	LETS Go!	Learning to read	
Developing ea	arly literacy skills	 Two areas of skill are needed to enable reading for meaning Word recognition Listening comprehension Reading levels of children with Down syndrome are hugely variable Reading intervention studies show pleasing results and progress although more research is needed 	
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Factors that predict reading		Key areas for focus	
 Cognitive ability Hearing Loss Speech accuracy Phonological awarer 	ness	 Word reading skills – often an area of stren Decoding/phonic skills – typically develop more slowly and need more repetition and practice Reading comprehension – linked to listenin comprehension. Children with Down 	ζth
 Vocabulary skills Language Reciprocal relationship 	os	syndrome perform better on reading comprehension but with similar error patte	
Language	DS Language Education Training Speech	syndrome perform better on reading	rns
 Language Reciprocal relationship 		syndrome perform better on reading comprehension but with similar error patte	rns

Word reading

- Develop a sight word vocabulary
 - Bank of words recognise/logographic stage
 - A huge strength for children with Down syndrome
 - Use this strategy for longer
 - Many children with Down syndrome are introduced to this approach prior to school
 - A strategy for supporting language development

Word reading activities

- Matching-Selecting-Naming strategies
- May need to demonstrate knowledge without relying on spoken output
- Personal words
- Reading scheme words choosing a suitable reading scheme
- A range of words to enable sentence building

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19

Reading comprehension activities

Questioning

- · Answering questions about the sentence/page/chapter/book
- · Looking back to support recall
- · Encouraging the child to ask others questions - may need to support initially e.g. list to choose from/cueing board
- · Literal and inferring questions

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18



- Use pictures/context
- Link to prior knowledge and experience
- Scaffold

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24



Acting out/role play

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Inferencing

My wife was a waitress. I had the idea that we should turn our house into a café.



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25



- · Linked to motor delays
 - OT and/or physio involvement
 - Hand-gym, activities to develop fine motor skills, hand-eye coordination,
 - Equipment
- · More practice is needed
- May need alternative ways to support recording

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Handwriting practice

- Tracing
- Letter formation cursive vs printing
- · Modelling and instruction
- Copywriting
- Learnt words personal and functional, high frequency words, story starters
- Spellings
- Drawing

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31

Activities to develop sentence formation

- Sentence matching
- Carrier phrases memory boards
- · Jumbled sentences with and without visual supports
- Teaching 'connecting words'
- · Shape coding and colourful semantics

(supporting recording)

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33

Useful references and resources

Independent writing

- Use of visual supports i.e. pictures and objects

- Include function words and grammatical markers

- Adult records, practise together, cover and check

Decoding/recalling individual spellings

Use of dictionary, word card, letter strip

- Verbally and visually support decoding

Stages involved and ideas to support: Coming up with a sentence

Remembering the sentence

- Byrne A, MacDonald J, Buckley S. Reading, language and memory skills: A comparative longitudinal study of children with Down syndrome and their mainstream peers. British Journal of Educational Psychology. 2002;72:513-529.
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- <u>www.dseinternational.org</u>
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34