



READING FLUENTLY SUPPORT GUIDE

FLUENCY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ WITH SPEED, ACCURACY AND EXPRESSION. IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND WHAT THEY READ, CHILDREN MUST BE ABLE TO READ FLUENTLY; WHETHER THEY ARE READING ALOUD OR SILENTLY.

WHEN READING ALOUD, FLUENT READERS READ IN PHRASES AND ADD INTONATION APPROPRIATELY. THEIR READING IS SMOOTH AND HAS EXPRESSION.



Why is fluency important to your child's progress?

Children learn to read in three stages:

Decoding → Re—calling → Fluency

Fluency is the final and most important stage in developing the skills needed to be able to understand meanings of words in context when reading.

At GCSE, the word count has significantly increased in recent years, with Maths exams containing over 1000 words! Students therefore, need to be able to read accurately and at speed in order to be successful in their exams.

Students also need to have a reading age of 15 years or more to access the questions.

If students increase their reading speed and understanding of language, the gains in time to process and respond to questions can be enormous.

On the exam papers analysed, the average gain would be approximately 5minutes 30seconds, with the maximum gain (English Literature) being 12m 15s. Chemistry, Biology, Physics and Maths papers would be significantly impacted, particularly students sitting the Foundation Tier papers, which in almost all cases have a significantly higher word count than the Higher Tier papers.

So, the message is clear - if your child's fluency improves so will their grades!

How can I tell if my child needs help with the reading fluency?

Below are some indications of what you and your child may experience when their reading fluency needs developing.

What I feel:

A child's perspective:

Here are some ways students may describe what they feel when reading:

- I hate reading. This book is stupid.
- I get stuck when I try to read a lot of words at once. I cannot remember what I just read.
- It takes so long to read something and makes me tired. I can't even think about what this means

What I see at home:

A parent's perspective:

Here are some clues for parents that a child may have problems with fluency:

- They know how to read words but seem to take a long time to read a short book or passage silently. They read a book with no expression.
- They stumble a lot and lose their place when reading something aloud.
- They read aloud very slowly.
- They move their mouth when reading silently (subvocalizing).



So what can you and your child develop reading fluency?

Here are some ways we can improve reading fluency at home:

Paired or "Buddy" Reading

The easiest and best way to help your child develop fluency is to sit with your child and read aloud! Read together every day which is often called paired or buddy reading.

To use paired reading, simply take turns reading aloud. You go first, as your reading provides a model of what good fluent reading sounds like. Then, ask your child to re-read the same page you just read. You'll notice that your child's reading will start to sound more and more like yours. Do this for several pages. Once your child is comfortable enough, and familiar enough with the book, take turns reading page for page.

Re-read Favorite Books

Another way you can help develop fluency is to build a tall stack of books that your child can read quickly and easily. Encourage your child to re-read favorite books over and over again. With each reading, you may notice your child reading a bit easier, a bit faster, and with more confidence and expression.



So what can you and your child develop reading fluency?

Record It

A fun way to practice reading and build fluency is to have your child create their own audio books.

This can be done simply with a tape recorder or audio recording feature or app (like Audioboo) on your phone. Or, use something more sophisticated like StoryKit, where a user can create an electronic storybook and record audio to accompany it.

Regardless of the method you choose, your child will be practicing reading which is critical in improving fluency.

Sharing your audio recordings with family and friends is a great motivator too!

These activities are easy and require very few materials. Doing these activities with your child will help build fluency — a skill which will last a lifetime.

#Readingmatters



Learns these with your child: this will help them with word recognition

Prefixes: meanings and use: The most commonly-used prefixes are those that change an adjective with a positive meaning into one with a negative or opposing meaning, for example: *uncomfortable*. Prefixes that change the word to a negative meaning include: *in-*, *ir-*, *im-* and *dis-*. Examples formed using this type of prefix are: *inactive*, *irregular*, *impossible* and *dishonest*.

Prefix	Meaning	Example
anti-	opposed/to prevent	antidote
counter-	opposite/ opposed to	counter productive
de-	something is removed or reduced	de -activate
dis-	negative/opposite	dis advantage
ex-	former	ex -wife
extra-	outside/beyond	extra -curricular
fore-	before	fore warn
homo-	same	homo sexual
hyper-	very/extremely	hyper -sensitive
il-	negative/opposite	il logical
im-	negative/opposite	im mature
in-	negative/opposite	in expensive
inter-	between	inter national
ir-	negative/opposite	ir regular
mal-	bad/wrong	mal practice
mid-	middle	mid winter
mis-	bad/wrong	mis place
mono-	one	mono rail
non-	not	nond escript
omni-	all	omni vore
out-	outside/beyond/bigger	out weigh
pre-	before	pre -date
re-	again	re -arrange
semi-	half	semi circle
sub-	under	sub merge
super-	bigger/more powerful	super hero
un-	negative/opposite	un believable
under-	beneath/not enough	under play

Suffix list

Suffixes are placed after words to modify their meanings;

In order word, in linguistics, a suffix (sometimes termed post) is an affix which is placed after the stem of a word. Common examples are case ending, which indicate the grammatical case of nouns or adjectives, and verb endings, which form the conjugation of verbs.

Here is a list of some of them to give you an idea of how to identify suffixes.

Suffix	Suffix Meaning	Suffix Examples
-able/-ible	capable of being	portable, legible, preventable, adaptable
-ac/-ic	like/related to	cardiac, iconic, organic
-acy	state/quality of being	privacy, legitimacy, bureaucracy, aristocracy, theocracy
-ious	full of	gracious, malicious, ambitious, cautious
-al	related to	logical, philosophical, bacterial, theatrical, natural
-ance/-ence	state/quality of being	maintenance, permanence, brilliance, defiance, annoyance
-dom	condition of, state, realm	freedom, kingdom, boredom, wisdom
-eer/-er/-or	person who	mountaineer, writer, counsellor, engineer, volunteer, inventor, legislator
-escent	becoming, to be	adolescent, fluorescent
-esque	like/reminiscent of	picturesque, kafkaesque, grotesque, burlesque
-ess	female	actress, heiress, lioness
-ful	full of	helpful, thankful, cheerful
-fy	to make	magnify, electrify, amplify, falsify, terrify
-hood	state, condition, or quality	childhood, neighborhood, motherhood
-ian	relating to	martian, utopian, pediatrician
-iferous	containing, yielding	vociferous, carboniferous
-ise	make, become	civilise, terrorise, lengthwise, otherwise
-ish	having qualities of	hellish, fiendish, apish, brutish, childish
-ism	doctrine, belief, practice	favouritism, communism, altruism, despotism, heroism
-ist	person who	chemist, florist, artist, linguist, pianist

-ity	state/quality of being	ingenuity, oddity, abnormality, civility, necessity
-ite	resident of, follower, product of	suburbanite, luddite, dynamite
-ine	relating to	canine, feminine, masculine
-ive	inclined to; quality of; that which	attractive, expensive, repulsive
-less	without	brainless, endless, fearless, helpless, homeless
-like	resembling, characteristic	childlike, homelike, lifelike
-ment	state/quality of being, result of action, process	enjoyment, embankment, abridgement, movement, placement, shipment
-ness	state of being	thinness, loneliness, kindness, shyness, weakness
-oid	like	celluloid, ovoid, humanoid, tabloid, hemorrhoid
-ology	study of, science of	anthropology, archaeology, biology
-ose	full of	adipose, verbose
-osis	process, condition	hypnosis, psychosis, diagnosis, prognosis, neurosis, psychosis
-ory	relating to	armory, dormitory, laboratory
-ous	full of	illustrious, nauseous, hazardous, humorous, wondrous
-pathy	feeling, diseased	sympathy, apathy, neuropathy
-phone	sound	homophone, telephone, microphone
-ship	position held	friendship, membership, authorship, citizenship, friendship
-sion	state/quality of being	torsion, confusion, depression, tension
-some	characterized by, group of	cumbersome, quarrelsome, foursome
-sophy/sophic	wisdom, knowledge	philosophy, theosophy, anthroposophic
-tion	state/quality of being	transition, attention, caution, fascination
-tude	state/quality of being	fortitude, certitude
-th	state or quality	depth, length, strength
-ware	things of the same type or material	hardware, software, kitchenware
-y	characterised by	funny, greedy