



PARENTS' READ-AT-HOME PLAN FOR STUDENT SUCCESS

Airport Community Schools

11270 Grafton Rd.
Carleton, MI

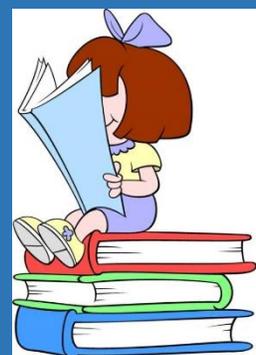
**This guide
includes:**

**Reading
resources you can
use at home**

**Why reading at
home is
important?**

**Parent Guide to
the Third Grade
Reading Law**

Public Act 306



**Kindergarten
- 3rd Grade**

Michigan Third Grade Reading Law

A Parent Guide to Public Act 306

What you should know as a parent?

- ❖ In October 2016, Michigan lawmakers passed Public Act 306 in an effort to boost reading achievement.
- ❖ Beginning in Kindergarten, your child's literacy progress will be closely monitored by your child's teachers.
- ❖ Each child will have a reading plan. This means that your child's teacher and school will work with your child to find where your child needs support and create a plan to support your child. The plan will include:
 - extra instruction or support in areas of need -
 - ongoing progress checks
 - at home reading plan (20 minutes of reading outside of the school day)
 - Your child may be encouraged to participate in summer reading programs
- ❖ Extra support in your child's individualized reading plan will occur in small group or one-on-one instruction during the school day. Your child will not miss regular reading instruction.
- ❖ Based on this law, beginning in the 2019-2020 school year, 3rd graders must score less than one year behind on state reading assessments in order to be promoted to 4th grade.
- ❖ If you are notified that your child may be retained, you have the right to meet with school officials and request an exemption.

Resources

Reading Rockets

<http://www.readingrockets.org/article/get-ready-summer-ideas-teachers-share-families#online>

Start with a Book

<http://www.startwithabook.org/>

Scholastic

http://www.scholastic.com/ups/campaigns/src-2015#age_screener/cleanup

Imagination Soup

<http://imaginationsoup.net/2015/05/summer-reading-list-for-kids/>

Read Write Think

<http://www.readwritethink.org/parent-afterschool-resources/>

Barnes and Noble

<http://www.barnesandnoble.com/u/summer-reading/379003570/>

Michigan Electronic Library

<http://kids.mel.org/>

Starfall

www.starfall.com

Storyline Online

www.storylineonline.net

ABCya

www.abcya.com

RAZ Kids

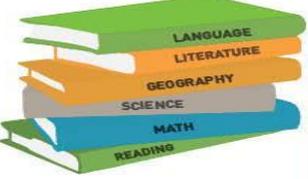
www.raz-kids.com



DID YOU KNOW?

READING MATTERS

SMART
START MAKING A READER TODAY



Reading is the most important subject in school. A child needs reading in order to master most of the other subjects.

Research shows that just 20 minutes a day spent reading with a child helps him/her develop critical reading skills.

WHY IS READING AT HOME SO IMPORTANT?

A child spends 900 hours a year in school and 7,800 hours at home.

Across the world, the children who read the most, read the best.

About half of illiterate adults live in poverty. They are less likely to find employment than their more literate counterparts.

www.getSMARToregon.org

WHY READ 20 MINUTES AT HOME?

Student A Reads	Student B Reads	Student C Reads
❖ 20 minutes per day.	❖ 5 minutes per day.	❖ 1 minute per day
❖ 3,600 minutes per school year.	❖ 900 minutes per school year.	❖ 180 minutes per school year.
❖ 1,800,000 words per year.	❖ 282,000 words per year.	❖ 8,000 words per year.
		
❖ Scores in the 90 th percentile on standardized tests.	❖ Scores in the 50 th percentile on standardized tests.	❖ Scores in the 10 th percentile on standardized tests.

If they start reading for 20 minutes per night in Kindergarten, by the end of 6th grade, Student A will have read for the equivalent of 60 school days, Student B will have read for 12 school days, and Student C will have read for 3.

(Oney and Bruner, 1982.)

WANT TO BE A BETTER READER? SIMPLY READ.

Parent's Read-At-Home Plan for Student Success

Reading with your child is a proven way to promote early literacy. One of the most important things you can do to prepare your child for his/her future is helping to make sure that your child is reading at grade level by third grade. You can influence your child's success in school by making reading a daily routine in your home. Research shows that students who read at least 20 minutes per day score in the 90th percentile on standardized tests. Do you want to help your child to be successful in school? They simply need to read.

WHAT CAN I DO TO SUPPORT MY CHILD?

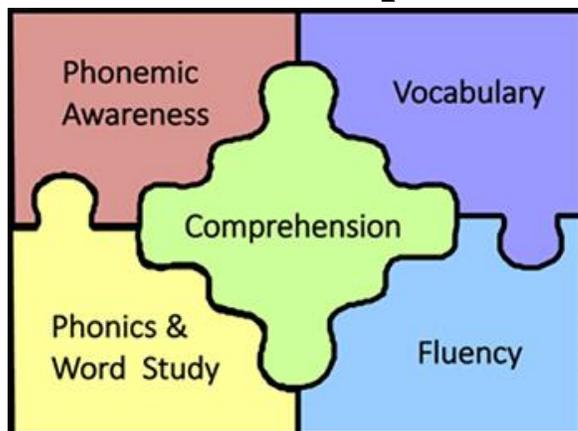
Read at home with your child daily (at least 20 minutes) with books they enjoy. Some ways to do this:

- Read out loud to your child. •
Listen to your child read.
- Echo read (you read a line, then they repeat). •
Read together at the same time.
- Reread or retell favorite stories.
- Talk to your child about the reading.

As you read:

- Ask your child to share what they remember. •
Ask questions about the reading.
- Talk about your favorite parts.
- Talk about what you have learned.
- Talk about how the pictures in the book connect to the words on the page. •
Help connect the reading to your child's life or other books they've read.

The Five Essential Components of Reading



Phonemic Awareness

Phonemes, the smallest units making up spoken language, combine to form syllables and words. Phonemic awareness refers to the student's ability to focus on and manipulate these phonemes in spoken syllables and words. According to the National Reading Panel, teaching phonemic awareness to children significantly improves their reading more than instruction that lacks any attention to phonemic awareness.

Phonics

Phonics is the relationship between the letters (or letter combinations) in written language and the individual sounds in spoken language. Phonics instruction teaches students how to use these relationships to read and spell words. The National Reading Panel indicated that systematic phonics instruction enhances children's success in learning to read, and it is significantly more effective than instruction that teaches little or no phonics.

Fluency

Fluent readers are able to read orally with appropriate speed, accuracy, and proper expression. Fluency is the ability to read as well as we speak and to make sense of the text without having to stop and decode each word. The National Reading Panel's research findings concluded that guided oral reading and repeated oral reading had a significant and positive impact on word recognition, reading fluency, and comprehension in students of all ages.

Vocabulary

Vocabulary development is closely connected to comprehension. The larger the reader's vocabulary (either oral or print), the easier it is to make sense of the text. According to the National Reading Panel, vocabulary can be learned incidentally through storybook reading or listening to others, and vocabulary should be taught both directly and indirectly. Students should be actively engaged in instruction that includes learning words before reading, repetition and multiple exposures, learning in rich contexts, incidental learning, and use of computer technology.

Comprehension

Comprehension is the complex cognitive process readers use to understand what they have read. Vocabulary development and instruction play a critical role in comprehension. The National Reading Panel determined that young readers develop text comprehension through a variety of techniques, including answering questions (quizzes) and summarization (retelling the story).