

Making Reading Fun

Reading aloud can be a lot of fun, not just for parents but for all family members. Here are some ways to get the most out of reading to your young child:

Read with drama and excitement! Use different voices for different characters in the story. Use your child's name instead of a character's name. Make puppets and use them to act out a story.

Re-read your child's favourite stories as many times as your child wants to hear them, and choose books and authors that your child enjoys.

Read stories that have repetitive parts and encourage your child to join in.

Point to words as you read them. This will help your child make a connection between the words he or she hears you say and the words on the page.

Read all kinds of material – stories, poems, information books, magazine and newspaper articles, and comics.

Encourage relatives and friends to give your child books as gifts.

Take your child to the library and look at interactive CD-ROMs and the Internet, as well as books.

Subscribe to a magazine for your child. He or she will love receiving mail!

The more you enjoy the reading experience, the more your child will enjoy it.

Tip 3 – Read Every Day

Children love routine, and reading is something that you and your child can look forward to every day. By taking the time to read with your child, you show him or her that reading is important and fun to do.

Try to read with your child as often as possible. It's the best thing you can do to help him or her learn at school! It also allows you to spend time together in an enjoyable way and to build a strong and healthy relationship.

Start reading with your child when he or she is very young.

Set aside a special time each day when you can give your full attention to reading with your child.

Choose a comfortable spot to read, where you can be close to your child. Make it your "reading place"! Set aside a special shelf in that area for your child's books.

Choose a variety of books.

Vary the length of reading time according to your child's age and interests. For young children, several short sessions (of 10 minutes each) may be better than one long session (of 30 minutes).

Read slowly so that your child can form a mental picture of what is happening in the story.

Praise your child for his or her ideas and participation!

When you and your child are away from home, take along books, magazines, and books-on-tape for your child to read and listen to.

Keep reading to your child even after he or she has learned to read. By reading stories that will interest your child but that are above his or her reading level, you can stretch your child's understanding and keep alive the magic of shared reading.

Tip 4 – Set an Example

As a parent, you are your child's most important role model. If your child sees you reading, especially for pleasure or information, he or she will understand that reading is a worthwhile activity.

You can also share many daily reading activities with your child. Here are some ideas:

Read recipes, food labels, schedules, maps, instructions, and brochures.

Read traffic signs and signs in stores and restaurants.

Look up information in cookbooks, manuals, phone books, atlases, and dictionaries.

Read greeting cards, letters, and e-mail messages to and from relatives and friends.

Tip 5 – Talk About Books

Talking about the books you read is just as important as reading them. Discussing a story or a book with your child helps your child understand it and connect it to his or her own experience of life. It also helps enrich your child's vocabulary with new words and phrases.

Here are some ways to help your child acquire skills in comprehension, reasoning, and critical thinking:

Ask your child about the kinds of books he or she would like to read.

Talk to your child about your favourite books from childhood, and offer to read them.

Encourage your child to ask questions and to comment on the story and pictures in a book – before, during, and after reading it.

Look at the cover and the title of a book with your child, and ask your child what he or she thinks might happen in the story.

Encourage your child to think critically about the story. Does he or she agree or disagree with the author? Why?

Think out loud about the story as you read, and encourage your child to do the same. For example, ask, "Does this make sense? Why or why not?"

Give your child time to think about the story, and then ask him or her about it again a few days later.

Tip 6 – Listen to your child read

As your child learns to read, listen to him or her read aloud. Reading to you gives your child a chance to practise and to improve his or her reading skills.

As you listen to your child, remember that your reactions are important. Above all, listen without interrupting. Be enthusiastic and praise your child as often as you can. If possible, be specific with your praise so that your child knows what he or she is doing well.

Show your child that you are enjoying the story by indicating interest and by asking questions.

Give your child time to figure out tricky words, and show your child how he or she can learn from mistakes.

Try to have your child read aloud to you at times when there will be no interruptions.

Make sure that your child selects books that aren't too difficult. Don't worry if the books your child chooses are a little easier than the ones he or she reads at school.

Encourage your child to "listen" to his or her own reading. Listening will help him or her hear mistakes and try to fix them.

Take turns reading with your child, especially if he or she is just beginning to read, or try reading together.

Talk about a story after your child has read it, to make sure that he or she understands it.

Don't forget to encourage your child to read on his or her own!

Tip 7 – Show that you value your child's efforts

Remember, your child needs to know that you value his or her efforts. Children learn to read over time, with lots of practice and support from parents and teachers.

Here are some ways you can show your child that you have confidence in his or her ability to learn:

Be aware of your child's reading level, but use that information in a positive way. Choose books and activities that are at the right level and that will help your child improve his or her reading skills.

Be patient and flexible in your efforts to help your child.

Show your child that you see him or her as a growing reader, and praise his or her efforts to learn.

Where can I get help?

Don't feel that you are alone. Family members and friends may be willing to support you in helping your child learn to read. Your child's teacher and local librarians are knowledgeable and can offer help. You can also seek advice from community organizations such as child care centres and from your family doctor.

Your Child's Teacher

When children see their parents and teachers working together, they feel more secure and confident. Taking an interest in your child's education will help your child do better in school.

Your child's teacher can provide advice about helping your child learn to read. Here are some topics you could discuss with the teacher:

your child's reading level

the reading goals for your child and how you can support your child in working towards those goals

books that your child could read easily and books that he or she would find more difficult

books and authors your child might enjoy

the level of your child's interest in reading – for example, whether he or she chooses to read for enjoyment

reading strategies your child could use

books or guides that could help you help your child

Your child's teacher can suggest a variety of strategies that your child can and should use to learn how to read, and especially to get through difficult passages.

For example, your child's teacher may suggest some or all of the following strategies for your child to try if he or she gets stuck on a word:

Think about what word would make sense in the story or sentence.

Sound the word out.

Think of a word that looks and sounds similar.

Look for parts of the word that are familiar.

Think about what word would sound right in the sentence.

Check the pictures and the punctuation marks for clues.

Go back and read again.

Ask for help with the word.

Others Who Can Help

You can enlist many other people besides your child's teacher as partners in helping your child learn to read. Here are some suggestions:

Consider involving relatives and friends in helping to motivate your child to learn to read. Older siblings, grandparents, family friends, and your child's caregivers can add their support and encouragement.

Take your child to your local library and look for books that will interest him or her. Some children find books with interactive features particularly motivating. Ask the librarians for help. They will know which books are most appealing to young children.

Talk to staff in local child care centres, parent-child drop-in centres, and other community organizations. They will be familiar with community resources that could be helpful.

If your child has trouble learning to read, ask your family doctor to check your child's hearing and vision. It may be that a medical condition is contributing to his or her reading difficulties.