

Welcome To Literacy Night

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Who will benefit from this class?

- ▶ All parents / guardians of new readers.
- ▶ This can be Kindergarten students or struggling first graders.
- ▶ If your child is already reading, consider heading to a different class.

Beginning Reading Skills You Can Practice With Your Child



At home...

1. Read EVERY day
2. If your child can't read, read to them!
3. Find out what kind of books they are interested in and get some for home.
4. Use school resources to help.

Print Concepts/ Reading Behaviors

- Front of the book
- Back of the book
- Title of the book
- Where to begin reading the first word
- Left to right directionality, return sweep
- One letter, two letters
- Difference between letters and words
- First and last words on a page
- Capital / lowercase letters
- Periods / question mark
- One to one matching when reading
- Using picture support.

These are the things your child will be tested on this year. We will practice in the classroom. The quicker they have mastered these basic skills, the quicker we can teach them to read!

What does it mean?

- ▶ Phonological Awareness- A series of skills ranging from easy to difficult which includes spoken words, syllables, rhyming and phonemes.
- ▶ Phonemes: Individual sounds
- ▶ Fluency: Reading with flow and expression for the the purpose of comprehension.
- ▶ Strategies: Behaviors used when reading
- ▶ Benchmarks: Cabarrus County requires students to be tested 3 times a year (September, January, & May). When these tests are completed your teacher will send home a print out of the results so you can see growth. You have not been given the first set yet, because it will be discussed at conferences.
- ▶ MCLASS / Dibels- the State assessments given 3 times a year.
- ▶ Text Reading Comprehension (TRC) A teachers record of a child's oral reading and written comprehension (for advanced Kindergarteners or first graders)

Phonological Awareness Skills Sequence

SO MUCH TO REMEMBER!

The main concepts include:

1. Concept of spoken word- (sentence segmentation) the ability to distinguish words in a sentence ex: I like apples (has 3 words)
2. Rhyme- The ability to recognize rhyme, complete rhyme, and produce rhyme (example: does pick rhyme with stick?) (tell me a word that rhymes with ball)
3. Syllables- The ability to blend, segment and delete syllables. Ex: foot-ball together says football / clap the parts in the word rainbow (2 claps) say outside without side (out)
4. Phonemes- The ability to recognize initial and final sounds in words ex: tell me the first sound you hear in the word sun (s). Tell me the last sound you hear in the word (fight). Listen to these sounds and then say them fast... M / an (man)
5. Phoneme Manipulation: The ability to add and or substitute phonemes example say “it” now add the sound S to it. What is your new word? (sit)

Sight Words? High Frequency Words...

Which is which? (they are the same!)

What are they?

High frequency words are the words that **appear frequently** in printed material (books, magazines, newspapers, etc.). These words might also be called sight words. Often, these words do not follow phonics rules.

Why are they important?

High frequency words make up the majority of the words a child will read. Most of the time high frequency words cannot be sounded out and have to be memorized by sight. If children can recognize these words easily, they will be able to focus less on decoding (sounding out words), have better reading fluency, and better comprehension.

Here are some examples:

(Your child's teacher should be letting you know which ones to practice each week)

I	am	the	little
to	a	have	is
we	my	like	he

How can I practice these?

- ▶ When you are doing your nightly reading, ask your child to find some on a page. Example: if your child's words are I, am, the. When you see one of those words, say, "Can you find the word **am** on this page?"
- ▶ Make flash cards to practice.
- ▶ Let your child write them with chalk.
- ▶ Practice them in the car (put them on a paper on the back of the front seat so they can see them. Have them read them when they get in and out of the car.)
- ▶ Play a game with them (we will send you home with one tonight)
- ▶ Let your child 'sing' them or clap them out.
- ▶ Show your child how to record a video on a phone or tablet. Let them read and spell the words out loud and then watch it back.
- ▶ Use foam letters in the bathtub and ask them to spell words.

The reluctant reader....

1. Find out what kind of books they are interested in. If they don't know, take them to the library and show them some choices. Look through each book and have them choose a few that are interesting.
2. Let them see you read. It doesn't matter if it is an adult - level book/magazine or a child one. If they think you are genuinely interested, they will be too!
3. Don't force them to read. Let them listen. Try books on the I-Pad, bring up books on YouTube for them to listen to, and most importantly - read to them!

Ask your child's teacher about....

- ▶ Raz-Kids
- ▶ I-Ready

These are both programs that the school / county pays for. Your child is using them at school and can use them at home! Ask your child's teacher for their username, password and how to get started!

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.

Questions?

THANK YOU FOR COMING!