Six Pre-Reading Skills your child can start learning from birth!

- **Narrative Skills**: Being able to describe things and events and tell stories.
- **Vocabulary**: Knowing the name of things.
- **Print Awareness**: Noticing print, knowing how to handle a book and knowing how to follow the words on a page.
- **Letter Knowledge**: Knowing letters are different from each other, knowing their names and sounds and recognizing letters everywhere.
- **Phonological Awareness**: Being able to hear and play with the smaller sounds in words.
- **Print Motivation**: Being interested in and enjoying books.

**Every Child Ready to Read**

What is Early Literacy?

Early literacy is what children know about reading and writing before they can actually read and write.

Research shows that children get ready to read years before they start school. You can help your two- and three-year-old learn important skills now so they can become good readers.

Why parents are so important in helping their children get ready to read:

- You know your children best.
- Children learn best when they are in a good mood, and you know their moods best.
- You can help your children learn reading skills in ways that are easiest for them.
- Children learn best by doing things—and they love doing things with you. Take every chance you have to read with your children, tell and talk about stories, say nursery rhymes and sing songs.

Ask your public library for the names of books to read to two- and three-year-olds. Ask about library programs that you and your child can enjoy together.

**Every Child Ready to Read**

@ your library

www.pla.org/earlyliteracy.htm

The Early Literacy Initiative is a partnership among the Public Library Association, the Association for Library Service to Children, and the National Institute of Child Health & Human Development. This initiative created by Dr. Grover (Russ) Whitehurst, Leading Professor at Psychology, State University of New York and Dr. Christopher Lonigan, Associate Professor of Psychology, Florida State University. Funding provided by the Public Library Association (PLA) and the Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC), divisions of the American Library Association. Copyright 2004 — PLA/ALSC, divisions of the American Library Association.
Print Awareness
- Read aloud everyday print—labels, signs, lists, menus. Print is everywhere!
- Point to some of the words as you say them, especially words that are repeated.
- Let your child turn the pages.
- Let your child hold the book and read or tell the story.
- Being familiar with printed language helps children feel comfortable with books and understand that print is useful.

Print Motivation
- Make book-sharing time a special time for closeness between you and your child.
- Let your child see you reading.
- Visit your public library often.
- Children who enjoy books will want to learn how to read.

Phonological Awareness
- Say nursery rhymes and make up your own silly, nonsense rhymes.
- Sing songs. Songs have different notes for each syllable in a word, so children can hear the different sounds in words.
- Play word games such as, “What sounds like ran?” or “What starts with the same sound as ‘ball’?”
- Be able to hear the sounds that make up words helps children sound out words as they begin to read.

Letter Knowledge
- Help your child see different shapes and the shapes of letters.
- Talk about what is the same and what is different between two things.
- Write your child’s name, especially the first letter.
- Make letters from clay or use magnetic letters.
- Read alphabet books with clear letters and pictures.
- Knowing the names and sounds of letters helps children figure out how to sound out words.

Vocabulary
- Talk with your child about what is going on around you. Talk about feelings—yours and your child’s.
- When your child talks with you, add more detail to what she says.
- Speak in the language that is most comfortable for you.
- Read together every day. When you talk about the story and pictures, your child hears and learns more words.
- Research shows that children who have larger vocabularies are better readers. Knowing many words helps children recognize written words and understand what they read.

Narrative Skills
- Tell your child stories.
- Ask your child to tell you about something that happened today.
- Read books together. Stories help children understand that things happen in order first, next, last.
- Read a book that you have read before. Switch what you do—you be the listener and let your child tell you the story.
- Being able to tell or retell a story helps children understand what they read.

Dialogic or “Hear and Say” Reading
- How you read to children makes a difference in how ready they are to learn to read.
- Use dialogic reading to teach new words.
- Choose a book that your child already knows well.
- Ask “what” questions. (“What’s this?” and point to a picture.)
- Follow your child’s answers with another question. (“What is the dog doing?” Child: “Digging.”)
- Repeat what your child says and expand on it. (“I think you’re right. The dog is digging under the fence to dig his friend.”)
- Help your child as needed. Praise and encourage your child.
- Follow your child’s interests.
- Have fun!

Use dialogic reading to develop comprehension skills.
- Dialogic reading encourages your two- and three-year-old to think and talk by answering open-ended questions.
- Ask questions like: “What’s going on here?” “Tell me what you see on this page.”
- Follow your child’s answer with another question: “What else do you see?” “What is happening over here?”
- Expand what your child says. Add another piece of information.
- Help your child repeat your longer phrases.
- Have fun!

Dialogic or “Hear and Say” Reading: How you read to children makes a difference in how ready they are to learn to read.

From Becoming a Nation of Readers

“Print Awareness is learned from books more than from normal conversation with adults or children or from television exposure.”
- B. Hart and T.R. Risley

Vocabulary
- Talk with your child about what is going on around you. Talk about feelings—yours and your child’s.
- When your child talks with you, add more detail to what she says.
- Speak in the language that is most comfortable for you.
- Read together every day. When you talk about the story and pictures, your child hears and learns more words.
- Research shows that children who have larger vocabularies are better readers. Knowing many words helps children recognize written words and understand what they read.

“Vocabulary is learned from books more than from normal conversation with adults or children or from television exposure.”
- B. Hart and T.R. Risley

Phonological Awareness
- Say nursery rhymes and make up your own silly, nonsense rhymes.
- Sing songs. Songs have different notes for each syllable in a word, so children can hear the different sounds in words.
- Play word games such as, “What sounds like ran?” or “What starts with the same sound as ‘ball’?”
- Be able to hear the sounds that make up words helps children sound out words as they begin to read.

Letter Knowledge
- Help your child see different shapes and the shapes of letters.
- Talk about what is the same and what is different between two things.
- Write your child’s name, especially the first letter.
- Make letters from clay or use magnetic letters.
- Point out and name letters when reading alphabet books, signs or labels.
- Read alphabet books with clear letters and pictures.
- Knowing the names and sounds of letters helps children figure out how to sound out words.

Narrative Skills
- Tell your child stories.
- Ask your child to tell you about something that happened today.
- Read books together. Stories help children understand that things happen in order first, next, last.
- Read a book that you have read before. Switch what you do—you be the listener and let your child tell you the story.
- Being able to tell or retell a story helps children understand what they read.