

Six TIPS

to Help
Parents
Teach
Reading





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Thank you... for taking time out of your busy day to download these tips.

The mission of Wordy Word® Reading is to validate, support, and excite parents to create a loving, meaningful, and fun-filled foundation for their children to develop a life-long love of literacy and learning.

It is our passion that children are given the opportunity to become confident, proficient readers in a loving environment and joy-filled journey.

We hope these tips, along with our additional resources and strategies, will foster your confidence and commitment to teach your child to read.

Get started now. Learn How. Once you know it, you can show it.

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#1. Embrace Your Role as Your Child's Most Influential Teacher

The reality is that you can teach and reinforce pre-reading and reading skills — in natural settings in a fun-focused, child-friendly manner. Thus learning takes place in an on-going manner. Learning to read becomes a natural activity, not just a lesson in a classroom. It's easy because it's part of everyday life. Instead of learning and practicing on worksheets and at a desk or “center,” your children will be learning and practicing in the world around them.



Literacy Begins in the Arms of a Loving Parent

YOU can make the difference for your child. English is logical, predictable, sensible and easy to decode once you understand the Reading Code.

Learn the code. Teach the code. Change a life

#2.

Begin with Sounds

The ability to hear, say, and manipulate sounds (phonemic awareness) is the greatest predictor of reading success. It is important that we give children ample opportunity to learn and practice this skill. It is one of the most beneficial areas upon which to concentrate in early literacy instruction.



Picture Cards (beginning sounds)

Place pictures on a table and ask your child to find a picture that starts with the sound of /__/.

Draw from a deck of picture cards and identify the first sound of the picture.

Clapping Games (syllable awareness)

Have children clap the number of syllables in names. Music is especially useful to clap syllables. Each beat is a syllable and can be easily identified and clapped out.



Play “Take the Sound Away” (deleting sounds and syllables)

rain~~x~~

Say the word (example: “baseball.”) Repeat—only this time leave out either the beginning or ending of the word (Example: “base___” or “___ball.”) Ask your child what you took away. Start with compound words then move to multi-syllable words. Continue the game until you are successfully dropping the beginning and ending sounds of one syllable words. Reverse the game and Have your child ask you to identify sounds that he/she takes away.

1. Compound Words	2. Multi-Syllable Words	3. One Syllable Words
<ul style="list-style-type: none">footballrailroadupsidetodaytoothpastehairbrush	<ul style="list-style-type: none">littlehappysofahamburgerpeanutjelly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">rainhatbayhandcaretc.

#3. Go Beyond the Alphabet to Discover the Reading Code

Beyond the sounds of the 26 alphabet letters, there are approximately 46 more letter combinations that complete our English reading code. Ignoring them may well cause your child to struggle to read.



It is these additional phonograms (two-, three-, and four-letter combinations that show one sound) that prove English is NOT a crazy language.

Alphabet

a₃ b c₂ d e₂ f g₂ h i₃ j k l m

n o₃ p q u r s₂ t u₃ v w x₂ y₄ z

Consonant Partners

tch sh wh ng ph ck gn kn wr mb dge

th₂ ch₃ ed₃ ti ci si₂ er ur ir ear ar₃ or₂

Vowel Partners

ai ay eigh ee igh oa oe au aw augh oi oy

ea₃ ei₂ ey₂ ie₂ ue₂ ew₂ ui₂ ow₂ oo₃ ou₄ ough₆

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Pay attention to these “phonograms” in the words you read, and teach them to your children.

#4.

Teach Reading Through Multi-Sensory Play

Multi-sensory instruction uses various senses to help learning

Auditory

(hearing & speaking)

Visual

(seeing & perceiving)

Kinesthetic

(movement)

Tactile

(touch)

Instead of having your child just memorize a sound, teach the sound using all the senses in play-filled activities. Play promotes brain growth and builds memory. Multi-sensory instruction accelerates learning.

Teach each phonogram one at a time. Here is an example for teaching phonogram /tch/:

Fetch a velcro catcher's mitt and play a game of pitch, catch and fetch.

1. Write the phonogram 'tch' on the mitt so children see it.
2. Emphasize the "ch" sound in the words pitch, catch and fetch to increase phonemic awareness. Let them hear it.
3. Have children say the sound.
4. Play and teach. Pitch the ball to see if they can catch it. Use the word 'fetch,' rather than go-get-it, and expand vocabulary.
5. Have older children write words with tch to help them see the pattern.



- Catch some fish.
- Play hopscotch.
- Sketch a picture.

#5. Teach Reading On the Go, Wherever You Go.

Teaching is not limited to a certain time or tethered to a desk. The world is your workbook. Environmental print is your worksheet. Take your lessons off the paper and bring them to life in the real world where words become meaningful and relevant. This is especially helpful for children with cognitive and reading challenges. “Generalizing” from worksheet to real life is not always easy or automatic so teaching where the reading needs to happen will make it more meaningful and generalized.

- Sing jingles that teach while you cook.
- Here are some examples of phonogram searches:
- Search for items in the pantry with the sound of m (macaroni, mustard, mayonnaise, marshmallows). Hunt for the letter on boxes & cans.
- Search in the grocery store for something we eat that starts with the /b/ sound. Hunt for letter b on signs and labels (bananas, blueberries, butter, beans, broccoli, etc). Select three objects and have children pick the one with the /b/ sound.
- Hunt for letter d on signs while driving in the car (drive-thru, deli, danger, dentist). While brushing teeth, search for something that starts with the /d/ sound (door, drain, duck, dental floss, drawer, dryer, dry towel, dog).



For extra fun, grab a safari hat and use a magnifying glass when looking for phonograms in books, on signs, around the house, or when you are out and about. Play your way to reading.

#6. Learning to Read Is Not a Race

Reward your child's "willingness to try" more than the achievement. Often, we learn best by our mistakes. It is important to react positively when your child makes them. Say something like, 'That was a very good guess. Thank you for being brave enough to try. Let me show you how to figure it out.'

Weave your teaching into everyday activities from errands to bath time. But do not go into overdrive. Be attentive to your children's moods. If they are particularly receptive, stretch out the experience. If they seem uninterested (or worse), drop it. There will always be another opportunity. There will always be teachable moments.

So....Start small. Build on Success. Have Fun. Make Memories.

Please be sure to visit and revisit our blog for more suggestions and find solutions. Don't be shy. Ask questions and share your thoughts and successes.

We would be so grateful if you would help us in our mission and take the time to Like us on Facebook and share our blog with your community on social media.

EnJOY the Journey!