

THE VALUE OF PROVIDING READING SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS

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In the first few years of schooling, literacy skills are one of the most essential abilities that children acquire. Therefore, it is essential to provide struggling learners with fluency strategies as soon as a learning difficulty is identified.

The majority of children begin reading by hearing out words and recognizing common vocabulary from books and classroom materials. With increased sight reading and spelling practice, fluency improves. As vocabulary expands exponentially, reading speeds up and comprehension of more complex texts becomes possible, allowing for increased reading speed and text complexity. However, not all students find reading instruction to be so simple. As a result, struggling readers can rapidly fall behind their classmates and develop low self-esteem and a lack of confidence.

Because a student's reading aptitude affects their performance in all aspects of the curriculum, including writing skills, it is essential to provide sufficient strategic training as soon as it is practicable. In a perfect world, remediation would be personalized to meet the requirements of each individual student, which is especially important in situations when there is an issue with the student's ability to learn. Dyslexia is one of the most frequent conditions that might be involved in reading difficulties and can have a variety of effects on a person's ability to read quickly and accurately. If a pupil has weak reading abilities and a slightly inconsistent approach to spelling – for example, they may recognize or create a word correctly one day, but not the next – dyslexia may be a factor in their case.

There are a variety of symptoms associated with dyslexia; nevertheless, approximately 70% of kids who have this condition have difficulty breaking down words into the sounds that make them up. In early reading, a lack of phonemic awareness makes it difficult to create an accurate mapping between sounds and letters, which is necessary for both spelling and decoding. Students who struggle with reading may benefit from a curriculum that places an emphasis on phonics. Reading and spelling instruction can benefit from using a multisensory approach, which is still another technique to assist.

Some children have difficulty focusing their attention on the reading materials that they are supposed to be doing in school, such as workbooks or novels. The issue for kids who have attention-related learning difficulties, such as attention deficit disorder with or without hyperactivity, is not so much in sounding out the words as it is in concentrating long enough to absorb what they are reading. This is especially true for students who have attention deficit disorder with hyperactivity.

Keeping calm and reining in impulsive inclinations can be challenging for a lot of people, particularly those who have ADHD. It is essential for educators to quickly identify the source of the issue and devise methods that will assist in improving students' ability to concentrate while they are reading. A regular time during the day, preferably after the kid has spent some time exercising outside, is a good opportunity to test the student's level of composure. It is also a good idea to eliminate as many distractions as possible and make a calm area for them to go to when they want to read by themselves.

Individuals who have delayed processing may have trouble reading fluently, which is something that their parents and instructors may notice. Due to the increased complexity of these operations, additional time is required. This is due to the fact that the brain requires more time to carry out the complex cognitive processes involved in reading, which range from word recognition to comprehending the text.

It's possible that the answer to this problem lies in patience, time, and even more time. It is possible for a student to give the impression that they are reading fluently even while they do not truly comprehend the material that they are reading in certain situations.

Reading aloud to one's offspring is something that should be done frequently and should be encouraged. Even infants as young as one-year-old can improve their vocabulary and gain more knowledge about the world by pointing to items and characters that they are already familiar with. Children gain a better understanding of the structure of books when they read with an adult.

References:

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