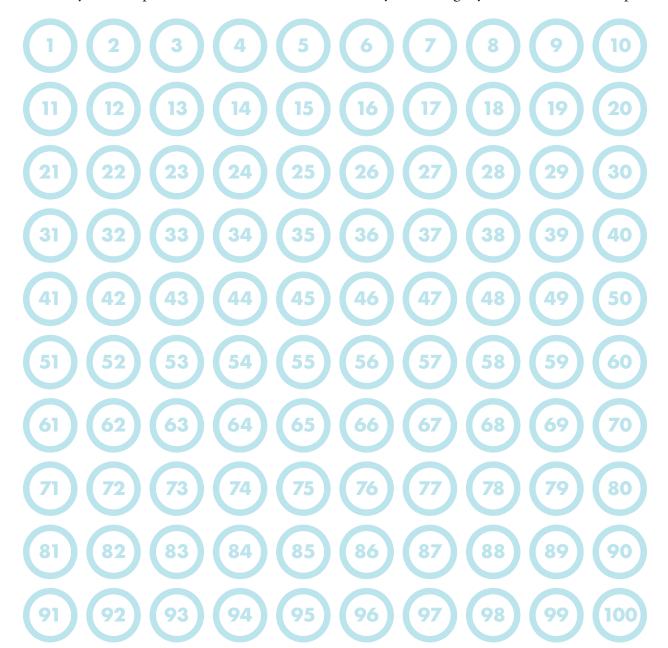


**READ** The interaction surrounding books should always be positive. For example, if they want to chew on a book, let them. Sit them in your lap while reading or sing a song.

## Books 1-100

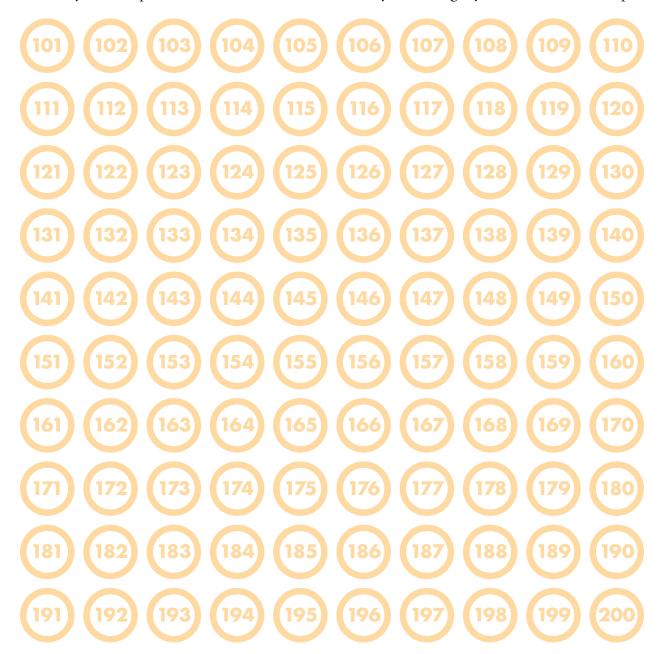




ist some of your child's favorite book					e books	oks:	

**READ** Reading is one of the most important early literacy practices. Reading to and with your child helps to develop vocabulary and comprehension. Make shared reading interactive. Before you begin a book, ask your child to look at the cover and predict what it will be about.

## Books 101-200

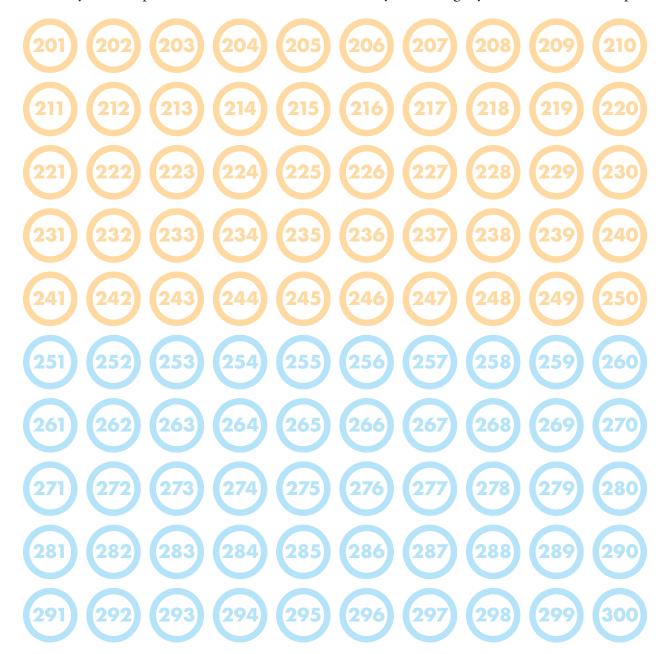




ist some	of you	r child	's favor	rite boo	ks:

**WRITE** Encourage children to "sign" their artwork; this practice will help them understand that print represents words. As they practice eye-hand coordination and develop their hand muscles, children can begin to write the letters in their names.

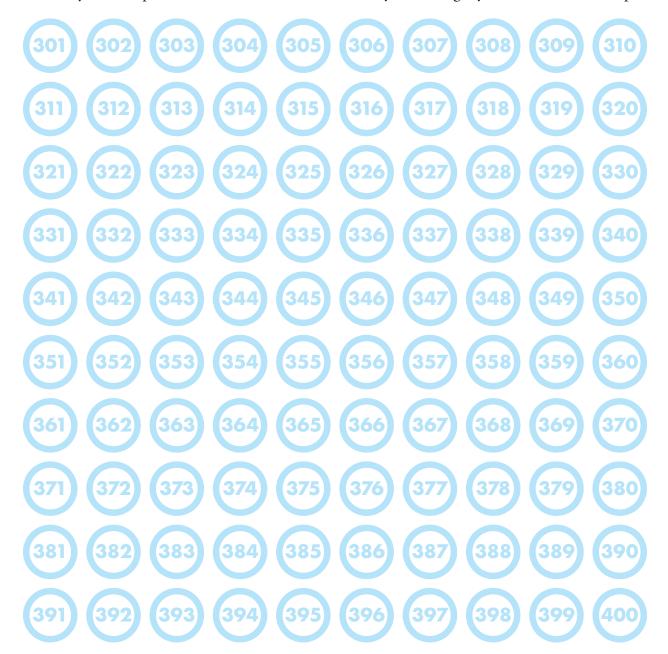
## Books 201-300





**WRITE** Reading and writing go hand in hand. Talk to your children about what they draw and write captions or stories together. This helps connect spoken and printed language.

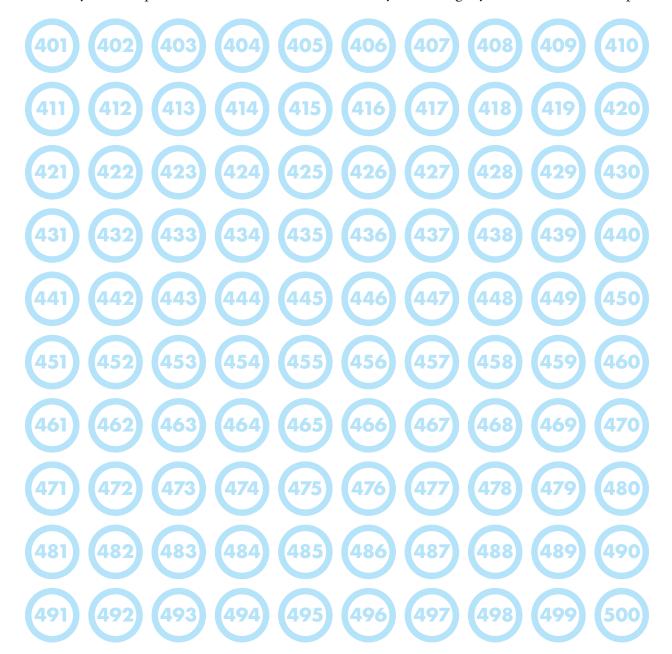
# Books 301-400





**SING** Songs are a wonderful way for children to learn about language. Clap along to the rhythms in songs to help your child hear the syllables in words.

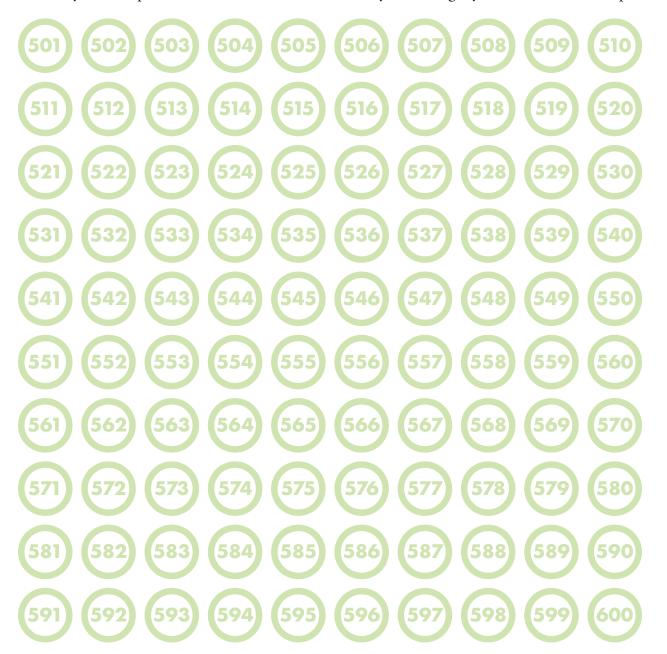
## Books 401-500





**SING** Sing nursery rhymes and other rhyming poems. This allows your child to hear the different sounds in words. Encourage your child to sing along with you.

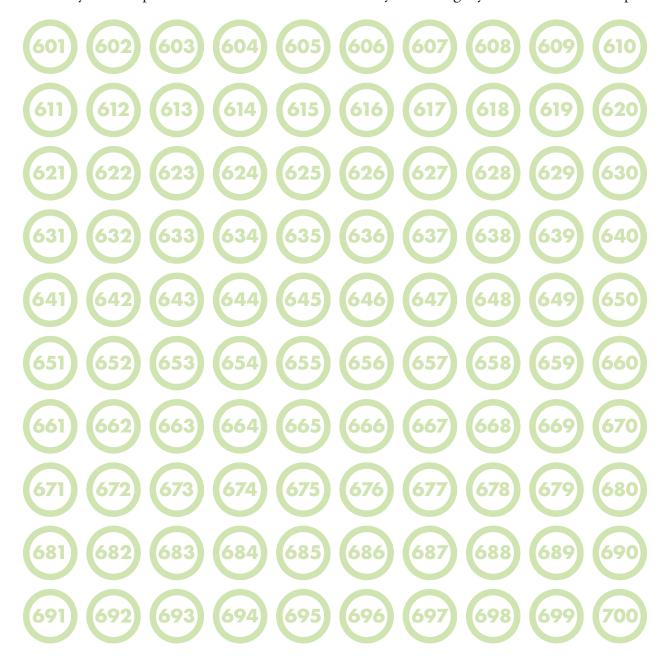
### Books 501-600





**TALK** Talking with children helps them learn oral language, one of the most critical early literacy skills. Try to have A-B-A-B conversations with your baby. Baby babble is not only the cutest but also a part of language development!

### Books 601-700

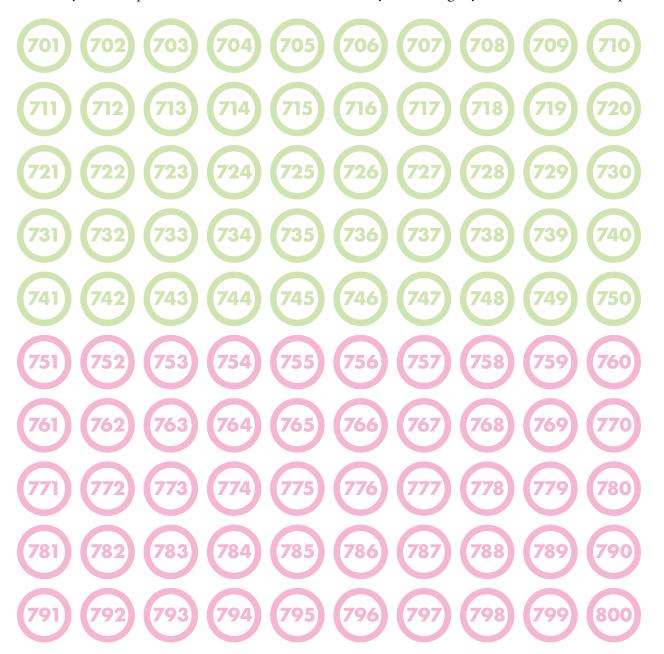




ist some	oj you	ii cijii	u s jui	01116	vvvks.

**TALK** Respond to what your child says and extend the conversation. "Yes, we did see a truck like that last week. It's called a bulldozer." Stretch your child's vocabulary by repeating and adding onto what they say. "You want a banana? That's a very healthy choice."

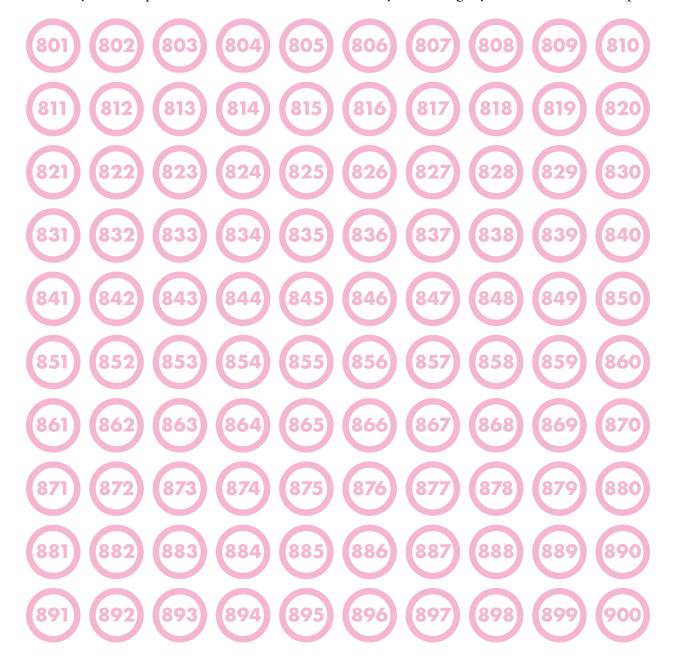
## Books 701-800





**PLAY** Children learn a lot about language through play. Give your child plenty of playtime. Allow children to have unstructured time to use their imaginations to create stories about what they're doing.

# Books 801-900





**PLAY** Encourage children to engage in dramatic play. When children use puppets, dolls, or stuffed animals to make up stories, they develop important narrative skills which help them to understand that stories have a beginning, middle, and end.

## Books 901-1,000

