Welcome to our Parent Reading Workshop





The survey of 71,400 children and young people by the National Literacy Trust early in 2023 revealed that fewer than one in three children (28%) aged eight to 18 read daily for enjoyment.

Reading from an early age

 Reading from an early age is important as research shows that if children are not secure and fluent readers by Year 2, it is very difficult to then develop a love of reading going forward.

Brain Development

Babies are born learning. From birth to age 3 are critical years for the development of language skills that are foundational for future learning success.

Parents are a child's first and most important teacher.

Knowledge

Books are a pleasure, yes, and they are also informative. You and your child can learn something new when you read aloud.



Why Read Aloud?

Language

The number of words that a child knows when he or she enters kindergarten is the most important predictor of a child's success or failure.

Reading aloud grows your child's vocabulary and introduces many words and concepts that you might not use in everyday conversation.

Love of Reading

Parents that read aloud demonstrate that reading is important, that reading is pleasurable, that reading is valued.

Bonding

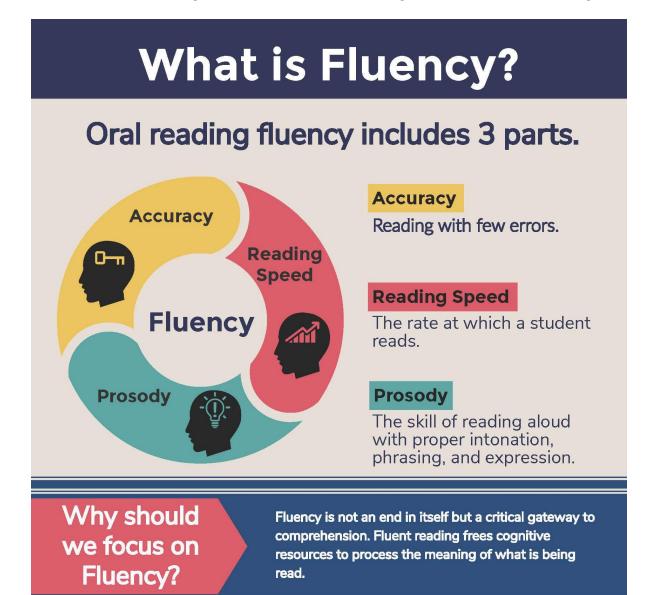
Is there anything better than sharing a good book with a child in your lap?

Literacy Skills

Vocabulary. Phonics. Familiarity with the printed word. Storytelling. Comprehension.

Reading aloud is invaluable for building literacy skills.

What is fluency and why is it important?



Three ways you can help build fluency at home...

- 1. Read and follow the adult reads the text and the child follows along with their finger. This helps the child with word recognition and models to them how they should read with fluency.
- 2. My turn, your turn take turns reading a page or a paragraph. Here you are modelling how to read with fluency, flow and expression.
- 3. Echo Reading as you read, the child copies. It is important here to pace yourself and read at a rate that your child can keep up with.

Let's now have a go...

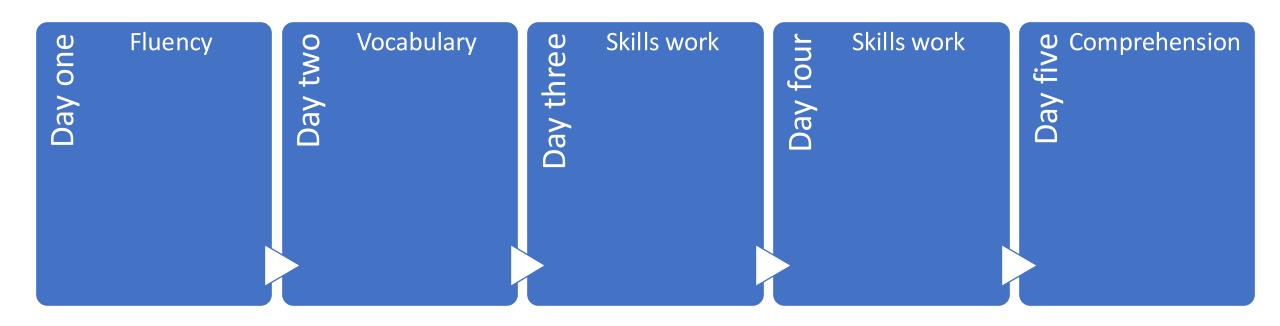
What is comprehension?

This refers to the understanding of a text.

What you can do to help develop comprehension...

- Ways you can develop comprehension
 - Talking a lot at home... about everything
 - Develop cultural capital by going out (this does not have to cost money)
 - Reading a variety of books together and discussing books :
 - Why do you like this book?
 - What do you think will happen next?
 - What do you think about this character?

How do we teach comprehension in school?



Vocabulary

Interpreting words and understanding the meaning of words.

Mr Smith <u>loathes</u> wearing a tie as he finds it uncomfortable.

<u>Retrieve</u>

Retrieval of information is picking the <u>exact</u> information out of the text that they have just read. E.g.

- What was the character's name?
- What did they eat for dinner?
- What colour was the car?
- What time did...?

<u>Inference</u>

This is where we ask children to become 'mini detectives' gathering evidence from the text

The bike lay on the floor next to her as she held her leg and cried.

Prediction

What has or what will happen based on information.

Summary

Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph.

- What is the main point of the first paragraph?

- Ordering events within a text to summarise.

Questions you can ask at home... let's have a go now!

Vocabulary

Find and explain the meaning of words in context

Example questions

- What do the words and suggest about the character, setting and mood?
- · Which word tells you that?
- Which keyword tells you about the character/setting/mood?
- · Find one word in the text which means......
- Find and highlight the word that is closest in meaning to......
- Find a word or phrase which shows/suggests that......

Infer

Make and justify inferences using evidence from the text.

Example questions

- · Find and copy a group of words which show that...
- How do these words make the reader feel? How does this paragraph suggest this?
- · How do the descriptions of show that they are
- How can you tell that.....
- What impression of do you get from these paragraphs?
- · What voice might these characters use?
- · What was thinking when.....
- Who is telling the story?

Predict

Predict what might happen from the details given and implied.

Example questions

- From the cover what do you think this text is going to be about?
- What is happening now? What happened before this? What will happen after?
- What does this paragraph suggest will happen next?
 What makes you think this?
- Do you think the choice of setting will influence how the plot develops?
- Do you think... will happen? Yes, no or maybe? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Explain

- Explain how content is related and contributes to the meaning as a whole.
- Explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of language.
- Explain the themes and patterns that develop across the text.
- Explain how information contributes to the overall experience.

Example questions

- Why is the text arranged in this way?
- What structures has the author used?
- What is the purpose of this text feature?
- · Is the use of effective?
- The mood of the character changes throughout the text.
 Find and copy the phrases which show this.
- · What is the author's point of view?
- What affect does have on the audience?
- · How does the author engage the reader here?
- Which words and phrases did effectively?
- · Which section was the most interesting/exciting part?
- · How are these sections linked?

Retrieve

Retrieve and record information and identify key details from fiction and non-fiction.

Example questions

- How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know?
- How did...?
- · How often ...?
- Who had...? Who is...? Who did....?
- What happened to ...?
- What does.... do?
- How is?
- What can you learn from from this section?
- Give one example of......
- · The story is told from whose perspective?

Summarise

Summarise the main ideas from more than one paragraph

Example questions

- Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened?
- · What happened after?
- What was the first thing that happened in the story?
- Can you summarise in a sentence the opening/middle/end of the story?
- In what order do these chapter headings come in the story?

How to encourage independent reading at home

- Having books that the child owns
- Using the library to help build variety
- Exposing children to texts beyond novel. E.g. comics, magazines, non-fiction books
- Show that you love reading.
- Give children books that matter to them
- Reward reading

Thank you all for attending, if you have any questions, please feel free to stay behind.