

KINDERGARTEN THROUGH 3RD GRADE

PARENTS' READ-AT-HOME PLAN FOR STUDENT SUCCESS

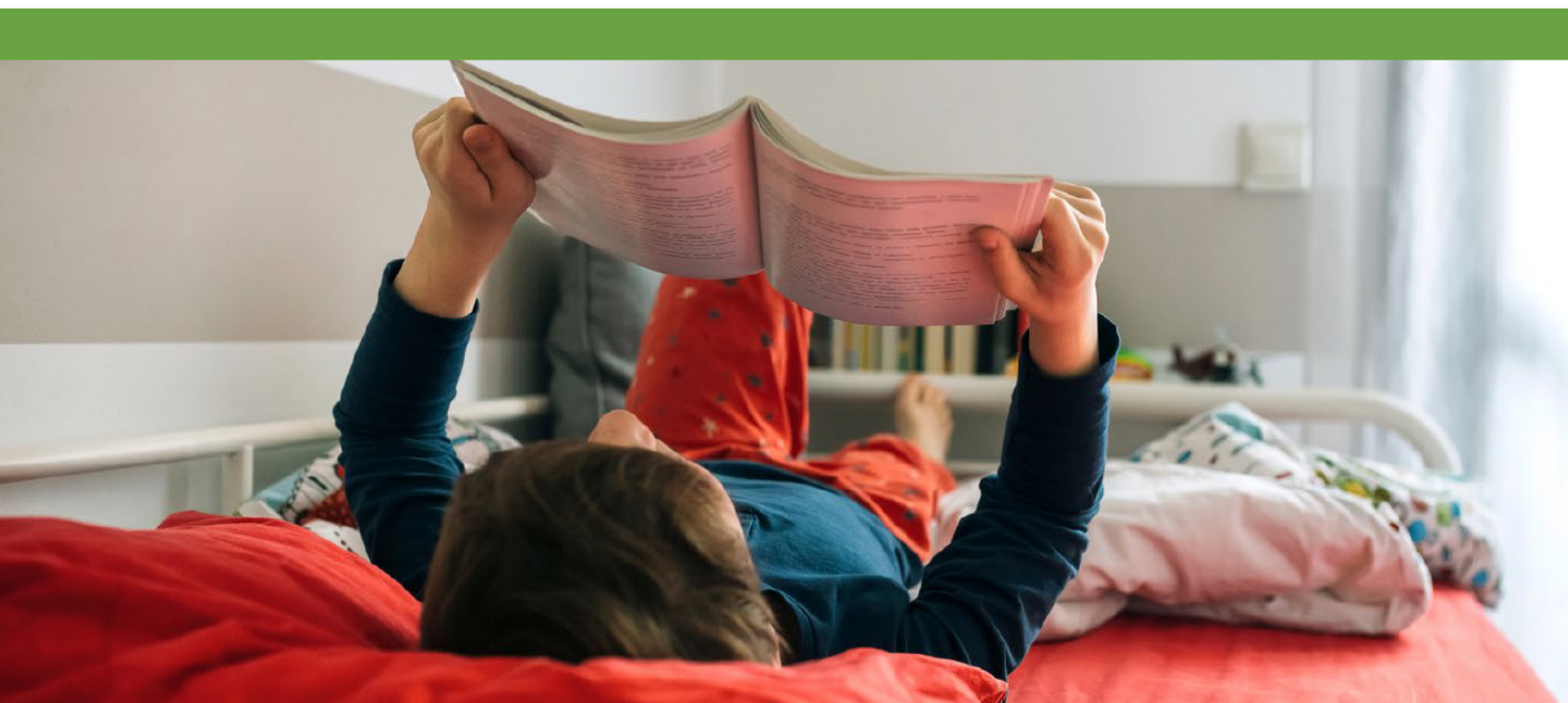


**This guide includes activities to help your child practice
five of the components of reading:**

Phonemic Awareness | Phonics | Fluency | Vocabulary | Comprehension

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Dear Parents,

You are your child's first teacher, and reading with your child is a proven way to promote early literacy. Helping to make sure your child is reading on grade level by third grade is one of the most important things you can do to prepare him or her for the future. By reading with your child for 20 minutes per day and making a few simple strategies a part of your daily home routine, you can make a positive impact on your child's success in school.

We are happy to provide you with this Read-at-Home Plan, which includes strategies to help your child become a proficient reader!



Look for this icon to find a parent quick tip video on reading skills.



Look for this icon at the end of the packet for information on parent literacy workshops.



3rd Grade Reading Law

A PARENT GUIDE TO PUBLIC ACT 306

1

What Is The Law All About?

- In an effort to boost reading achievement, Michigan lawmakers passed Public Act 306 in October 2016.
- Michigan's test scores on both the Michigan-based M-STEP ELA assessment and the NAEP (National Assessment of Educational Progress) reading assessment have shown a need for attention to early reading and literacy.
- On the 2015 NAEP, Michigan was 41st in the nation for 4th grade reading achievement.
- To help more students be proficient by the end of 3rd grade, the law requires extra support for K-3 students who are not at grade level in reading.
- The law also states if your child's state assessment score indicates a need for additional reading support (score of 1271 or lower), a letter will be mailed to you.

2

What Do I Need To Know As a Parent?

- Your child's reading progress will be closely monitored.
- If your child is not reading where expected, a plan to improve reading will be created.

This includes:

- Extra instruction or support in areas of need.
- Ongoing checks on reading progress.
- A read at home plan.



3

How Will This Affect My Child?

In Grades K-3:

- Your school will use tests to identify students that need extra help with reading.
 - These students are not reading at the expected level for his or her grade level and time of year.

If your child is identified as needing additional supports (extra help), your school will provide your child with an individual reading improvement plan. This means your child's teacher and school will work with your child to find where your child needs support in his reading development and create a plan to support him or her.
- The extra supports in your child's reading improvement plan will occur in small groups during the school day.
 - Your child will not miss regular reading instruction.
 - Part of your child's reading plan will include a read at home plan that encourages you and your child to read and write outside of the school day.
 - Your child may also be encouraged to participate in summer reading programs.
- Your child's teacher will also receive supports in evidence-based effective practices in teaching reading and writing supporting all learners to grow as readers and writers.

3rd Grade Reading Law

A PARENT GUIDE TO PUBLIC ACT 306

4

What Can I Do To Support My Child?

- Read at home with your child daily with books they enjoy – even in the summer.
Some ways to do this:
 - Read out loud to your child.
 - Listen to your child read.
 - Echo read (You read a line, then they repeat).
 - Read together at the same time.
 - Reread or retell favorite stories.
 - Talk to your child about the reading.
- As you read:
 - Ask your child to share what they remember.
 - Ask questions about the reading.
 - Talk about your favorite parts, what you have learned, or who is in the book and what they do.
 - Talk about the pictures in the book how they connect to the words on the page.
 - Help connect the stories to your child's life or other books you have read.
- Encourage writing – Let children write the sounds they hear; spelling is developmental and a work in progress.
- Be involved in your child's education and support the reading plan if your child has one.
- Talk to and with your kids a lot – knowing more words helps kids to understand the words they read better.



Scan code or visit bit.ly/2dUEDPI for an Echo Reading activity to try at home with your child.

Contact your building principal for further information and support for your child.

Kent ISD Contact: literacy@kentisd.org

Did you know?

- Children from professional families have heard **30 million** more words by the time they are three years old than those families in poverty.
- Students who are not proficient readers by 3rd grade are **4x** more likely to drop out of high school.
- In Michigan, **less than 1/2** of third graders are not proficient on the 3rd grade state ELA assessment.
- For **85-90%** of readers who struggle, intervention and support programs implemented before 3rd grade can increase reading skills to average grade levels.
- Children spend 15% of their lives from age five to age 16 in school and **85%** with families, parents and communities.



Why read 20 minutes at home?

Student A reads:

20 minutes per day
= **3,600 minutes** per school year
= **1,800,000 words** per year
= Scores in the **90th percentile** on standardized tests



Student B reads:

5 minutes per day
= **900 minutes** per school year
= **282,000 words** per year
= Scores in the **50th percentile** on standardized tests



Student C reads:

1 minute per day
= **180 minutes** per school year
= **8,000 words** per year
= Scores in the **10th percentile** on standardized tests



Nagy & Herman, 1987

If a student starts reading 20 minutes per night at home in kindergarten, by the end of 6th 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 school days. This gap in reading experience and resulting vocabulary knowledge adds up across time.

Want to be a better reader? Just read.

Read at Home Plan

DAILY OVERVIEW

1

Make time to read outside of school daily for a minimum of 20 minutes.

- Be creative about ways to find time (riding in the car, in the waiting room for an appointment, while you are cooking, nightly bedtime stories, etc.).
- 20 minutes continuous reading is great! If you are wondering when you might find time for 20 minutes in your schedule, take advantage of smaller chunks of time whenever possible.

2

Choose one or two quick activities, as recommended from the packet, in your child's area(s) of focus.

- These activities are meant to support your child's reading development. They are designed to be used in partnership with daily at home reading.
- These activities are brief, three to five minutes, and can be used on the go.





Phonemic Awareness

Phonemic awareness is the ability to hear and distinguish sounds. This includes:

- Recognizing sounds, alone and in words
 - Adding sounds to words
 - Taking apart words and breaking them into their different sounds
 - Moving sounds
-



**Access a parent quick tip video on phoneme blending activities:
bit.ly/parentphonemeblending**

Phonemic Awareness Activities — K-1

- Play “I Spy” with your child, but instead of giving a color say, “I spy something that starts with /b/.” or “I spy something with these sounds, /d/ /ŏ/ /g/.” Have your child do the same.
- Play a game in which you say a word and your child has to break apart all the sounds. Ask your child to stretch out a word like dog and he/she can pretend to stretch a word with a rubber band. Your child should say /d/ /ŏ/ /g/.
- Play the “Silly Name Game”. Replace the first letter of each family member’s name with a different letter. For example, ‘Tob’ for ‘Bob’, ‘Watt’ for ‘Matt’, etc.
- Say a sentence aloud and ask your child to determine how many words were in the sentence.
- Explain that rhymes are words that sound the same at the end.
- Read books over and over again containing rhymes.
- As you read, have your child complete the rhyming word at the end of each line.
- Orally provide pairs of words that rhyme and pairs that do not rhyme (EX; pan/man; pat/boy). Ask, “Do ‘pan’ and ‘man’ rhyme? Why? Do ‘pat’ and ‘boy’ rhyme? Why not?”
- Prompt your child to produce rhymes. Ask, “Can you tell me a word that rhymes with ‘cake’?”
- Sing rhyming songs like “Row, Row, Row Your Boat” or “Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star”.
- Give your child a small car (such as a Matchbox car). Write a 3-4 letter word on a piece of paper with the letters spaced apart. Have your child drive the car over each letter saying the letter sound. Have your child begin driving the car slowly over the letters and then drive over them again slightly faster. Continue until the word is said at an appropriate rate.
- To help your child segment (separate) sounds in words:
 - Give your child 3-5 blocks, beads, bingo chips, or similar items. Say a word and have your child move an object for each sound in the word.
 - Play Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes with sounds. Say a word and have your child touch his/her head for the first sound, shoulders for the second sound, and knees for the third while saying each sound.
 - Jump for Sounds. Say a word and have your child jump for each sound in the word while saying the sound.



Phonemic Awareness Activities — 2-3

- Demonstrate clapping a word into its syllables. Ask your child to clap words into syllables.
- Make tally marks for the number of syllables in the names of people in your family, favorite foods, etc.
- Give your child a small car (such as a Matchbox car). Write a 5+ letter word on a piece of paper with the letters spaced apart. Have your child drive the car over each letter saying the letter sound. Have your child begin driving the car slowly over the letters and then drive over them again slightly faster. Continue until the word is said at an appropriate rate.
- To help your child segment (separate) sounds in words:
 - Give your child 4-7 blocks, beads, bingo chips or similar items. Say a word and have your child move an object for each sound in the word.
 - Play Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes with sounds. Say a word and have your child touch his/her head for the first sound, shoulders for the second sound, and knees for the third while saying each sound.
 - Jump for Sounds. Say a word and have your child jump for each sound in the word while saying the sound.





Phonics

Phonics is the ability to understand the relationship between letters and the sounds they represent. This includes:

- Recognizing print patterns that represent sounds
 - Syllable patterns
 - Word parts (prefixes, suffixes, and root words)
-

Common Consonant Digraphs and Blends:

bl, br, ch, ck, cl, cr, dr, fl, fr, gh, gl, gr, ng, ph, pl, pr, qu, sc, sh, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, st, sw, th, tr, tw, wh, wr

Common Consonant Trigraphs:

nth, sch, scr, shr, spl, spr, squ, str, thr

Common Vowel Digraphs:

ai, au, aw, ay, ea, ee, ei, eu, ew, ey, ie, oi, oo, ou, ow, oy



**Access a parent quick tip video on phonics activities:
bit.ly/parentdecodingstrategies**

Phonics Activities — K-1

- Make letter-sounds and have your child write the letter or letters that match the sounds.
- Play word games that connect sounds with syllables and words. (For example, if the letters “p-e-n” spell pen, how do you spell hen?).
- Write letters on cards. Hold up the cards one at a time and have your child say the sounds (for example, the /d/ sound for the letter d).
- Teach your child to match the letters in his/her name with the sounds in his/her name.
- Point out words that begin with the same letter as your child’s names (for example, John and jump). Talk about how the beginning sounds of the words are alike.
- Use alphabet books and guessing games to give your child practice in matching letters and sounds. A good example is the game, “I am thinking of something that starts with /t/.”
- Write letters on pieces of paper and put them in a paper bag. Let your child reach into the bag and take out letters. Have your child say the sounds that match the letters.
- Take a letter and hide it in your hand. Let your child guess in which hand is the letter. Then show the letter and have your child say the letter name and make the sound (for example, the letter m matches the /m/ sound as in man).
- Make letter-sounds and ask your child to draw the matching letters in cornmeal or sand.
- Take egg cartons and put a paper letter in each slot until you have all the letters of the alphabet in order. Say letter-sounds and ask your child to pick out the letters that match those sounds.
- Building words - Using magnetic letters, make a three-letter word on the refrigerator (cat). Have your child read the word and use it in a sentence. Every day, change one letter to make a new word. Start by changing only the beginning letter (cat, bat, hat, sat, mat, rat, pat). Then change only the ending letter (pat, pal, pad, pan). Finally, change only the middle letter (pan, pen, pin, pun).
- Making words - For this game, you will need magnetic letters and three bags. Put half of the consonants into the first bag. Put the vowels into the middle bag, and put the remaining consonants into the last bag. Have your child pull one letter from the first bag. That will be the first letter of their word. Then have your child pull from the vowel bag for the second letter of the word and from the other consonant bag for the third letter of the word. Next, the child will read the word and decide if it is a real word or a non-sense word. Take turns, replacing the vowels as needed until there are no more consonants left.
- Labeling words - When reading with your child, keep post-it notes handy. Every so often, have your child choose one object in the picture and write the word on a post-it. Put the note in the book to read each time you come to that page.



Phonics Activities — K-1 (*continued*)

- Practicing words with pictures - Choose pictures from a magazine or catalog. Say the name of the picture, have your child say the sound that the picture begins with and the name of that letter.
- Hunting for words - Choose a letter and have your child hunt for five items beginning with that letter sound. As each object is found, help your child write the word on a list. For example, if the target sound is “m”, the child might find and write mop, mat, Mom, money, and microwave.
- Hints for helping your child sound out words
 - First Sound - Have your child say the first sound in the word and make a guess based on the picture or surrounding words. Double-check the printed word to see if it matches the child’s guess.
 - Sound and Blend - Have your child say each sound separately (sss aaa t). This is called “sounding it out”, and then say the sounds together (sat). This is “blending”.
 - Familiar Parts - When your child starts reading longer words, have him notice the parts of the word that he already knows. For example, in a word such as “presenting”, your child may already know the prefix pre-, the word “sent,” and the word ending -ing.
- Teach your child to recognize the letters in his or her name.
- Use magnetic letters to spell words on the refrigerator or spell names of family members and friends.
- Discuss how names are similar and different.
- Recognizing shapes is the beginning of recognizing the features of letters. Have your child sort letters by tall tails, short tails, hooks, humps, and circles. Your child can continue to sort by feature combinations as well (Ex: circles and tall tails, hooks and circles, humps and tall tails, etc.)
- Ask your child to name stores, restaurants, and other places that have signs. This is called environmental print. Have your child cut the images of these signs from bags, take- out containers, and fliers and post them somewhere to make an Environmental Print Word Wall.
- Ask your child to look through ads to point out things he/she recognizes. Ask if they know any of the letters on the page.
- Use stores as an opportunity for learning! Ask questions like, “Can you find something that has a letter C? Can you find a word that begins with an M? Can you find something with 4 letters?” Praise all efforts and keep it like a game.
- Make alphabet letters out of Play-doh®.



Phonics Activities — K-1 (*continued*)

- Write letters with your finger on your child's back and have them guess the letter. Have your child do the same to you.
- Play "Memory" or "Go Fish" using alphabet cards.
- Read alphabet books to your child and eventually ask him/her to name the items on the page that you know he/she can successfully tell you.

Phonics Activities — 2-3

- Make blend-sounds and have your child write the letters that match the sounds.
- Play word games that connect sounds with syllables and words (for example, if the letters "l-a-t-e-r" spell later, how do you spell hater? How many syllables are in later?).
- Write vowel and consonant digraphs, trigraphs, and blends on cards. Hold up the cards one at a time and have your child say the sounds (for example, the long e sound /ē/ for the vowel digraphs ea and ee).
- Writing words - Many children love to send and receive notes, and writing is a great way to reinforce phonics skills. Send your child notes in his/her backpack or place notes on the pillow. Have a relative or friend send a letter or email to your child. Whenever your child receives a note, have him/her write back. Don't be overly concerned about spelling. Instead, have your child sound out the words to the best of his/her ability.
- Hunting for words - Choose a blend and have your child hunt for five items beginning with that sound. As each object is found, help your child write the word on a list. For example, if the target sound is "bl", the child might find and write blanket, blood, blue, blizzard, blast.
- Hints for helping your child sound out words
 - First Sound - Have your child say the first sound in the word and make a guess based on the picture or surrounding words. Double-check the printed word to see if it matches the child's guess.
 - Sound and Blend - Have your child say each sound separately (sss aaa t). This is called "sounding it out", and then say the sounds together (sat). This is "blending".
 - Familiar Parts - When your child starts reading longer words, have him notice the parts of the word that he already knows. For example, in a word such as "presenting", your child may already know the prefix pre-, the word "sent," and the word ending -ing.
- Play "Memory" or "Go Fish" using consonant and vowel digraphs, trigraphs, and blends.





Fluency

Fluency is the ability to read with sufficient speed to support understanding. This includes:

- Automatic word recognition
 - Accurate word recognition
 - Use of expression
-



**Access a parent quick tip video on fluency activities:
bit.ly/parentreadingfluency**

Fluency Activities — K-1

- **Repeated reading** - Choose a passage that will not be very difficult for your child. Read the passage aloud to your child, and then read it together, helping your child figure out any tricky words. Next, have your child read the passage to you with a focus on accuracy. Finally, have your child read the passage to you again, paying attention to fluency and expression. The goal is to sound smooth and natural.
- **Use different voices** - When reading a familiar story or passage, try having your child use different voices. Read the story in a deep voice, whisper voice, or favorite cartoon character voice. This is another way to do repeated reading, and it adds some fun to reading practice.
- **Read to different audiences** - Reading aloud is a way to communicate to an audience. When a reader keeps the audience in mind, he/ she knows that his reading must be fluent and expressive. Provide a variety of opportunities for your child to read to an audience. Your child can read to stuffed animals, pets, siblings, neighbors, grandparents - anyone who is willing to listen. This is a good way to show off what was practiced with repeated reading.
- **Record the reading** - After your child has practiced a passage, have him/her record it with an electronic device. Once recorded, your child can listen to his reading and follow along in the book. Often, he/she will want to record it again and make it even better!
- **When you read a story, use appropriate expression during dialogue.** Encourage your child to mimic your expression. Talk with him/her about what that expression means. Ex: If the character is excited about going to the park, he/she should sound like that in his/her voice. Encourage your child to repeat key phrases or dialogue.
- **Recite nursery rhymes and poems to build familiar phrases in speech.**
- **In a repetitive text, ask your child to repeat the familiar phrase with you.** Ex: For the story, "The House that Jack Built" your child can recite with you "in the house that Jack built."
- **When you read a story, use appropriate expression during the dialogue.** Encourage your child to mimic your expression. Talk with him/her about what that expression means. Ex: If the character is excited about going to the park, he/she should sound like that in his/her voice. Encourage your child to repeat key phrases or dialogue.
- **Point out punctuation marks that aid in expression such as question marks, exclamation points and quotation marks.** Demonstrate how your voice changes as you read for each. Only focus on one during a book. Remember it is important to enjoy it first and foremost.
- **Encourage child to sing favorite songs and repeat favorite lines of songs.**
- **Make your own books of favorite songs for child to practice "reading".** This builds confidence and helps your child identify him/herself as a reader.



Fluency Activities — K-1 (*continued*)

- Say a sentence to your child and ask him/her to repeat it to you. Challenge your child to increase the number of words he/she can repeat. As you say it, put it in meaningful phrases. Ex: The boy went/ to the store /with his mother.
- Alternate repeating the favorite lines of a poem or nursery rhyme with your child. He/ she will mimic your phrasing and expression.

Fluency Activities — 2-3

- Repeated reading - Choose a passage that will not be very difficult for your child. Read the passage aloud to your child, and then read it together, helping your child figure out any tricky words. Next, have your child read the passage to you with a focus on accuracy. Finally, have your child read the passage to you again, paying attention to fluency and expression. The goal is to sound smooth and natural.
- Use different voices - When reading a familiar story or passage, try having your child use different voices. Read the story in a deep voice, whisper voice, or favorite cartoon character voice. This is another way to do repeated reading, and it adds some fun to reading practice.
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- Record the reading - After your child has practiced a passage, have him/her record it with an electronic device. Once recorded, your child can listen to his reading and follow along in the book. Often, he/she will want to record it again and make it even better!
- When you read a story, use appropriate expression during dialogue. Encourage your child to mimic your expression. Talk with him/her about what that expression means. Ex: If the character is excited about going to the park, he/she should sound like that in his/her voice. Encourage your child to repeat key phrases or dialogue.
- Make your own books of favorite songs for child to practice “reading”. This builds confidence and helps your child identify him/herself as a reader.
- Alternate repeating the favorite lines of a poem with your child. He/ she will mimic your phrasing and expression.





Vocabulary

Vocabulary is students' knowledge of and memory for word meanings. This includes:

Receptive Vocabulary

- Words we understand when read or spoken to us

Expressive vocabulary

- Words we know well enough to use in speaking and writing
-

Vocabulary Activities — K-1

- Read aloud - Continue to read aloud to your child even after he is able to read independently. Choose books above your child's level because they are likely to contain broader vocabulary. This way, you are actually teaching him new words and how they are used in context.
- Preview words - Before reading to or with your child, scan through the book, choose two words that you think might be interesting or unfamiliar to your child. Tell your child what the words are and what they mean. As you read the book, have your child listen for those words.
- Hot potato (version 1) - Play hot potato with synonyms. Choose a word, and then your child has to think of another word that means the same thing. Take turns until neither player can think of another word. For example, you may say, "Cold," and your child might say, "Freezing." Then you could say, "Chilly," and so on. Try the game again with antonyms (opposites).
- Hot potato (version 2) - Play hot potato with categories. For younger children, the categories can be simple: pets, clothes, family members. For older children, the categories can be quite complex: The Revolutionary War, astronomy, math terms.
- Word Collecting - Have each family member be on the lookout for interesting words that they heard that day. At dinner or bedtime, have everyone share the word they collected and tell what they think it means. If the child shares an incorrect meaning, guide him/her to the correct meaning. Try to use some of the words in conversation.
- Introduce your child to a variety of experiences to help build background knowledge he/she can use while making sense of print by taking them to the park, museums, the zoo, etc.
- Play "categories" with your child. Name a topic such as "farms" and ask your child to think of all the words he/she can relate to that topic. This is a great way to build word knowledge!
- Discuss opposites (antonyms).
- Discuss positional words such as beside, below, under, over, etc. Make it into a game at dinner by asking your child to place his/her fork in different places in relation to his/her plate. Ex: Put your fork above your plate.
- Use the language of books such as author, title, illustrator, title page, etc.
- Discuss ordinal words such as first, last, beginning, middle, etc.
- Talk about how things are similar/alike as well as how things are different. Ex: How is a dog like a cat? How is a dog different from a cat?
- Use a variety of words to describe feelings and emotions. For example, your child says he/she is happy. You can validate that by saying, "I'm so glad you are so joyful today! You sure look happy!"
- Trips to everyday places build vocabulary. Discuss what you are doing and seeing as you are going through the store, for example. "I'm here in the bakery. I can find donuts, cookies, and bread." Ask your child, "What else do you think I could find here?"



Vocabulary Activities — K-1 (continued)

- When you read a book about a topic, ask him/her to tell you all the words related to it. Ex: If you read a book about a dog, he/she might say dog, puppies, toy, food, play, leash. Add other words to help expand upon what he/she says.
- When you read a book, ask your child to identify categories for words he/she has read. Ex: If you read a book about pumpkins, you could put the words pumpkin, leaf, stem, and seeds into a category about the parts of a plant.

Vocabulary Activities — 2-3

- Read aloud - Continue to read aloud to your child even after he is able to read independently. Choose books above your child's level because they are likely to contain broader vocabulary. This way, you are actually teaching him new words and how they are used in context.
- Preview words - Before reading to or with your child, scan through the book, choose two words that you think might be interesting or unfamiliar to your child. Tell your child what the words are and what they mean. As you read the book, have your child listen for those words.
- Hot potato (version 1) - Play hot potato with synonyms (words with similar meanings). Choose a word, and then your child has to think of another word that means the same thing. Take turns until neither player can think of another word. For example, you may say, "Cold," and your child might say, "Freezing." Then you could say, "Chilly," and so on. Try the game again with antonyms (opposites).
- Hot potato (version 2) - Play hot potato with prefixes or suffixes. The prefixes dis-, ex-, mis-, non-, pre-, re-, and un- are common. Common suffixes include -able/-ible, -ed, -er, -est, -ful, -ish, -less, -ly, -ment, and -ness.
- Hot potato (version 3) - Play hot potato with categories. For younger children, the categories can be simple: pets, clothes, family members. For older children, the categories can be quite complex: The Revolutionary War, astronomy, math terms.
- Word Collecting - Have each family member be on the lookout for interesting words that they heard that day. At dinner or bedtime, have everyone share the word they collected and tell what they think it means. If the child shares an incorrect meaning, guide him/her to the correct meaning. Try to use some of the words in conversation.
- Play "categories" with your child. Name a topic such as "ecosystems" and ask your child to think of all the words he/she can related to that topic. This is a great way to build word knowledge!
- When you read a book about a topic, ask him/her to tell you all the words related to it. Ex: If you read a book about dinosaurs, he/she might say Tyrannosaurus Rex, paleontologist, herbivore, carnivore, fossil. Add other words to help expand upon what he/she says.





Comprehension

Comprehension is the ability to understand and draw meaning from text. This includes:

- Paying attention to important information
 - Interpreting specific meanings in text
 - Identifying the main idea
 - Verbal responses to questions
 - Application of new information gained through reading
-



Access parent quick tip videos on comprehension activities:

bit.ly/parentactivatepriorknowledge

bit.ly/parentsummarizing

bit.ly/parentpredicting

bit.ly/parentquestioningforcomprehension

Comprehension Activities — K-1

- Sequencing errands - Talk about errands that you will run today. Use sequencing words (sequence, first, next, last, finally, beginning, middle, end) when describing your trip. For example, you might say, “We are going to make three stops. First, we will go to the gas station. Next, we will go to the bank. Finally, we will go to the grocery store.”
- Every day comprehension - Ask your child who, what, when, where, why, how questions about an event in his/her day. For example, if your child attended a party, you could ask, “Who was there? What did you do? When did you have cake? Where did you go? Why did the invitation have dogs on it? How did the birthday child like the presents?” Once your child is comfortable answering these questions about his/ her experiences, try asking these questions about a book you’ve read together.
- Think aloud - When you read aloud to your child, talk about what you are thinking. It is your opportunity to show your child that reading is a lot more than just figuring out the words. Describe how you feel about what’s going on in the book, what you think will happen next, or what you thought about a character’s choice.
- Reading Fiction
 - Before reading - Point out the title and author. Look at the picture on the cover and ask, “What do you think is going to happen in this story? Why?” This will help your child set purpose for reading.
 - During reading - Stop every now and then to ask your child to tell you what has happened so far or what he/ she predicts will happen. You might also ask for your child’s opinion. “Do you think the character did the right thing? How do you feel about that choice?” Explain any unfamiliar words.
 - After reading - Ask your child to retell the story from the beginning, and ask for opinions, too. “What was your favorite part? Would you recommend this to a friend?”
- Reading Nonfiction
 - Before reading - Point out the title and author. Look at the picture on the cover and ask, “What do you think you’ll learn about in this book? Why?” This helps your child consider what he already knows about the topic. Look at the table of contents. You and your child may choose to read the book cover to cover or go directly to a certain chapter.
 - During reading - Don’t forget the captions, headings, sidebars, or any other information on the page. Young readers tend to overlook these, so it’s a good idea to show that the author includes lots of information in these “extras”.
 - After reading - Ask your child, “What was it mostly about? What do you still want to know? Where could you find out?”



Comprehension Activities — K-1 *(continued)*

- Before your child reads a story, read the title and look at the cover. Ask, “What do you think will happen in the story?”
- Take a quick “book look” and encourage your child to talk about what he/she thinks about what might happen in the story.
- As your child reads, ask questions that start with who, what, where, when, why, and how. If your child does not answer with an appropriate response, redirect by saying, “I think you mean a person because it was a “who” question” then restate the question.
- After you read a few pages, ask “What do you think will happen next?”
- Ask your child to talk about the beginning, middle and end of the story. You will need to model this several times first.
- Discuss words related to stories such as characters, problem, and solution. For example, “How did characters of the Three Bears solve the problem of the porridge being too hot?” If the child does not know, show the picture or reread the page.
- After reading, ask your child, “What was your favorite part? Show me. Why do you like that part?”
- Ask questions about character traits. Ex: “Which character do you think was kind? Which character was bossy? How do you know?” If your child doesn’t know, give your answer. You may need to do this many times before your child can do it. He/she may also “mimic” your answer. Encourage your child’s attempts.
- Encourage deeper thinking by asking, “If the story kept going, what do you think would happen next?”
- Help your child make connections to his/her life experience while reading. You could say, “Is there anything you read in the story that reminds you of something? The boy who went to the zoo with his family reminds me of when we went to the zoo over the summer. What do you think?”
- As you are reading, think out loud to your child. Ask questions such as “I wonder why the boy is crying in the picture? Will he find his lost toy?” This demonstrates that reading and comprehension is an active process, not passive.
- Make puppets to help your child retell a favorite story or use stuffed animals as props to retell a story or part of a favorite story.



Comprehension Activities — 2-3

- Sequencing comics - Choose a comic strip from the Sunday paper. Cut out each square and mix the squares up. Have your child put them in order and describe what is happening. Encourage your child to use words like first, second, next, finally, etc.
- Every day comprehension - Ask your child who, what, when, where, why, how questions about an event in his/her day. Once your child is comfortable answering these questions about his/her experiences, try asking these questions about a book you've read together.
- Reading Fiction
 - Before reading - Point out the title and author. Look at the picture on the cover and ask, "What do you think is going to happen in this story? Why?" This will help your child set purpose for reading.
 - During reading - Stop every now and then to ask your child to tell you what has happened so far or what he/she predicts will happen. You might also ask for your child's opinion. "Do you think the character did the right thing? How do you feel about that choice?" Explain any unfamiliar words.
 - After reading - Ask your child to retell the story from the beginning, and ask for opinions, too. "What was your favorite part? Would you recommend this to a friend?"
- Reading Nonfiction
 - Before reading - Point out the title and author. Look at the picture on the cover and ask, "What do you think you'll learn about in this book? Why?" This helps your child consider what he already knows about the topic. Look at the table of contents.
 - During reading - Don't forget the captions, headings, sidebars, or any other information on the page. Young readers tend to overlook these, so it's a good idea to show that the author includes lots of information in these "extras".
 - After reading - Ask your child, "What was it mostly about? What do you still want to know? Where could you find out?"
- Reading Nonfiction
 - Before reading - Point out the title and author. Look at the picture on the cover and ask, "What do you think you'll learn about in this book? Why?" This helps your child consider what he already knows about the topic. Look at the table of contents.
- Discuss words related to stories such as characters, problem, and solution. For example, "How did the Wright Brothers find a solution to help their plane fly longer?" If the child does not know, show the picture or reread the page.
- Ask questions about character traits. Ex: "Which character do you think was kind? Which character was bossy? How do you know?" If your child doesn't know, give your answer. You may need to do this many times before your child can do it.



Comprehension Activities — 2-3 (*continued*)

- Encourage deeper thinking by asking, “If the story kept going, what do you think would happen next?”
- Help your child make connections to his/her life experience while reading. You could say, “Is there anything you read in the story that reminds you of something?”



BUILDING BETTER ATTENDANCE

Being in school every day matters!

Education Is our Children's Future

School attendance has life-long impacts. Research shows that students who miss 10% of school days for any reason have lower grades than students with better attendance and are more likely to drop out. Plus, children who fail to graduate from high school earn half the annual income of their peers who graduate.

Missing just two days of school a month:

- hurts learning
- lowers grades
- decreases a student's chances of earning a high school diploma

There are some easy ways to help students build a better attendance record. The goal is to strive for 5 or fewer absences a year. Use the tips in this brochure and help from your school and Kent ISD, to help your student meet that goal.



The Big 5

Here are 5 steps every family can take to help children succeed.

1) Prepare for school the night before

- Pack lunches and backpacks
- Pick out clothes to save time in the morning

2) Establish regular bedtimes and routines

- Plan bedtime and wake up time to ensure your child gets 8 - 10 hours of sleep each night
- Make bedtime media-free! No screens for at least an hour leading up to bedtime. Replace media with reading

3) Set appointments after school hours

- Take your child to the doctor or dentist after school
- Schedule appointments early in the morning or late in the afternoon if after school isn't an option

4) Plan vacations when school is out

- Take advantage of generous vacation time built into the school year
- Put education in front of extended weekends
- Keep children in class until the last bell rings – even picking up early sets them back

5) Develop backup plans

- Build a network of neighbors, friends and family to help get students to and from school when pick-up is missed or transportation fails
- Set alarms on your phone to remind you of drop off and pick up times
- Plan ahead! Don't wait until morning to put backup plans into action



School attendance Is Important from the very start

Less than half of students who missed more than 9 days of kindergarten and 1st grade could read at grade level after 3rd grade

Only **17%** of students who missed 18 days of kindergarten and 1st grade could read at grade level after 3rd grade

Absences and Traumatic Results

80% of all dropouts have a high level of absenteeism

90% of all students in detention for delinquent acts have a history of absenteeism

87% of the current prison population has a history of truancy

50% or more of all heads of households on welfare had a history of absenteeism and dropped out of high school

Missing School and Michigan Law

- Children age 6 - 18 must attend school during the entire school year
- A parent or guardian who fails to return a child to regular school attendance may face fines, jail time or both
- The child can also be charged with a juvenile status offense



Good Attendance Begins with Parents

Your child needs your help to understand the importance of being in school. Set an example for your child and make school a priority.

- Help your child maintain daily routines including healthy sleep and homework habits
- Schedule dental and medical appointments outside of school hours
- Know your school's attendance policy and share it with your child

Start Early to Build Good Habits

- Missing just 10% of school (about 18 days) can make learning to read harder
- Students can fall behind if they miss just a day every few weeks
- Being late to school often leads to poor overall attendance
- Absences affect everyone when the teacher has to help children who miss class catch up
- Good attendance builds good character. Being on time every day is an important life lesson

Your Teen and Avoiding Truancy

- Focus on student goals, achievements and academic progress
- Encourage involvement in school sports, clubs and activities
- Be involved – visit your teen's school and teachers, attend conferences, join parent-teacher organizations
- Consider alternative school settings
- Identify special needs your teen may have and share these with their school
- Be aware of bullying – watch for signs your student may be bullied or may be a bully
- Know your teen's friends in person and online
- Monitor and limit electronic media time, including cell phone use, especially before bedtime

Your School and Kent ISD Can Help

- Your school will work with you to create a success plan for your child's school attendance
- Your school and Kent ISD can connect you with resources to help you overcome obstacles keeping your child from school
- The goal is for all students to attend school regularly and succeed in their education



Information for Parents

(District Name) Literacy Workshops

Please be sure to take advantage of our parent literacy workshops throughout the year:

Date of Workshop, Phonemic Awareness Activities, Location, Time

Date of Workshop, Phonics Activities, Location, Time

Date of Workshop, Workshop on the Importance of Fluency in Reading, Location, Time

Date of Workshop, Fun with Vocabulary Development, Location, Time

Date of Workshop, Keys to Reading Comprehension, Location, Time

Resources

Michigan Electronic Library

mel.org/kids

Activities for the 5 Components of Reading

[Fcrr.org/student-center-activities](http://fcrr.org/student-center-activities)

Parents' Guide to Student Success (National PTA)

[Pta.org/home/family-resources/parents-guides-to-student-success](http://pta.org/home/family-resources/parents-guides-to-student-success)

Put Reading First: Helping Your Child Learn to Read – A Parent Guide (K-3)

nichd.nih.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pubs/documents/PRFbrochure.pdf

Kids and Family Reading Report

scholastic.com/readingreport/

Michigan Department of Education – Early Literacy Initiative

Michigan.gov/mde/services/academic-standards/literacy/family-engagement-for-literacy

Foundational Skills to Support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten through 3rd Grade

ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Docs/PracticeGuide/wwc_foundationalreading_070516.pdf

This resource was adapted from the Mississippi Department of Education's Parents' Read-At-Home-Plan and plans developed by Conewago Valley School District, PA; Downers Grove Grade School District 58, IL; and Blue Valley School District, KS and Oakland Schools.