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**QUESTIONS**

* Reading problems and there solutions

**Reading Problems**

**Reading Difficulties Explained By Age**

It is important to understand the source of reading difficulties. Here we explain common reading problems by age group and solutions that can help.

**Reading Problems**

**1. Not always able to recognize start or end sounds**

Many people know their letter sounds, but cannot recognize these sounds when sounding out words.

One of the most common causes of reading problems is a delay in phonemic awareness, the ability to break words into individual sounds in your head. For example, turning /cat/ not /c/ /a/ /t/. Blends such as /br/ or /bl/ are even more challenging as are similar sounding consonants like /mu|/ and /nu/. This skill requires strong language processing.

**Solution**: The reader needs to focus on the link between language processing and reading and speed up there processing in tiny incremental steps, effectively adding “pixels” to the sound clarity. This will help the reader identify the sounds inside words, a foundation for decoding.

**2. Guesses, mispronounces or skips words while reading**

Many struggling readers will skip words when reading, preferring instead to read the words they recognize first and fill in the unknown words later. Or if they can’t decode the word, they will guess. Words are skipped or guessed because they are not recognized by a reader who is getting around a decoding problem by trying to memorize all words.

**Solution**: The reader needs to learn to read the way he/she listens, i.e., decoding every sound or letter as it comes. This requires sound processing skills that allow for automatic decoding at natural language speed.

**3. Forgets words even right after being helped**

Many people fail to recognize the same word on the same or next page, within a minute or two of receiving help with the word earlier.

For the struggling early reader, text can look like it’s written in Russian. There are so many unrecognizable words that it is overwhelming. Also, retention requires context. If you tell the person a word, and they hear it the way they sees it written on the page, they will much faster retain it. But more often than not, the text and spoken word is not a match and so it is not retained.

**Solution**: By reading more and more words. This makes it possible to hear and remember words more accurately. This leaves only the need to learn irregularly spelled words, a much more manageable task.

**4. Cannot spell**

Recognition of spelling patterns is a big part of how the brain reads. Spelling is a key decoding skill. Poor spelling is most often indicative of poor phonics caused by weak phonological awareness. If phonetically regular words are a problem, then the reader will have a hard time learning conventions and exceptions, since every word looks like a candidate for a rule.

**Solution**: Taking exercises that train rules, conventions and exceptions will help the readers brain and immensely improve their phonological awareness there for making them into better spellers.

**5. Resists reading**

Many people with reading difficulties resist reading out loud to other people. Reading out loud is humiliating for struggling readers. They feel the pressure of the people around them. In addition, they see how easily their peers read, and so they feel frustration and shame that they cannot read. Consequently, they avoid the torture of reading wherever possible.

**Solution**: The reader has to train themselves into becoming a better reader who reads easily and more naturally behind closed doors and by doing that they help their brains become fit and capable of being able to read amongst their peers and other people.

**6. Still difficult learning**

An under performance in one or more aspects of learning. Many bright young people have a processing delay that is holding back their reading skills, impacting overall progress. This often causes frustration and behavioral issues.

**Solution**: A long-term solution for this is as one grows older they naturally learn how to sound out better, and read a whole lot better. Reading problems in younger people are widespread and somewhat to be expected because reading is a challenging skill to learn but as one grows older it becomes much more familiar and easier.

**7. Slow reader**

Most people learn to read before age 12, but they read slowly, which impacts homework efficiency and test taking. Slow reading takes away the interest in reading. As alot of people can be lightnening fast in reading and processing, a whole lot more can be very slow.

**Solution**: The ability to comprehend and retain text is important in being able to be a faster reader. By increasing ones focus and concentration on what one is reading is a major tool that helps the person from being a slow reader to being much more better and faster when reading.

**8. Cannot read for long periods**

Reading stamina is an important reading skill. Many people with reading problems can only read for a few minutes at a time. This makes it difficult to get through assigned material and the shortened periods cut down on reading practice.

A lack of reading stamina indicates reading inefficiency and a poor reading comprehension. Flawed reading comprehension makes text uninteresting or worse, unintelligible. Both represent the groundwork for a shorter reading session.

**Solution**: Developing the brain through practice and forcing oneself to spend longer periods practicing helps it to become better at word comprehension and being able to indicate words better. Playing word games on ones mobile phone and writing all helps improve their word comprehension and their ability to stay focused slowly making them read for longer periods of time.

**9. Comprehension skills not keeping up**

Many reading problems only surface in a person’s younger reading stages, when more complicated content challenges reading skills.

Reading comprehension requires automaticity in decoding, so that the mind is completely available for comprehension. In later stages, comprehension requires an interactive, metacognitive reading approach, where a person is able to define main ideas and think critically about text.

**Solution**: It is common for a young reader to go through difficulties just like many other things while trying to learn for the first time. But comprehension skills needed for reading only develops as the reader works on it by spending more time practicing, learning new words, knowing there meaning and using them. By doing so one develops into a good reader and becomes able to comprehend better words better.

**10. Does not enjoy reading**

Many people do not enjoy reading for any reason — text books, assigned texts, novels, newspapers, and magazines.

While some are just not interested in reading, it is also true that it is human nature to avoid doing things you are not good at, especially reading when extracting meaning from the text is such a chore. If you are not a good reader, it is natural to avoid it.

**Solution**: It is a challenging goal for someone who is simply unintrested in reading to become intrested. A good strategy of getting someone like that to be more intrested in reading is by making reading easier and more enjoyable to the person through word games, cartoons and so on. By doing so the reader becomes more interested in reading and then it is up to them to recognize the improvements they have made and run with it.