



Understanding reading

As a parent, your support plays an essential role towards your child's development as a reader. There are two main aspects in becoming a balanced reader:

Word Reading (decoding) - This includes phonological knowledge including phonics, high frequency words, fluency and automaticity.

Language comprehension- book, story and poetry knowledge, vocabulary development, love of reading and oral communication.

<u>Word reading</u>	<p><u>Developing automaticity</u> Automaticity refers only to accurate, speedy word recognition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practise reading for 5-10 minutes a day. Regular and frequent practice is far more beneficial than less frequent for a longer time. • You can be a great model for this. Read to your children regularly so they can hear how we should read and aspire to this. • Try echo reading. You can read a sentence and have your child repeat it back. • Read aloud together at the same time. 	<p><u>Developing Fluency</u> Fluency is reading with intonation and phrasing suitable to the text being read. It also includes reading for meaning. If a child is reading fluently they can read longer phrases and sentences without pausing whilst simultaneously understanding what it is they have read.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model reading to your child, let them listen. • Spot any words they already know. • Use flashcards to help read any high frequency words. (Unique words that can't be sounded out with phonics e.g -the, here, there etc). 	<p><u>Phonics</u> Phonics is using the sound letters make when reading.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please click this link for the phonic sounds https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mRoFpvC0yn0 • Look at the shape of the word, look for words within words. • Read the word in 'chunks' then blend them together. • Blend phonemes (sounds) together. • Look for familiar clusters, for example (-qu, -wh, -ai) • Use the initial letter to help you think of a word that makes sense.
<u>Language comprehension</u>	<p><u>Book, story and poetry knowledge</u> It is important for children to understand that information can be gained through different types of text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask children what makes it a fairy tale, newspaper, comic, recipe, instructions etc. 	<p><u>Vocabulary development.</u> Vocabulary is the knowledge of words and word meanings. It is something that will expand and deepen over the course of a lifetime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When reading ask your child if there are any words, they are unsure of. • Check understanding by asking what certain words mean. 	<p><u>Oral Communication:</u> Children need to express and discuss their understanding of books and give opinions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the questions that relate to book band (these are given when the child moves up a band) to encourage discussion. • Talk about your favourite authors. • Link the story to things that have happened in your life. • Share your thoughts.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain the difference between non-fiction and fiction.• Explore key features of texts (glossary, contents page, characters, setting)• Read a wide variety.• If you are cooking, can your child read out the recipe?• If you are watching T.V, can your child read the guide?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can you spot words within words?• Can you spot any suffixes? (cluster of letters at the end of words e.g -er, -est, -ed, -ing)• Can you spot any prefixes (clusters of letters at the start of a word e.g -un, -dis)• Use a dictionary.• Don't be afraid to use ambitious vocabulary!	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Having conversations about books deepens children's understanding of what they are reading and it expands vocabulary.
--	---	---	---