

Picture Book Reading

**Picture book reading provides children with
many
of the skills necessary for school readiness.**

**How we read to children is as important as how
often we read to them.**

**Children learn more from books when they are
actively involved.**

**Dialogic Reading is a method that helps young
children become involved in the story.**

**The goal of today's program is to teach you how
to help your child become an active partner in
reading picture books together.**

Dialogic Reading: “What” Questions

Ask “what” questions

Follow answers with questions

Repeat what your child says

Help your child as needed

Praise and encourage

Follow your child’s interests

***Dialogic Reading:
Open Ended Questions &
Expansion***

**(1) Ask open-ended questions about
the pictures**

**If your child doesn't know what to say
about a picture, provide something and
have your child repeat it**

**As your child gets used to open-ended
questions, ask your child to say more**

(2) Expand what your child says

Keep the expansions short and simple

**Have your child repeat your longer
phrases**

Dialogic Reading: “What” Questions

Reading picture books with your child is a great way to teach vocabulary and help your child tell more complete descriptions about what they see. Look through a book before you read it with your child for the first time. The first time you read a book together, you should do most of the talking yourself, making sure that you point out the names of things your child may not know. The next time you read the same book, do the following for each of the pictures/objects you named when you and your child read the book the first time:

- Ask “what” questions:

Point to the item in the book and say, “What’s this?” or “What’s this called?”
Avoid questions that your child can answer with a ‘yes’ or ‘no,’ or by pointing.

- Follow answers with questions:

When your child names an object, ask a question about it. For example: “What color is the truck?”, “What is this part of the truck called?”, “What is the dog doing?”, or “What do we use the bowl for?”

- Repeat what your child says:

Let your child know his or her answer is correct by repeating it back: “Yes, that’s a cow. ”

- Help your child as needed:

If your child isn’t able to answer your question, give the correct answer and ask him or her to repeat what you have said.

- Praise and encourage:

Tell your child when he or she is doing well by saying things like: “Good talking!” or “That’s right. Good job!”

- Follow your child’s interests:

If your child shows an interest in a picture either by talking or pointing to it, follow it up immediately by asking questions to let your child talk.

- Have fun!

Try to keep your reading times fun and like a game. One way to do this is to switch between asking questions and just plain reading. For example, you could read one page and then have your child tell you about the next page. Keep your child’s mood in mind. Keep it fun.

Dialogic Reading: Open-Ended Questions & Expansion

Now that you've had some practice using "what" questions, we want you to start using more general questions as a way of getting your child to say more than just one word at a time. We also want you to build upon what your child says to help your child learn how to tell even longer descriptions of what he or she sees in the pictures.

- Ask open-ended questions:

Continue to use questions during storytime as a way to get your child talking about the pictures. Now though, instead of using specific "what" questions like "What is this?", ask more general open-ended questions that require your child to answer with more than one word. For example, "What do you see on this page?" or, "What's happening here?"

- Help when needed:

When your child doesn't know anything else to say about a picture, provide something for your child and try to get him or her to repeat it. For example: "The duck is swimming. Now you say, 'The duck is swimming.'"

- Ask your child to say more:

When your child gets used to answering open-ended questions, ask your child to say something more by asking another question, like "What else do you see?"

- Expand what your child says:

When your child says something about a picture, praise him or her and add a little to what's been said. For example, if your child says "Doggy bark", you might say "Yes, the doggy's barking at the kitty." In this way, you fill in the little words and endings your child left out and provide a new piece of information. Later you might ask a question about this new information: "Who's the doggy barking at?"

- Keep your expansions short and simple:

Make sure you build upon your child's phrases just a little so that your child is able to imitate what you've said.

- Have your child repeat:

If you encourage your child to repeat your longer phrases, he or she will start using them more quickly.