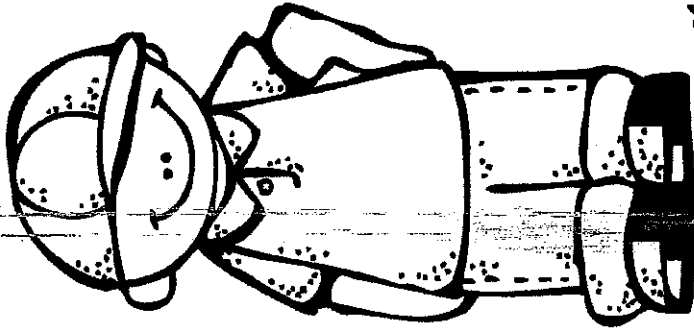


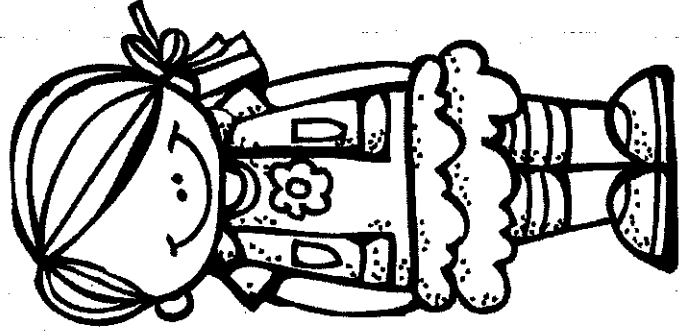
WHY CAN'T WE SKIP READING TONIGHT?

Student A reads 20 minutes each day. This equals 3600 minutes a school year. Student A will read approximately 1,800,000 words.



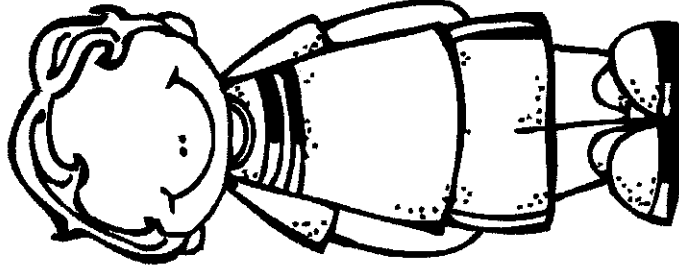
▼ 100%

Student B reads 5 minutes each day. This equals 900 minutes in a school year. Student B will read approximately 282,000 words.



▼ 100%

Student C reads 1 minute each day. This equals 180 minutes a school year. Student C will read approximately 8,000 words.



▼ 100%

By the end of the school year, Student A will have read the equivalent of 60 school days. Student B will have read only 12 school days. Which student do you expect to be the better reader? (Nagy & Herman, 1987)

WHAT ARE THE FIVE DOMAINS OF READING?

How can you help your child become a better reader? By exposing them to the five domains of reading! The five domains of reading are five components that all of us must master to become better readers. When reading with your child at home check to see how many of the five domains you are practicing!

1.

Phonemic Awareness:

The ability to understand that each word is made up of sounds. We can tell how many sounds are in a word, which words rhyme or even change a word by changing one sound.

2.

Phonics:

The ability to know which letters make which sounds. We can decode (sound out) words while we read. We can spell words based on phonics patterns.

3.

Vocabulary:

The ability to understand what a word means. We can give a definition or use the clues in the story to help us determine the meaning. The more words you know the more you will understand the story!

4.

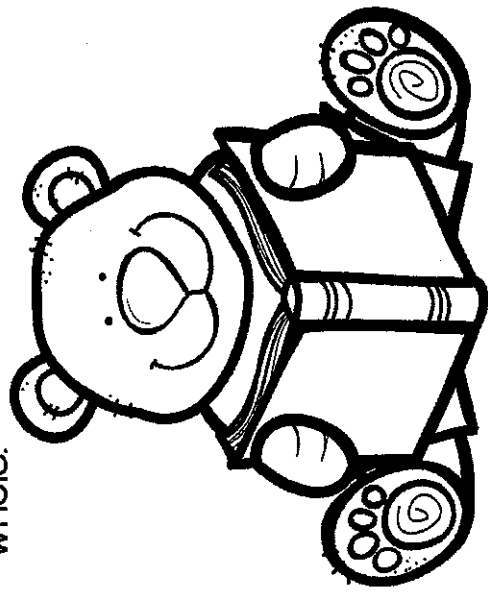
Fluency:

The ability to read quickly, accurately and with expression. We can read smoothly, we don't have to sound out each word and we can change our voice for different characters or punctuation.

5.

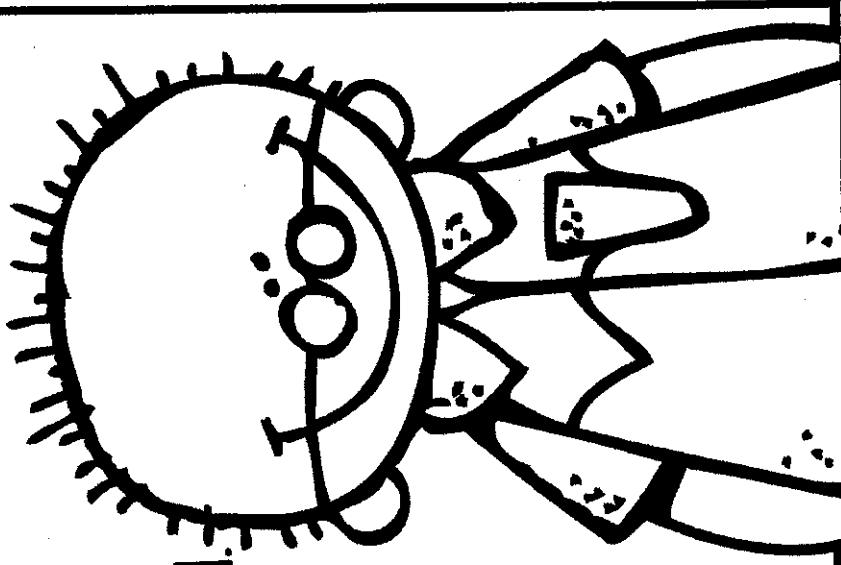
Comprehension:

The ability to understand what happened in the story and why. Comprehension makes us dive deep. We analyze the characters, plot, and purpose of the story. We can answer questions before, during and after reading that show we understood the text as a whole.



HOW TO READ WITH A BEGINNING READER

- Complete a picture walk BEFORE reading.
- Predict what may happen in the book.
- Model and encourage your child to track print.
- Read a word or sentence and have your child repeat it.
- Take turns reading each page.
- Talk about the story as you read.
What do you think will happen next? What does this story remind you of?
- Read the story again! Repeated readings build fluency and confidence!

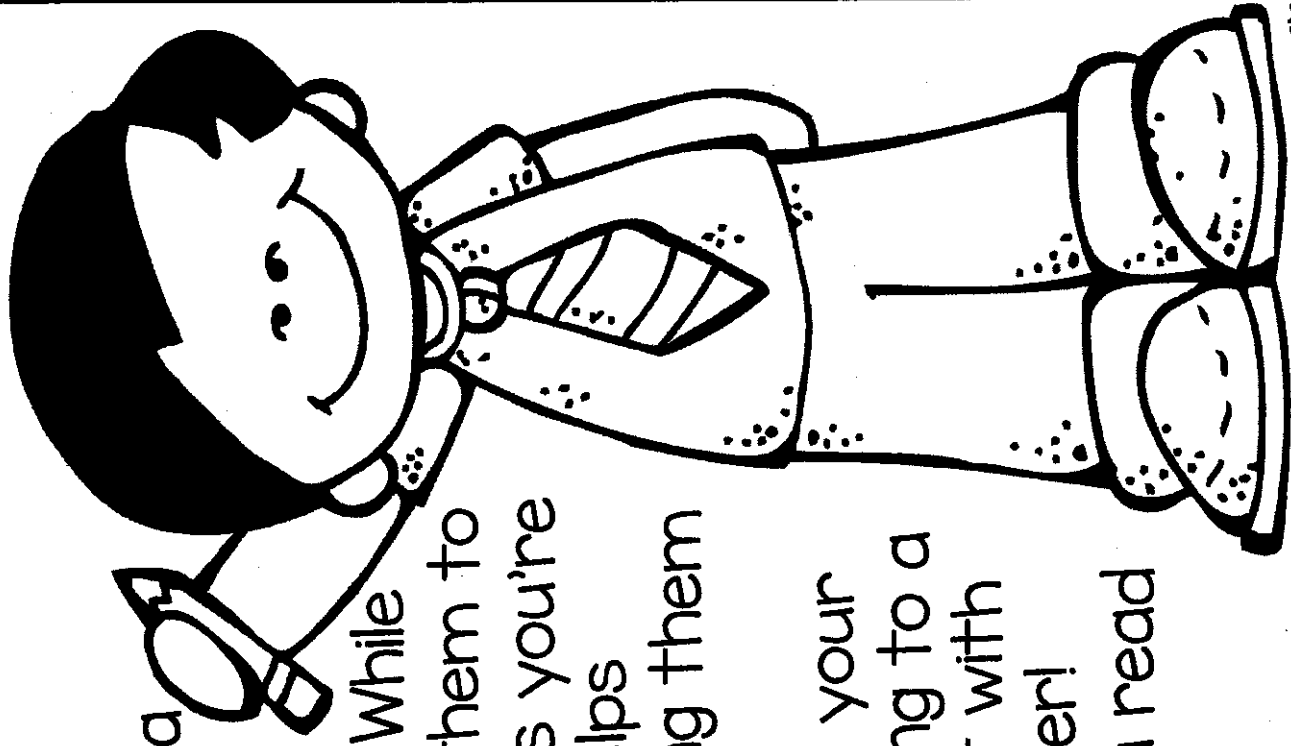


TRACKING PRINT

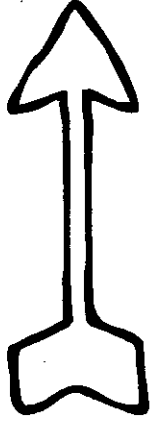
Tracking print is an important tool a beginning reader must learn.

Tracking print is when you point to each word as you read it aloud. While reading with your child encourage them to track print as you read aloud or as you're reading together. Tracking print helps your child learn new words by seeing them and hearing you read them aloud.

Tracking print also lets you know if your child is paying attention while listening to a read aloud. Children can track print with their finger, a pencil or a cool pointer! Modeling how to track print as you read aloud is important too!



ASKING THE RIGHT QUESTIONS



When reading with your child, check for understanding by asking questions. Don't just ask questions at the end, it's important to check for understanding before, during and after reading. Here are some questions to ask!

BEFORE

- What do you think will happen in this story?
- What might be the problem?
- Where may be the setting of the story?
- What do you know about this topic?
- What does this story make you think of?
- What are you wondering?
- What does the title tell you?

DURING

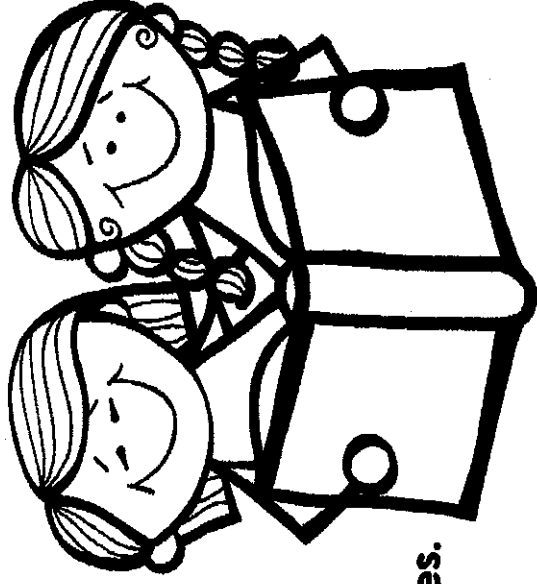
- What do you think will happen next?
- What can you tell me about the story so far?
- How do you feel about the story so far?
- What questions do you have?
- Why do you think the character did that?
- What would you have done?

AFTER

- What was the title?
- What was the problem/solution in the story?
- Why do you think the author wrote this book?
- What was your favorite/least favorite part?
- What would you change about the story?
- What will happen next?

WHAT IS FAMILY LITERACY?

Family literacy is how a family interacts with literacy materials (text, words, illustrations, etc.). Family literacy can be practiced by reading books before bedtime, writing each other letters, playing word games, singing songs or cooking together while following a recipe. Below are ten ways to improve family



- 1.** **Read, read, read! Read books, magazines, newspapers and digital print!**
- 2.** **Ask your child about what they're reading. Ask questions before, during and after reading.**
- 3.** **Write notes, e-mails, texts or letters to each other each day.**
- 4.** **Sing songs together. Make up new songs too! The sillier the better!**
- 5.** **Cook together. Teach your child how to follow a recipe.**
- 6.** **Tell family jokes.**
- 7.** **Play board games and word games together. Have a family game night.**
- 8.** **Keep a family calendar. Make family to-do lists, and grocery lists. Write down wishes/goals for each season.**
- 9.** **Visit the library or bookstore together. Check your local library for weekly read aloud classes.**
- 10.** **Create art projects together. Display family artwork.**

TEN WORD GAMES!

Word games are a great way to practice many different domains of reading! Here are some word games to play at home!

1.

Guess My Word:

Give your child clues to a word you are thinking of. It rhymes with... It starts with... It would be used to describe... A synonym is...

2.

Beach Ball Words:

Write words on a beach ball. Toss it to your child. Have them read the word that is under their right hand. Toss it back and forth.

3.

Magnetic Letters:

Make words with magnetic letters on the refrigerator or any magnetic surface. Give your child the letters, tell them the word and see if they can make it.

4.

Sock Game:

Put word cards down on the floor. Have your child stand in their socks. Call out the word and see how quickly they can step on it!

5.

Dot Game:

Laminate word cards. Be sure to review words before playing. Use an Expo marker to draw a dot on the back of one of the cards. Don't let your child see which one. Lay cards out on the floor or a table. Have your child guess which word is hiding the dot!

6.

Shaving Cream:

Put shaving cream (or sand/paint) on a plate. Write a word using your finger. Have your child read it.

7.

Newspaper Words:

Give your child a word. Have them use a highlighter and find it in the newspaper. Highlight it when they've found it. Count how many times they've found it.

8.

Show and Tell:

Give your child a whiteboard and a marker. Call out a word. Have your child write it/draw a picture for it/write a sentence (choose a different task depending on your child's needs) for it and show you on the whiteboard.

9.

Tic-Tac-Toe:

Draw a tic-tac-toe board. Write a word in each box. Before each turn the player must read the word.

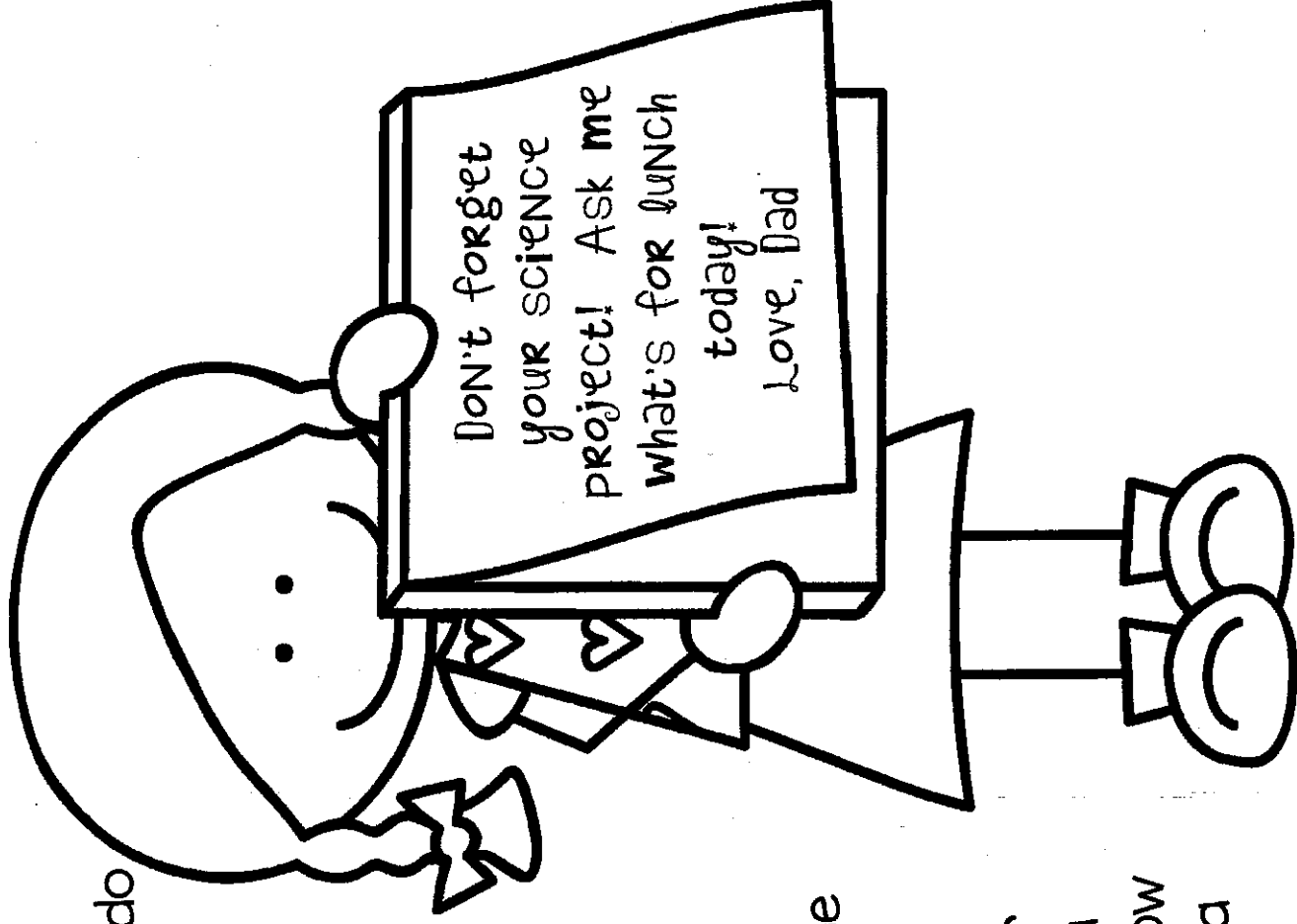
10.

Card Games:

Copy or write two sets of word cards. Play a card game such as Go Fish or Memory.

MAKING IT "STICK"!

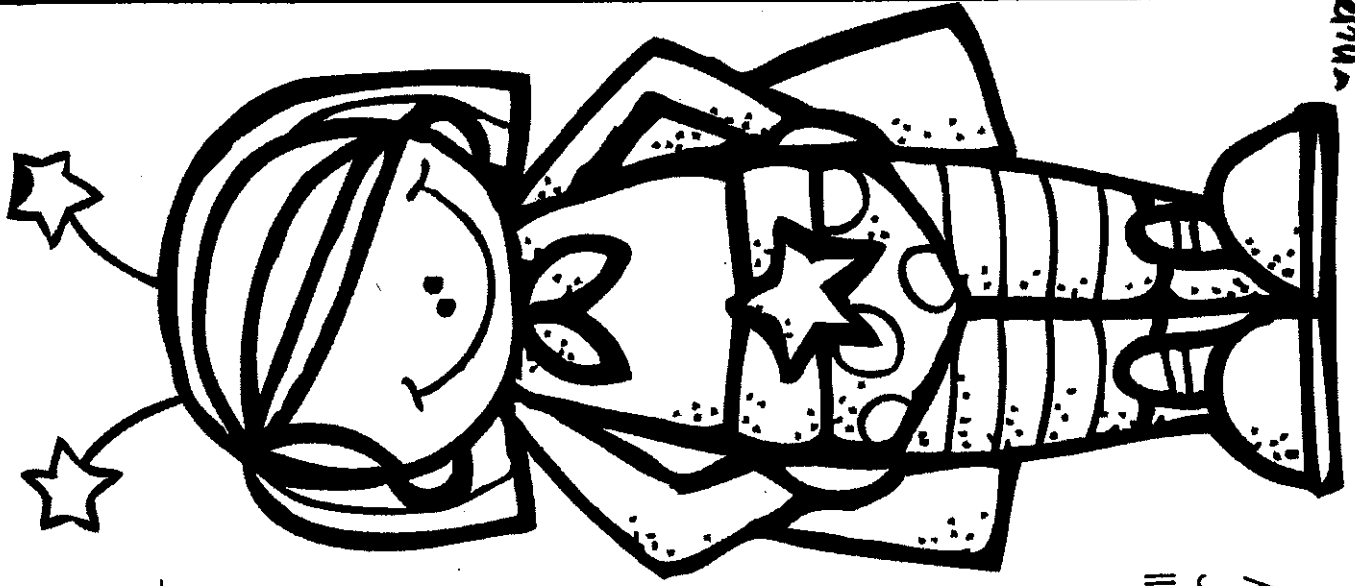
We learn more from seeing than we do from any of our other senses. Use the power of sight to help your child learn many different skills. Stick (tape) word cards, picture cards, artwork or other learning tools in visual places around the house. Use the refrigerator, the bathroom mirror, or your child's door. As your child passes the cards around the house, ask about them. Have them read the words on the fridge, use the word in a sentence, give a word that rhymes or tell you a story using the word. Need your kiddo to remember something important? Write them a note and stick it somewhere you know they will see it! The note doubles as a reminder and a chance to read!



THE POWER OF SIGHT WORDS

Why are sight words so important? Sight words are words that don't typically follow a phonics pattern therefore, they can't be "sounded out". Sight words are words we must know from memory. If your child has a large repertoire of sight word knowledge their overall reading fluency will improve, which will in turn improve overall comprehension. There are many different ways to learn sight words, here are a few ideas! If you'd like a list of appropriate sight words for your child don't hesitate to ask your child's teacher.

- **Fridge Flash:** Tape sight words to the refrigerator, read them every time you are in the kitchen.
- **Stamp Them:** Use alphabet stamps to stamp out sight words, then read them.
- **Magnetic Letters:** Use magnetic letters to spell sight words on the refrigerator or any magnetic surface, then read them.
- **Popsicle Words:** Write sight words on popsicle sticks. Pull sticks out of a can, see how many you can read.
- **Finger paint:** Pour some finger paint on a plate. Use your finger (or have your child use theirs) to write the sight word and have your child read it.
- **Snowball Fight:** Crumple sight word cards into a ball. Have a snowball fight! Pick up snowballs and see how many you can read!
- **Chalk Words:** Write sight words with chalk on the driveway. Have your student hop from word to word, reading them aloud.
- **Word Swat:** Put sight word cards on a table, call out a word and have your student swat it with a fly swatter or slap it with their hand.



DIFFERENT WAYS TO READ WITH YOUR CHILD

READ ALOUD

- Complete a picture walk before reading.
- Discuss/Predict what will happen.
- Track print as you read.
- Ask questions before, during and after reading.
- Point out details in the illustrations.
- Use different voices for the characters.

ECHO READ

- Complete a picture walk before reading.
- Discuss/ Predict what will happen.
- Track print as you read.
- Read a sentence or page. Have your children echo the sentence or page back to you.
- Ask questions as you read.

CHORAL READ

- Complete a picture walk before reading.
- Discuss/ Predict what will happen.
- Track print as you read.
- Read the story out loud together at the same time.
- Your child will use your guide if they are stuck on a word.

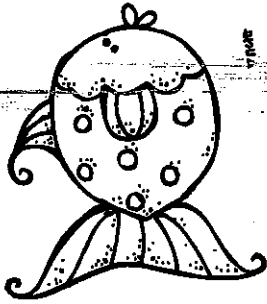
FOLLOW ME

- Complete a picture walk before reading.
- Discuss/Predict what will happen.
- Track print as you read.
- Begin by reading aloud.
- Stop in the middle of a sentence.
- Have your child read the next word.
- Continue reading aloud.

SOUND IT OUT!

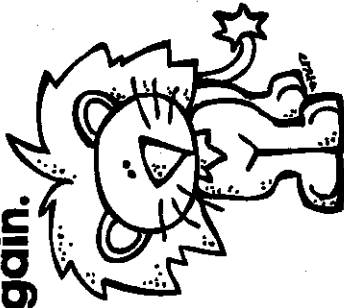
LIPS THE FISH

Say the first few sounds. Read the end of the sentence and say it again.



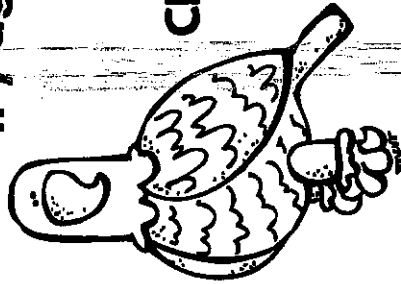
LISTENING LION

Does the word make sense? If not, try again.



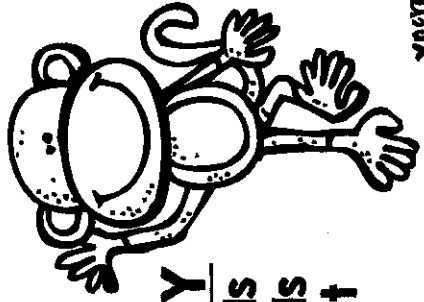
EAGLE EYES

Check the pictures for clues to help you.



CHUNKY MONKEY

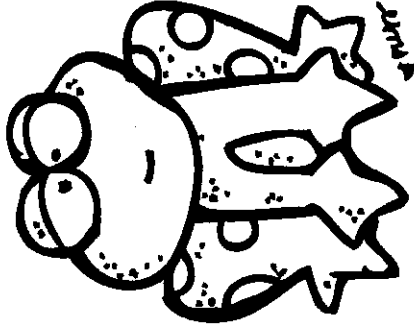
Look for little words inside bigger words to help you sound it out.



As your child learns phonics patterns and becomes more and more familiar with the sounds letters make we often encourage them to use different strategies when they are faced with a word they have difficulty reading. Often we may say "sound it out!" but there are many more ways to help encourage your child to read a difficult word. Here are some ways to "sound it out"!

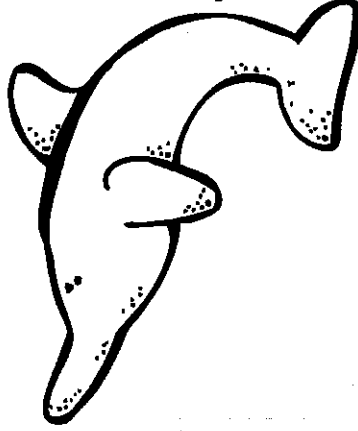
SKIPPY THE FROG

Stuck on the word? Skip it, read the rest of the sentence and hop back!



FLIP THE DOLPHIN

Try the short vowel sound, then try the long vowel sound to sound it out.



STRETCHY SNAKE

Stretch the word out slowly. Say the sounds together to say the word.

