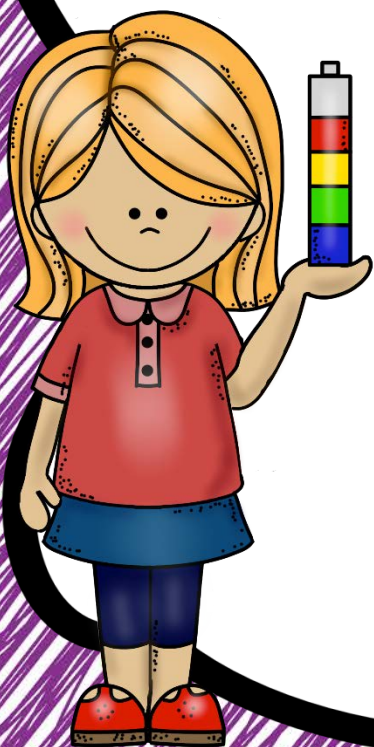


Parent Guide

Skills & Strategies for Primary Reading & Math



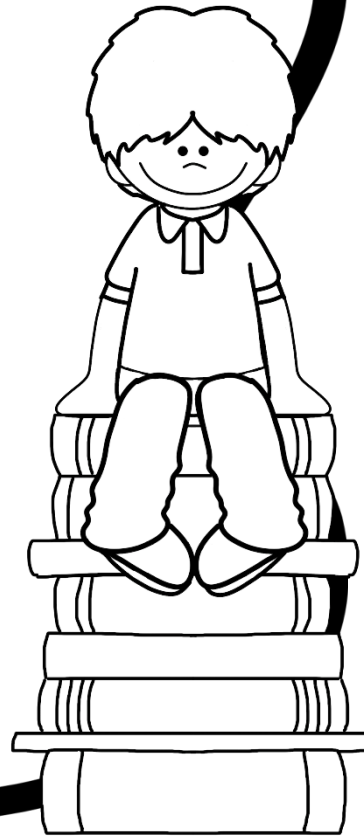
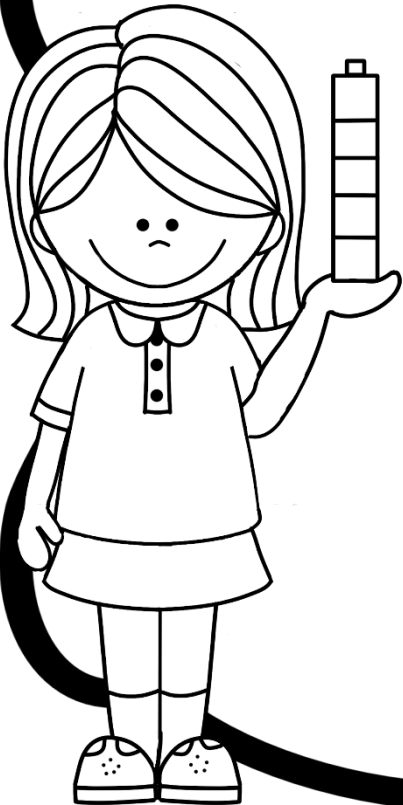
Created by:
Cassie Thompson

Adventures in
Teaching



Parent Guide

Skills & Strategies
for Primary
Reading & Math

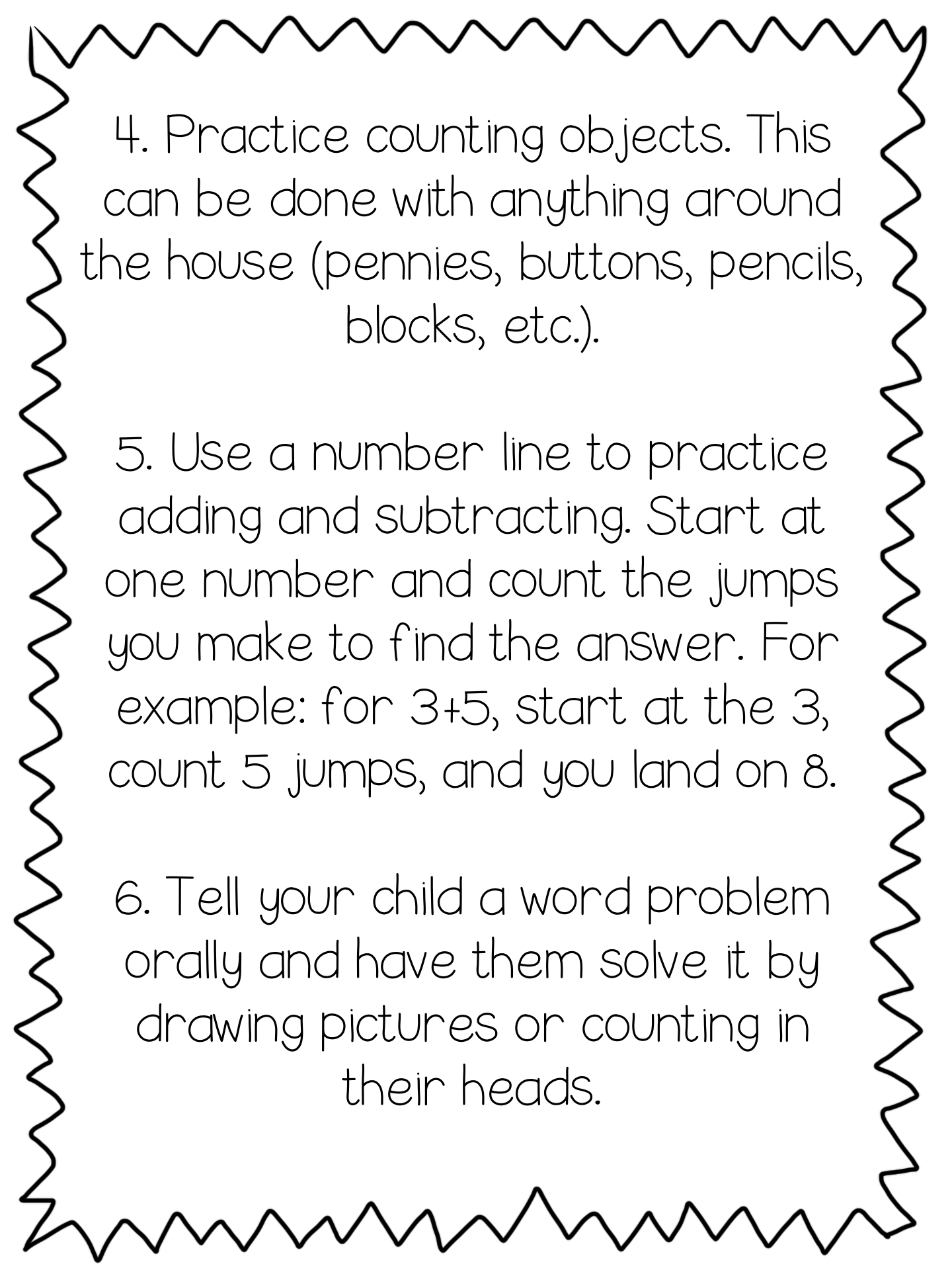


Math Skills & Strategies

1. Start out with low numbers. Your child needs to be solid working with numbers 1-5 and 1-10 before they can work with 1-100.

2. Talk about numbers. Tell your child a number and have them tell you 1 more/1 less. As they get more familiar with numbers, ask for 2 more/2 less, 5 more/5 less, 10 more/10 less.

3. Help your child see the patterns in numbers by looking at and studying a hundreds chart.



4. Practice counting objects. This can be done with anything around the house (pennies, buttons, pencils, blocks, etc.).

5. Use a number line to practice adding and subtracting. Start at one number and count the jumps you make to find the answer. For example: for $3+5$, start at the 3, count 5 jumps, and you land on 8.

6. Tell your child a word problem orally and have them solve it by drawing pictures or counting in their heads.

7. Coin identification and counting: start slow with only pennies or only nickels. Don't start with mixed change until your child is strong at counting only one type of coin.

8. Practice telling time to the hour and half hour. Point out the difference in length between the minute hand and hour hand.



Reading Skills & Strategies

1. Always picture walk a book first- this means go through the book and only look at the pictures and have your child tell the story.
2. When reading, it is important to always stop and check to see if what was read is understood. If it isn't understood, go back and read it again.
3. When a child comes to a word he doesn't know, he should look at the first letter of the word and try to think of a word that might make sense there.

4. Another strategy for an unknown word is to skip the word and finish reading the rest of the sentence. Then, go back and try to figure out the word.

5. When the student comes to a long word, tell them to "chunk" the word to look for smaller words inside the bigger words. For example: the word 'and' in 'grandpa' or the word 'or' in 'horse'.

Other Helpful Activities

1. Sight word practice- the bigger your child's sight word knowledge, the better a reader they will be.

2. When you are reading to your child point out and discuss new vocabulary. For example, "This big house is called a palace. Who do you think lives in a palace?" The next time they come to that word in independent reading, they are more likely to succeed with it!

Reading Routine

1. Picture walk
2. Find familiar words in text before reading.
3. Point out a few unknown words and discuss.
4. Student reads book aloud
5. Adult asks student comprehension questions such as:
 - “What happened first?”
 - “Why did _____ happen?”
 - “Who were the characters?”
 - “What was the setting?”
 - “What happened next?”
 - “How did the story end?”

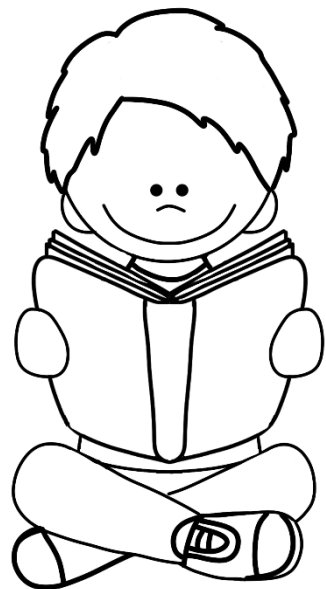
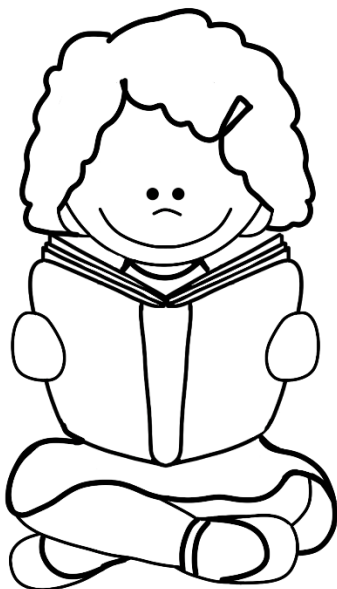
Reading Routine

4. Adult asks student connection questions such as:

“What was your favorite part? Why?”

“What does this story make you think of?”

“What is the author trying to tell you?”



Correcting Errors

Here are examples of what to say to help your child fix an error.

Text reads: I like you.

Child reads: "I love you."

Parent says: "Does that look right?"

Text reads: I like to go.

Child reads: "I likes to go."

Parent says: "Does that sound right?"

Text reads: My dog can run.

Child reads: "My dog can read."

Parent says: "Does that make sense?"

Ways to Praise and Encourage

1. If she used the pictures
then say:

I liked the way you used the
pictures to help you figure that
out.

2. If he was sounding out
words then you could say:

You worked hard to use the
sounds at the beginning of the
word or at the end of the
word to help you.

3. If your child fixed something all by herself then you might say:

-Super job, you fixed that all by yourself!

-You knew that wasn't quite right so you:

*Used the pictures to help.

*Went back and read it again.

*Read past the word you didn't know then went back.

4. Even if your child makes a mistake, there are still things you can say to help.

-That was a good try. It does begin like that, but _____

-You made a good guess. That would make sense, but the word is _____

-You almost worked it out all by yourself. Let me help you.