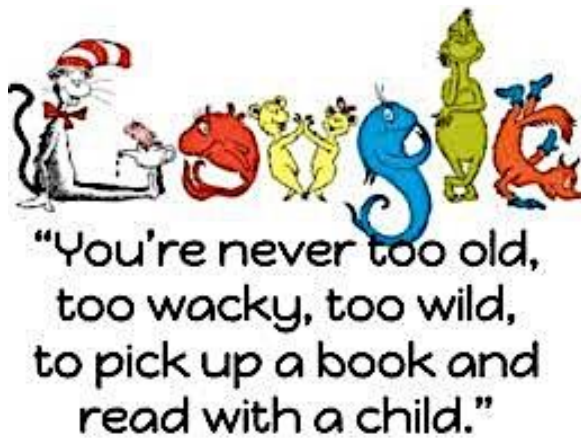


Reading Research

Skilled readers are good at comprehending a text. To become a good comprehender a child must first have solid phonemic awareness, phonics, be able to read fluently, and have a large vocabulary.

Vocabulary knowledge is a major correlate of comprehension ability. Having a good set of relevant word knowledge for a text improves understanding of that text. It is helpful to increase a child's background knowledge prior to reading a new text.

Reading at home can make a huge difference in your child's school success!

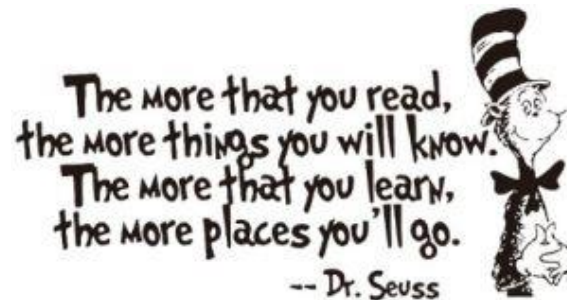


Intervention Flowchart:

Phonemic Awareness → Phonics → Fluency
→ Vocabulary → Comprehension → Writing

Third Grade Reading Goals:

- ☐ Read 100 words per minute
- ☐ Read a Third Grade text with 97% accuracy
- ☐ Refer to the text to ask and answer questions
- ☐ Describe character traits, motivations, and feelings.
- ☐ Main Idea: Determine central message, lesson, or moral.
- ☐ Use context clues to identify word meaning.
- ☐ Retell a passage (read for one minute and give an accurate 30+ word retell of the reading)



References:

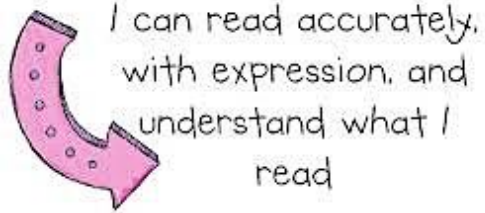
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National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. (2000). *Report of the National Reading Panel. Teaching children to read* (NIH Publication No. 00-4769). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
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Reading at Home with your Third Grader

An activities guide to helping your child excel at reading



FLUENCY



Why is fluency important? Students need to become fluent to be able to focus on comprehension rather than on decoding the words. Fluency is the bridge between word recognition and comprehension.

Activities:

Repeated Reading: Have your child read a short passage with you at least three times (until it is read accurately). Give help and feedback while reading.

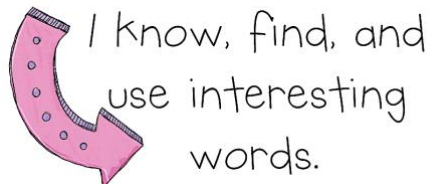
Neurological Impress: Sit close together. Read a short passage orally together while both pointing to each word as you read.

Sentence Repeat: As you are reading if they come to a word they do not know, tell them the correct word immediately. Have your child repeat the correct word and finish the sentence. After that have them read the sentence again to practice with the correct word.

Assisted Reading: sit in a quiet area while your child reads to you. Help when they mispronounce a word.

** Silent reading independently has not been proved to help improve fluency.

EXPAND VOCABULARY



Why is Vocabulary Important? Vocabulary helps build background knowledge. Having a large vocabulary helps connect unknown words to what they already know.

Activities:

Build Sight Word Vocabulary: Using a deck of 20-30 sight word flashcards, have your child read through each card. Sort the cards into a “known” pile and an “unknown” pile. Use 3 “unknown” and 7 “known” cards. Have your child read the ten words several times (correcting them as needed) until they easily identify all ten words.

Teaching Prefixes (or Suffixes): This helps with generating the meaning of new words. Explain the prefix (one at a time), construct a list of words using that prefix, develop a definition, illustrate your word list.

myenglishteacher.eu/blog/prefixes-suffixes

Frayer Model: Fold a paper into four boxes. Draw a circle in the middle. Write the word in the middle circle. In the four boxes have your child write an easy to understand definition, characteristics of the word, examples of the word, and non-examples.

COMPREHENSION



Why is Comprehension Important? The purpose of reading is to understand what we read, remember what we read, and learn from our reading. Strategies help us monitor our own comprehension.

Activities:

Question and Answer: Asking questions as you read helps students focus their attention, think actively as they read, and learn to monitor their comprehension. Use all types of questions: right there (found in text), think and search (found in more than one place in text), author and you (use background knowledge to infer what is happening), on your own (relate the text to their life).

Discuss Story Structure: Have student identify characters, setting, events, problems, and resolutions.

Summarizing: Identify what is important and put it into their own words. Focus on the main ideas and eliminate unnecessary information.

Generating Questions: Have your child create their own questions as they are reading and see if they can answer them.