

<p>Year 3</p>	<p>Can you explain why you think [a character] did [an event from the story]? What does this [word/sentence or phrase] tell you about the setting/theme? Put the following events in order of importance How do they link to the theme? What does the word “x” tell us about “y”? Find two ways in which the writer tells you about an [event/theme/setting or character]? Which words do you like the most? Why?</p>	<p>The children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use a range of reading strategies to get meaning from a text. • understand that stories can have underlying themes or ideas • back up their ideas with evidence from the text • begin to understand that words/phrases can have an effect on the reader
----------------------	--	---

<p>Year 4</p>	<p>(See Year 3) In the story/poem “x” is mentioned a lot. Why? What other words or phrases could the writer have used? What do you think that the writer meant by writing “x”? Which words do you think are the most important in this sentence, paragraph or page? Why?</p>	<p>The children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of a range of reading strategies to get meaning from a text. • are able to comment on specific words and phrases to justify their ideas about a text. • begin to understand that writers choose language carefully to have an effect on the reader
----------------------	--	---

Children in Key Stage 2 will all be at very different stages of development, but even for the most fluent readers there is a need for parental support.

This is the time when children can develop a much deeper understanding of the books that they are reading. Rather than reading at home being 'reading practice', it should extend and enrich the reading experiences of school. One of the most powerful ways in which parents can do this is to show real enthusiasm themselves. Your sense of excitement about books and stories, your anticipation about what will happen next in a story and a discussion about your own likes and dislikes, will greatly influence your child.

Books and stories open up new worlds of excitement and imagination for children!

Asking questions that go beyond the literal meaning of the book will help your child to think more deeply about what they are reading.

Helping Your Child With Reading

Two or three of these sessions could be your child reading silently to him/herself followed by a discussion about the book. The other days could be an opportunity for your child to read aloud.

- Encourage your child to read with expression.
- Your child should be able to read approximately 9 out of every 10 words in the book, less than this and the book may be too difficult.
- Discuss the meaning of difficult or unusual words and encourage your child to use these new words in sentences when talking to you.
- Encourage talk about favourite authors and illustrators, giving reasons for their choices.
- Try and make sure that your child reads a range of different books, not always stories.
- Give lots of praise and encouragement
- Have fun!!