


TITLE/EL NEWS!

SPRING 2025

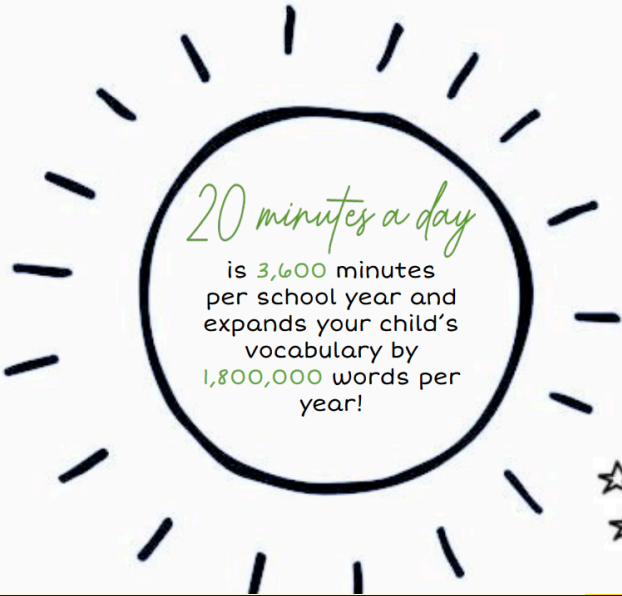


PLEASE CONTINUE TO ENCOURAGE READING AT HOME- IT CAN MAKE A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE IN SCHOOL SUCCESS! WE RECOMMEND 10-20 MINUTES OR MORE EACH DAY.


★ ★
★ Reading 20 minutes each night will mean that your child has read for 60 full school days by the end of sixth grade! ★ ★



5 minutes a day
is 900 minutes per school year and expands your child's vocabulary by 282,000 words per year!



20 minutes a day
is 3,600 minutes per school year and expands your child's vocabulary by 1,800,000 words per year!



1 minute a day
is 180 minutes per school year and expands your child's vocabulary by 8,000 words per year!

★ ★
★ Reading 1 minute each night will mean that your child has read for 3 full school days by the end of sixth grade! ★ ★

THANK YOU TO ALL WHO ATTENDED OUR FAMILY ENGAGEMENT NIGHT ON MARCH 27TH! WE HAD SO MUCH FUN PLAYING AND SOCIALIZING WITH YOU!



Reading At Home

can make a huge difference!



Make Reading A Part Of Your Family Time!

Family time is so important... Why not make reading a part of this valuable time with your kids? Here are some tips for integrating reading into our daily family activities:

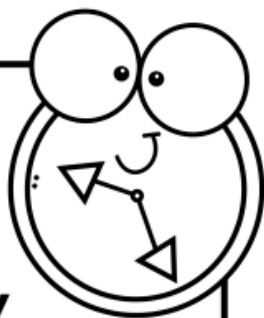
- Read bedtime stories
- Play a board game
- Visit your local library
- Read a recipe and cook something yummy together!
- Create a comfy reading space in your home.
- Put your child in charge of reading the grocery list at the store.



Choose Appropriate Reading Levels For Your Child

- Use the five finger rule. Open the book to any page and ask your child to read. Put up a finger every time your child does not know a word. If you have put up more than five fingers before the end of the page, this book is too hard for your child.
- Choose books that match your child's likes and interests.

**10-15
minutes
is plenty
for a beginning
reader!**



How To Read With A Beginning Reader:

- Encourage your child to use his/her finger to point to each word.
- Read a sentence and have your child repeat it.
- Take turns reading a sentence each or a page each.
- Talk about the story as you read it. What do you think will happen next? What does this story remind you of? How do you think this character feels?
- Don't be afraid to read the same book again! Repeated reading helps build reading fluency!



Check For Understanding

- ✓ Start the book by making predictions. What do you think will happen in this story?
- ✓ Ask questions and make comments during the reading process.
- ✓ After reading a book, have your child tell you the events from the story in the correct order.
- ✓ What was the problem in this story?
- ✓ How did the character feel when...?
- ✓ Encourage your child to make connections. Does this story remind you of another book you read, an event in your life, a movie?



**Keep plenty of
reading materials
in your home:**

books, magazines,
newspapers, and comic
books. Children enjoy having
a variety of reading materials!

Practicing Math Facts at Home

Math fact fluency, or the ability for students to recall basic math facts quickly, accurately, and effortlessly, is an essential component of students' math knowledge. It would take you ages to write a paper if you had to look up the spelling of each individual word: In the same way, lack of fact fluency can slow down students' processing of more complex math problems and situations. Recent research shows the importance of fact fluency as a foundation for more difficult math, and even as a predictor of future math success.

For these reasons, fact fluency is one important component of our math curriculum this year! We are moving away from addition and subtraction facts and trying to memorize our 0–12 multiplication facts. Here are some different ways you can practice math facts with your student at home.

- **Math War card game:** Split the deck between two players. The players each flip over the top card in their deck at the same time. First one to find the correct product (answer) wins both cards. The goal is to win all the cards in the deck. If there is a tie when answering, each player takes his or her card back. If you play with face cards, Joker can be considered a zero, and all face cards are 10. For a challenge, make Jack 11, Queen 12, and King 13. If you play math "war", when two matching cards are placed down that is considered a "war". Both players must then place one more card face down, and a third card face up. The new "war" is against these new cards.
- **Dice:** Get two dice, roll both, and multiply them by each other.
- **Flashcards:** Write math facts 0–12 on flashcards, equation on one side and answer on the other.
 - To make it more interesting and fun, play Flashlight Flashcards. Use the flashcards and flip two cards at a time. Children shine a flashlight on the one they know and answer that one.
- **Write the answer**– Find different ways to write the equation and answers. Use paint, water on cement, chalk on the sidewalk, window crayon on a window, shaving cream on a table, etc.
- **Answer Races**– Stand on one side of the room and make your child run to the other side of the room to write the answer on a long piece of roll paper on the floor or taped to the wall.
- **Mnemonic Devices (or stories)**– For example, "You have to be 16 to drive a 4 x 4." Because $4 \times 4 = 16$ or "Two John Elway's (7 x 7) can beat the 49ners" because $7 \times 7 = 49$.
- **Use timers**– Each night, give 1, 2 or 3 minutes to answer as many math facts as possible given a sheet of problems or a stack of flashcards. Chart the number and celebrate/reward increasing automaticity.

ANY
Questions?

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