



# Take 20 Reading Strategies

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# 1. Phonemic Awareness



# Sound Play

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- ❑ Read books with rhymes.
- ❑ Teach your child rhymes, short poems, and songs.
- ❑ Help your child separate the sounds in words, listen for beginning and ending sounds, and put separate sounds together.
- ❑ Play simple word games.

# 2.

## Phonics



# Letter Sounds

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- ❑ Practice the alphabet by pointing out letters wherever you see them and by reading alphabet books.
- ❑ Point out the letter sound relationship your child is learning on labels, boxes, newspapers, magazines, and signs.
- ❑ Practice letter sound flashcards.

# 3.

## Vocabulary



# Increase Vocabulary

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- ❑ Share conversations with your child over mealtimes and other times you are together. Children learn what words mean more easily when they hear them spoken often.
- ❑ Introduce new and interesting words at every opportunity.

# 4.

# Fluency





# Fluency

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- ❑ Fluency is reading smoothly, at appropriate rate, and with expression.
- ❑ Have your child re-read familiar books. Children need practice in reading comfortably and with expression using books they know.
- ❑ As your child reads aloud, point out words he or she missed and help him or her read words correctly. If you stop to focus on a word, have your child re-read the whole sentence to be sure he or she understood the meaning.
- ❑ Timed readings are important to build reading fluency.

# 5.

## Comprehension



# Comprehension

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- ❑ Talk with your child about what he or she is reading.
- ❑ Talk about new words.
- ❑ Talk about what happened in a story. Ask about the characters, places, and events that took place.
- ❑ Ask your child what he or she thinks will happen next.
- ❑ Ask what new information your child has learned from the book.
- ❑ Have your child retell the story in his or her own words.



**Research spanning 100 years shows that students typically score lower on standardized tests at the end of summer vacation than they do on the same tests at the beginning of the summer.**

(White, 1906; Heyns, 1978; Entwisle & Alexander 1992; Cooper, 1996; Downey et al, 2004).



# Take a Deeper Dive!

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- **Analyze characters**
- **Summarize**
- **Author's purpose**
- **Conversations about books**

# In Just 20 Minutes

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**Student A reads 20 minutes five nights of every week;  
Student B reads only 4 minutes a night...or not at all!**

**Step 1: Multiply minutes a night x 5 times each week.  
Student A reads 20 min. x 5 times a week = 100 mins./week  
Student B reads 4 minutes x 5 times a week = 20 minutes**

**Step 2: Multiply minutes a week x 4 weeks each month.  
Student A reads 400 minutes a month.  
Student B reads 80 minutes a month.**

**Step 3: Multiply minutes a month x 9 months/school year  
Student A reads 3600 min. in a school year.  
Student B reads 720 min. in a school year.**

**Student A practices reading the equivalent of ten whole school days a year.  
Student B gets the equivalent of only two school days of reading practice.**



# In Just 20 Minutes



By the end of 6th grade if Student A and Student B maintain these same reading habits,  
Student A will have read the equivalent of 60 whole school days  
Student B will have read the equivalent of only 12 school days.  
One would expect the gap of information retained will have widened considerably and so, undoubtedly, will school performance. How do you think Student B will feel about him/herself as a student?

Some questions to ponder:

*Which student would you expect to read better?*

*Which student would you expect to know more?*

*Which student would you expect to write better?*

*Which student would you expect to have a better vocabulary?*

*Which student would you expect to be more successful in school....and in life?*



# Resources



[www.scholastic.com](http://www.scholastic.com)

[www.bookadventure.com](http://www.bookadventure.com)

[www.bookitprogram.com](http://www.bookitprogram.com)

# Thanks!

## Any questions?

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