



Literacy and Math



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Phonics and Word Work



Our goal when implementing phonics and word work is to help children attend to, learn about, and efficiently use information about sounds, letters, and words.



Supporting Phonics and Word Work

- Read to and with your child as often as possible. Talk about words, letters, and sounds. For example, ask your child, “What words do you see on this page that start with the same letter as your name?” Or, ask, “What is the beginning sound in the word ‘car’?” Or, point out, “Look, that word has the chunk /ip/ in it. What sounds does that chunk make?”
- Sensory Learning: Make letters in fun ways such as in clay, playdough, or sand and talk about the sound each letter makes and the sounds they make when they are combined.
- Make words with magnetic letters and then add or change one letter(s) to make a new word(s).
- Go on a hunt for certain letters, sounds, or chunks. For example, look through a magazine, book, or ad with your child to find the letter /s/ or the blend /sc/ in words.



A Great Tool: Magnetic letters

Fluency

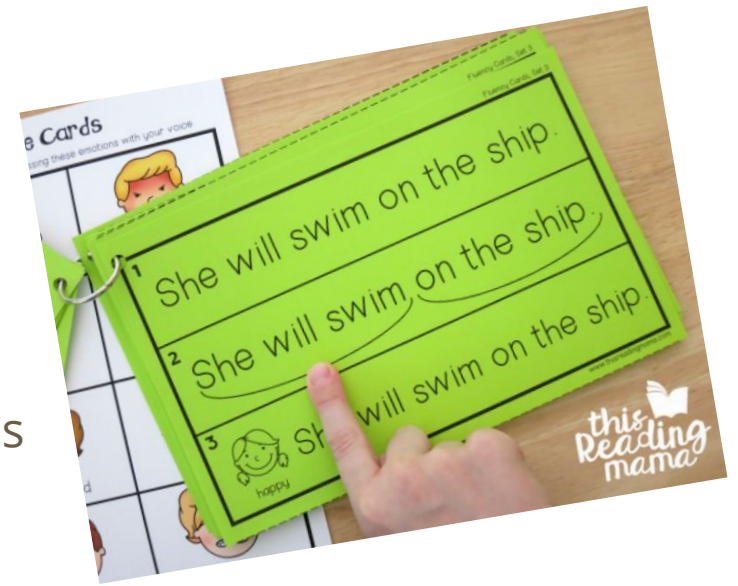


Fluency is the ability to read with accuracy, proper speed and meaningful expression.

When children can read fluently, it means that instead of using brain power for decoding, they can turn their attention to the meaning of the text.

Supporting Fluency

- Model fluent reading
- Repeated reading
- Practice sight words using playful activities
- Echo reading
- Practice scooping



Great tools: Fun pointers, flashcards



Comprehension

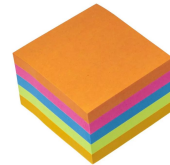
Reading comprehension is the ability to process text, understand its meaning, and to integrate it with what the reader already knows.



Supporting Comprehension

- Hold a conversation and discuss what your child has read. Ask your child probing questions about the book and connect the events to his or her own life. For example, say "I wonder why that girl did that?" or "How do you think he felt? Why?" and "So, what lesson can we learn here?".
- Help your child make connections between what he or she reads and similar experiences he has felt, saw in a movie, or read in another book.
- Help your child monitor his or her understanding. Teach them to continually ask themselves whether they understand what they're reading.
- Help your child go back to the text to support his or her answers.
- Discuss the meanings of unknown words, both those he reads and those he hears.
- Read material in short sections
- Discuss what your child has learned from reading informational text such as a science or social studies book.

A Great Tool: Colorful Sticky notes for jotting, sketching, or flagging.



Primary Math Overview

- Addition and Subtraction Fact Fluency: Practice at home, in the car....
- Counting and one to one correspondence: Use beads, coins, etc.
- Combinations that make 10: I say 7, You say _____ I say 8, you say _____
- Describing and analyzing shapes: How many sides? How is this shape different?
- Place Value: Develop the concept of Ones, Tens, Hundreds: Multi Digit + and -
- Measurement with standard units, how many paperclips long is your pencil?
- Problem solving: 7 apples and 3 grapes, how many in all? How many more apples?
- Math vocabulary development: How many more? How many less? Greater than, less than

How Families Can Support Their Math Students

- Be positive, have a growth mindset
- Practice, Practice, Practice facts ([XtraMath.org](https://www.xtramath.org))
- Encourage them to read word problems CAREFULLY and MORE than Once....
- Make mathematics fun ([MathPlayground.com](https://www.mathplayground.com) [SpeedMath.com](https://www.speedmath.com), [Mr. Nussbaum.com](https://www.mrnussbaum.com) all have creative and free games for math skills.
- Have high expectations for your child without pushing too hard.
- Support homework – don't do it for your child!