



Useful websites:

<http://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/home/reading-owl/top-tips--3>



Booklists for ideas about what to read

<http://www.booktrust.org.uk/books/children/booklists/>



<http://www.lovereadings4kids.co.uk/>



Children's newspaper

<http://www.firstnews.co.uk/the-newspaper>

Range of ideas for reading

<http://www.wordsforlife.org.uk/>



www.educationcity.com



Cheap books

www.bookpeople.co.uk



St. John Bosco RC Primary School



Help your child with Reading

Reading Time:

Make time to read regularly with your child and hear them read. Encourage them to share reading with friends, grandparents, brothers, sisters and other family members. Try to provide a peaceful atmosphere with no distractions so that children can fully enjoy listening to, or reading, a book.

Model a love of reading with your child - let children see that you value books. Seeing adults enjoying reading from books, newspapers, magazines, recipes or menus will make children want to read themselves.



Reading Again and Again

Share stories with your child and re-read familiar books. Children learn the patterns of language from hearing stories and need practice in reading comfortably and with expression using books they know. They may even enjoy reading the story to younger sibling or friend.

Join your local library - children can have access to hundreds of good quality books, both fiction and nonfiction... and its free!

If you would like access to some fantastic ebooks, try visiting www.oxfordowl.co.uk . There are over **250 free books** for parents / carers to read with their child at home, with lots of ideas on how to support your child with reading.



Phonics

Phonics means sounds.

Practise the sounds of language - read books with rhymes. Teach your child rhymes, short poems and songs.

Play simple word games e.g. How many words can you make up that sound like the word 'cat'?

Help your child take spoken words apart and put them back together. Help your child separate the sounds in words, listen for the beginning and ending sounds and put separate sounds together.

Let children have time to attempt words that they are unsure about before you give them the word. Help them to get the initial sound or try breaking the word into smaller sections. If your child is struggling, give them the word but encourage them to re-read the sentence correctly to reinforce the new word they have learnt and hear themselves successfully reading the sentence.

Practise the alphabet by pointing out letters wherever you see them!
Practise the sounds that letters make too (e.g. fffff is the sound for the letter eff)

You could reinforce the letters and sounds your child is learning by cutting out letters, and pictures of things that begin with that letter, from magazines or comics and create a collage. Try drawing them in soil, sand, with paint and then saying the sound the letter makes.

Comprehension

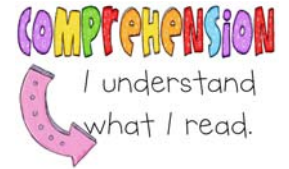
Talk to your child about what is going on in a book or story. Ask questions such as:

Which character did you like best? Why?

Why was the King upset?

What do you think will happen next?

How did the girl feel at the end of the story?



Encourage children to use the pictures to support them and discuss new words.

Challenge them to think of words that mean the same as others they have read.

Find me a word that means the same as...

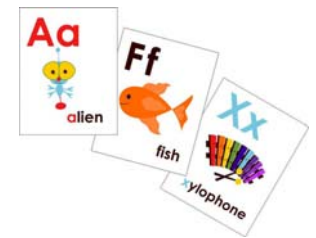
Common Exception words are 100 Key Words are the words that your child will come across regularly in both their reading and writing, and includes some of the 'tricky words' that are difficult to sound out or are frequently misread or misspelt.

Practise the 100 Key Words by making 'Flash cards'.

How many words can you read in a minute?

How many can you spell?

Challenge children to find given Key Words in books they are reading.



Praise your child for trying hard with their reading and spelling. Celebrate their successes, but let them know that it is all right to make mistakes!