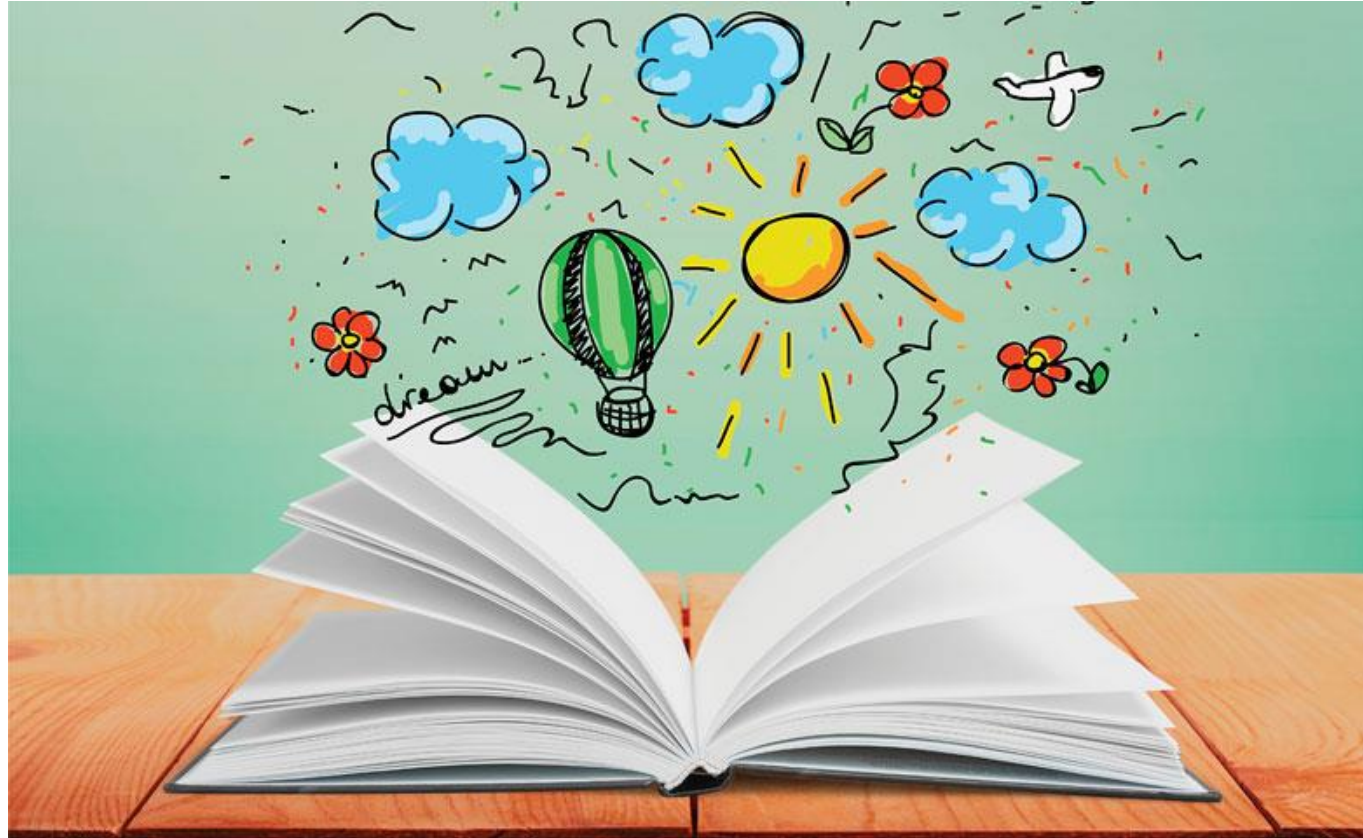


# Reading



**Why is reading so important?**

**Reading at St Andrew's**

KS1

KS2

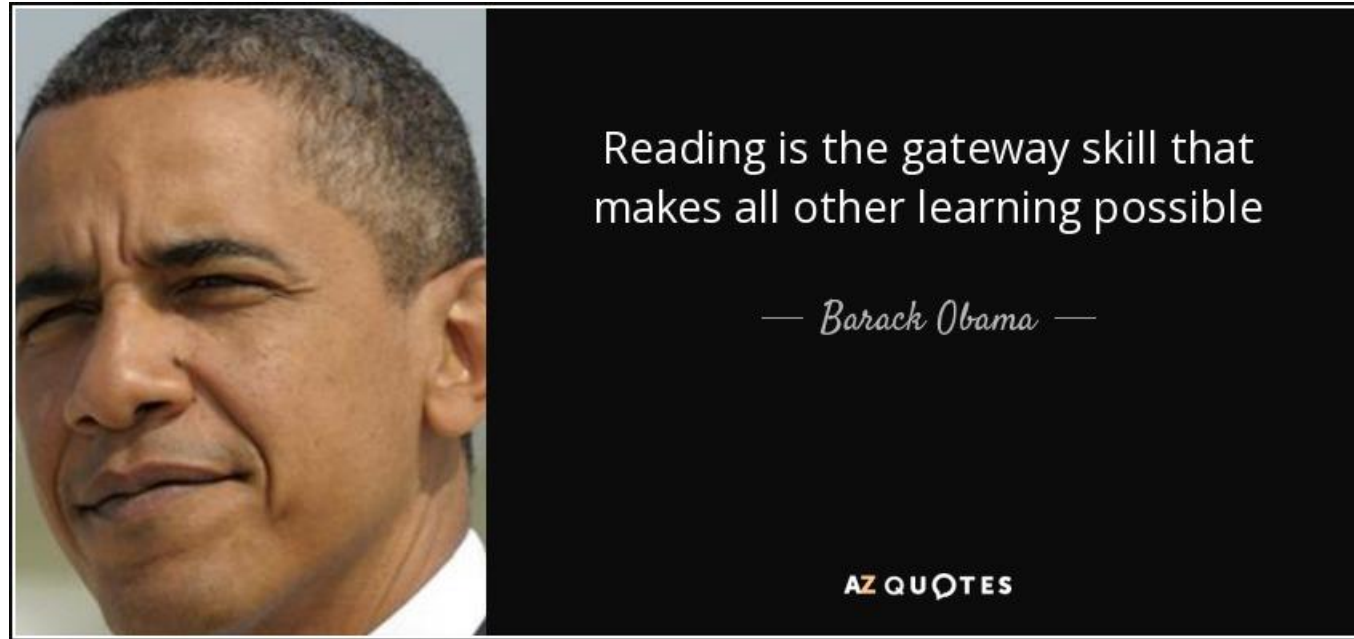
Library

**Supporting with reading at home**

**Questions**



# Why is learning to read important?



Wellbeing

Regular reading impacts a child's success at school.  
If not addressed early the educational gap widens...

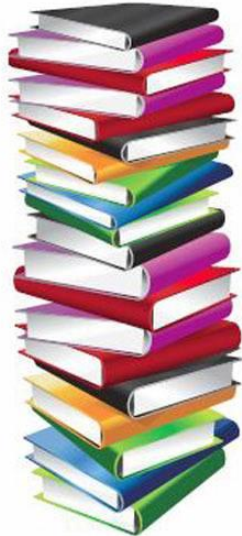
Child A



Reads 20 minutes  
per day

3,600 minutes  
per school year

1,800,000 words  
per school year



Scores in the  
90th percentile

Child B



Reads 5 minutes  
per day

900 minutes  
per school year

282,000 words  
per school year



Scores in the  
50th percentile

Child C



Reads 1 minute  
per day

180 minutes  
per school year

8,000 words  
per school year



Scores in the  
10th percentile

#### Standardised Test Scores

By the end of grade 6, Child A will have read the equivalent of 60 school days, Child B will have read for 12 school days and Child C will have read for 3 days. Nagy and Herman, 1987.



Reading for pleasure is the single biggest indicator of a child's future success – more than their family circumstances, their parents' educational background or their income.

There is a significant correlation between reading ability and GCSE results across all subjects. This is most evident with English Language, Geography, History, Maths and Science.



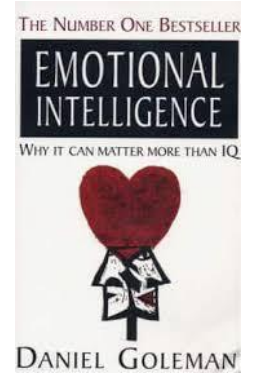
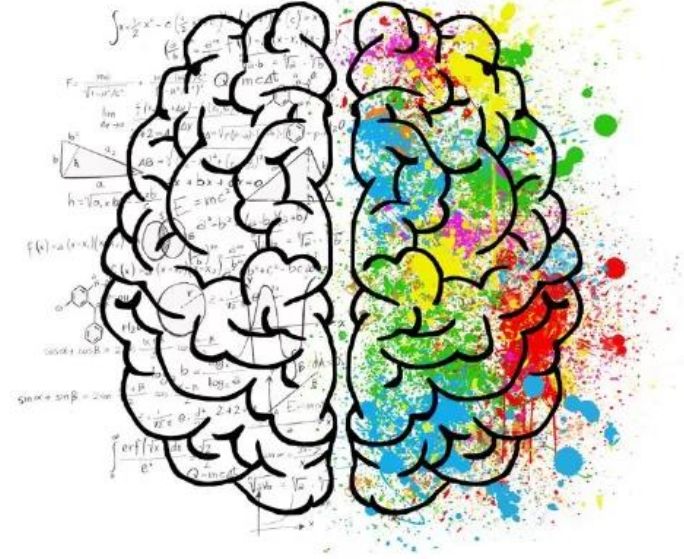
## Understand Relationships

Fictions books, which have a variety of characters, give children the opportunity to recognise and understand social relationships.

## Increases Empathy

Reading a range of stories allows the reader to essentially place themselves in the shoes of the characters they are reading about.

# EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE



## Encourages Reasoning and Logic

Allows readers to compare what they have just read in the pages of their books with similar situations they experience for themselves.

# 8 REASONS WHY READING IS GOOD FOR CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH



Reading cultivates empathy and can even improve their social skills.



Books invite them to think and problem solve, thus improving creativity.



The stories of others can help them put their own life into perspective.



Books allow them to escape into other realities and worlds.



Reading can improve their memory and reduce the risk of falling behind.



Reading for pleasure can lower their stress and promote relaxation.



Reading can help development at school and reduce exam anxiety.



Reading before bed can help them establish a regular bedtime routine.



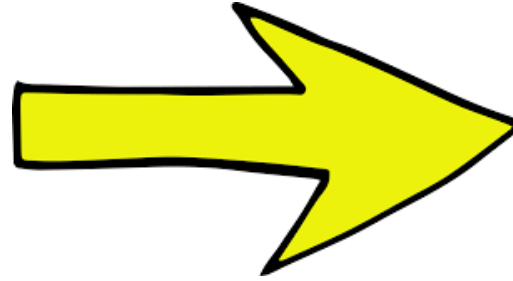
[Rita Carter: Why reading matters](#) | [Rita Carter](#) | [TEDxCluj](#) | [TED Talk](#)

# Reading at school



READING  
*for*  
PLEASURE

A cartoon illustration of a child sitting on the floor, reading a red book. The child is wearing blue pants and white shoes. The text 'READING for PLEASURE' is written in blue and black above the child.



READING  
*for*  
PLEASURE

A cartoon illustration of a child sitting on the floor, reading a red book. The child is wearing blue pants and white shoes. The text 'READING for PLEASURE' is written in blue and black above the child.

Teaching and facilitating the journey

EYFS and KS1

Read to

Phonics (synthetic)

Book bands

Guided reading

Independent reading

Reading across the curriculum

KS2

Read to

Continued phonics input

Guided reading

Comprehension

Reading for fluency

Reading for pleasure

Reading across the curriculum

# Reading in EYFS and KS1



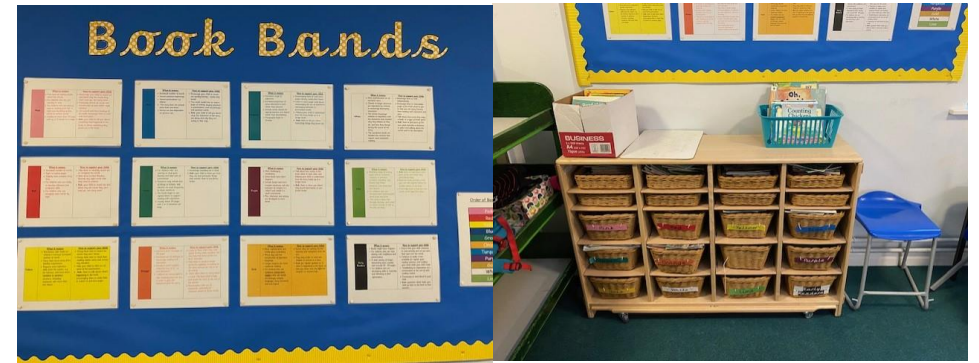
This takes place daily.

This involves the skills of hearing, identifying and using the patterns of phonemes to read written language.

Current research from the Education Endowment Fund states that phonic learning is the most effective way to master the basics of reading.

Especially, synthetic phonics.

There is also a book bag book linked to their phonics.



Children work through book bands (practice books).

Each band has a gradual increased level of challenge. Children should move through the books based on their current reading ability. Children have an important role in this decision.

Challenge comes from vocabulary, comprehension and subject matter.



# Reading in KS2

Continued phonics input (intervention)

Guided reading – Led by a teacher. A text is shared and discussed. A specific reading skill is focused on e.g. prediction based on evidence.

Comprehension – Opportunities to show understanding of a text. Retrieval and inference.

Reading for fluency – Children have the opportunity to become confident at reading a text. This will often have a focus on accurate use of punctuation and expression.

Reading for pleasure – Children reading something that interests them at an appropriate level.

Reading across the curriculum – E.g. Secondary sources in History.



# St Andrew's Library

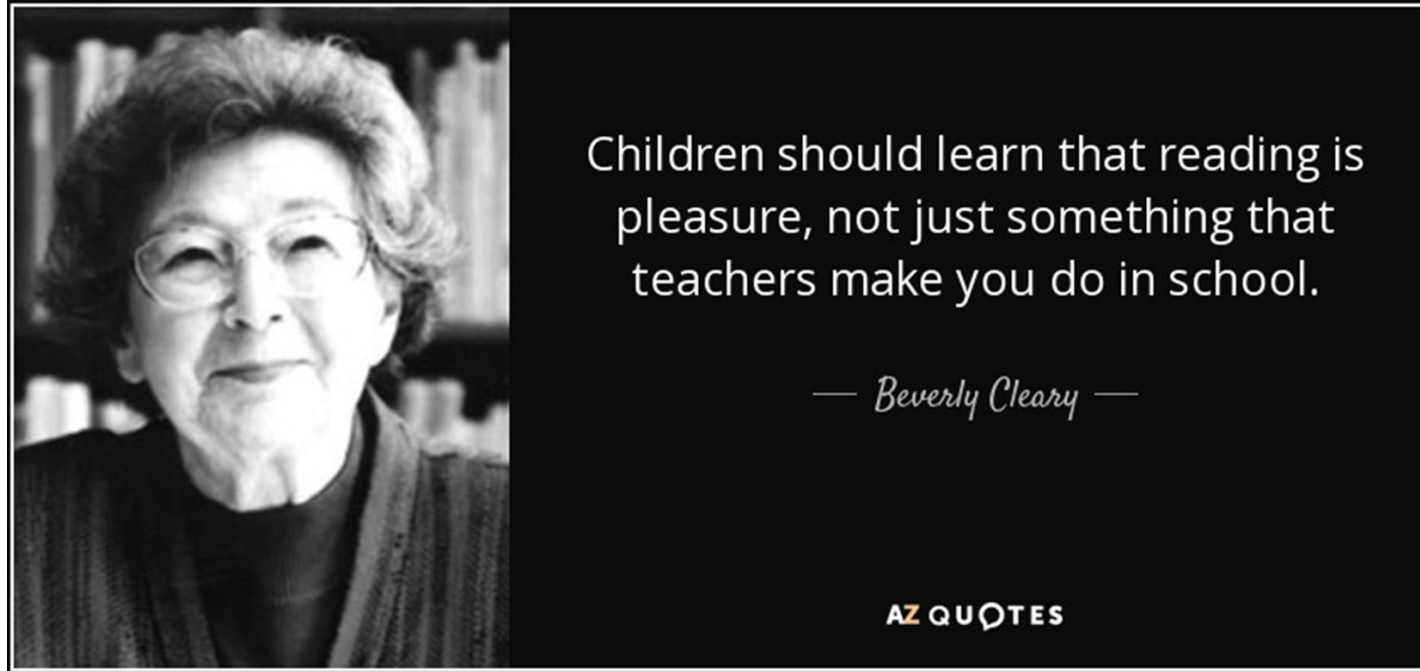
Every child is given an opportunity to visit the school library once a week and borrow a book of their choice.

Every child has the opportunity to visit the library during their lunch break.



# Reading for pleasure

Reading we do of our own free will, anticipating the satisfaction we will get from the act of reading.



A child learning to read is embarking on a journey of discovery, complete with challenges, pitfalls and rewards along the way. While the careful teaching of systematic synthetic phonics is vital to showing children how to read the words on the page, we have to acknowledge that this doesn't necessarily give them everything they need to succeed on their reading journey.



# Reading outside of school

Being read to



3-5 days = 6 months (KS1 age)  
5-7 days by 12 months (KS1 age)

Book chat

Reading to an adult



Top tips

Visiting a library



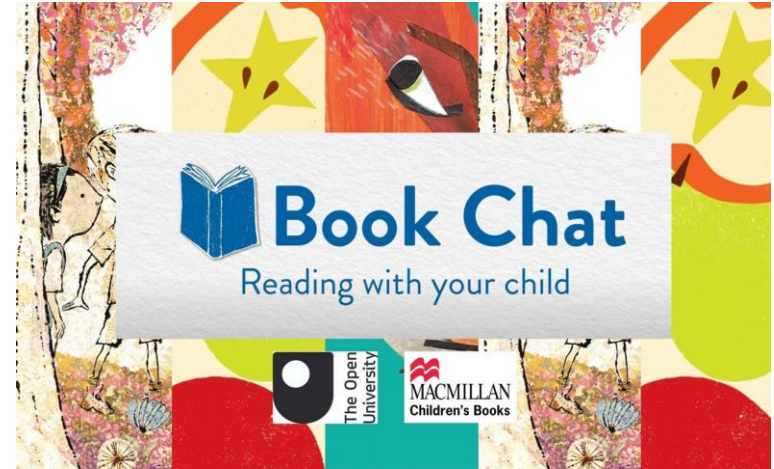
Variety available  
Free  
Competitions  
Story sessions







# Benefits of being read to



Reading to a child 3-5 days per week (compared to 2 or less) has been proven to boost a child's reading age by six months.

Reading to them 6-7 days per week has been proven to boost a child's reading age by 12 months.

# Benefits of listening to your child read



A growing number of studies show that promoting reading can have a major impact on children and adults and their future.

- Reading attainment and writing ability;
- Text comprehension and grammar;
- Breadth of vocabulary;
- Positive reading attitudes;
- Greater self-confidence as a reader;
- Pleasure in reading in later life;
- General knowledge;
- A better understanding of other cultures;
- Community participation; and
- A greater insight into human nature and decision-making