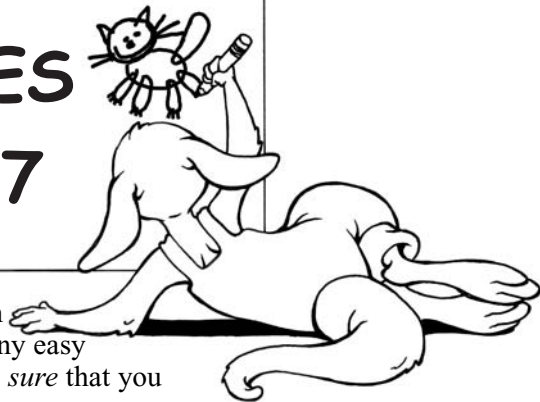


The KEEP BOOKS your child is bringing home offer a lot of experience for a beginning reader. If your child can already point to the words and read very easy books, this set is a good way to expand. Some of these books have repeating patterns like the easy books for beginners, but the sentences are longer. Others do not have repeating patterns because you want your child to be able to read many different kinds of books. This set will help your child read about many different topics. Your child will learn to read books with three lines on a page. Each book has many easy words that your child can learn. It is always important to be *sure* that you and your child talk about the meaning of the story.

AGES

6-7



Reading KEEP BOOKS WITH YOUR CHILD

- ☞ Read the book to your child first. Invite your child to talk about the pictures.
- ☞ The second time, your child can read the book using a “pointing finger.” That means that your child should point crisply right under the words.
- ☞ Keep talking about the pictures and the story!
- ☞ The third time, let your child read the book alone (with help as needed).
- ☞ Encourage your child to read the book several more times.

More Learning

- ☞ Let your child color the pictures using colored pencils so the coloring won't show through.
- ☞ If the story reminds you of anything about your family, point it out. If you do this, you will soon find your child doing the same.
- ☞ Provide magnetic letters and have your child make words, then make new words by changing the first letter. Some suggestions are: an, man, can; see, bee, tree; at, cat, fat; me, be; to, do; it, sit, fit; my, by. This will work best if you start with a word that your child already knows how to read or write. Having magnetic letters in both upper and lower cases is suggested to ensure your child begins using them appropriately.



Blank KEEP BOOKS (My Own KEEP BOOKS®)

Choose a favorite book. Help your child write a book on the same idea and draw the pictures. It is not important for your child to spell every single word correctly. It is more important for your child to think about the sounds in words. If your child wants to write a word, you can say: “**Say the word slowly. What can you hear?**” Your child can write some of the letters in a word. You can write the rest to spell it correctly. After your child has learned to say the word slowly and think about the sounds, encourage your child to spell the word. For example, if your child writes lik, instead of like, say: “**That’s great! You heard three sounds. Now you need an e to make it look right.**”

For more information about KEEP BOOKS, visit us at www.keepbooks.org.