



The Role and Techniques of Reading for Primary and Elementary School Kids

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ABSTRACT

This work focuses on integrated reading methods for early education development. Reading techniques are divided into three groups in this study: global, problem-solving, and support strategies. The findings revealed that learners are moderately aware of reading techniques, with support strategies being the most frequently employed, followed by global strategies, and finally problem-solving strategies. The reading strategies were adopted differently by young learners depending on their academic disciplines.

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Introduction

One of the main duties of teachers and schools is to educate and learn literacy. Teaching reading and writing, however, requires a complicated set of professional skills. Many young students enter school with limited reading and writing skills. It is the responsibility of teachers to assist students in bridging the enormous gap between their spoken and written language. Learning to read is important because, according to research, reading for pleasure can: Encourage better health and wellness, Aid in fostering social bonds and relationships, Raise prospects for social mobility. Literacy development is an evolving and non-linear process that encompasses foundational skills (phonemic awareness), word recognition, reading fluency, vocabulary, and reading comprehension [1].

Teachers must:

- Recognize how students acquire these skills;
- Use excellent teaching approaches while imparting these skills in order for students to succeed in the long run.

Reading plenty of engaging books from many genres should be a part of learning to read. Additionally, students should get exposure to reading through a variety of media, including online content and interactive apps.

Here are 5 methods you can employ to help your students improve their reading comprehension and reading skills.

1. Read out loud to the class

Encourage parents to read aloud to their children on a regular basis at home. For pupils, reading aloud has many advantages, including enhancing comprehension, honing listening skills, and expanding vocabulary.

Provide opportunities for students to read, write, and talk about texts. Giving students opportunity to read, write, and discuss books on a regular basis can improve their skill development in a variety of domains. For instance, reading more will improve your writing. Young children can also increase their comprehension by discussing literature with classmates and hearing their viewpoints. Asking parents to assist their child in decoding challenging words and posing questions about the text that will spark discussions can encourage parents to further engage young readers [2,3,4].

2. Provide time for studying spoken language, including vocabulary and spelling

Time spent developing supplementary abilities, such as: Spoken language, especially through conversation or oral presentations, is part of a complete approach to teaching reading. Vocabulary development through the reading of texts and creating class lists.

Grammar, such as via watching short videos like the Grammar Miniclips series. Spelling [5,6].

3. Predict

Anticipation and planning for upcoming events are key components of prediction. At every reading stage, a beginning reader can use prediction. They could say, "From the cover, I think this book will be about," before beginning to read. They were able to foresee the following word in a sentence as they were reading. They could discuss if their predictions came true after reading.

8. Visualize

In order to construct a mental image, visualization combines the use of your senses and the activation of prior knowledge. Request that pupils make "thought movies." Young readers can use their senses to create mental shows or movies of the smells, sounds, tastes, and sights that fit with the stories they are reading, especially with guidance from a teacher or parent.

4. Summarize

It can be challenging to teach pupils to remember the major concepts or themes of a story. Before students can articulate a "summing up" of the author's primary ideas, they must first be able to organize the story and then put it in their own words. Young kids might practice the following to begin learning to summarize:

When answering basic questions about a tale, students should be able to:

- Pick out the key words from a paragraph;
- Find the theme sentence (typically at the beginning or conclusion of a paragraph);
- Talk through the story in their own words. [7,8,9,10].

5. Recommendations for teachers to support the progression of reading comprehension:

Ensure that your kids read compelling materials for a substantial amount of time. Choose books for your students that promote real-world learning. Topical or interest-based writings may be among them. Make texts available to students in a variety of genres (multimodal, print-based, images, animations, graphic representations, video, audio, diagrams/charts, newspapers/magazines, fiction, non-fiction). [11,12,13,14] Help your pupils identify and debate vocabulary from complex texts. Allow your pupils opportunity to discuss the materials they have read and listened to with one another. Allow pupils ample opportunity to write and consider what they have read.

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