

HERE'S THE IMPACT OF READING 20 **MINUTES PER DAY!**

A student who reads

A student who reads

A student who reads



minutes per day

minutes per day

minute per day

will be exposed to

will be exposed to 1.8 MILLION words per year and scores in 90th PERCENTILE

on standardized tests

will be exposed to 282,000 words per year and scores in on standardized tests

8.000 words per year and scores in 50th PERCENTILE 10th PERCENTILE on standardized tests

■SCHOLASTIC



Reading

Mrs Matthews

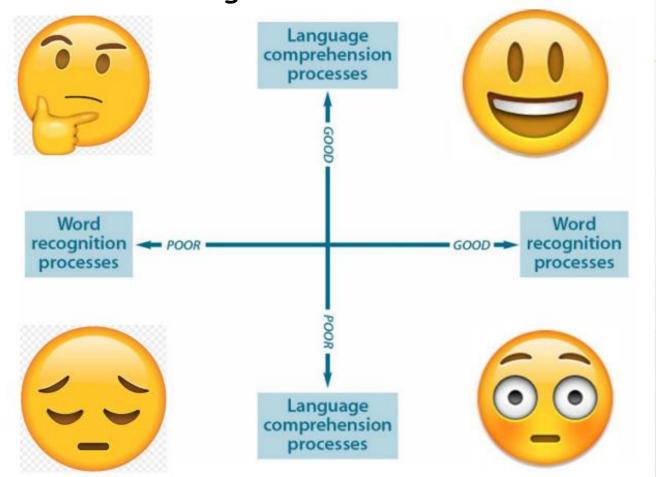
Aims:

- How we teach reading at Belmont
- What makes a successful reader
- How to support your child with reading at home
- How to ask effective questions



The Simple View of Reading

The SVR was adopted by the Rose Report (Independent review of the teaching of early reading) and forms a central part of the National Curriculum's view of learning to read.



How we teach reading at Belmont

Early Reading

- Segmenting and blending phonics
- Other reading strategies
- Reading fluently

KS1 Guided Reading

- Group reading fluency and accuracy
- Developing comprehension skills
- Progression within phonics

KS2 Whole Class Reading

- Questioning and discussion as a class
- Deepening understanding

1:1 Reading

Supported by an adult

Reading for different purposes

- Reading across the curriculum
- · Reading a range of genre
- · Reading for pleasure



Content Domains - KS1

	Content domain reference		
1a	draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts		
1b	identify / explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information		
1c	identify and explain the sequence of events in texts		
1d	make inferences from the text		
1e	predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far		



Content Domains

	Content domain reference
2a	give / explain the meaning of words in context
2b	retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction
2c	summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph
2d	make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text
2 e	predict what might happen from details stated and implied
2f	identify / explain how information / narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole
2g	identify / explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases
2h	make comparisons within the text



What makes successful readers?

- Broad and varied vocabulary children with vast vocabularies are most successful with comprehension.
- Being able to identify new vocabulary in different contexts e.g. multiple meaning.
- Being able to make predictions. (What do you think will happen next? Why do you think that? What clues in the text lead you to think that?)
- Self monitoring to seek clarification. (I'm puzzled by... can anyone explain why?)
- Readers need to ask questions during and after reading (Good readers internalise questions - adult support can draw these out and develop)
- Asking/answering different types of questions (literal/inference/deduction/opinions)
- Summarising a good indication someone has understood what they have read.
 (plot/theme/character)
- Guided reading and comprehension lessons are rich and meaningful contexts in which children can develop these skills. These skills can also be developed at home with your support.





How can I support my child with reading at home?

Reading to

your child/sharing books

Hear your child read

(Daily - Reading

Diaries)

Give support and encouragement

Being a role Asking model - get effective caught reading! questions

Reinforcing taught phonemes/sight words Enjoying a wide range of materials: Picture books (all ages!) Newspapers Magazines E-books (Bug Club) Audio books

Using Libraries

Encourage wide reading - range of genres

Your child is never too old to read to you or for you to read to them!

Make reading a pleasure! Make it fun! Encourage your child to enjoy books everyday!

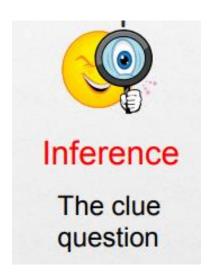


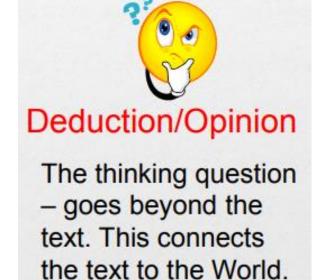


How to ask effective questions

There are different types of questions. To develop secure comprehension skills, your child need to be able to respond to ALL of these question types:







Inference: Children often find it hard to provide the evidence needed to support their point.

Deduction/Opinion: If children have poor domain knowledge, they find this type of question really difficult.

Any Questions?

