

Secondary English Language Arts Summer Reading 2018 Fort Bend ISD

The purpose of summer reading in FBISD is to engage students in an enjoyable reading experience that maintains and fosters literacy.

Why summer reading?

Summer reading prevents the "summer setback" that many times happens when students refrain from reading. Research has shown that students who do not continue to read in the summer decline in academic achievement (Cahill, Horvath, McGill-Franzen, & Allington, 2013; Cooper et al., 1996; Entwisle, Alexander, & Olson, 1997; Heyns, 1978).

Reading over the summer months keeps students minds engaged and makes for an easier transition to the next grade level because students have continued, not stunted, their reading levels (Cahill, et al., 2013; Kim, 2004).

Summer reading has been proven to reduce the gaps between student demographic groups, and to help close achievement gaps (Cooper et al., 1996; Duncan & Murnane, 2011).

While engaged in summer reading, students are enhancing their reading comprehension, vocabulary, and reading achievement in general.

Summer reading supports and encourages students to be become lifelong readers. This supports lifelong critical thinking skills, habits that we strive to create for all students.

Books, books, and more books!

Several organizations spend their time reading and thinking about texts for kids. If you need some suggestions for titles, check out the links below. Review books alongside your child to find the best match to suit their interests.

Young Adult Library Services Association (YALSA) The International Literacy Association (ILA) The Texas Library Association (TLA) Houston Area Independent Schools Library Network The American Library Association

Favorite ALA Lists:
Newbery Honor Books
Coretta Scott King Honors

Creating a literacy rich environment

- Make sure there are books available your home.
- Go to the library. Libraries are good for checking out books, but also for joining book clubs and talking to other readers. <u>Fort Bend County Libraries</u> currently provide a wide range of services and resources.
- Provide access to different types of reading on different platforms including news, blogs, audio books, magazines, even social media. Expand the definition of text. We often think of reading just in terms of books, but other types of text offer engagement and opportunities to practice reading skills.
- Audio books are fine! While we certainly want students to practice reading print, audio books model the equally important skill of fluency. For some students, they spark an interest in reading that might not otherwise exist. It's a start!
- Talk to your kids about what they are reading. Reading is a social activity. Whether a person loves or hates a book, they are always eager to talk about it. Give your children this opportunity.
- Read with, to, and alongside your children. Your children will value reading more if
 they see that their parents value reading. Talk to your children about what you are
 reading. Share your reading life with your children, no matter your interests. It
 might even inspire them to look at new topics.
- Encourage students to read the campus summer reading books, but also give them
 choices of other books to read. Read the campus required texts along with your
 child to help answer any questions they have or develop their background
 knowledge about the texts.
- When your child asks what a word means, help them look it up in a traditional
 dictionary or a web-based one. Help them use clues in the text to find the best
 definition, then talk through how the definition helps them understand what they
 are reading.
- Remember that it's okay to abandon a book, especially when it turns out to be too hard, too easy, or just not that interesting. Just find another one to try!
- Set a reading goal for each week for your child or for the whole family. Work together to determine how much time is reasonable to spend during a week reading. Take into account work responsibilities, summer activities, and family events. Keep track of the time spent reading, then celebrate when you meet your goal. Look ahead to the next week and see if you can increase the goal. Even a few extra minutes a week add up quickly!

• Keep a family word wall. As you and your child come across new words in text, write them on a piece of paper and put them up on the refrigerator, the bathroom mirror, the back of a door—any blank space. Watch for those words in other texts, or listen for them on television.

Talking about our reading

There's no one way to get your child talking about books, but here is an easy way to talk to your child about their reading. You can pick just one question or use a combination. Use the questions to model how you think when you read, too.

BHH Reading: When you read think about what is....

In the **Book**:

- o What's this about?
- o Who's telling the story?
- O What does the author want me to know?

In your *Head*:

- o What surprised me?
- o What does the author think I already know?
- What changed, challenged, or confirmed my thinking?
- o What did I notice?

In your *Heart:*

- What did I learn about me?
- o How will this help me to be better?

(from Disrupting Thinking, Kylene Beers and Robert Probst, 2017)

- Write sentence stems on strips of paper or popsicle sticks. Draw one and fill in the blank to talk about a book. Some sentence stems include:
 - o That reminds me of...
 - I don't understand...
 - o Why...
 - o It confused me when...
 - o I got it when...
 - o I wonder...
 - o This is good because...
 - o I agree/disagree...
 - o I can relate to...
 - o This makes me think of...
 - I have connection to...
 - o I got stuck...

- o I figured out...
- o I got confused when...so...
- o I didn't expect...
- o I first thought... but now I realize...
- What puzzled me the most
- o was...
- o I was really surprised when...
- o I will understand this better
- o I think tomorrow I would like to try. . .

(adapted from *The Reading Strategies Book*, Jennifer Serravallo, 2015)