Reading Resources

- Summer Reading TIPS
- Summer Reading Activities
- Reading Resources
- Reading Calendars
- Audiobook Resources
- Summer Reading Lists
- Summer Reading Programs
- Sight Word Activities & Resources
- Reading Websites
When a parent enjoys reading to a child, the child is more apt to enjoy listening and talking about books.

Children learn experientially from others.
Strong reading skills are at the base of any good education, and if you teach your kids to like reading, the chances are higher that they may sail through school with ease.

Working a reading regime into summer break will make for an easier transition back to school in the fall and maybe even foster some academic progress.
Reading TIPS
Reading Interests

• Again, what is your child interested in? If it’s sports, subscribe to Sports Illustrated for Kids. If your child wants to be a veterinarian, go to the library and check out books on animals.

• If your child will only read a certain series of books, that’s okay; at least they are reading. Don’t turn up your nose at your child’s choice of books; it can discourage reading.
Reading TIPS

• It’s perfectly acceptable for your child to read books he’s already read. In fact, one of the fastest ways to build reading fluency is to read a book slightly below grade level, three times.

• Not sure if a book is too difficult? Use the 5 finger rule. If your child mispronounces 5 or more words on a page, the book is too hard for him.
Reading TIPS

• Magazines are often the way to get reluctant readers on the page. Even magazines about video games require reading!

• Subscribe to publications like American Girl, Boys’ Quest, National Geographic World, Nickelodeon, or Ranger Rick and put the subscription in your child’s name.
Reading TIPS

• Most children love comic books and they are a great way to ease into reading more traditional books.

• Many novels now come in comic book form and kids love them! No wonder books like *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* are more popular than ever.
Reading

• Get a book they really love on CD or audiobook and have them read along. Look for popular bestsellers the other kids are reading, and have the kids read along with the story. Listening to a competent reader while following text is one way to bolster a struggling reader’s skills.

• Additionally, reading with your child up to middle school level is a way to bond and develop a mutual interest, especially during the dramatic middle school years.
Reading aloud is one of the most important things parents can do with their children. Reading aloud builds many important foundational skills, introduces vocabulary, provides a model of fluent, expressive reading, and helps children recognize what reading for pleasure is all about.

Helpful Tips!

http://www.startwithabook.org/reading-aloud#readaloudtips
Reading aloud helps babies and young children learn comprehension and improves listening skills.

Older kids can experience books outside of their reading level, and you can introduce new topics when you read to them.

Adults can even get in on the fun with the rise in popularity and availability of audiobooks.

Children who enjoy being read to at a young age tend to become invested readers later in life. They associate reading with enjoyment and continue to build on those foundational skills.

Books expose children to more structured, formal grammar over everyday speech. It also improves vocabulary for children just learning to talk.

Reading aloud to your children prepares them for school and beyond. A child’s vocabulary at just three years old is already a strong indicator of reading ability and comprehension at age nine.**


http://www.bookitprogram.com/redzone/100greatreadalouds.asp
Read-Aloud Routine

1. Choose a book your child is interested in. It should be more difficult than a book your child can read independently.

2. Ask a question about what the story might be about. For example, “What do you think will happen?”

3. Before reading, choose three or four words that your child may not know and talk about what the words mean. For example, “The word ‘decide’ means ‘to make a choice’.”

4. Create a signal that your child will use when he or she hears the new words in the story. This signal can be a “thumbs-up,” a cheer, or anything fun.

5. Tell your child to listen carefully to the story because you will ask questions afterward.

6. Read the story and look for the signal when you get to the vocabulary words. After the signal is given, have your child explain what the word means. For example, “You’re right! There’s our word. Can you tell me what the word ‘decide’ means?”

7. After reading the story, ask your child questions about what happened. For example, “What was the story about? Who are the characters? What was the problem? How was the problem solved?”

8. Help your child make connections between the story and his or her experiences. For example, “What does this story remind you of? Have you ever felt like (character’s name)?”

• **Water writer:** Using a pail of water and a brush, have kids write words on the blacktop or sidewalk.

• **Sell summer:** Tell kids: Try a new product or activity and write about it. How would you describe it? Would you recommend it? Create an advertisement to sell it to others.

• **Plan a trip:** Have kids use the Internet, travel guidebooks, brochures, and maps to plan a dream day, weekend, week, or month-long trip.

• **Summer sleuth:** Have kids follow a story in a newspaper during the summer, or investigate a local story (e.g., an upcoming fair). Tell kids: Write about the event as it unfolds so that you have it documented from start to finish.

• **Play it:** Take an adventure book with a clear plot (*The Phantom Tollbooth*, *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, etc.) and invent a board game based on it.

• **Comic strip:** Write a comic strip about a fictional character or yourself. See how long you can keep the strip going. Read classic comics for inspiration.
Reading Slumps

• Regardless of whether your child is a reluctant reader or has a reading disability, additional techniques must be employed.

Suggestions:
• Communicate with your child. Talk to them about things that interest them.

• Connect reading with your child’s passion.

• When your child asks a question, respond with a question; this will help them figure out the answer.

• After reading a book, incorporate an activity that shows them reading can be active and appealing.

• Find time to read as a family. This could include a family book club or just sitting and reading for 20-30 minutes a day. If you have a reluctant reader, start with a shorter time limit.

• Allow them to read a book and then watch the movie. Allowing them to compare the two will help them visualize what is going on in the books as well as show them that books are filled with many more details.
• **Make it a game**— cuddling over a book shows your child that you’re his biggest fan. But it’s hard not to step in quickly when he struggles. What to do instead? Talk to him about the story to help him work it out. Discuss the pictures, hunt for words he knows, or ask him if the story reminds him of an event that’s happened to him. Also help your child pinpoint where he’s gone wrong—see if he can spot the little word inside the larger one (“at” inside “hat”).

• **Go to the dog(s)**— reading to a dog can boost a child’s skills. How so? Because dogs are non-judgmental—they can’t criticize and they can’t correct—so kids feel safe reading aloud to them. If you don’t have a dog, ask a friend if you and your child can dog-sit or see if your local library offers a program where kids can read to specially trained therapy dogs. “Kids learn best by teaching someone else. So, whether they read to the puppy, the guinea pig, or Grandma over Skype, the unconditional positive feedback they receive will make them feel better about themselves.”

• **Get crafty**— add a few books you make together to the reading rotation. Your DIY book can be about trucks, pets, or another interest. Start with a few words on a page, a favorite photo on each page, and a simple title—My Animal Book. You can publish it on the web...How does homemade hone fluency? Reading about the familiar is fun. Plus, repetition builds up the brain’s reading circuitry. “Every time you point to a word in the story, it reinforces the connection between symbols on the page and the sound and meaning of the word.

• **Shorten sessions**— new readers can easily get overwhelmed. Use a timer to gradually lengthen reading sessions once you determine how long your child can last. It’s like gently stretching a rubber band without snapping it. If your child knows he only has 15 minutes to read, he’ll be more focused and engaged—and the spurts will be more productive.”

• **Look past books**— new readers can easily get overwhelmed. Use a timer to gradually lengthen reading sessions once you determine how long your child can last. It’s like gently stretching a rubber band without snapping it. If your child knows he only has 15 minutes to read, he’ll be more focused and engaged—and the spurts will be more productive.”
• Make an alphabet poster with your child. Print the letters in large type and let your child draw pictures.

• Record your child reading a book and replay it so that they can listen to themselves. Repeat this activity so that your children can listen to themselves improve.

• Play reading tag by choosing a book with many words that your child knows. Each time you want your child to read a word, tap him on the shoulder.
Volunteer Reading

• Is there an elderly relative, a neighbor, or a younger friend your child can read to over the summer? Reading for an audience is a different experience than reading independently.

• Your child will build confidence in his reading skills and feel good about giving of his time to someone else.
Library

- Free air conditioning!
- All of the books you and your children can carry!
- Summer Reading Programs
- Reading Incentive Programs
Library

• The library, of course, is an excellent resource for a lot of books. Kids read more often when they own books instead of just temporarily borrowing them. Books can be quite expensive though—how can you afford to allow your child to choose his own books and allow him to buy them?

• Yard Sales & Thrift Stores—buy cheap books!
• A great thing about getting books at yard sales & thrift stores is that you can turn this, too, into a summertime learning experience for your kids. Give them a set amount of money that they have to spend, and have them budget their money to buy the books that they want to buy. This will help teach them about the value of money and about how we all have to set limits on our spending.
• Have older children watch close captioned TV with the sound off. This also builds empathy for those who are hearing impaired.
• As your child watches commercials on television, ask him or her to invent a product and write slogans or an ad for it.
• Using TV Guide or the TV section of their newspaper, have your children select their shows for the day. Then have them give you a “persuasive speech” as to why they should be permitted to watch that show.
Some children have little trouble with the mechanics of reading but struggle to identify key points in a story and understand its themes. Posing questions and helping your child engage more deeply with what they’re reading will help sharpen their comprehension skills.

• **Mental movies.** Ask your child to visualize the scene in the story you’re reading to help them link words with imagery, suggests educational psychologist Melanie West. Read a few paragraphs to your child, then ask how they picture the scene. If they have trouble visualizing it, look back at the text and help them find descriptive words and phrases. Ask them to imagine and describe how the scene might appear in a movie. Have paper and markers on hand in case they want to sketch her mental image.

• **What happens next?** After reading a few paragraphs of a story, ask your child if they can predict what is going to happen next. What will happen if the rabbit steals the carrots? Will the farmer catch the rabbit? How will the story end? If the book has pictures, encourage your child to look at them carefully for clues.

• **Reading with purpose.** Help your child practice reading with a particular goal in mind. For example, before your child begins reading a chapter of a book, pose a question or two, so they can look for answers as they read. For example, “When you’re finished with this chapter, tell me two things the main character says to his dog.” Or ask what time of year a particular story takes place. Does your child think it’s summer or winter? How can they tell?
Fluency is the ability to read a text accurately and smoothly. The absolute best way to improve fluency is to read aloud with your child, says Landmark School’s Robert Kahn. “That one to one time is the key.” When your child reads aloud to you, they get reading practice, and when you read aloud to them, you’re modeling fluency. That’s not all: the shared experience helps your child create positive associations with reading.

**Ham it up.** Take turns reading with your child. You can alternate page by page or character by character. When it’s your turn, read with expression, and encourage your child to do the same. Let your inner ham shine!

**Make your own audiobook.** Practice reading a favorite story with your child until they feel comfortable and familiar with it. Then, fire up the audio recorder on your cell phone or computer and record the results. Play the recording back so your child can hear how they sound, and then do it again until they’re happy with the result. When you have a polished version, present it as a gift to a friend or grandparent – and be sure to save a copy for yourself!

Tips for Preventing the Summer Slide

Studies show that children who do not read or have access to books during the summer lose up to 2 months of reading performance. Those losses accumulate during the elementary school years so that by the time a child enters middle school he/she may be 2 1/2 years behind! All children, whether from low, middle or upper income families, may fall victim to the “summer slide” if not provided with summer reading opportunities. So how do we prevent the summer slide—or even accelerate reading growth? Here are a few ideas:

1. Visit your local library! Help your child find “right fit” books. Right fit books are books that are of high interest to your child and are not beyond their reading level. You can use the five finger test to determine if the book is too difficult for your child. Open the book to a page with many words. Have your child begin reading the text. Hold up a finger for each word he/she does not know. If you have 4 or 5 fingers up, the text may be too difficult for your child to read independently. Feel free to still check out the book! It just may be a book you want to read with your child.

2. Be sure your child reads at least 20 minutes a day. According to research, a child who reads only 1 minute a day outside of school will learn 8,000 words by the end of sixth grade where a student who reads 20 minutes outside of school will learn 1,800,000 words! That's huge! If reading isn't one of your child’s top priorities, you may need to set up an incentive program.

3. Set a good example. When your child sees you reading and enjoying a book or a newspaper article, you are sending a message that reading is important and valuable.

4. Read to your child. When you read to your child, he/she hears the rhythm of language. Be sure to read with expression! Changing your voice for different characters and increasing your volume during exciting parts are only a few ways to keep children engaged.

5. Read with your child—explore different types of reading such as poetry. For our little ones, poetry is a great way to improve phonemic awareness skills as poetry often incorporates rhyme. For our older children, poetry is a means of improving fluency.

6. Read for different purposes. Reading directions for a recipe or directions for assembling a toy are fun ways of incorporating reading into everyday activities.

7. Play games with words. Commercial games such as Apples to Apples improves vocabulary. You can easily turn a game of hopscotch or 4 square into a game that incorporates learning letters or sight words. Be sure to check out the “8 Super Summer Sight Word Activities” on the Make, Take & Teach blog.

8. If you have access to an iPad, there are tons of interactive books and apps that address phonics and early reading skills. There are also many websites that offer free reading related games.

Have a happy and healthy summer! Be sure to read, read and read some more! Not only can we prevent the summer slide, we can accelerate reading growth.

For more teaching ideas and activities be sure to visit our blog! www.blog.maketaketeach.com
Summer Reading Resources
Reading is Fundamental (RIF)

• According to RIF, children who do not read over the summer experience a loss of reading fluency and comprehension skills.

• Students who engage in summertime reading actually gain skills.

• Research also shows that students who have not engaged in summer learning score lower on standardized tests at the end of summer break than they do on the exact same test at the end of the previous school year.

http://www.rif.org/
In a 2014 survey of just over 1,000 children ages 6 to 17, only 31 percent said they read a book for fun almost daily, down from 37 percent four years ago.

“A lot of parents assume that once kids begin to read independently, that now that is the best thing for them to do,” said Maggie McGuire, the vice president for a website for parents operated by Scholastic.

But reading aloud through elementary school seemed to be connected to a love of reading generally. According to the report, 41 percent of frequent readers ages 6 to 10 were read aloud to at home, while only 13 percent of infrequent readers were being read to.
**Reading Activity Calendars**

https://www.rif.org/literacy-central/calendars/

- **Ages PreK- 5th**
- **English and Spanish**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Mon</th>
<th>Tue</th>
<th>Wed</th>
<th>Thu</th>
<th>Fri</th>
<th>Sat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Apri Fool's Day</td>
<td>Tell a joke.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>It's National Poetry Writing Month.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Grab a blanket and read outside to read under a tree or on the porch. Read for 20 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>April birthstone is the diamond. What do you know about diamonds? Find out where the name comes from.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Learn 5 new words today. Write the words and their definitions in your journal.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>What is a “diamante” poem? Look it up and then see if you can write your own.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Create a story with a friend. One of you begins and then the other adds to it until you've told the whole story.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>What is your favorite spring sport? Write a letter to your favorite athlete talking why you like the sport.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Spring is a great time to plant seeds. Find out what type of plants grow best in your area.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Time Out! Take some time away from TV and video games to read or play a board game with friends or family.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Help your parent write a grocery list for this week. Add some of your favorite fruits and vegetables to the list.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Read for 20 minutes today. Encourage another family member to do the same.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Ask your librarian to recommend a mystery book for your reading pleasure.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Earth Day</td>
<td>Celebrate Earth Day by reading In the Garden by Abby Klein. What can you do to help save the earth?</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Mix things ups with a magazine article. Choose an article to read. What genre does it fit in?</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Write an acrostic poem using the letters in your name. How does the poem describe you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>National Pretzel Day</td>
<td>What type of pretzel is your favorite? Stick, twist, rod, bite size? Grab a few to munch on while reading.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>If the weather is nice, go outside and read today for 27 minutes.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Organize your books by subject. Create a pile of books you no longer need and donate them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>In your journal, write as many words as you can that rhyme with “sower.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUMMER READING CALENDARS

FREE

https://www.notimeforflashcards.com/2018/05/summer-reading-calendars-free-printables.html
Trading Card Creator

Summer and reading go together like peanut butter and jelly. With this activity, children can extend the pleasure of a summer reading book and launch a favorite character into a new story. The Trading Card Creator interactive helps children analyze a character to identify traits such as appearance, feelings, and actions. Next, the child will use the same method to focus on a real-life character – a friend, relative, or even a famous person. What would happen if the book character and the real-life character met? That's where the story begins.

10 Weeks of Summer Reading Adventures for You and Your Kids

http://www.readingrockets.org/article/10-weeks-summer-reading-adventures-you-and-your-kids
Week 1: Celebrate summer

- Write a list of things you want to do this summer. Don't forget to include reading!
- Make a chart to keep track of all the books you read this summer.
- Write down on your calendar the time the sun sets today.
- Start a summer scrapbook. Include souvenirs of any trips you take, photos, ticket stubs, and projects you work on during the summer.
- List all the books by your favorite author. See how many you can read this summer.
- Swap books with a friend. Keep sharing books throughout summer.
- Take a walk. Write about or draw the things you see that show summer is here.

Back to Top

Week 2: Keep in touch

- Make a personal phone book. List phone numbers and addresses of your friends and relatives.
- Design your own stationery and write a letter to a friend.
- Start a journal with a friend or relative. Take turns writing in it all summer long. You can even do this by mail or e-mail.
- Write a letter to your favorite author. A librarian can help you find a postal or e-mail address.
- Draw a picture postcard of an imaginary place. On the back, write a message. Mail it to a friend or relative or put it in your scrapbook.
- The first U.S. postage stamps were designed in 1847. Be a philatelist. Design your own stamp.
- Word game! Invent a code (A=1, B=2, for example). Send a message in code to a friend.

Back to Top

Week 3: Discover recipes for fun

- List all the ice cream flavors you can think of. Now put them in A-BC order.
- Invent a recipe for a cool summer drink. Write it on a recipe card. Serve the drink to your friends.
- Go to the library and find a cookbook. Make the most interesting dish in the book.
- Read the directions on a box of gelatin. Ask a parent if you can help make dessert tonight.
- Work up an appetite by reading a story about food. Make and eat the food you read about.
- Word game! How many smaller words can you find in the word watermelon?

http://www.readingrockets.org/article/10-weeks-summer-reading-adventures-you-and-your-kids
The summer months are important to your child's academic development in two ways. First, they need to be reminded of what they learned during the school year so that they remember it when they return in the fall. Second, and perhaps more important, children with dyslexia can discover the joys of reading and other academic skills in the relaxed summer season. If nobody tells them they have to read to get good grades, they might just pick up a book and enjoy it.
Here are a dozen simple strategies to help your children keep the academic skills they learned during the school year. Support them as they read. Give them material that is motivating — and some of it should be easy. Help them enjoy books and feel pleasure — not pressure — from reading. The summer should be a relaxed time where their love of learning can flower.
# Summer Reading Bingo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Read out loud to an adult</th>
<th>Read a play out loud with a group of friends</th>
<th>Read a book that a friend recommends</th>
<th>Reread a favorite book</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Read a biography</td>
<td>Tell a joke you read in a book</td>
<td>Read in a pillow fort</td>
<td>Read a magazine article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read a book by your favorite author</td>
<td>Free space</td>
<td>Read the directions for a game</td>
<td>Read outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read one book in a series</td>
<td>Tell an adult three facts you read in a book</td>
<td>Write a review of a book you’ve read</td>
<td>Read a book you got at the library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read out loud to a little kid</td>
<td>Read a short story</td>
<td>Retell a story you read in your own words</td>
<td>Read in bed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name:**

Have an adult sign each box you complete over the summer.

**Blackout Board:**

**One Line Complete:**
# Summer Reading & Writing Bingo

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td><strong>G</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I read a Newbery book.</td>
<td>I read 2 Caldecott books.</td>
<td>I read 5 picture books.</td>
<td>I read three books aloud to a younger boy or girl.</td>
<td>I read a fictional story about two friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Parent Initials</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I read two books by the same author.</td>
<td>I read a historical fiction book.</td>
<td>I read for 60 minutes straight without a break.</td>
<td>I read outside for at least 30 minutes.</td>
<td>I read 5 stories on an e-reader this summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title:</td>
<td>Title:</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Parent Initials</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I checked a book out of the public library.</td>
<td>I wrote a poem that was funny or serious. (attach)</td>
<td>I finished my summer reading packet.</td>
<td>I read a book that is part of a series.</td>
<td>I drew a picture illustrating a favorite part of a book I read. (attach)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title:</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Parent Initials</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Parent Initials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I read a non-fiction book.</td>
<td>I read a book by an author we read aloud in class. Author:</td>
<td>I read at least 10 poems from a poetry book.</td>
<td>I read a biography.</td>
<td>I made a recipe from a cookbook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic:</td>
<td>Title:</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Parent Initials</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I read a fantasy or science fiction book.</td>
<td>I read a kid’s magazine.</td>
<td>I wrote a new ending to a book I read. (attach)</td>
<td>I wrote a letter to a relative in another city, state or country.</td>
<td>I wrote a postcard to my teacher telling her about a book I read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title:</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Parent Initials</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Parent Initials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read and write your way to a “BINGO” and return for a prize!

[https://www.scholastic.com/teachers/blog-posts/genia-connell/5-ways-keep-your-students-writing-all-summer-long/](https://www.scholastic.com/teachers/blog-posts/genia-connell/5-ways-keep-your-students-writing-all-summer-long/)

Raise a Reader: Parent Guides

- Ages 0-2
- Ages 3-5
- Ages 6-7
- Ages 9-10
- Ages 11-13

https://pbskids.org/learn/#more-resources
Read with PBS KIDS

This summer explore ways for kids to have fun with literacy using these great tips, activities and resources at home and around town. Check in with PBS KIDS all summer long for more exploration activities and share your adventures using #PBSKidsRead.

Summer Reading Chart
Summer of Adventure Bookmark
PBS KIDS READ Book Lists
How to Start a Book Club for Kids
Seven Tips For Early Literacy Learning
Tackling School Summer Reading Lists
At Home
Going to A Restaurant
Going to A Library
Going on a Book-nic

http://www.pbs.org/parents/summer/
Reading Tip Sheets for Parents
English and Spanish

Tips for parents of:
- Babies
- Toddlers
- Preschoolers
- Kindergartners
- First Graders
- Second Graders
- Third Graders

http://www.colorincolorado.org/families

Family Resources
Biblionasium is a free, protected social network for children ages 6-13 designed to engage, encourage and excite children about reading. Kids read better when they do it consistently and as part of a peer community. The engaging and challenging environment of Biblionasium provides the tools and support to make a real difference in building interest in reading for pleasure – and a life-long love of books. Unlike any other child’s online reading community, Biblionasium links parents, educators and young readers through a unique collection of tools, games and community-building experiences. And it’s all safe; kids can’t sign up or participate without permission of a parent or supervising educator (teacher/librarian/other).

How can Biblionasium help build stronger readers?

Build bookshelves
Young readers get their very own virtual bookshelves where they (and you) can catalogue and keep track of what they’re reading and what they’ve read, as well as favorites books and books you own.

Make connections
With your approval, your child can connect to friends and family to share favorite books and get recommendations for new reads from people they know and people you trust. You can also connect online with your child’s teacher to collaborate in helping your child become a stronger reader.

Create reading challenges
Parents know best how to motivate their own children. Enter reading challenges and set goals onsite for your young reader and decide what small reward would be most motivating.

Review book summaries and help guide your child to select books that “fit” their reading ability
Thousands of youth books are summarized and their Lexile® measure is provided to help choose books that are at the appropriate reading levels for your child. For more information, please see the section on "Reading levels" and why they matter.
Research shows that when families read together, learning happens and memories are made that last a lifetime. Try these simple ideas that parents can use to help their children become better readers.

**Make reading fun.** You can reinforce reading skills whenever you play a game by helping your child sound out new words. Writing words in sand or on a plate of sugar. Practicing spelling words while jumping rope or swirling a hula hoop. Take turns adding to a story the two of you make up while riding in a car or bus. Invite friends over to host a book club for kids -- or play karaoke using favorite music lyrics. Let your kids be cooks for a day. Have them find recipes they’d like to try, shop with them to get the ingredients and then help them prepare the family meal!

**Use PTA’s Family Reading Experience activities at home.** Download these fun activities to reinforce the domains of reading with your children.

http://www.pta.org/programs/familyreading.cfm?ItemNumber=4735&navItemNumber=4766
http://www.startwithabook.org/
Technology Reading Resources

Starfall-  http://starfall.com
Sight Words
Free Printable Sight Word Lists

http://fishforwords.com/sight-word-lists.php

http://www.3dinosaurs.com/wordpress/index.php/free-sight-word-dolch-lists/

http://bogglesworldesl.com/dolch/lists.htm

Taken from:
http://blog.maketaketeach.com/eight-super-summer-sight-word-activities/
1. **Beach Balls**- Using a Sharpie permanent marker, write sight words on a beach ball. Have your child throw the ball in the air and then catch the ball. Have her read the words that touch her hand.

2. **Hopscotch**- Hopscotch with a twist! Create an old fashioned hopscotch board on your sidewalk and write sight words in each square. Have your child read the sight word each time she hops on a square. Can’t remember how to play?

3. **Jumping Words**- Have you seen the movie “The Spelling Bee”? The main character practiced all her spelling words while jump roping! What a great way to incorporate movement and rhythm.

4. **Sand Writing**- Going to the beach this summer? Take a few moments and have your child write sight words in the sand. If you don’t live near a lake or ocean, put some craft sand on a tray to write words.

5. **Waterpainting**- So fun and yet so simple. All you need is a flat surface, water and a paint brush. Have your child paint words with the water on a dark surface or on the cement. Another variation of the water painting activity is having your child “paint” over a word that you name. In the picture below, I painted a board with chalk board paint and purchased a mini “touch-up” paint roller. Both items can be purchased at the Home Depot. Write words in chalk and have your child paint over the words as you name them.

6. **Flashlight Fun**- This activity is really, really fun! What you’ll do is write sight words on sticky notes and place them on the wall. They could be placed all in one area or throughout your house. Say a word and have your child flash the flashlight on the word.

7. **Magnifying Words**- Cute magnifying glasses can be found now in any large department and craft stores. I found this adorable bug magnifying glass in Michael’s Craft store. Say a word and have your child try to find the word in text. Books, newspapers, magazines all work.

8. **Fly Swatting Sight Words**- This has to be one of the all-time kid favorite sight word activities. Lay out the flies on the table and have your child “swat” a fly. If she can read the word on the fly, she can keep it.

---

Taken from: [http://blog.maketaketeach.com/eight-super-summer-sight-word-activities/](http://blog.maketaketeach.com/eight-super-summer-sight-word-activities/)
Parent Handouts for Learning Sight Words and Improving Reading Fluency

The use of audio books, especially with a headset, may help certain children concentrate more on their listening. They also have the option of slowing down or replaying certain passages, stop and reflect, and skip around within the 'text.' This gives the child control of her listening and allows her to adjust it to her particular learning needs and preferences. The child may be too embarrassed to ask for such help or may simply not think of it when listening to a parent or teacher. Children who may struggle to follow long spoken passages, remember key details, or process verbal and nonverbal information, including music, will benefit from having the opportunity to control how they listen.~http://www.ldonline.org/article/15904/
The Importance of Learning to Listen

Listening is an engaging way to learn, a primary approach to developing or strengthening reading strategies, and, in some cases, a necessary means to access information and knowledge. Listening media, such as audio books and text-to-speech, can be especially helpful to children with learning disabilities, such as those with dyslexia and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), who struggle with print-based learning, and central auditory processing disorder (CAPD), who may struggle to listen.
$135 Assistance Program available

https://learningally.org/

Learning Ally’s audiobooks are reserved for those with documented print disabilities. The use of our audiobooks is restricted to those who have a demonstrated learning disability, visual impairment, or physical disability that makes it difficult to read using traditional print.

https://learningally.org/Solutions-for-Home/Join
Read Your Way
Ebooks for people with reading barriers

Bookshare makes reading easier. People with dyslexia, blindness, cerebral palsy, and other reading barriers can customize their experience to suit their learning style and find virtually any book they need for school, work, or the joy of reading.

https://www.bookshare.org/
Learning Disabilities

A person with a learning disability such as dyslexia qualifies for Bookshare as long as a competent authority confirms that the learning disability significantly interferes with reading.

Examples of Competent Authorities:
- special education teacher
- learning disability, dyslexia, or resource specialist
- school psychologist
- clinical psychologist with a background in learning disabilities
- family doctor
- psychiatrist
- neurologist

Low Vision/Blindness

A person who is blind or has low vision and who is unable to read standard print qualifies for Bookshare as long as a competent authority confirms that the person is legally blind or has a significant problem accessing text.

Examples of Competent Authorities:
- teacher of the visually impaired
- special education teacher
- family doctor
- ophthalmologist
- optometrist
- National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, or similar government body outside the U.S.

Physical Disabilities

A person with a physical disability who is unable to read standard print qualifies for Bookshare as long as a competent authority confirms that the physical disability significantly interferes with reading.

Examples of Competent Authorities:
- resource specialist
- special education teacher
- physical therapist
- family doctor or other medical professional
Who Doesn't Automatically Qualify?

People with disabilities such as:
- autism
- intellectual disabilities
- attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- hearing loss
- dysgraphia
- dyscalculia

and people whose first language is not English **DO NOT QUALIFY ON THESE CRITERIA ALONE** under the laws and agreements that determine Bookshare eligibility.

However, it is quite possible that a person with one or more of these disabilities could still qualify for Bookshare because of an accompanying print disability. For example, a person who is both deaf and blind, or who has ADHD and significant dyslexia, could qualify.

Learn about Membership Costs

Bookshare® is FREE for **qualified** U.S. students of any age and schools through an **award from OSEP** (Office of Special Education Programs, U.S. Department of Education). People with **qualifying conditions** who are not U.S. students, and organizations serving them, pay a low membership fee.

### Individual
- U.S. Students: FREE
- Other Individuals: $50 annually
- **Discounted fees** available in some countries

**Details**
- For students, adults, seniors, veterans and other individuals with print disabilities
- Find and read unlimited books on your own
- Access free reading tools
- **Membership Partners** may provide sign up and payment assistance

### Organization
- U.S. Schools: FREE
- Other Organizations: $6-10 per book. (Learn more)
- **Discounted fees** available in some countries

**Details**
- For schools, agencies, hospitals, senior centers, and organizations serving qualified individuals
- Sign up qualified members
- Manage your member’s accounts
- Find and get books for your members
- Access free reading tools for your members
Public Library Audiobooks

https://bexarbibliotech.org/ebooks

Ebooks & Audiobooks
summer reading programs
READING REWARDS CALENDAR

https://www.chuckecheese.com/kids-corner/rewards-calendars
FEED YOUR BRAIN®
SUMMER READING PROGRAM

KIDS CAN EARN BOOKWORM BUCKS
FOR READING IN JUNE & JULY

https://www.halfpricebooks.com/fyb/

SELECT YOUR PROGRAM
KIDS 14 & UNDER  TEENS

HALF PRICE BOOKS®
IT’S TIME FOR
THE JOY OF READING
BARNES & NOBLE SUMMER READING PROGRAM
GRADES 1-6

Kids Earn a Free Book!

For more information, go to:

https://specialists.barnesandnoble.com/summerreading?summer-reading-lists-for-kids
Scholastic Read-A-Palooza Summer Reading Challenge

Monday, April 8, 2019: Pre-registration begins

Monday, May 6, 2019: The Challenge opens

http://www.scholastic.com/summer/
Summer Reading List Slideshows
http://www.schoolfamily.com/summer-learning

Book Lists By Age
https://imaginationsoup.net/summer-reading-list-for-kids/

http://www.teenreads.com/teenreadscom-ultimate-reading-list

http://www.readkiddoread.com/reviews
Summer Reading Lists by Grade Level


https://www.commonsensemedia.org/lists/required-reading-for-kids-and-teens

http://www.educationworld.com/summer_reading/

http://www.readkiddoread.com/reviews

https://www.teenreads.com/

https://www.teenreads.com/
Association for Library Service to Children
Summer Reading Lists

• ALSC's Quicklists Consulting Committee has updated our Summer Reading Lists with new and exciting titles!
• The lists are full of book titles to keep children engaged in reading throughout the summer. Four Summer Reading book lists are available for Birth-Preschool, K-2nd, 3rd-5th and 6th-8th grade students.
• Each list is available to download for free. Lists can be customized to include library information, summer hours and summer reading programs for children before making copies available to schools and patrons.
• Customizable!