

"Read 20 minutes everyday and you will learn/see 1.8 million words."

Literacy Tips for Parents of Elementary Students

Parents can help their children with specific reading components which can dramatically improve their ability to read. Five essential components of reading must be taught in order to read. Parents can practice these five components with their children.

1. Help children recognize and use individual sounds to create words (phonemic awareness).
2. Help children understand the relationship between written letters and spoken sounds (phonics).
3. Help children develop the ability to read text accurately and quickly (fluency).
4. Help children learn the meaning and pronunciation of words (vocabulary development).
5. Help children acquire strategies to understand and communicate what is read (reading comprehension).

The following reading tips can be practiced at home:

6. Invite your child to read with you every day.
7. Help your child see that reading and writing are important by modeling reading books, newspapers, or magazines.
8. Create a special place in your home for your family reading time. Have a quiet place in your home for your child to read and write.
9. When traveling around town or on family outings, take books and writing materials with you for your child. Point out printed words in places you visit, such as the grocery store.
10. For primary age children, point to words as you read aloud to your child. Make sure they understand that reading goes from left to right. Read stories with rhyming words and lines that repeat

Legend

Phonics Level

Phonics is an approach to reading instruction that teaches students the principles of letter-sound relationships and decoding. The WISD phonics sequence is numerically leveled from 1 to 16 for upper grade students. Students in K-2nd grades follow the SIPPS Program with levels that begin with a letter: "B" (Beginning), E (Extensions), or "C" (Challenge). Early levels of the sequence correspond to beginning consonants and short vowels. Later in the sequence, the levels correspond to long vowel pairs, prefixes, and suffixes.

Reading Level

The Reading Level refers to the Grade Level Equivalent which indicates the readability of the text by grade. It is a reflection of the student's instructional level by grade level (2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2).

Kindergarten	1 st Grade	2 nd Grade	3 rd Grade	4 th Grade	5 th Grade
K1, K2	1.1 - 1.5	2.1, 2.2	3.1, 3.2	4.1,4.2	5.1, 5.2, 6.1

Overall

"Overall" indicates whether the student is reading on level or below level.

OL-On Level

BL- Below Level

Guided Level

Guided reading is used in the classroom in small-group instruction and for independent reading. When your child enters a new grade, he or she is assessed and assigned a guided reading level based on word-knowledge, comprehension, and fluency. The levels range alphabetically from A to Z, with level A representing the lowest level and level Z the highest.