

Reading Aloud with Children with who have Learning Style Differences



Reading aloud with loved ones is part of a happy childhood and helps your child develop and learn. Your child’s healthcare provider or teacher may have concerns (“red flags”) about the way your child is learning. With a book, there are many fun ways your child can cuddle with you and learn about letters, words, rhymes, and numbers. Often, a child will start repeating words or telling you more about the story. Over time, reading aloud can strengthen speech and language skills, by making reading fun. It’s a way to give your child a gift that will last a lifetime—a love of books.

READING TIPS FOR YOUR

Preschool or School-Age Child

- **Read together when your child is relaxed and paying attention**, such as before bedtime.
- **Read the same story many times.** This can help your child learn how pictures go with words and how words sound.
- **Talk about things in the story that your child knows.** *“That bear has blue pajamas just like you!”*
- **Say and repeat the sounds of a word in a playful way** so that your child can hear and repeat letter sounds. While pointing to a picture of a snake, ask *“What sound does a snake make?”*
- **Point to letters on the page and sound them out.** You can also ask your child to sound out the letters with you. *“Look at the ‘B’ in boy! Let’s say it together.”*
- **As your child grows, ask harder questions.** While pointing to a picture of a ball, ask *“What sound does ‘ball’ start with?” “What do you think happens next?”*
- **Play sound games.** List words that rhyme (“ball,” “tall”) or start with the same sound (“mommy,” “mix”).
- **Use books with rhymes or songs.** Clap together to each part of the word. Ask your child to say each part by itself. *“Look at the big elephant. Say it with me: EL-E-PHANT.”*
- **Help your child draw pictures of the story.** This helps the child learn to read and write at the same time.

PRESCHOOL OR SCHOOL-AGE SUGGESTED BOOKS

LMNO Peas

By Keith Baker

Llama, Llama Red Pajama

by Anna Dewdney

Is Your Mama a Llama?

by Deborah Guarino



RESOURCES

BOOKS FOR OLDER CHILDREN

It's Called Dyslexia and Se Llama Dislexia (Spanish Edition) (Ages 6-8)
by Jennifer Moore-Mallinos (2007)

Knees: The Mixed Up World of a Boy with Dyslexia (Ages 5-10)
by Vanita Oelschlager (2012)

The Alphabet War: A Story About Dyslexia (Ages 5-7)
by Diane Burton Robb (2004)

Here's Hank (12 Book Series) (Ages 5-8)
by Henry Winkler, Lin Oliver (2014)

That's Like Me: Stories About Amazing People with Learning Differences (Ages 8 and older)
by Jill Lauren (2009)

Thank You, Mr. Falker (Ages 5 and older)
by Patricia Polacco (2012)

A Boy and a Jaguar (Ages 4-7)
by Alan Rabinowitz (2014)

Hooway for Wodney Wat (Ages 4-7)
by Helen Lester (2002)

Back to Front and Upside Down (Ages 4-7)
by Claire Alexander (2012)

BOOKS FOR PARENTS

The Parents' Guide to Specific Learning Difficulties: Information, Advice and Practical Tips
by Veronica Bidwell (2016)

The Dyslexia Help Handbook for Parents: Your Guide to Overcoming Dyslexia Including Tools You Can Use for Learning Empowerment
by Sandra K. Cook (2014)

Family Jewel: Overcoming Dyslexia: A Comprehensive Guide to Parenting Children with Dyslexia of All Ages (Your Family Jewel Book 1)
by Jackie Goldsteine (2016)

ORGANIZATIONS Additional web resources available at reachoutandread.org/ddresources

Understood: For Learning and Attention Issues
understood.org

Reading Rockets
readingrockets.org

LD Navigator
ldnavigator.nclld.org

LD Online
ldonline.org

National Center for Learning Disabilities
nclld.org

International Dyslexia Association
dyslexiaida.org

Healthy Children from the American Academy of Pediatrics
healthychildren.org

DID YOU KNOW? Smart Ways to Use Media and Technology

- Young children learn more from reading or playing games with family than from using phones, computers, tablets, or watching TV.
- For children under two, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) advises using electronic media only for video phone calls with people who are very familiar to them.
- For older children, the AAP suggests no more than one hour a day of high-quality programs (such as Public Television).
- TV and other visual media are more meaningful when you watch together and ask your child to describe what's happening.
- If it's too hard to limit electronic devices, it may be a good idea to remove them completely.
- Putting away your own phone or tablet when you talk or read with your child can help the moment be more enjoyable for both of you.
- For more information on media and technology use, visit healthychildren.org/english/family-life/media/pages/default.aspx.

Reading tips on
the opposite side

