

**Use book talk** – Continue to talk about reading in its widest sense (stories, favourite authors and illustrators, series, different types of books including poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference materials, comics and magazines). Join book clubs and online forums to discover the wider reading community.

**Check understanding** – Whatever your child is reading it's good to check that they are grasping the deeper levels of meaning (why things happen or how things work). Ask them to tell you about what they are reading, retell parts of the story, explain a specific section or make connections. Don't forget to explore words and vocabulary with your child too, using dictionaries in print or online.

We work on reading every day in school through guided reading. Children ask questions to each other and complete tasks around the book they are looking at. If you are unsure of questions to ask your child, think about the following...

- Characters actions and why they have done something.
- The effect of the story line on different characters.
- Thoughts and feelings...how would they feel if they were that character?
- Why has the author used certain words? What is the effect of them?
- Are there any new or exciting words which are of interest or your child does not understand?

REMEMBER...DON'T JUST LISTEN, DISCUSS!

# The Michael Syddall CofE (Aided) Primary School



## Hints and Tips for reading at home



## Key Stage 2

## Aim of this booklet

The aim of this booklet is to provide practical advice and tips to help make reading with you child at home more relaxing and beneficial than it may already be. The information is provided by experts to ensure children get off to a good start, gain independence and enjoy reading.

## What the experts say...

### Sharing Reading

**Talk together** – Older children continue to need opportunities to talk with you about what they are reading or their reading interests. They may also be interested in what you are reading. Talking gives you both a chance to share and recommend.

**Read together** – There is never an age when this is not an enjoyable and useful way to spend 10 minutes a day – even your 11 year old will still enjoy the sharing opportunity if it's on offer. It's a great idea to get your older children to read with younger brothers and sisters too.

**Revisiting favourites** – It's important for children to know that it's OK to revisit old favourites and memories – even if this may seem like 'easy reading' – there's no mad rush to keep moving on, and we all like the comfort of a favourite book sometimes. Comparing and sharing memories of real life and books will help your child to develop empathy.

**Making choices** – It's important to still visit book shops, libraries and places where your child can browse and chat with you about their interests. They'll start to prefer certain authors or series, or types of reading such as comics, magazines or websites, and with your encouragement, they can learn to make choices for themselves too.

### Developing Skills

**Phonics and spelling** – Children will still need to use their phonic skills to tackle new or unknown words but they will also be learning about spelling patterns and rules, too, so that they have a wider range of tools to use when they get stuck.

**Play Games** – Many games are really useful for developing the skills that children need as developing readers. You probably already have a host of really useful games in the cupboard, *Scrabble*, *Boggle* or a crossword are great.

**Listen to your child reading** – It's still really important that your child continues to read aloud to you and this may or may not be from levelled books now, depending on how well their reading is coming along. The emphasis will be on reading fluently and with expression, understanding more complex plots and broadening their vocabulary as well as building an understanding of how punctuation and grammar are used.