

How can we support our children with their reading?
孩子阅读过程中我们可以做些什么呢？

Parent Teacher Association (PTA) *coming soon...*

By nomination and subsequent appointment



家委会成立在即...

What is reading?

Most of us think we know what reading is. After all, we can all read the message on the screen.

But, reading is **tricky** and **complex**.

It isn't just being able to recognise words on a page. It involves being able to make sense of these - the print needs to **mean** something.

阅读是什么？

大多数人认为自己知道阅读是什么。毕竟，人人都能读懂手机或电脑屏幕上的消息。

然而，并非如此，阅读有时既**晦涩**，又**复杂**。

阅读不是简单地认字，而是要断其意，断文字和图案之意。（跃动在纸上的文字和图案都传递着它们应有的意义。）

Three Steps to Reading

Step 1. Understanding print

Step 2. Understanding language

Step 3. Understanding how the world works



阅读“三步法”

第一步：读懂图案

第二步：理解语言

第三步：了解世界是如何运作的



Step 1. Understanding print

Can you read the following?

□✕✕✕✕□☺□&●❖■ℳℴ|

Allow children to experience as much print as possible. The more interaction with print, the more children will understand its peculiarities. **Print is everywhere!**

第一步：读懂图案

你可以读懂旁边的标识吗？

□✕✕✕✕□☺□&●❖■ℳℴ|

让孩子尽可能多地看不同的图案，图标。接触地越多，孩子对于图案特点的理解就越深刻。毕竟，图标无处不在！

Step 2. Understanding language

第二步：理解语言



We can't read well without understanding the meaning of the words. Opportunities to **experience language** happen daily through general conversation but a great way to expose children to a new language can be through songs, rhymes and **stories!**

如果不理解词语的含义，我们将无法高效地阅读。日常的对话中，我们每天都在使用语言。然而，让孩子们接触一门新语言，唱歌、读诗，**讲故事**是很高效的方法。

Step 3. Understanding how the world works

第三步：了解世界是如何运作的



‘Barking’ at print - it is easy to read print correctly and also understand the language - yet not be reading.

If we want our children to learn how to read - let alone to read more, or to read more diverse or difficult material, it helps immensely if we can give them as much experience of the world as possible.

把书念出来 - 念对文章容易，理解语言也容易，但这不是阅读。

如果我们希望孩子学习阅读，多阅读，或是阅读不同题材/难度大的文字，给他们足够多的实践体验，认识世界，将会有极大的帮助。

Immersing children in a variety of experiences from a young age

让孩子从小就多体验，多经历

Of course, children will not only learn about the world from the pages of books - they learn about it from being in it... from walking around the park, visiting a farm, making biscuits, playing football, going to the cinema - these all help children gain a better understanding of the world around them.

孩子对世界的认知绝不仅仅来源于书本——还要身处其中，去体验和经历.....在公园里散步，参观农场，做饼干，踢足球，去电影院——这都将帮助孩子更好地认识世界。



Three stories a day

Experts believe that children need to hear a **thousand stories** read aloud before they begin to learn to read themselves. A thousand! Although this sounds daunting, this can be easily achieved in just one year by reading three stories a day.

每天读三个故事

专家认为，孩子在学习自己阅读之前，需要先听上千个故事。尽管这个数字听起来令人生畏，但在一年之内如果可以保证每天读三个故事，就可以轻松实现啦！

Three stories a day:

1. One favourite
2. One familiar
3. One new



每天三个故事：

1. 一个最喜欢的
2. 一个熟悉的
3. 还有一个新故事

Assessing reading

For this reason, we should not only assess children's reading abilities by simply asking them to read aloud. They might be able to do it successfully but have no understanding of the text at all. Instead, it's important to talk with them about what they've read to ensure they fully comprehend what's happening in the story or text.



阅读小测验

我们不能简单地只通过让孩子们大声朗读，去评估他们的阅读能力。他们或许可以很流畅地朗读出来，却并不理解其中的含义。更行之有效的是，通过与他们讨论阅读过的文字，来了解他们是否真正理解掌握了故事和文本中发生的事情。



**So how can we further support our
children's reading at home? Go and explore!**

在家里怎样为孩子的阅读提供更多的帮助呢？

我们一起来探索吧！

Reading together - 'The Bedtime' Read Aloud

Although a read aloud session can happen anywhere, it is important to have a ritual about reading aloud - the same place, the same time, the same cushions or pillows, the same stuffed animals and the same books.

睡前 — 与孩子一起阅读

虽然随时随地都可以阅读，但使阅读成为一种惯例很重要 —— 同一地点，同一时间，一样的垫子或枕头，一样的毛绒玩具和同一本书。



Books! Books! Books! - Building a collection of books together

‘Fairy stories’ - perfect to develop children’s imaginations

Fairy stories require the mind to be attentive to detail, to be highly active in problem solving, to roll through tunnels of prediction and meaning making, and to tumble down the hills of emotion and back up again.

书！书！书！——将书集中起来

“童话故事”—— 激发孩子的想象力

阅读童话故事要求专注于细节，积极思考如何解决问题，去预测和解构意义，感受故事情感，再回顾全文。



'Getting the most out of it' - through writing



Create a 'writer's corner' at home

Trying to write is one of the fastest ways children teach themselves to read. When we allow children to work out the relationships between letters and sounds by writing, or trying to write, they very quickly learn the sounds of the letters and letter combinations they need.

通过写作最大限度地学到更多知识

在家里布置一个写作角

尝试写作是孩子自学阅读的最快方法之一。通过写作，或尝试写作，来学习文字及其发音，孩子们会很快掌握写作时需要用到的词语的读法，及搭配方式。

Repetition, repetition, repetition

By reading aloud the same book again and again and again, children will begin to join in with predictable words and phrases - book language will begin to lose its strangeness. The success associated with this will in turn increase a child's confidence and their self esteem.

重读，重读，重读


一遍遍地朗读同一本书，孩子们便可预见会出现的词汇、短语，也会更熟悉书中的语言。掌握书中语言亦与增强孩子的自尊自信相辅相成。

Reading responses

Short reading responses provide a snapshot of children's thoughts and comprehension.

读后感

通过简单的读后问答，了解掌握孩子们的想法和理解。

Who were the main characters?	Where did the story take place?
How did the story make you feel?	How much did you like the story? I give this story ____ magic wands. 

20 books that children love (recommended by Mem Fox)

