

TEACHING READING IN DIFFERENT AGES

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Annotation. *The current article aims at providing general information about reading and ways of teaching reading in different ages. The article also discusses the importance of reading and gives examples of teaching reading that can be used in foreign language classes, depending on the age, level and needs of the students.*

Key Words: *a fundamental skill, critical component, comprehension, approach, conversations, meaningful interactions, guided reading, flashcards, literacy challenges;*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola o'qish haqida umumiy va turli yoshdagi o'qishni o'rgatish usullari haqida ma'lumot berishga qaratilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada o'qishning ahamiyati haqida so'z yuritilib, o'quvchilarning yoshi, darajasi va ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqqan holda chet tili darslarida qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan o'qishni o'rgatishga oid misollar keltirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *asosiy ko'nikma, tanqidiy komponent, tushunish, yondashuv, suhbatlar, mazmunli o'zaro ta'sirlar, boshqariladigan o'qish, kartalar, savodxonlik muammolari;*

Аннотация. *Настоящая статья направлена на предоставление общей информации о чтении и способах обучения чтению в разном возрасте. В статье также рассматривается важность чтения и приводятся примеры обучения 300 чтению, которые можно использовать на занятиях по иностранному языку в зависимости от возраста, уровня и потребностей учащихся.*

Ключевые слова: *фундаментальный навык, критический компонент, понимание, подход, разговоры, осмысленное взаимодействие, управляемое чтение, карточки, задачи на грамотность;*

Reading is a fundamental skill that forms the foundation of learning and academic success. It enables us to engage with written language, understand information, and communicate effectively. While the process of learning to read is a complex one that takes years to master, it is a critical component of a child's early education. However, teaching reading is not a one-size-fits-all approach, as different age groups have unique developmental needs, interests, and literacy challenges. In this article, we will explore the best practices for teaching reading in different age groups, from young children to adolescents, and how educators can tailor their instruction to support reading development at each stage.

As we mentioned above reading is really a complex process that involves decoding, comprehension, and critical thinking. It is an essential skill that enables individuals to

access information, learn new concepts, and communicate effectively. Reading is generally taught in the early years of education, but it is a skill that is continually developed throughout an individual's life. The approach used to teach reading varies depending on the age group being taught as different age groups have diverse developmental needs, interests, and literacy challenges.

Why is reading important? Reading is how we discover new things. Books, magazines and even the Internet are great learning tools which require the ability to read and understand what is read. A person who knows how to read can educate himself or herself in any area of life they are interested in. We live in an age where we overflow with information, but reading is the main way to take advantage of it.

Readers read for different purposes. Sometimes they read for pleasure. Sometimes they read for information. Their reason for reading impacts the way they read. They may skim or read carefully depending on why they are reading. Throughout this process, readers monitor the meaning they are constructing. When the text does not meet their purposes, they may switch to another text. Readers expect what they are reading make sense. They use a repertoire of strategies, such as rethinking, re-reading or reading on to clarify ideas, to make sure they understand what they read in order to accomplish their purposes. Writers also contribute to how well readers are able to read a text. The writer's language and knowledge of the topic as well as skill in using written language influence the reader's ability to construct meaning. The degree to which readers and writers share the same understanding of the language and the topic of the text influences how well they communicate with each other. So reading is really important skill that should be taught from early age [1].

Learning to read is a lifelong process. People begin developing knowledge that they will use to read during their earliest interactions with families and communities. In their pre-school years, children learn to understand and use spoken language and learn about their world through meaningful interactions with others. Children also learn about written language as more experienced readers provide meaningful demonstrations or reading and writing. Some of the earliest demonstrations they receive include reading environment print, making and using grocery lists, writing and reading notes, reading and discussing children's stories and letters from friends [2].

Teaching Reading to Young Children. Early childhood is a critical period for the development of reading skills. During this stage, children are learning basic phonics and developing their vocabulary. To teach reading to young children, educators use strategies such as shared reading, interactive reading-aloud activities, and phonics instruction. Shared reading is a practice where adults read to children and engage them in conversations about the text. Interactive reading-aloud activities involve adults asking questions and making connections to help children understand the story better. Phonics instruction teaches children to decode words using letter-sound relationships.

Teaching Reading to Elementary School Children. In elementary school, children begin to read independently and develop more advanced comprehension skills. At this stage, educators use strategies such as guided reading, explicit instruction, and independent reading. Guided reading involves small-group instruction, where educators provide support and feedback as children read texts at their level. Explicit instruction focuses on teaching specific skills, such as summarizing or making predictions. Independent reading allows children to choose books they are interested in and read them for pleasure.

Teaching Reading to Middle School Children. During middle school, children continue to develop their reading skills and apply them across subjects. At this stage, educators use strategies such as literature circles, vocabulary instruction, and close reading. Literature circles involve small groups of students reading and discussing a book together. Vocabulary instruction teaches students new words and how to use context clues to derive meaning. Close reading involves analyzing a text for deeper meaning and understanding.

Teaching Reading to High School Students. High school students are expected to read complex texts and use critical thinking skills to analyze and evaluate them. To teach reading at this level, educators use strategies such as reciprocal teaching, graphic organizers, and text annotation. Reciprocal teaching involves students taking turns leading discussions about a text, summarizing, questioning, clarifying, and predicting. Graphic organizers help students organize their thinking and make connections between ideas. Text annotation involves highlighting or underlining key points and writing notes in the margins of a text [3].

Teaching reading is a critical skill that lays the foundation for future learning and success. However, it's important to understand that different age groups may require different approaches to teaching reading.

For young children, it's crucial to focus on developing phonemic awareness, which involves recognizing and manipulating individual sounds in words. This can be done through activities like rhyming games, sound recognition exercises, and letter-sound correspondence activities.

As children get older, they may benefit from more structured reading instruction focused on decoding skills, comprehension, and vocabulary building. Guided reading sessions with a teacher or parent can be a useful tool for helping children develop these skills.

For adults who are learning to read, it's important to understand that they may have unique challenges and needs based on their background and life experiences. A supportive and patient approach that prioritizes their goals and interests can help them make significant progress towards literacy.

Here are a few examples of activities that can be used to teach reading:

Phonics: Using phonics is a great way to teach children how to read. This involves teaching them the sounds that letters make and how to blend those sounds together to form words. You can use fun games, flashcards, and worksheets to teach phonics.

Sight words: Sight words are common words that children should know by sight without having to sound them out. These include words like "the," "and," "is," and "was." You can create flashcards for these words and have children practice reading them until they're able to recognize them on sight.

Reading aloud: One of the best ways to help children develop reading skills is to read aloud to them. Teachers can choose age-appropriate books with engaging stories and ask questions about the content to get children thinking about what they're hearing.

Guided reading: Once children start to develop basic reading skills, you can begin guided reading sessions where they read short texts with your assistance. You can help them with pronunciation, comprehension, and vocabulary as they read.

Word families: Word families are groups of words that share a common root word. For example, cat, hat, and bat all belong to the "at" word family. You can teach children about these common word families and have them practice reading words within them [4].

These are just a few examples of the many different activities you can use to teach reading. It's important to find a variety of methods that work well for each child and allow them to develop their reading skills at their own pace.

In conclusion, teaching reading is an important component of education that evolves over time as individuals develop and mature. Educators must adapt their approach to teaching reading to meet the unique literacy needs of different age groups. By using effective strategies for each stage of development, educators can support students' reading growth and help them become lifelong learners.

Overall, effective reading instruction requires flexibility and adaptability to meet the needs of learners at all ages and stages of development. By focusing on foundational skills, providing engaging and meaningful reading materials, and tailoring instruction to each learner's needs, teachers and parents can help promote lifelong reading success.

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