

How to Check for understanding

(Language comprehension)

1. Start the book by making predictions. Use the front cover and pictures to ask questions: *What do you think the story is about? What kind of story do you think this is? Who do you think this story is about?*
2. Ask questions and make comments at key points in your reading: *Where is the story happening? Who is the main character? Was that a good thing to happen? What might happen next? How do you think that character felt when...?*
3. After reading: *ask your child to retell the main events of the story - the beginning, middle and end. Ask them to show you their favourite part of the story or favourite page. Who was their favourite character and why?*
4. For more advanced readers:
Talk about the choice of words:
Why did the author choose to use the word ... 'terrified'?
What other word could they have used?
What was the problem in that story?
How did the story develop?
Was there anything you didn't understand ?

Make reading an enjoyable part of your family time.

- Read bedtime stories every night
- Play board games
- Visit the library
- Read a recipe and cook together
- Have a range of reading material at your house: stories, poetry books, joke books, magazines, recipe books, non-fiction books, online books.
- Outside the house, look at and read signs, notices, labels – anything in the environment.

Reading at home with your child.

Reading everyday will make a huge difference.



Three times a week is the minimum expectation.

Fluency

- For your child to understand the story they must be able to read accurately, quickly and with expression.
- To help them to read smoothly you need to model each sentence and ask them to read it back to you. Don't be afraid to practise a sentence over and over until they can read it fluently.

How to read with a beginner reader.

(Word recognition)

1. Encourage your child to use their finger to point to every word (We call it their reading finger).
2. Let your child read a sentence first to practise their phonic de-coding (sounding out the sounds and putting them together to read a word).
3. Re-read the sentence to your child and ask them to repeat it pointing to each word as they do.
4. Re-read the same book at least three times and on different days to develop your child's phonics and understanding of the story.
5. Your child does not need to be able to read every word. They may get stuck on around 1 out of every 5 they read.
6. If the word is tricky or cannot be sounded out, tell them the word.
7. 'Do the voices' to show children how to develop expression and interest to their reading.
8. Pause at punctuation to emphasize it and develop reading skills.
9. Go back and ask a child to point to at a key word. e.g. point to the word that says 'and '.

<p style="text-align: center;">How to Check for understanding <u>(Language comprehension)</u></p> <p>1. Start the book by making predictions. Use the front cover and pictures to ask questions: <i>What do you think the story is about? What kind of story do you think this is? Who do you think this story is about?</i></p> <p>2. Ask questions and make comments at key points in your reading: <i>Where is the story happening? Who is the main character? Was that a good thing to happen? What might happen next? How do you think that character felt when...?</i></p> <p>3. After reading: <i>ask your child to retell the main events of the story - the beginning, middle and end. Ask them to show you their favourite part of the story or favourite page. Who was their favourite character and why?</i></p> <p>4. For more advanced readers: <i>Talk about the choice of words: Why did the author choose to use the word ... 'terrified'? What other word could they have used? What was the problem in that story? How did the story develop? Was there anything you didn't understand ?</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Make reading an enjoyable part of your family time.</u></p> <p>Read bedtime stories every night Play board games Visit the library</p> <p>Read a recipe and cook together Have a range of reading material at your house: stories, poetry books, joke books, magazines, recipe books, non-fiction books, online books.</p> <p>Outside the house, look at and read signs, notices, labels – anything in the environment.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>How to read with a beginner reader.</u> <u>(Word recognition)</u></p> <p>10. Encourage your child to use their finger to point to every word (We call it their reading finger).</p> <p>11. Let your child read a sentence first to practise their phonic de-coding (sounding out the sounds and putting them together to read a word).</p> <p>12. Re-read the sentence to your child and ask them to repeat it pointing to each word as they do.</p> <p>13. Re-read the same book at least three times and on different days to develop your child's phonics and understanding of the story.</p> <p>14. Your child does not need to be able to read every word. They may get stuck on around 1 out of every 5 they read.</p> <p>15. If the word is tricky or cannot be sounded out, tell them the word.</p> <p>16. 'Do the voices' to show children how to develop expression and interest to their reading.</p> <p>17. Pause at punctuation to emphasis it and develop reading skills.</p> <p>18. Go back and ask a child to point to at a key word. e.g. point to the word that says 'and '.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Reading at home with your child.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reading everyday will make a huge difference.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Just 5-10 minutes a day. </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Three times a week is the minimum expectation.</p>	
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