



READ – READING TOGETHER IN GRADE 2

YOU ARE IMPORTANT AS A PARENT

As parents, you play an important part in the development of your child's reading and writing skills. Reading and writing is important for your child's personal development and how your child performs in school and in life in the future.

Regardless of how your child reads, as a parent you can help your child to become better at reading. You can support your child's reading by reading together with your child for 15-20 minutes every day. Your child will become better at reading by reading a lot and by reading aloud for you.

At the same time, you also support your child's reading by continue to read aloud for your child from books your child cannot read himself.

READ AND TALK WITH YOUR CHILD

Reading together and talking about what you are reading helps to develop your child's language and reading skills.

Talking with your child about the book BEFORE, DURING and AFTER reading is a good idea. In the instructions "How to read with your child", you can find specific ideas for how you can talk about the books.

You can talk about the illustrations, words, content or anything else that comes to mind while you read.

The greater the knowledge your child has and the more words your child knows and uses, the better the possibility that your child will become a good reader. Your child needs to know many words in order to understand the content in the books and to be able to express himself in writing.

When you ask open and inquiring questions, your child participates more actively in the conversation about the book. By doing this, the child's language and desire to tell is stimulated.

If you speak another language than Danish, you can also use that language when you talk about the book. Talk about words and phrases in both Danish and in your child's native language. You can also read books in your native language.



SUPPORT YOUR CHILD'S READING OF WORDS

When your child reads for you, there may be words your child cannot read himself.

As a basis, you should not correct your child if he reads incorrectly unless it has an affect on the understanding of what is being read.

You can support your child by letting him try to read the words himself and praise him for making an effort. The important thing is that your child practices and is happy to read.

If the text is too difficult, you can read it aloud to your child.

You can find help for your child's reading in the sheet "How to support your child's reading of words".

TIME AND DESIRE TO READ

It is important that your child thinks it is nice to read. The time spent reading must be a cosy time between you and your child. Prioritise the time and avoid being disturbed or interrupted while you read.

When you encourage your child and show interest in your child's reading, your child will generally want to read more.

If, nonetheless, you find that your child does not want to read, you can:

- find new books that are about what interests your child
- consider whether the book is too difficult. Your child must be able to read the majority of the words himself
- read the same book several times so the reading flows more
- read every second paragraph aloud for your child
- shorten the time spent reading
- consider whether the time of the day is suitable and whether you should read somewhere else.

If you find that your child has difficulty reading or has lost the desire to read entirely, you should enquire at the school or contact Pedagogical Psychological Counselling for anonymous counselling with reading consultants on tel.: 8940 3777

WRITE WITH YOUR CHILD

Your child will become better at writing when he reads. On the other hand, your child also becomes better at reading when he writes.

In the book "Min..." (My...), the child can relate, draw and write a short story together with you. For example "My rabbit" or "My trip to ...". Do not correct the child's spelling mistakes, but acknowledge your child for trying to write.