

# Examples Of Possible Prompts And Questions

- ♦ **Simple comprehension questions**

What do you think is happening here?  
What might this word mean? Which  
part of the story best describes the  
setting? Why did this character  
become angry/ sad?

- ♦ **Application questions**

Which genre of stories have openings  
like this? Can you think of another  
story with a similar theme? What do  
you think will happen next?

- ♦ **Analytical questions**

Why did the character do that? How  
have his feelings changed? Can you  
explain why...? Why did the author  
choose these words? Why is that  
sentence so short?

- ♦ **Questions requiring opinion**

What is your opinion of...? How do you  
think the character would react in the  
following situation?

- ♦ **Evaluation questions**

What makes this a successful story?  
Could the story be improved? Which  
genre does it belong to? Who is your  
favourite author?

- ♦ **Non-fiction texts**

How can I find out about...? What do  
I do if I don't understand a word?  
What has the writer used to organise  
the information and why? What could  
the writer have done to make the  
information easier/ clearer for  
younger readers?



## Weston Turville School's Guide To Reading With Your Child:

### Key Stage 1 and 2 Children





As a parent, your help at home is very important in supporting the work carried out at school. This leaflet will give you some useful ideas about how to have fun with your child as s/he learns to read, whilst helping your child to develop as a reader.

## 10 Tips On Hearing Your Child Read

- ♦ **Choose a quiet time with no distractions**
- ♦ **Make reading enjoyable**
- ♦ **Maintain the flow**

If your child mispronounces a word, do not interrupt immediately. Allow opportunities for self-correction. If your child does try to 'sound out' words, encourage the use of letter sounds rather than alphabet names

- ♦ **Be positive**
- ♦ **Success is the key**

Until your child has built up their confidence, it is better to keep to easier books. Struggling with many unknown words is pointless. Flow is lost, text cannot be understood and children can become reluctant readers.

- ♦ **Visit the library**
- ♦ **Encourage regular practice**

Little and often is best. 10 minutes for infant children, and 20 minutes for junior children every day is recommended.

- ♦ **Communicate**

Try to communicate with your child's teacher by using the home/school book. Positive comments or concerns are useful. Do not feel that you have to do this every day though!

- ♦ **Talk about the books**

There is more to being a good reader than just being able to read the words accurately. Being able to understand what has been read and personal opinions about the book are extremely important. Ideas for this can be found on the following page

- ♦ **Variety is important**

Children need to experience a variety of reading materials e.g. picture books, hard backs, comics, magazines, poems, information books, DVD synopses, posters, recipes, packaging etc.

