



READING WITH YOUR CHILD

- Read aloud with your child every night. To become better at ANY task, you have to practice. You read better if you read often.
- Take a "book walk"- preview the cover, and pictures and ask your child to make a **prediction** about what will happen in the story.
- When your child reads aloud to you and makes a mistake, point to the word missed and help them to read the word correctly.
- After your child has stopped to correct a word, ask them to go back **and reread the entire sentence from the beginning to make sure they get the meaning.**
- Pause occasionally and ask questions about characters and events in the story.
- Ask your child to share their connections to the story: does something in the story remind them of an experience, another book, or TV show or movie they have seen.
- As you read, encourage your child to check and adjust their predictions.
- After reading, ask your child to tell you, in their own words, what happened in a story.
- Encourage your child to ask you questions about what you are reading together, this fosters curiosity and helps them to understand what you have been reading.



MORE READING TIPS

- Choose a quiet place away from distractions.
- Consider taking your child to the public library.
- Help your child choose books that interest them.
- Encourage your child to choose books of different genres (mysteries, realistic fiction, science fiction, fantasy, folktales, non-fiction.)
- Take turns reading more difficult books. Children become better readers when they are read to because it increases their listening comprehension and exposes them to rich vocabulary.
- Set regular reading routine by setting aside "Family Reading Time" when all members of the family read together or separately.
- Talk about the importance of reading in daily life. Tell your child how you use reading in your job or daily life.
- Above all, try to relax and enjoy the time you're spending with your child.

TIPS for Reading Difficult words....

*Point out patterns in words that your child recognizes or already knows. For example, if your child knows the word *could*, point out that *would*, and *should* have the same pattern that you can use to figure out the words.

•Break down parts in longer words, such as *yesterday*. Cover the entire word and slowly show each syllable one at a time (yes-ter-day). Then have your child blend the parts together.

•Have your child look for words within words. For example: *contentment*- Your child may recognize *ten* or *tent* and then you can build on that to add on the beginning and ending of the word.