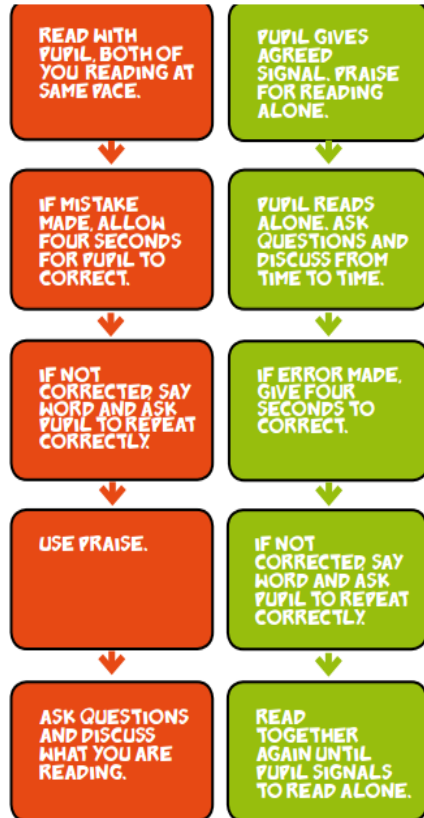


## Quick Guide to Paired Reading



## Types of Paired Reading

### Reading Aloud

- Reading aloud to your child as they follow can allow you to model good habits. They can listen to, for example, how you use expression to bring reading alive and see that punctuation marks affect how you read.

### Echo Reading

- This is very similar to reading aloud, but here you read a section and then your child echoes or repeats what you have read. They get the chance to practice using expression and pronouncing new words etc.

## Parents as Paired Reading Partners



# Reading at home with your child



## Words and Wordless Books: What to do when they go home with your child.

•Recognize that there are no "right" or "wrong" ways to read a wordless book. One of the wonderful benefits of using wordless books is how each child creates his own story (or stories!) from the same pictures.

•Spend time looking at the cover and talking about the book's title. Based on those two things, make a few predictions about the story.

•Take a "picture walk" through the pages of the book. Enjoy the illustrations, which are often rich with detail. Look carefully at the expressions on characters' faces, the setting and the use of color. Talk to each other about what you see. These conversations will enrich the storytelling.

•Go back through the book a second time and get ready for some great storytelling! Consider going first and acting as a model for your child. Ham it up! Have characters use different voices, add sound effects and use interesting words in your version of the book.

•Encourage your child to "read" you the book with his story. Focus on the words your child uses when he tells the story. Help your child expand his sentences or thoughts by encouraging him to add information from the illustration's details. One way to encourage more details is by asking "W" questions: Who? Where? When? Why?

•Sharing wordless books is a terrific way to build important literacy skills, including listening skills, vocabulary, comprehension – and an increased awareness of how stories are "built," as the storyteller often uses a beginning, middle, end format. For a book with few words, you'll be surprised at all the talking you will do, and all the fun you'll have!

## Books: What to do when they go home with your child.

### Before Reading

- Start by talking about things, the front cover, the illustrations, the author etc.
- Make predictions based on the front cover.

### During Reading

- Start by reading together at the same pace. If your child is reading too slowly or quickly, encourage them to mirror your pace.
- If your child makes a mistake, give them



Useful Links

<http://www.readingrockets.org>

<http://www.readwritethink.org/parent-afterschool-resources/>

<http://www.childrensbooksireland.ie/>

- about four seconds to put it right. If they don't manage to correct the word, say the word for them and ask them to repeat it back to you. Then continue to read together, using praise as you read.
- Every so often, pause to ask questions, look at illustrations and discuss interesting points or words in the text. Questions should be open, using words like "who", "what" and "Why"- open questions help you avoid short yes or no answers.
- At some point, **your child might want to read alone**. They can simply tell you they want to do this, or use a signal such as tap on your arm.
- If when reading alone and they make a mistake, give them about four seconds to put it right.
- If they correct the word on their own, they can continue to read alone.
- If they are still stuck on the word, then read the word for them and ask them to repeat it.
- You then go back to reading together until your child signals again that they want to read alone.

### After Reading

- Ask questions e.g. Did you enjoy the story? What was your favourite part? Why?
- Recall the main events of the story.
- Pay attention to the words on the back page.