

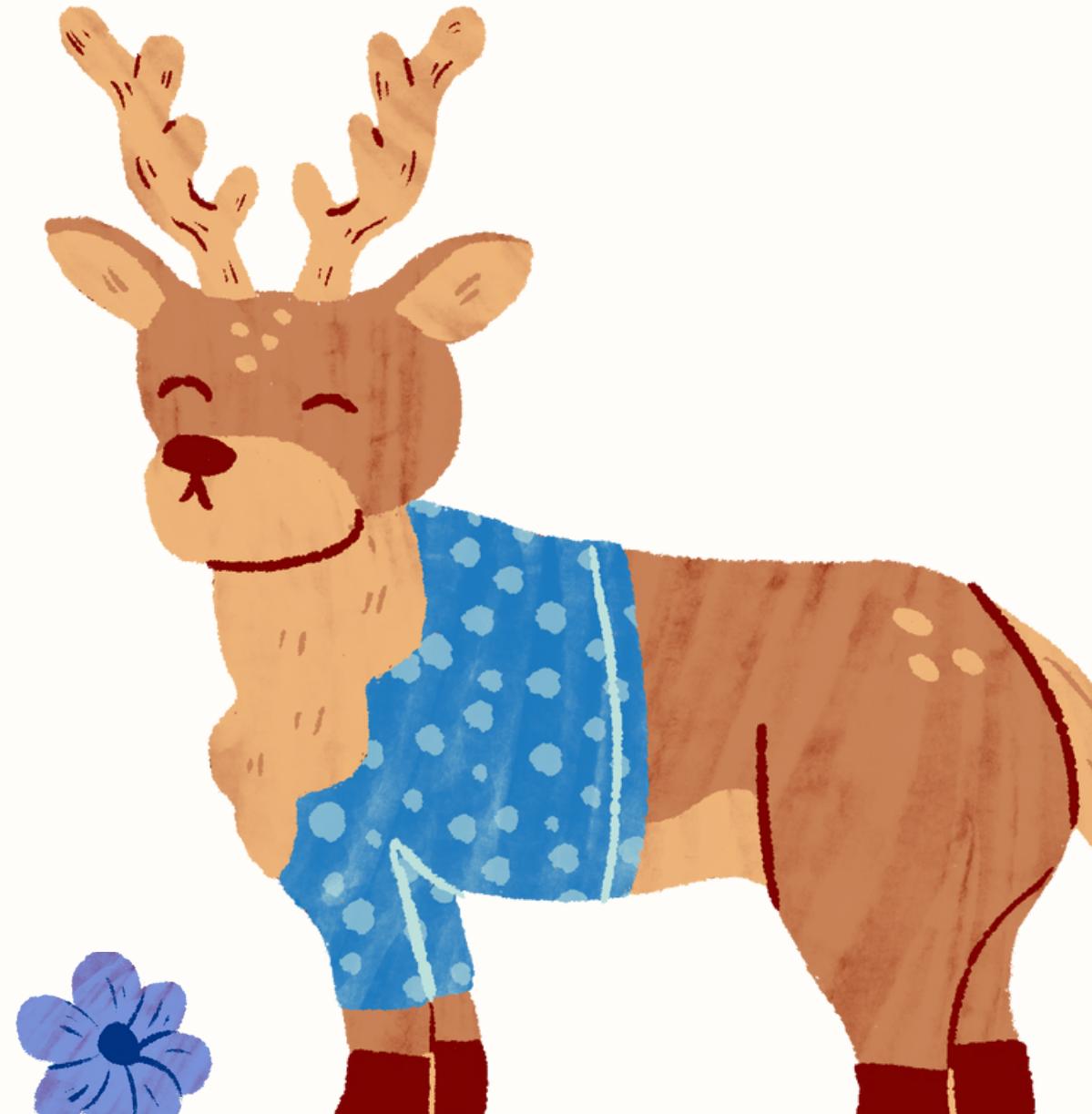


Supporting Your Child's *Literacy Development at Home for ELLS*

For Interpretation



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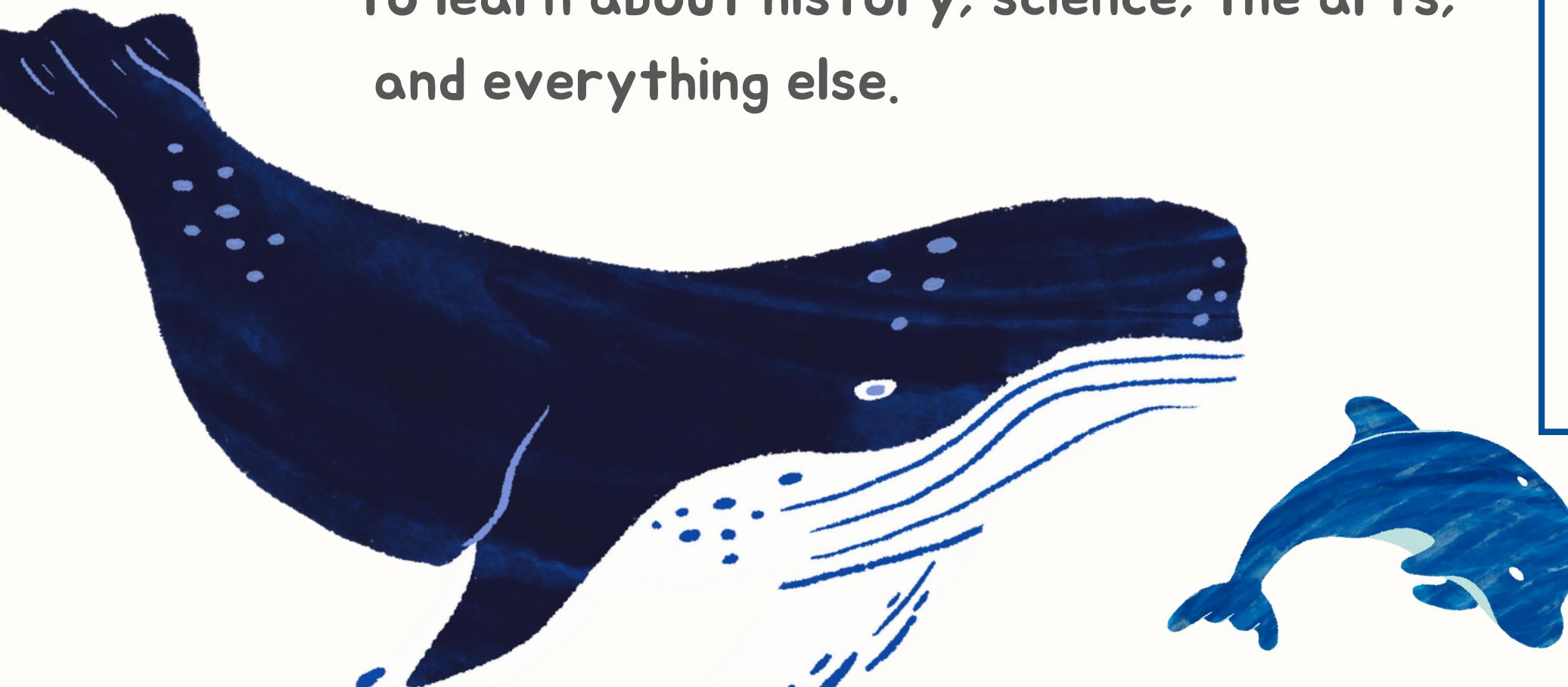
Agenda

- Understanding the Importance of Reading
- Looking at different Digital Tools and their purpose.
- Learning how to support your child at home with digital tools



Importance of Reading Daily

- Reading allows us to follow our passions and curiosity about the world.
- We all read for a purpose:
 - to be entertained
 - to take a journey of the imagination
 - to connect with others
 - to figure out how to do something,
 - to learn about history, science, the arts, and everything else.

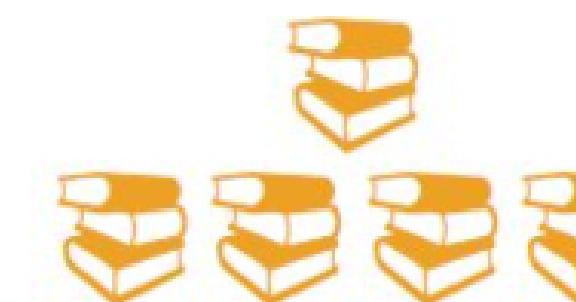


★ Keep your child motivated and promote a love of learning by:

- Taking some time to celebrate their progress as they figure it all out.
- Asking questions like, 'how do you think this character is feeling?' or 'what do you think will happen next?'
- Modeling why reading is fundamental.

The bond established has a positive effect on a child's attitude towards reading.

WHY READ 20 MINUTES AT HOME?

Student A Reads	Student B Reads	Student C Reads
❖ 20 minutes per day.	❖ 5 minutes per day.	❖ 1 minute per day
❖ 3,600 minutes per school year.	❖ 900 minutes per school year.	❖ 180 minutes per school year.
❖ 1,800,000 words per year.	❖ 282,000 words per year.	❖ 8,000 words per year.
		
❖ Scores in the 90 th percentile on standardized tests.	❖ Scores in the 50 th percentile on standardized tests.	❖ Scores in the 10 th percentile on standardized tests.
If they start reading for 20 minutes per night in Kindergarten, by the end of 6 th grade, Student A will have read for the equivalent of 60 school days, Student B will have read for 12 school days, and Student C will have read for 3.		
<small>(Nagy and Herman, 1987.)</small>		
WANT TO BE A BETTER READER? SIMPLY READ.		

What does it take to become a strong reader?



1

Understanding what print is and the parts of a book

Print awareness is the understanding that print carries meaning and that in English it reads from left to right. It also means learning that books contain letters and words, have front and back covers, and are handled in a certain way.



2

Recognizing the sounds in spoken words

Phonological and phonemic awareness is the ability to hear, identify, and play with the sounds in spoken language — including rhymes, syllables, and the smallest units of sound (phonemes).



3

Connecting the sounds of speech with letters

Phonics is a systematic way to teach the alphabetic principle — the idea that letters represent the sounds of spoken language — and that there is a predictable relationship between letters and sounds.



4

Reading with accuracy and expression

Fluency is a child's ability to read a book or other text with accuracy, at a reasonable rate, and with appropriate expression. A fluent reader doesn't have to stop and "decode" each word.



5

Knowing what each word means

Vocabulary is word knowledge. Word learning is an ongoing process. Children are always adding to their "word banks" in order to recognize and understand the meaning of spoken and written words.



6

Understanding what you read

Comprehension is the goal of reading! It is the thinking process readers use to understand what they read. Strong vocabulary, background knowledge, and an understanding of how language works are keys to comprehension.

To develop WORD RECOGNITION, children need to learn:

- **Phonemic Awareness:** How to break apart and manipulate the sounds in words.
Example: feet has three sounds: /f/, /e/, and /t/
- **Alphabetic Principle:** Certain letters are used to represent certain sounds
Example: s and h make the /sh/ sound
- **Decoding:** How to apply their knowledge of letter-sound relationships to sound out words that are new to them.
Example: ssssspppooooon — spoon!
- **Word Study:** How to analyze words and spelling patterns in order to become more efficient at reading words
Example: Bookworm has two words I know: book and worm.
- **Sight Vocabulary:** To expand the number of words they can identify automatically
Example: Oh, I know that word — the!



To develop COMPREHENSION, children need to learn:

- **Background knowledge about many topics:**

Example: "This book is about zoos — that's where lots of animals live."

- **Extensive oral and print vocabularies.**

Example: "Look at my trucks — I have a tractor, and a fire engine, and a bulldozer."

- **Understanding how the English language works.**

Example: "We say she ate her dinner, not she ated her dinner."

- **Knowledge of various kinds of texts.**

Example: "I bet they live happily ever after."

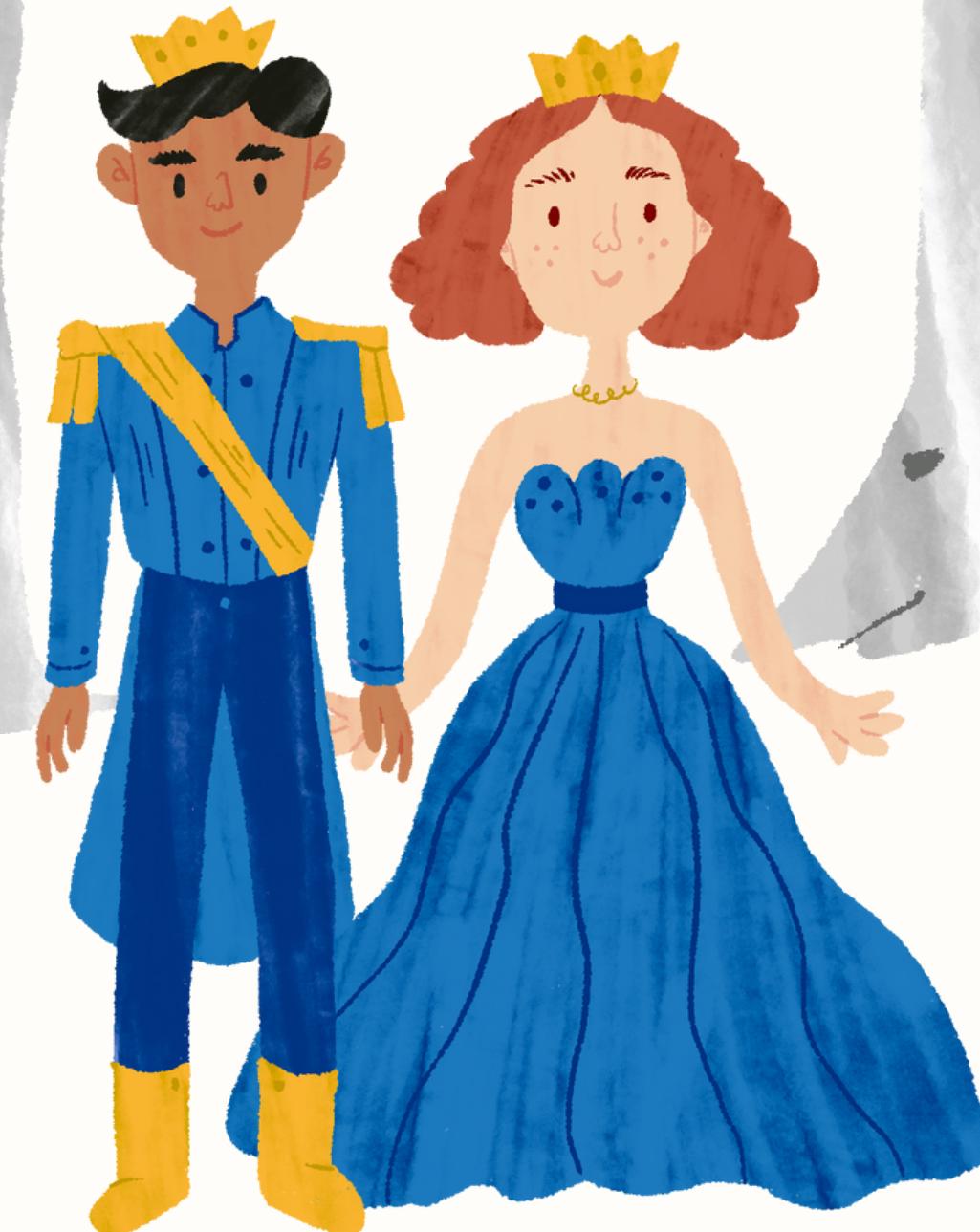
- **Strategies for making meaning from text, and for problem solving when meaning breaks down.**

Example: "This isn't making sense. Let me go back and reread it."



To develop FLUENCY, children need to learn:

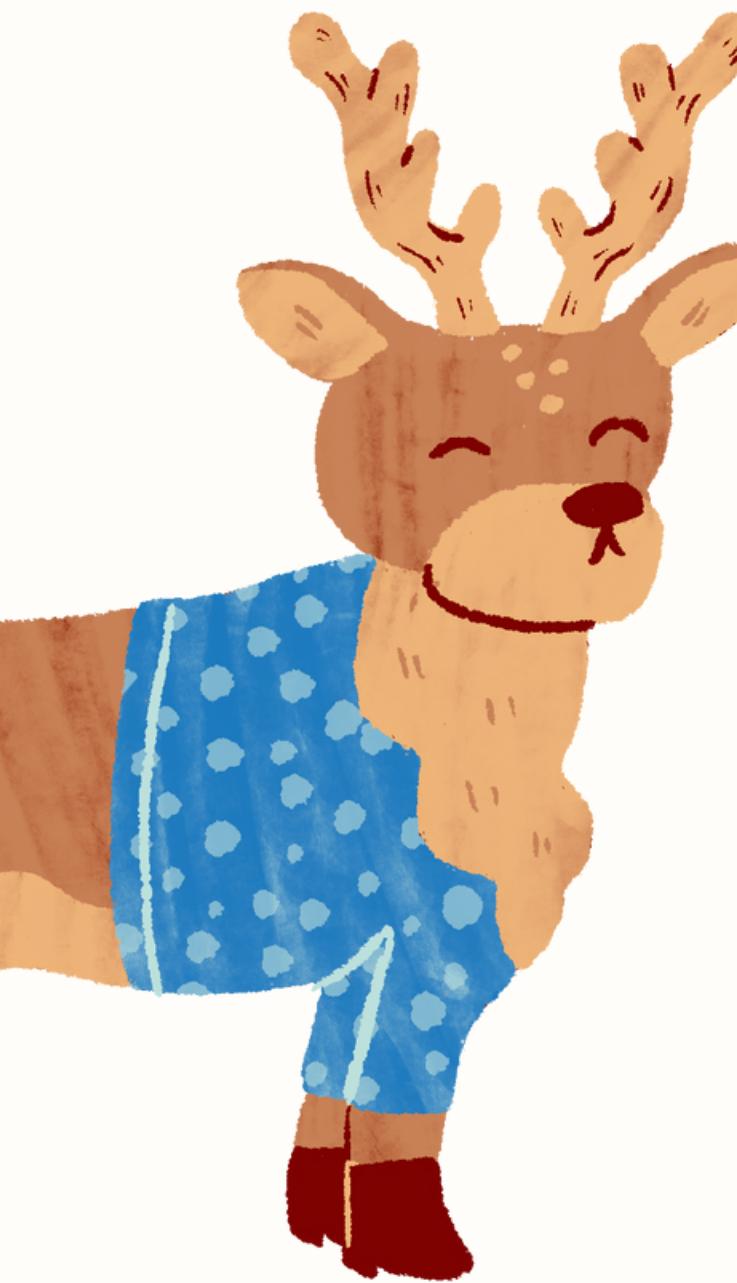
- To develop a high level of **accuracy** in word recognition
- To maintain a **rate** of reading brisk enough to support comprehension
- To use **phrasing and expression** so that oral reading sounds like speech



How can using your Home Language be a Resource?

Research has shown that students who are taught in the home/primary language learn English faster. The knowledge gained in the home/primary language transfers to the other language. In fact, learning to read in the first language promotes higher levels of reading achievement in English! (Report of the National Reading Panel: Teaching Children to Read, 2006.)

- Children can jot down their ideas in their home language before sharing in English (written or oral responses).
- Allow children to use online resources to learn about a given concept in their own language. research is clear that kids who are read to in their home language (like Spanish) have an easier time learning to read in their second language (like English).
- By developing literacy skills in their home language, kids have an easier time learning to speak, read, and write English in the future.



Building Independence

- Provide children with choices to build their sense of ownership for their learning.
- Finding a balance between e-readers and print books. Print books help young children build print awareness, an important early literacy skill.



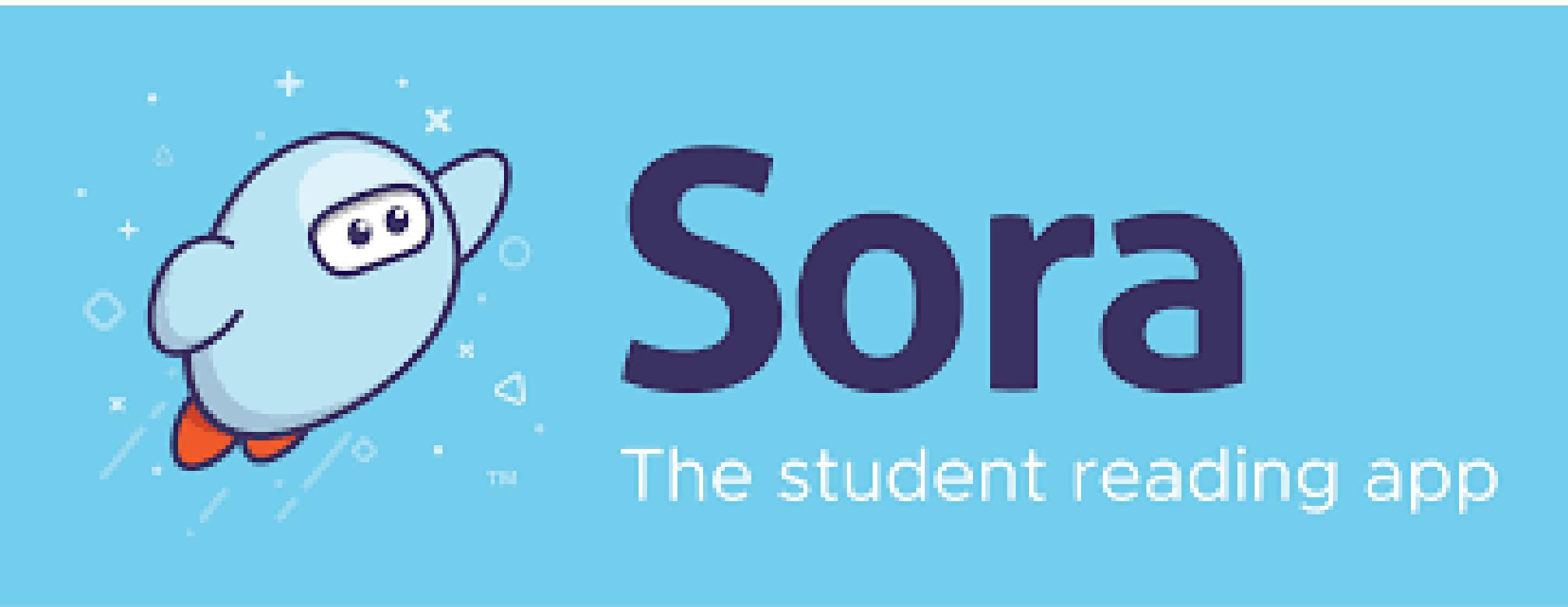


Digital Tools- App/Website



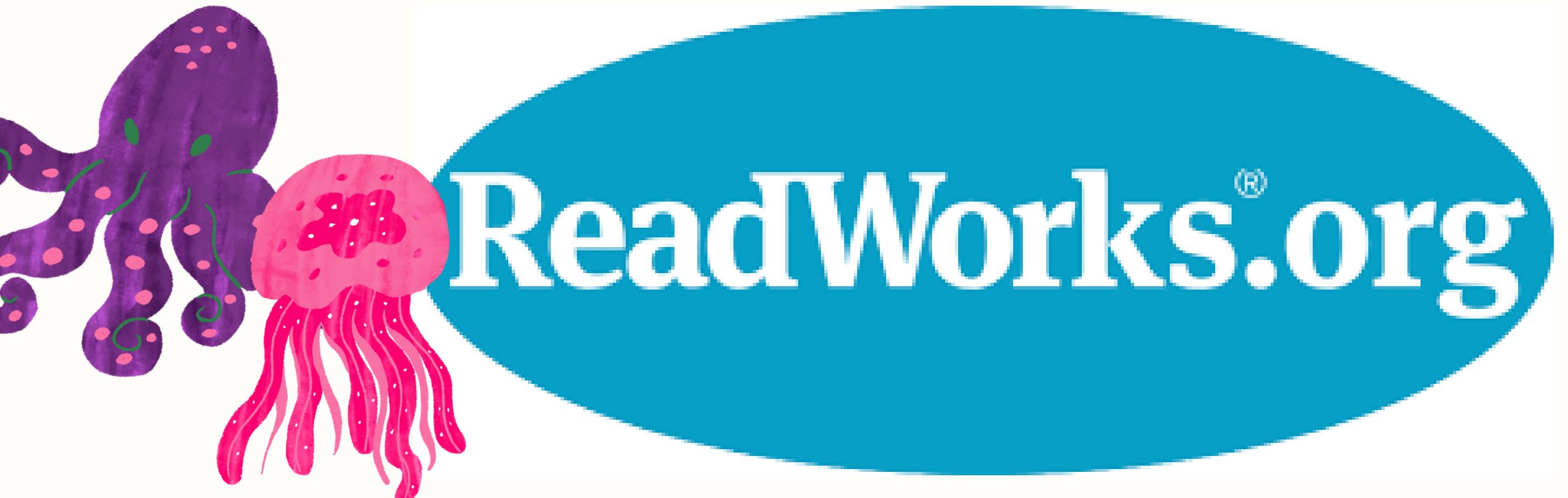
- If your child is starting to read on their own, give them access to unlimited books with the Epic reading library. Epic is great for beginning readers, and will grow with your child as their reading improves.
- This online tool recommends books based on your child's reading level and interests. It offers a selection of 'read to me' books, with an easy-to-use dictionary feature to help their skills grow. Your child will be encouraged to continue reading as they earn badges for their achievements!
- Price: basic membership includes one free book every day.

Digital Tools- App/Website



- Sora, the student reading app, provides the quickest and easiest way to read hundreds of eBooks and audiobooks on virtually any device.

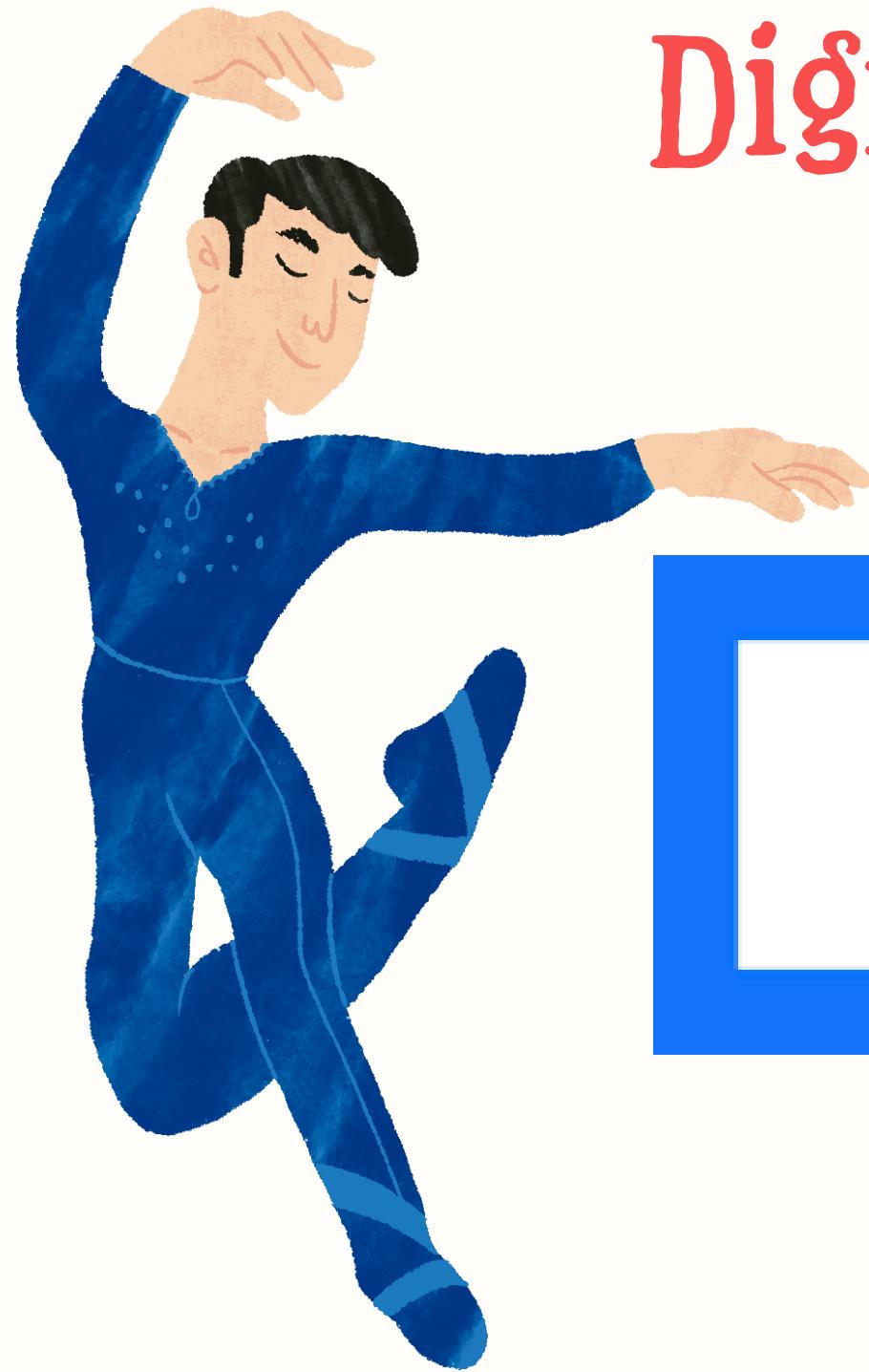
Digital Tools- App/Website



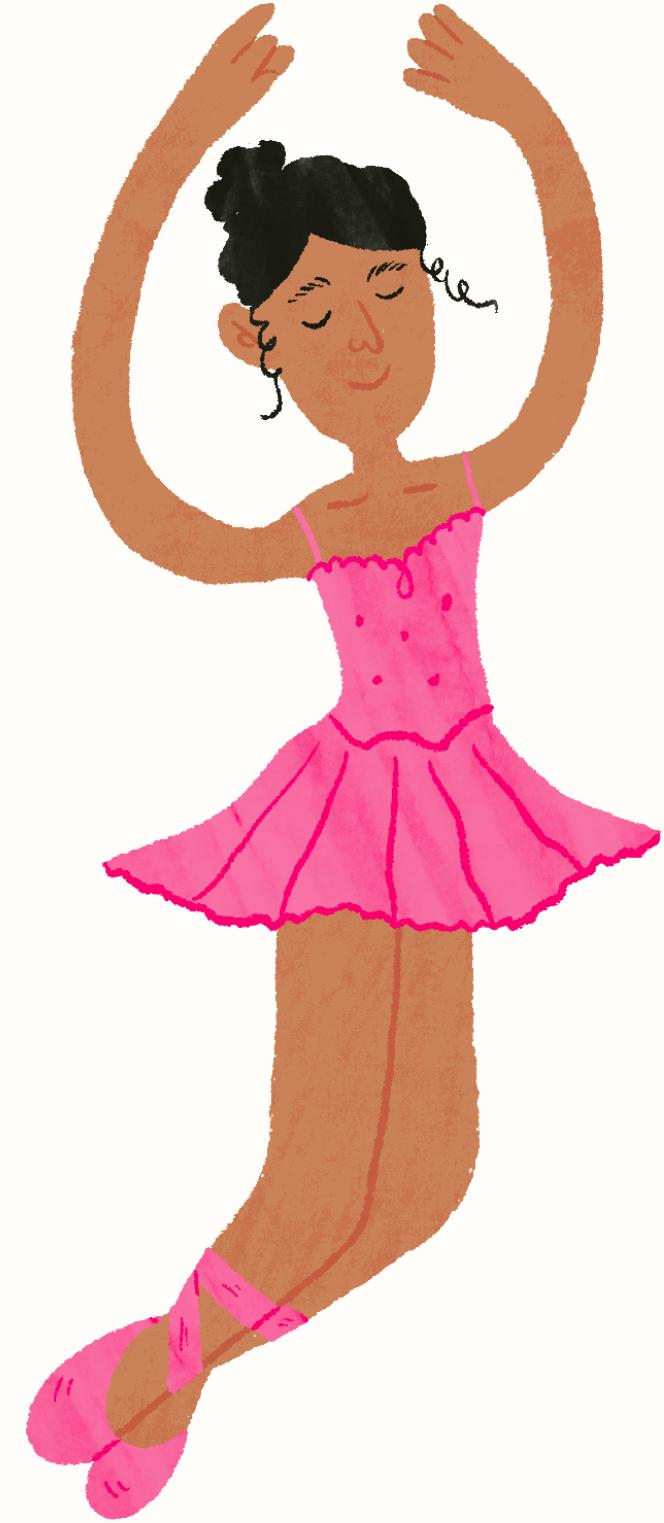
These topics cover both non-fiction and literary assignments, complete with question sets and vocabulary practice.



Digital Tools- App/Website



newsela



Newsela is an educational website that offers a huge library of nonfiction texts that are aligned with states standard. These include primary sources, news articles, essays, issue overviews, foundational texts and many more. Newsela' s reading materials are organized into five reading levels allowing students to choose the level that corresponds to their literacy skills.

Digital Tools- App/Website



iColorín
colorado!

Colorin Colorado is a bilingual website for families and educators of English Language Learners. They provide Reading tips by grade, which include articles and videos.

Digital Tools- App/Website



Launching young readers!

Reading Rockets

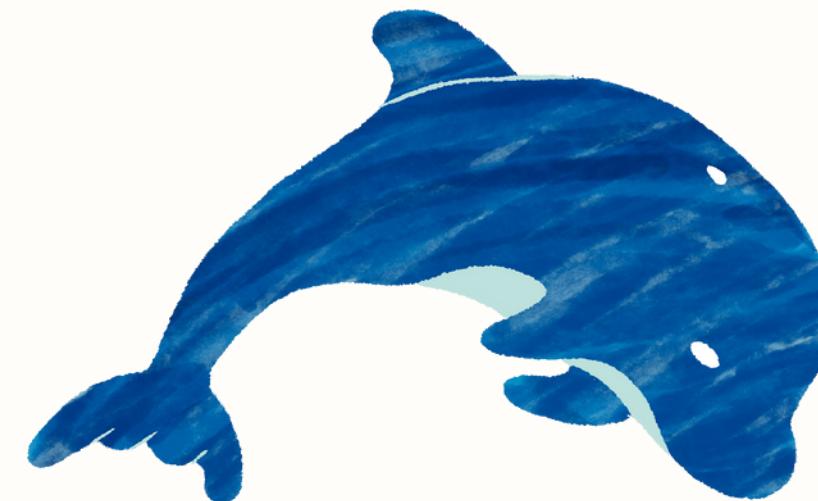
Reading Rockets is a national reading library designed to help students who are struggling to read. This reading website contains comprehensive material for teachers and parents to support students with reading difficulties.



Ready, Set, Read!

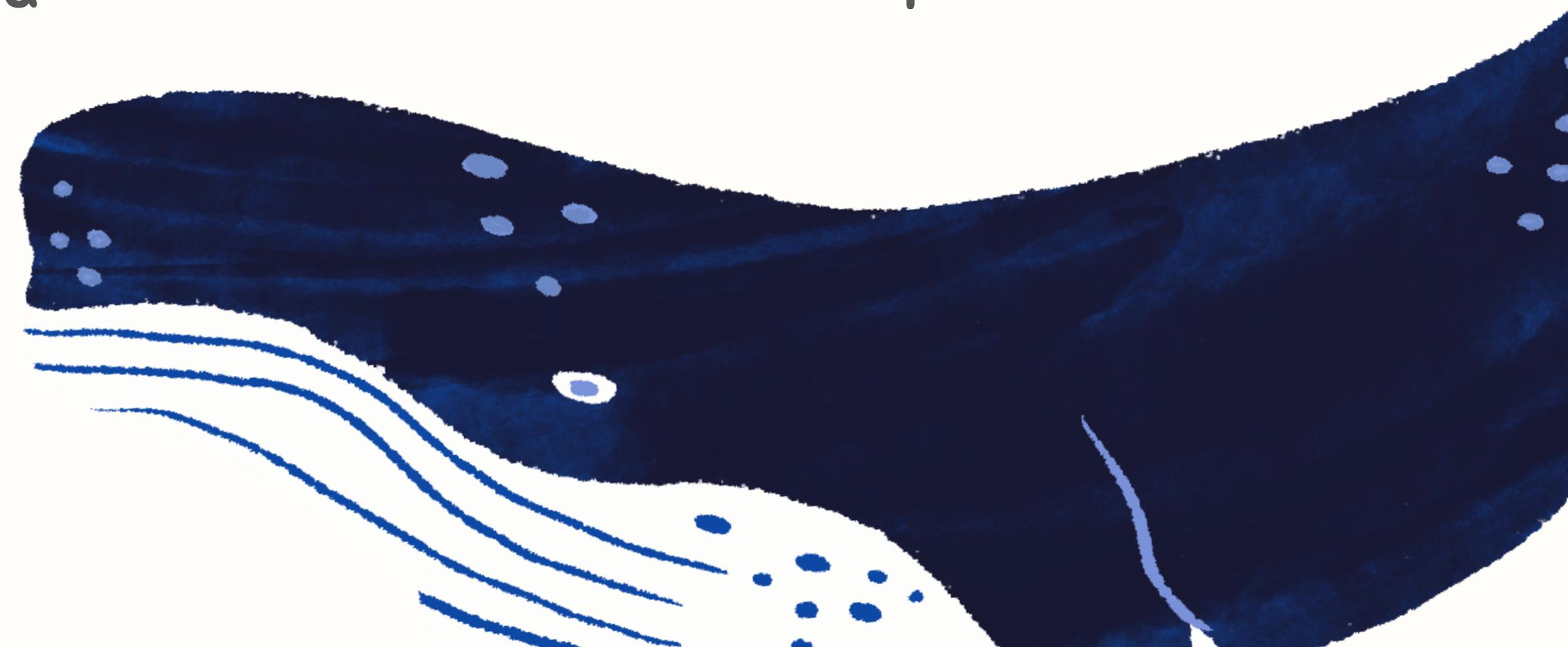
Reading to your children:

- Introduce different genres.
- Model how to read with expression.
- Ask questions about the text.
- Help your child track their reading by using reading logs or extend with a reading response.



Children reading to you:

- Give child full attention.
- Take turns reading.
- Provide support and encouragement with positive feedback/compliments.



Reading at HOME tips-

- Create a comforting and calming environment.
- Make books visible and different books available.
(digital and print)
- Read for a different purpose.
- Incorporate reading into a daily routine. (Track how often and minutes read and set a goal)
- Reading books in your home language with your child every day.
- Encourage your child to talk about the book.
- Reread favorite books.
- Download reading apps.
- Provide children with reading choices.



Other ways to support children in K-2nd Grade

Understand story structure and comprehension

- Understand left-to-right and top-to-bottom orientation for books and print.
- Know the parts of a book and their functions.
- Identify story elements. (characters, setting, problem, solution)
- Retell simple stories or what was learned from informational texts.
- Act a story out.

Enrich vocabulary

- If possible show real objects.
- Encourage your child to use the word(s) in daily conversations.
- Create a synonym (same meaning) and antonym (opposite meaning) list.
- Making a visual dictionary at home.



Other ways to support children in 3rd and 4th Grade

Ask comprehension questions:

Fiction books-

- Who are the characters in this book? What do we know about them?
- When and where is it happening?
- What do you think might happen next?
- What was the big problem or event in this story? How did they solve the problem?
- What is the lesson you should learn from this story?

Informational books-

- What did this text tell us about _____?
- What is the main idea of this paragraph?
- What details support the main idea?
- Why does _____ happen? How do we know?

Enrich vocabulary:

- Prompt your child to use context clues.
- Encourage your child to use the word(s) in daily conversations.
- Create a synonym (words with same meaning) and antonym (words with opposite meaning) list.
- Use the word in a sentence.
- Making a visual dictionary at home.
- Look for the parts of the word (smaller words within a longer word, roots, prefixes, suffixes)



What to ask your child's teacher

- What level of proficiency is my child in?
- What are their areas of strength in English?
(pronunciation, phonics, fluency, comprehension...)
- In which areas do they need more support?
- How is the school supporting my child academically?
- My child has an IEP and is an ELL. How is their support modified to meet my child's learning goals?



Questions?

