on PISA Reading Proficiency Scale) by Gender on PISA 2000 and 2009

for Nordic Countries



From: Northern Lights on PISA 2009 – focus on reading

Brozo2012

New Literacies

- Definitions of literacy are expanding to include digital literacies, youth media, and virtually any act of meaning making as "reading."
- Evidence can be found for male youth participating actively in the "mediasphere"
- Boys' expertise with digital and media literacy may not be privileged and/or valued in most academic contexts

Social & Economic Justice

Boys of color and immigrant boys have very low reading achievement

Boys from low-income households have very low reading achievement

Male youth of color are over-represented among the ranks of high school dropouts

Boys of color disproportionately represent incarcerated youth who also have very low literacy skills

Sociopathy

- Males commit most suicides
- Males perpetrate most homicides
- Males commit most acts of family violence
- Males comprise most of the homeless
- Males comprise most drug addicts
- Males comprise most AIDS carriers
- *Low levels of literacy are often associated with these syndromes

The "Big" Issues for Detractors

Insidious Sexism

Males continue to dominate political, corporate, and institutional life in America and elsewhere in the world

As girls make significant strides academically and professionally, advocates of boys' academic needs ensure male primacy by regularly invoking "crisis" to rally popular support

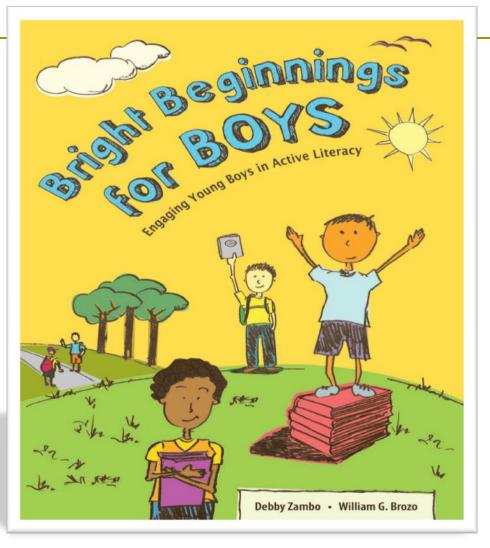
The "Big" Issues for Detractors

Hegemonic Masculinity

"Boy-friendly" curricular schemes do little more than perpetuate gender myths and stereotypes

Binary notions of gender as a basis for literacy curricular decisions exclude all the different ways of "being male" or "being female"

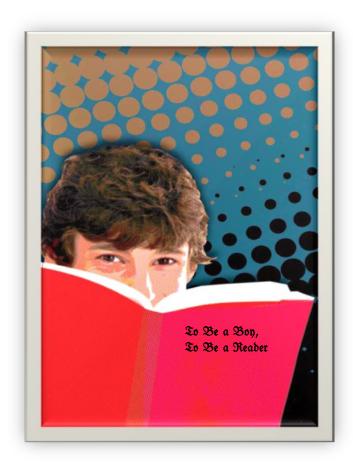
Debbie Zambo & Bill Brozo, International Reading Association, 2009



From Bright Beginnings for Boys

"Failing to meet the literacy needs of all young boys isn't so much a crisis as it is an imperative educational challenge. Furthermore, concerns about boys' reading attitudes and achievement should be framed around more responsive literacy instruction and interactions for all children. Boys need to be engaged and capable readers not solely to be as good as or better than girls, but to increase their educational, occupational, and civic opportunities and, above all, to become thoughtful and resourceful men."

Engaging Teen and Preteen Boys in Active Literacy



"A Boy's Love of Reading Doesn't Begin with Scholarship...

It Begins with Discovery"

SUPPORTING BOYS ON THEIR LITERATE JOURNEYS

Four Important Guidelines

- 1. Match Reading Material to Outside-of-School Interests
- 2.Bridge Competencies with Familiar Texts to Academic Literacy
- 3. Form Cross-Age Tutoring Partnerships and Use Community Mentors as Reading Buddies
- 4.Expose Boys to Texts with Positive Male Values and Archetypes

1. Match Reading Material to Outside-of-School Interests

□ "My Bag"

Boys Book Clubs

DISCOVERING BOYS' OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL INTERESTS WITH THE "MY BAG" STRATEGY

The Goal of the "My Bag" Strategy is to Tie Reading and Learning Experiences to Students' Interests

Boys Should be Shown That They
Can Read About What
They Like to Do

"My Bag"

- * A Strategy That Allows The Teacher to Get to Know Students in an Interesting and Fun Way
- * Students Gather Emblems, Symbols, and Other Items That Represent Who They Are; Their Interests, Hobbies, Loves, Relationships, etc.
- * Emblems Often Include Photographs, Memorabilia, Souvenirs, Toys, etc.
- * Items Are Placed in a Bag or Backpack and Shared With Classmates in Small Groups and the Teacher
- * Students May Also Create a digital My Bag
- * Students Should Provide a Written List of Items and a Brief Statement About Each Item's Significance

EARSO

Allyn and Bacon

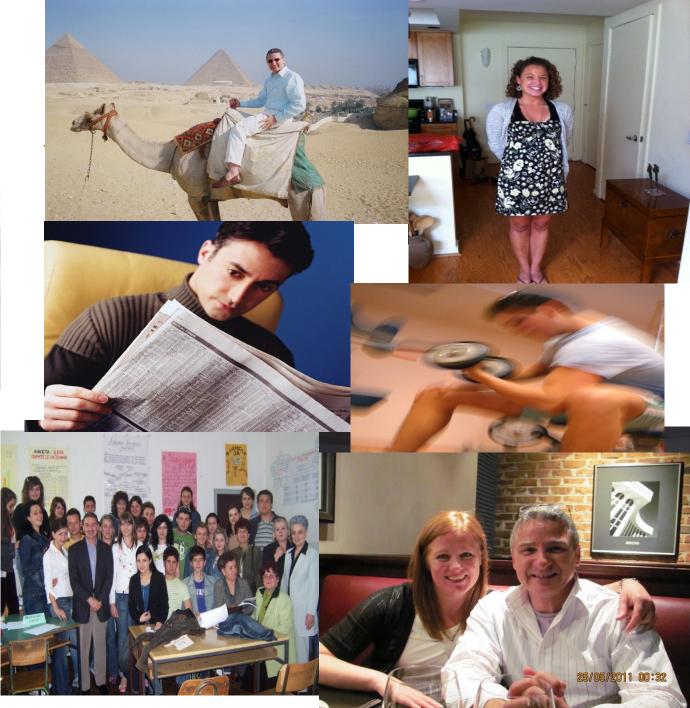
Supporting Content Area Literacy with Technology

Meeting the Needs of Diverse Learners



William G. Brozo Kathleen Puckett





My Bag can Help in Finding Entry Points to Active Literacy for Boys

Entry Point Texts:

- □ The Reading Material that First Captures One's Imagination
- □ The Beginning of a Lifelong Journey Of Reading
- All of Us Start Humbly Down the Path of Active Literacy
- We Should Not Be Too Judgmental About a Boy's Initial Reading Choices, Because They May Become His Entry Point to Active Literacy

WHY FINDING ENTRY POINTS TO READING IS SO IMPORTANT TO BOYS

- The More Boys Are Engaged in Reading and Learning, the Higher Their Academic Achievement
- Engaged Male Readers Can Make Up for Low Family Income and Parental Educational Backgrounds
- Motivation for Boys is Inextricably Tied to the Text Topic, the Level of Difficulty of the Text, and the Instructional Practices Used with the Text
- ► Boys Who Are Non-Disruptive But Disengaged Are Often Ignored While They Continue to Lose Skill and Interest in Reading

SETTING UP A BOYS BOOK CLUB

IDENTIFY MALE STUDENTS WHO WOULD MOST BENEFIT:

STRUGGLING READERS, DISENGAGED READERS

CREATE A TIME AND SPACE FOR BOOK CLUB ACTIVITIES:

BEST IF HANDLED WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF NORMAL SCHOL DAY, DURING READING CLASS TIME; LUNCH AND AFTER SCHOOL CLUBS

• DETERMINE THE RIGHT STUFF AT THE RIGHT LEVEL SINCE THE

GOAL OF THE BOOK CLUB IS TO PROMOTE ENGAGED READING, EVERY EFFORT NEEDS TO BE MADE TO PUT INTO BOYS' HANDS READING MATERIAL THEY FIND INTERESTING AND ACCESSIBLE IN TERMS © FOR PROMOTE ENGAGED

BOYS BOOK CLUB

- ALLOW BOOK CLUB MEMBERS MUTLIPLE MODES OF EXPRESSION
- MAKE HAVING FUN WITH BOOKS A HIGH PRIORITY
- ENSURE ADULT MEN--PREFERABLY THOSE WHO ARE ACTIVE READERS--PARTICIPATE IN THE BOOK

CLUB

PREFERRED READING MATERIAL FOR A BOYS BOOK CLUB

- SHORT IN LENGTH
- ACTION PACKED
- MALE PROTAGONIST
- HUMOROUS
- ARCHETYPAL
- INFORMATIONAL

Actual Boys Book Clubs

- He-Man Book Club Kalispell, MT
- Club BILI Alexandria, VA
- Books and Balls California
- Boys, Books, and Blokes Australia
- Guys Read Fairbanks, AK

My Participation in a Boys Book Club

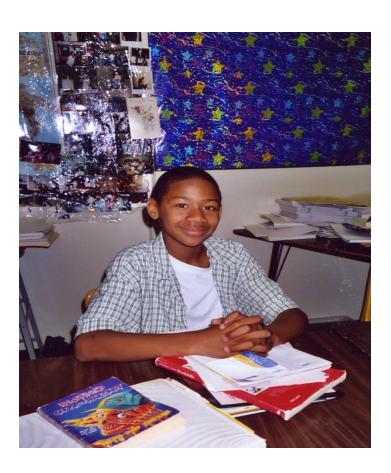
Book Club Members included Nara,
 Colin, Ricardo, Jaimi, Michael, Renard,
 Tony and Esteban

All were male youth of color in a school with an ethnic mix to the overall school population: 46% Hispanic American; 22% African American; 22% Euro American; and 9% Asian American

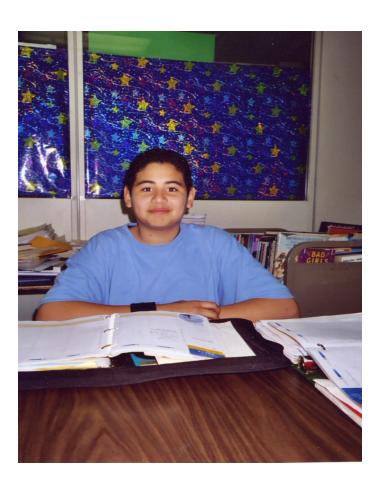
"Renard"



"Tony"



"Estaban"



Context and Method

My participation spanned seven months from October to May, 2003-04

The eight male students along with their teacher read various culturally relevant texts and engaged in culturally informed practices

I was a cyber member of this all-boys book club

Examples of Culturally Relevant Texts

Scorpions (Walter Dean Myers)

Trino's Choice (Diane Gonzalez Bertrand)

□ The Watson's Go to Birmingham—1963 (Christopher Paul Curtis)

Examples of Culturally Relevant Texts

- Member-Centered
 - Reading material was selected based on boys' interests and approval

--Boys' helped generate and were given choice of response options to material read

Examples of Culturally Informed Practices

Sample Activities in Response to Books:

- Exploration of violence by male youth within book club members' neighborhoods and community
- Exploration of gangs in club members' neighborhoods and community
- Celebration of members' family histories

Major Findings

- Boys were more engaged in book club than in regular reading class
- Boys attitudes toward reading improved
- Boys developed healthier understanding of masculinity
- Six of the eight boys passed the reading portion of the state test that spring

2. Bridge Competencies with Familiar Texts to Academic Literacy

By eliminating barriers between students' competencies with outsideof-school texts and classroom practices it is possible to increase engagement in learning and expand literacy abilities for striving readers (Sturtevant, Boyd, Brozo, Hinchman, Alvermann, & Moore, 2006).

Take advantage of boys' relative strengths with language and literacy outside of school

Boys may enjoy:

- playing computer and video games
- reading comic books and graphic novels
- reading magazines related to their hobbies (skateboarding, collecting, sports)
- listening to music and reading and writing song lyrics

Bridge Books and Texts

- Goal is to motivate reluctant and disinterested boys to read required academic texts
- Canonical and required texts, even if "readable," may turn boys off to reading without prior exposure to bridge texts
- Transition boys into challenging academic texts with texts that are engaging and put knowledge bases in place for academic literate tasks

Examples of Bridge Books/Texts

Young Adult Novel

Across the Barricades as a bridge to Romeo and Juliet

Graphic novels

- Max Axiom as a bridge to reading and studying science
- Palestine as a bridge to reading and learning about the Arab/Israeli conflict
- Manga versions of Shakespeare plays

Websites

 Skateboard Science as a bridge to reading and studying laws of physics http://www.exploratoxium.edu/skateboarding/

Graphic Novels in the Disciplines

- "Mr. Brown" American History teacher
 - Incorporated graphic novels into units and lessons
 - Had students read *Incognegro* (Pleece, 2008) in connection with a study of pre-Civil Rights era southern U.S.
- □ "Dane" 10th grader in Mr. Brown's history class, unmotivated, struggling reader, African-American

Incognegro

by Matt Johnson & Warren Pleece

INCOGNEGRO

WRITTLE BY MAT JOHNSON

ART BY WARREN PLEECE

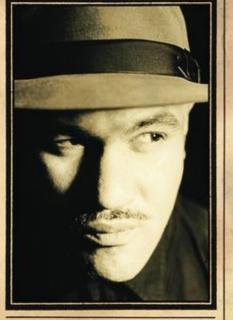
"Mat Johnson has done it again, namely written a deep story of pain and laughter that probes the complex dynamics of white supremacy in America. Don't miss it!"

> Cornel West. **Princeton University**

Tupelo, Mississippi — fue apia in this column I bring you news that a colored man stands accessed of the molestation of a white woman, and once again, though there he no proof persecution. "Strange Bruit," wrote the poet, and strange fruit indeed threatent to Moon here in Mississippi of men do not stand up to injustice. stand up to intolerance and instead give in to fear and bysteria This strange and wortched fruit, ladies and quatlemen, in not menely a reference to the melested bodies left to rot on the trees they are have from but also refers to the heroid fruit of injection that we are planting in this great nation. The reap what you sew, the Bible tells on. So if we as a country map batted, violence, and evil, what do we expect to new?

"A talented writer of both fiction and creative nonfiction, Johnson's publications have established him as an important new voice in the African American tradition." Walter Mosley

VERTER



"Ingenious, enlightening and powerful." Paul Thoroux

"Mat Johnson's thoughtful writing and the moody realism of Warren Pleece's art make this nasty bit of tarnished Americana come alive like a prodded snake. In exciting, disturbing piece of work." Goorge Pelecamon

Brozo2012 41

Graphic Novels in the Disciplines

Dane's Journal Response to Incognegro

The main character is a real light colored Black guy named Zane Pinchback. So am I. My mother is white. She's from Germany and my father was from Ethiopia. Some kids with tans look darker than me. My hair is curly but not kinky. My mom is cool about who I hang out with. My friends are all Black. I also like this book because it's a graphic novel. For me, these kind of books are a lot easier to read. I can read the words and if I'm not sure what's going on or if the dialog isn't too interesting, I can also look at the illustrations. The illustrations in this book are awesome. They really help you get into the story.

Graphic Novels in the Disciplines

Dane's Journal Response to Incognegro

I have a lot of respect for Blacks who fought for civil rights. They risked their lives. Zane is afraid whites will figure out he's black, but he does what he can for his brother anyway. Reading about Zane and looking at the drawings of him, his brother, the angry whites and the other people made the book so real.

Could I ever show the kind of courage Zane does or all those people who fought for their rights? I don't know. But I think I am strong enough and proud enough. There's one part of the book where Zane is looking right into your eyes. He is in Mississippi and he has found out who really killed the white woman. When I look into Zane's eyes in that picture, it's like I can see myself. He's scared but confident that he must do the right thing.

Popular Music as Context for Learning and Using New Vocabulary

With the American rapper Snoop Dogg's lyrics for "I Love to Give You Light" a 7th grade special reading class of mostly boys found numerous examples of words with /ck/ and /ch/ blends. These words were written into a t-chart in their vocabulary notebooks.

ch choir such alchemist preach chuuch teachin watchin each preachin reach purchase Beach child

___<u>ck</u>
background
jackers
glock
block
locked
black



Popular Music as Context for Learning and Using New Vocabulary

- □ The students worked with a partner to think of new words with the /ch/ and /ck/ sounds and add them to the t-chart.
- Student pairs then wrote their own rap lyrics that contained all or some of the new words they generated for the two word families.
- As one student read the rap the other kept rhythm on his desk top:

I put my socks in my backpack when I go to school. I put my backpack in my locker or I look like a fool. I get my socks from my backpack when I go to gym. Where I catch the ball then stick it in the rim.

As a result, students were better able to recognize and pronounce words with these elements that they encountered in their school-related and everyday reading.

Brozo2012

The Fans Response To Hip Hop

3. Form Cross-Age Tutoring Partnerships and Use Community Mentors as Reading Buddies

"THE MOST POTENT BENEFIT OF SUCH A PROGRAM (CROSS-AGE TUTORING PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM) IS THAT IT IMBUES STRUGGLING READERS WITH A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND PURPOSE FOR IMPROVINGTHEIR OWN ABILITIES"

--BROZO & HARGIS, JAAL, September 2003

Mentors and Reading Buddies for Boys

Gender- and cultural-matched role models have the most positive effect on educational outcomes (Zirkel, 2002) and are sorely needed in the lives of many boys (Brozo, 2010)

COMPONENTS OF A CROSS-AGE BUDDY READING PROGRAM FOR BOYS

- ONE OLDER STRUGGLING MALE READER PAIRED WITH ONE YOUNGER NOVICE OR STRUGGLING READER
- OLDER STUDENT PREPARES READING MATERIAL AND STRATEGIES
- READS TO AND WITH YOUNGER MALE STUDENT, HELPING WITH WORD ATTACK AND COMPRE-HENSION
- MAKES A BOOK OR SOME OTHER PROJECT TOGETHER BASED ON YOUNGER STUDENT'S INTERESTS AND EXPERIENCES
- ONE TO THREE SESSIONS PER WEEK

Reading Buddies

- 17-year-old Tremayne & 2nd grader LaBron in a cross-age tutoring program
- Read about and researched Chicago Bears football
- Led to performance enhancement drugs, steriods
- Explored the exaggeratedly muscled heroes and villains in computer games, such as *True Crime: Streets of LA* (Activision), *WWF Wrestlemania* (THQ), *Take No Prisoners* (Red Orb), *The Hulk* (Vivendi-Universal), *Army Men: Sarge's Heroes* (3DO), and *X-Men: Mutant Academy* (Activision)

Reading Buddies

- Pictures were then downloaded into *Adobe Photoshop* so they could be altered
- Tremayne and LaBron learned how to rework the main characters' physiques, reshaping them in ways that were more proportional to normal muscle development
- They displayed their work in a PowerPoint presentation with "before" slides, accompanied by captions warning of the dangers of steroids and other illegal substances for building muscle, and "after" slides with statements about good health, diet, and fitness

4.Expose Boys to Texts with Positive Male Values and Archetypes

Books with Positive Male Values

- Imbue young boys with images and models of positive male values while at the same time capture their imaginations with print and engage them as readers.
- Help boys envision ways of being male that are different from the stereotypic images of masculinity that saturate popular media and culture in society
- Help boys incorporate thoughtful and competent reading into their burgeoning male identities

Children's Books with Positive Male Values

- Respectfulness -Alley Oops (Levy, J. 2005)
- Responsibility Just a Dream (Van Allsburg, 2002)
- Honesty The Empty Pot (Demi, 1996)
- Courage More Than Anything Else (Bradby, 1995)

Children's Books with Positive Male Values

- Cooperation Elephant on my Roof (Harris, 2006)
- Tolerance Teammates (Golenback, 1992)
- Generosity Sam and the Lucky Money (Chinn, 1997)
- Perseverance Leonardo's Dream (de Beer, 2004)

POSITIVE MALE ARCHETYPES

- □ "The Templates for the Uniqueness Of Males Are Found In Masculine Archetypes Of Humanity's Collective Past." --Carl Jung
- Recurring Patterns or Models of Masculine Behavior that Have Ancient Roots
- Positive Male Archetypes Stand in Sharp Contrast to Popular Media's Spurious Conceptions of Masculinity
- □ These Archetypes Can be Found in Literature Both Old and New, Classical and Popular

TEN POSITIVE MALE ARCHETYPES

Pilgrim

Patriarch

King

Warrior

Magician

Wildman

Healer

Prophet

Trickster

Lover

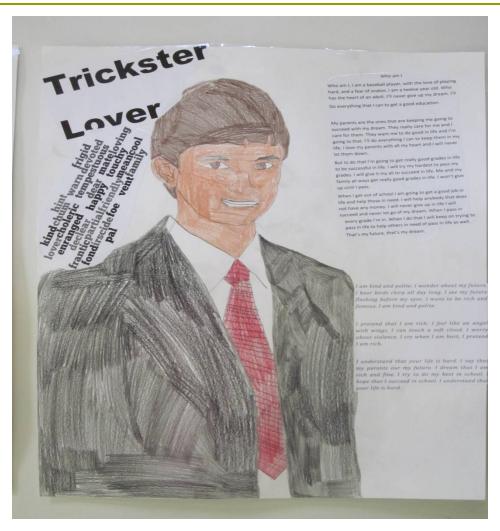
Brozo2012

56

with Texts with Positive Male Archetypes

- Expose boys to texts with real or fictional characters that embody these archetypes
- Boys can be brought to see the multifarious nature of masculinity and ways of being male
- Boys can be asked to explore their own identities through these archetypes
- Boys can engage in activities and projects around these texts

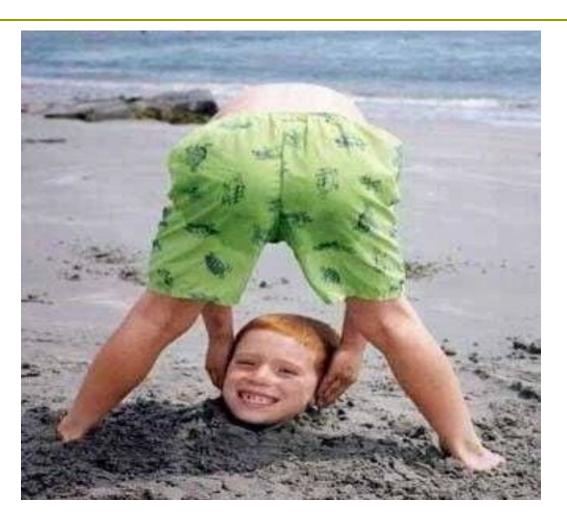
Archetype Project Kim DeRose, Secondary Reading Teacher Cumming, Georgia, USA



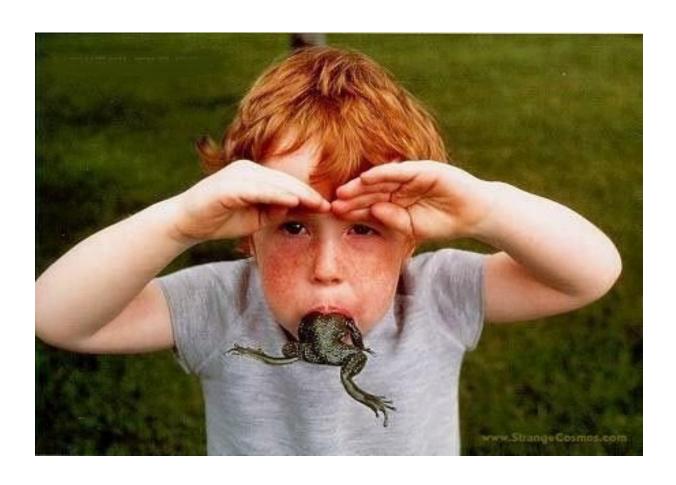
Archetype Project Kim DeRose, Secondary Reading Teacher Cumming, Georgia, USA



"Magician"



"Wildman"



"Healer"



"Trickster"



REMEMBER... WHEN IT COMES TO BOYS AND READING...

- They Need the Right Stuff, at The Right Levels, in The Right Ways
- Parents, Teachers, and Librarians Should Respect Boys' Interests
- All Adults Can Model for Boys the Pleasures and Benefits of Active Literacy
- Finding Entry Points to a Personal Literate Journey is the Highest Goal When Working with Boys
- ➤ Viewing Boys as a Resource in Their Own Literacy Development Will Improve the Chances of Elevating Their Achievement

BOYS ARE OUR HOPE FOR THE FUTURE,

BUT YOU ARE THEIR HOPE TODAY.



THUMR YOU

- GATES, A. (1961). Sex differences in reading ability. *Elementary School Journal*, 61, 431-434.
- HERMAN, M. (1975). *Male-female learning achievement in eight learning areas*. Denver, CO: Education Commission of the States.
- HOLBROOK, H.T. (1988). Sex differences in reading: Nature or nurture? *Journal of Reading*, 32, 574-576.
- JOHNSON, D.D. (1973). Sex differences in reading across cultures. *Reading Research Quarterly*, 9, 67-85.
- LABERCANE, G., & SHAPIRO, J. (1986). Gender differences in reading: Sociocultural versus neurological influences. *Reading Improvement*, 23, 82-89.
- PRESTON, R.C. (1962). Reading achievement in German and American children. *School and Society*, 90, 250-354.
- SAMUELS, F. (1943). Sex differences in reading achievement. *Journal of Educational Research*, *36*, 594-603.

- Bauerlein, M. & Stotsky, S. (2005, January). Why Johnny Won't Read. [Electronic Version] Washington Post Retrieved November 12, 2010 from http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A33956-2005 Jan24.html?sub=AR
- Blackwood, C., Flowers, S. S., Rogers, J. S., & Staik, I. M. (1991). Pleasure reading by college students: Fact or fiction? Paper presented at the Mid-South Educational Research Association Conference, Lexington, KY.
- Brozo, W. G. (2010). To be a boy, to be a reader (2nd ed.). Newark, DE: International Reading Association.
- Cavazos-Kottke, S. (2005). Turned out but turned on: Boys' (dis)engaged reading in and out of school. *Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy*, 49(3), 180-184.
- Coles, M., & Hall, C. (2001). Boys, books and breaking boundaries: Developing literacy in and out of school. In W. Martino & B. Meyenn (Eds.), What about the boys? Issues of masculinity in schools. Buckingham, UK: Open University Press.
- Coles, M. & Hall, C. (2002). Gendered reading: learning from children's reading choices. *Journal of Research in Reading*, 25(1), 96-108.
- □ Gambell, T., & Hunter, D. (2000). Surveying gender differences in Canadian school literacy. *Journal of Curriculum Studies*, *32*(5), 689-719.
- Greaney, V. (1980). Factors related to the amount and type of leisure reading. Reading Research Quarterly, 15(3), 337-357.

- Greaney, V., & Hegarty, M. (1987). Correlates of leisure-time reading. Journal of Research in Reading, 10(1), 3-12.
- □ Hall, C., & Coles, M. (1997). Gendered readings: Helping boys develop as critical readers. *Gender & Education*, *9*(1), 61-68.
- Hughes-Hassell, S., & Rodge, P. (2007). The leisure reading habits of urban adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy*, 51(1), 22-33.
- Jacobs, D. (2007). More than words: Comics as a means of teaching multiple literacies. English Journal, 96(3), 19-25.
- Knoble, M., & Lankshear, C. (2008). Remix: The art and craft of endless hybridization. Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy, 52(1), 22-33.
- Leitz, P. (2006). A meta-analysis of gender differences in reading
- Achievement at the secondary school level. Studies in Educational Evaluation, 32, 317-344.
- Lenters, K. (2007). From storybooks to games, comics, bands, and chapter books: A young boy's appropriation of literacy practices. Canadian Journal of Education, 30(1), 113-136.

- Lin, W. P. (2000). Taiwanese children's reading interest. National Tai-Tung Teachers' College Publishing.
- Millard, E. (1997). Differently literate: Gender identity and the construction of the developing readers. Gender & Education, 9(1), 31-48.
- Moffitt, M. A. S., & Wartella, E. (1992). Youth and reading: A survey of leisure reading pursuits of female
- Millard, E. (1997). Differently literate: Gender identity and the construction of the developing readers. Gender & Education, 9(1), 31-48.
- Moffitt, M. A. S., & Wartella, E. (1992). Youth and reading: A survey of leisure reading pursuits of female and male adolescents. *Reading Research* and Instruction, 31(2), 1-17.
- Mok, J. & Cheung, S. (2004). Book reading culture of youth in Hong Kong. Hong Kong: The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups.
- Simpson, A. (1996). Fictions and facts: An investigation of the reading practices of girls and boys. English Education, 28(4),268-279.
- Skaliotis, M. (2002). Key figures on cultural participation in the European Union. International Symposium on Culture Studies, EUROSTAT, Luxemburg.

- □ Smith, M., & Wilhelm, J. (2002). "Reading don't fix no Chevys": Literacy in the lives of young men. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.
- St. Jarre, K. R. (2008). Don't blame the boys: We're giving them girly books. *English Journal*, *97*(3), 15-16.
- □ Taylor, D. L. (2005). "Not just boring stories": Reconsidering the gender gap for boys. *Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy*, 48(4), 290-298.
- Watkins, M. W., & Edwards, V. A. (1992). Extracurricular reading and reading achievement: The rich stay rich and the poor don't read. Reading Improvement, 29(4), 236-42.
- Whitehead, F., Capey, A. C., & Maddren, W. (1974). Children's reading interests. London: Evans/Methuen Educational
- Worthy, J. (1998). "On every page someone gets killed!" Book conversations you don't hear in school. *Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy*, 41(7), 508-517.
- Worthy, J., Moorman, M., & Turner, M. (1999). What Johnny likes to read is hard to find in school. Reading Research Quarterly, 34(1), 12-25.

- Fashola, O. (Ed.). (2005). Educating African-American males: Voices from the field.
 - Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.
- Noguera, P. A. (2008). The trouble with Black boys: And other reflections on race,
 - equity, and the future of public education. New York: Jossey-Bass.