

For Children with Learning Style Differences

When your child is three to four years old, you, your child's teacher, or healthcare provider, may have concerns ("red flags") with her learning style that should be closely followed. Your provider may suggest testing to help you understand how best to help her.

Being read to is a part of a rich childhood and will help your child develop and learn. There are many fun activities you can do at home to teach her to learn and pronounce letters and words, rhyme, learn numbers and count, and talk about the story. Your child with learning style differences enjoys cuddling up with you and sharing something new, colorful, and interesting. And, over time, she might start rhyming, hearing and repeating sounds, and telling you more about the story. Her enjoyment can be your guide to choosing a book at the right level; you can try a book for an older age or go back to an old favorite. Reading aloud strengthens her speech and language skills, helps to make reading fun, and gives her a gift that will last for life—the love of books.

READING TIPS FOR YOUR

Preschool or School-Age Child

- **Sit together to read when your child is relaxed and receptive**—after returning from the park or before bedtime.
- **Read the same books over and over** to help your child associate the pictures with words and words with their pronunciations.
- **Talk about familiar things in the story.** *"That bear has blue pajamas just like you!"*
- **Say and repeat the sounds of a word in a playful way** so that he hears and can 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 develops, ask more complex 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").
- **Choose books with rhymes or songs.** Clap together to the syllables. Ask your child to say each syllable. *"Look at the big elephant. Say it with me: EL-E-PHANT."*
- **Early reading and writing skills develop at the same time, so help him use crayons, markers, and paint to draw pictures.**



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



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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 (find all web resources 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

MEDIA AND TECHNOLOGY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Young children love TV, iPads, videos, and electronic games, but they don't learn as much from looking at screens or pushing buttons as they do spending time reading or playing games with family.
- For children under two years old, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) advises electronic media only for video phone calls with people close to them, such as parents deployed overseas or grandparents.
- For older children, the AAP suggests no more than one hour a day of high-quality programs (such as Public Television).
- Sit with her while she is watching TV or other media, and talk about what she sees.
- Videos with bright lights and catchy tunes can make everything else seem much less interesting. If he struggles to turn off the TV or put down the iPad, it may be a good idea to eliminate screen time altogether.
- Of course, put away your own electronics. Instead, play, sing, talk and read with her.
- For more information on media and technology use, visit healthychildren.org/english/family-life/media/pages/default.aspx.

Reading tips on
the opposite side

