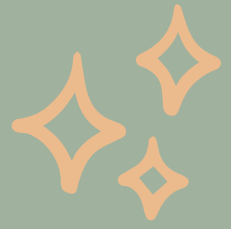


Tips for supporting readers at home



PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS GAMES & ACTIVITIES

As children learn to read, developing their phonological awareness skills is crucial. Working on these skills can be accomplished with fun and engaging games!

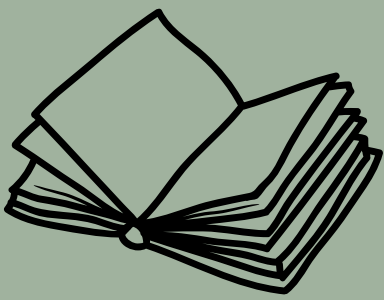
- Play I Spy with Rhyming words or Initial sounds (I spy something that rhymes with 'bun' (sun), or I spy something that starts with the /t/ sound)
- Read rhyming books and repeat nursery rhymes
- Jump or clap out the syllables in words (bask+et+ball)
- Play guess the 'secret word.' Think of a word and break it down into its syllables (easier) or sounds (harder) and have your child guess the word (i.e. if the secret word was dog you can say "guess this word: d+o+g)
- Send your child on a sound scavenger hunt and have them identify and draw pictures of things around the house or city that start with certain sounds (i.e. find something that starts with the letter P)
- Say Silly Tongue Twisters
- Go Syllable Shopping- take your child grocery shopping and give them lists of things you need broken down by syllable (i.e. egg+plant, ba+nan+a, wat+ter, etc.)
- Have your child 'talk like a robot' and segment the sounds within a word

READING TO YOUR CHILD

For students learning to read, they may at times find it stressful or frustrating. Try spending time just reading to your child, rather than always having them read to you. When you read to your child it helps to build their comprehension, fluency and vocabulary skills!

EXPANDING VOCABULARY

When reading with your child, if a new word comes up, pause and talk about what it means. See if there are any prefixes attached to the word to help them determine the meaning. Talk about synonyms and antonyms of that word. Use the word in a sentence and have them try using it too.



Tips for supporting readers at home



Listening to Your Child Read

Handling Errors

Use these prompts:

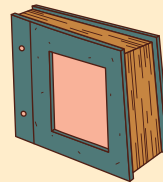
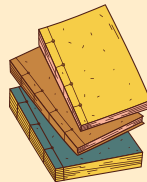
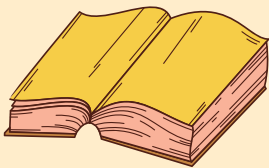
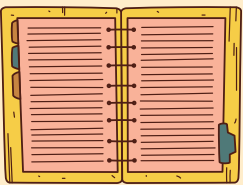
1. Look at **all** of the letters
2. Tap out each sound. What does it say?

If they don't know the sounds, tell them the sounds /c/ /a/ /t/ , what does that say?

*Try to use connected phonation, holding the sounds out for them.

General Reading Tips

1. Encourage looking at the words, NOT the pictures
2. Remind them to say each sound in the word.
3. After a difficult word is decoded, have them go back to the beginning of the sentence and read it again. This will help to promote fluency.
4. Never encourage guessing or looking at the picture for help.



When children practice building and changing words, they are strengthening their word reading and spelling skills.



To spell words, children can use the "Pound and Sound" strategy. First, children pound a fist to represent the word (e.g., fish). Then, they use their fingers to tap out each of the individual sounds in the word (e.g., f-i-sh) to spell the word.

