



IMPORTANT READING SKILLS FOR PRIMARY STUDENTS

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Annotation

Reading is one of the most important skills you can teach a child. If children can't read well, they will not be able to succeed in school and will find everyday life difficult. Teaching kids to read is a long process, often taking a year or two, but it can be a fun activity that will build a strong relationship between parents and children, or teachers and students, and benefit kids for a lifetime. This article discusses teaching children to read.

Key words: critical, characters, expression, picture, answer, simple words;

The early years of reading education are all about how words and phrases come together. Reading skills for primary students are more than being able to discern the words on the page and the meanings of those words. When done early, a child can build on those skills to succeed in other areas of primary education.

When kids learn to read at an early age, they build a foundation that will help them to read and grasp more complex words and concepts later in their education. From textbooks to instructions, reading and comprehension is **critical to a child's growth** in and out of school. Reviewing a reading skills list can help a child to do well in primary school.

Students who understand a text can predict, question and summarize what they have read. To help children with reading comprehension, ask them to tell you about what they have read and what they think will happen next.

Before the child reads the book, ask him to **make a prediction about what will happen** in the story based on the title. After reading the book, ask the child to tell you what the plot of the story was, who the main characters were and other details.

A Foundation of Fluency. Reading with expression and accuracy at a steady rate showcases the student's fluency. A child who has phonological awareness and can correctly pause at punctuation and read smoothly without interruptions is considered a fluent reader.





When a child stops at words to sound them out or considers their meaning within the context of the passage, it slows down her comprehension. A child who can read expressively at a good clip is considered to have good fluency.

Word Recognition for Children. Sight words are frequently used in books that a child will encounter and in marketing for toys. Words that cannot be pronounced phonetically can trip up a child.

Sight words are important for a child to know and understand. There is a list of age-appropriate sight words that you can find online. A school will offer handouts at the beginning of each school year or term that children can study with parents or caregivers.

Phonics is the sounds of the letters that make up words. Students learn the sounds that a letter makes along with its name.

When students can pronounce each letter correctly, they learn the sounds with which the letter is associated. Phonics is important for children to **isolate each sound in a word** and move on to blend the sounds together to make a whole word.

To help a child who is struggling with phonics, focus on the initial sounds of the letter before moving on to consonant-vowel-consonant words, such as bat, wet or cat.

A few ways to encourage reading is to slip it in with everyday events, such as:

- Read aloud to them from the products with which they engage every day. At the breakfast table, read the back of the pancake mix, cereal box or other packaged food item you may be serving.
- Take time at bedtime or after dinner to read aloud to them from a book they select. Get them involved with the subject matter so that they may want to read it themselves. Point out words you think they may know and ask them to help you pronounce them together.
- During a short drive to school or a long drive to a family member's home or vacation spot, take the opportunity to teach reading to your captive audience. Read the slogans off billboards that the child is more than likely seeing regularly. Spell the words on traffic signs and ask what other words you can make from the signs on your street.

Read to your kids. Reading aloud to children gives them a love for reading and motivation to learn to read for themselves. Start when they are babies, and read from a wide variety of children's picture books and nonfiction books. Young children especially love books about animals. Through hearing books read aloud, kids will learn vocabulary, focused attention and the rhythm and cadence of speech. When kids are about 3 or 4 years old, begin to point to the words as you read them, or take the





child's finger and help her to point to the words. Don't let this exercise interrupt the speed or flow of the story, or it may frustrate the child.

Teach the letters by the phonetic sounds they make. It is not necessary to teach the names of the letters until the child has begun to read, and it may confuse the child at this point. First teach the short vowel sounds for the letters a, e, i, o, and u, and then teach the long vowel sounds. Teach the consonant sounds. Provide plenty of practice with this stage, and do not move on until the child knows the letters well. Use flashcards, computer games, drills and copying the letters to reinforce the letter sounds.

By reading, we get information, sound knowledge, and world view, therefore, reading is a kind of speech activity. Students of the 1st grade may not have a clear idea of the text they read during the period of literacy, but in the second stage of literacy education, thoughts begin to appear in it. First the teacher teaches the text to the children, and then gives him questions and assignments. If the reader is regularly trained to master ready-made knowledge and skills, it is also possible to quench his natural creative abilities; he "forgets" independent thinking, the process of thinking is perfectly manifested and developed in solving problematic issues. Science fiction, this is the sphere of activity of educated specialists. Therefore, the system of training specialists with higher education should give their superiors the opportunity to master modern information flow, develop skills of individual and independent work in scientific research activities, work creatively with scientific-technical information and educational scientific literature.

Make up silly stories or rhymes together using the spelling words. Parents, teachers and students can work together and make up a funny story using simple words. Write the story down and then read it aloud together.

Teach the student to memorize the most commonly used words in the Uzbek language by sight. Children who are 9 years old and understand phonetic deciphering may still struggle over words, taking too long to figure them out. To avoid losing the concept of the story by reading too slow, have the student memorize basic words and say them quickly on sight. A few of the most basic and most commonly used words include why, work, because, kind, left, until, only, through, does, night, close, below, never, very, thing, answer, need, family and something.

The peoples of Central Asia have a rich tradition of ethics. Moral ideas are reflected in the Avesto's book of religious ethics, ancient Turkish writings, and other written sources. In addition, morality is given a wide place in folk pedagogy, religious and philosophical treatises, and in the heritage of scholars in the pandnoma, teachings





and etiquettes that are widespread among the Uzbek people. Al-Farabi, on the other hand, describes human morality as follows:

1. All the organs of such a person must be so perfectly developed that he can easily carry out all the work he intends to do with these organs.
2. To love the truth and the followers of the truth, and to hate lies and deceivers;
3. Let him appreciate the pride and conscience of his soul, and let his spirit, by its very nature, be used in high and noble deeds.

The teacher should pay attention to every word the child says. It is important to properly organize the reading skills of each student.

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