



Reading Fever

PARENT GUIDE

**A Practical Guide For Preparing
Children For Reading Success**



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WELCOME

You can't start too early!



Unlock your child's reading and writing potential with our **FREE PARENT GUIDE!** Discover simple, effective skills to practice at home. Structured lessons and spontaneous learning moments will set your babies, toddlers, and preschoolers on the path to school success. Get started today!

What's

INSIDE

This Resource Guide covers **THREE** essential foundational skills - **vocabulary, word and sound play, and learning the alphabet** - that prepare your child for reading and writing.

READING

Part 1
Vocabulary
Development



Part 2
Word and
Sound Play

Part 3
Learning
the Alphabet

Think of these skills as the three legs of a sturdy stool, with the seat representing the actual act of reading. Together, they provide the solid support your child needs to become a successful reader.

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(What, Why, How) Includes a FREE Thematic Activity for the Brain (TAB) - Vocabulary

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(Phonological Awareness) - Page 18

(What, Why, How) Includes three FREE Word and Sound Lessons

PART THREE *Teaching the Alphabet - Page 30*

(What, Why, How) Includes a set of flashcards you can print and some games to play

Reading Practice Activity – Page 46

A simple reading activity to see if your child is able to blend letters into words

Checklist of Development - Page 50

See if your child is on track for pre-reading and writing skills

Crucial Vocabulary Development for Young Children

From birth, children are like sponges, absorbing words and sounds from their environment.



Engaging children in conversations, reading aloud, singing songs, and interactive play are effective ways to expand their vocabulary.

Let's do this!

Part 1

Teaching Vocabulary



What is Vocabulary?

Vocabulary is the collection of words a person knows and uses to express thoughts, feelings, and ideas.

Why it's Important

Early vocabulary size predicts reading skills. Words are crucial for reading, writing, listening, and speaking.



How to Teach Vocabulary?

Vocabulary instruction must include multiple opportunities to use words within and across subjects. You can start with babies and extend this vocabulary learning for years.



Here are three things you should ALWAYS do to boost vocabulary growth:

A - Talk to your child - Describe, name, label everything including feelings. Add details as the child seems ready to learn more.

B - The Rhythm of Language - Sing to and with your child - The rhythm and rhyme of words helps build neural pathways in different parts of the brain. Plus it makes learning fun!

C - Read to your child - EVERY DAY! Even though babies don't understand the words, they pay attention to the voice. Eventually, the pictures, the patterns, and the language help them grasp that reading is important and meaningful even though they can't read for a while.

Intentional Teaching: Focusing on the world's themes helps organize the child's language learning and gives depth to vocabulary development.

EXAMPLE:

Thematic Activity for the Brain (TABs) - Vocabulary Theme: GOING TO THE ZOO Age: 1 and up

[DOWNLOAD ZOO PDF HERE](#)

Talking to your baby and describing the world around them.

A

7 Approaches

- 1 Name your activity and describe it.
- 2 Interactive toys
- 3 Identify people they know
- 4 Discuss things in the environment.
- 5 Take nature walks
- 6 While shopping talk about products.
- 7 Take advantage of daily activities.

*“The more that you read, the more things
you will know. The more that you learn,
the more places you’ll go.”*

–Dr. Seuss

Talking to your baby

- 1 Name your activity and describe it

Name and describe what you’re doing, seeing, hearing, and feeling. Later on, your descriptions can include colors, sizes, shapes, numbers and letters.



- 2 Interactive toys for building children’s vocabulary

Describe actions and objects during play to provide a rich language experience, fostering their vocabulary development and cognitive growth.



- 3 Identify people they know and their relationship

Name people in their environment and tell what their relationship is to the child. For example, “**Ann is our friend.**”



4 Discuss things in the environment

Talk about things in the environment and categorize them by size, shape, color, etc. For example, things in a kitchen drawer, socks in the bedroom, shapes of lids that fit containers.



5 Take nature walks and describe what you see

Go on nature walks and describe the trees, flowers, animals, signs, cars. Smell the flowers. Listen for sounds and talk about what you're hearing.



6 Describe things while shopping

When shopping at any store - talk about what you're seeing, how you're deciding, what's in the package, etc.



7 Take advantage of daily activities

In the kitchen- Name the utensils needed. Discuss the foods you'll be eating- their color, texture, and taste. Have your child help with cleaning up as soon as possible. Emphasize the use of prepositions by identifying where something is going - "on the plate," "under the lid," "over the napkin."



When should we start teaching vocabulary?

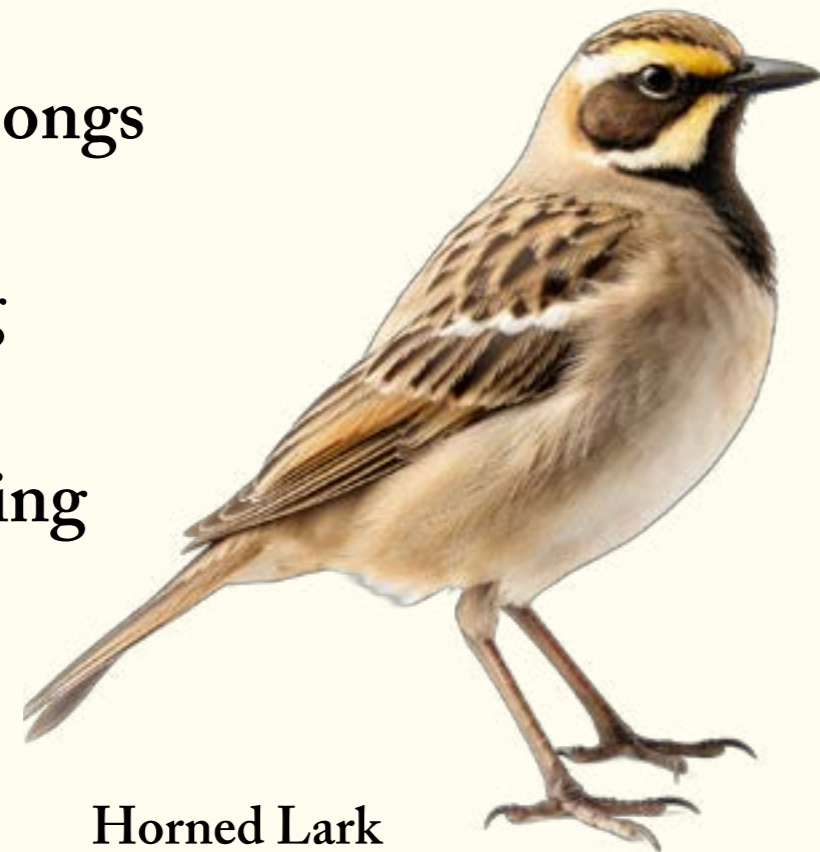
Learning and understanding words begins at birth. A baby begins taking in the world through sensory input - hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting, and touching/feeling. As the senses develop and the baby starts to make connections, words will begin to mean specific things. Giving babies and young children the words to describe their world - what they hear, see, taste, smell, and touch/feel - will help them communicate with confidence and will benefit them throughout their lives.

B 3 Methods

1 Singing songs

2 Rhyming

3 Storytelling



Horned Lark
(*Eremophila alpestris*)

Singing starts the ball rolling so the brain connects rhythm and rhyme to words being sung. Cuddling and singing songs creates a feeling of love and belonging and a connection to words.

1 Singing songs

When parents sing to their children, the melodic and repetitive nature of songs captures the child's attention and enhances memory retention.



2 Rhyming

The rhythmic and rhyming structure of songs helps children anticipate sounds, fostering phonemic awareness, a critical skill for reading and writing.

3 Storytelling

Storytelling enhances vocabulary development, encourages active language use, and makes learning enjoyable for children.



Singing Songs

Here's a list of popular children's songs, with plenty of matching books.

The Wheels on the Bus

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

Itsy Bitsy Spider

Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes

Old MacDonald Had a Farm

You are My Sunshine

Row, Row, Row Your Boat

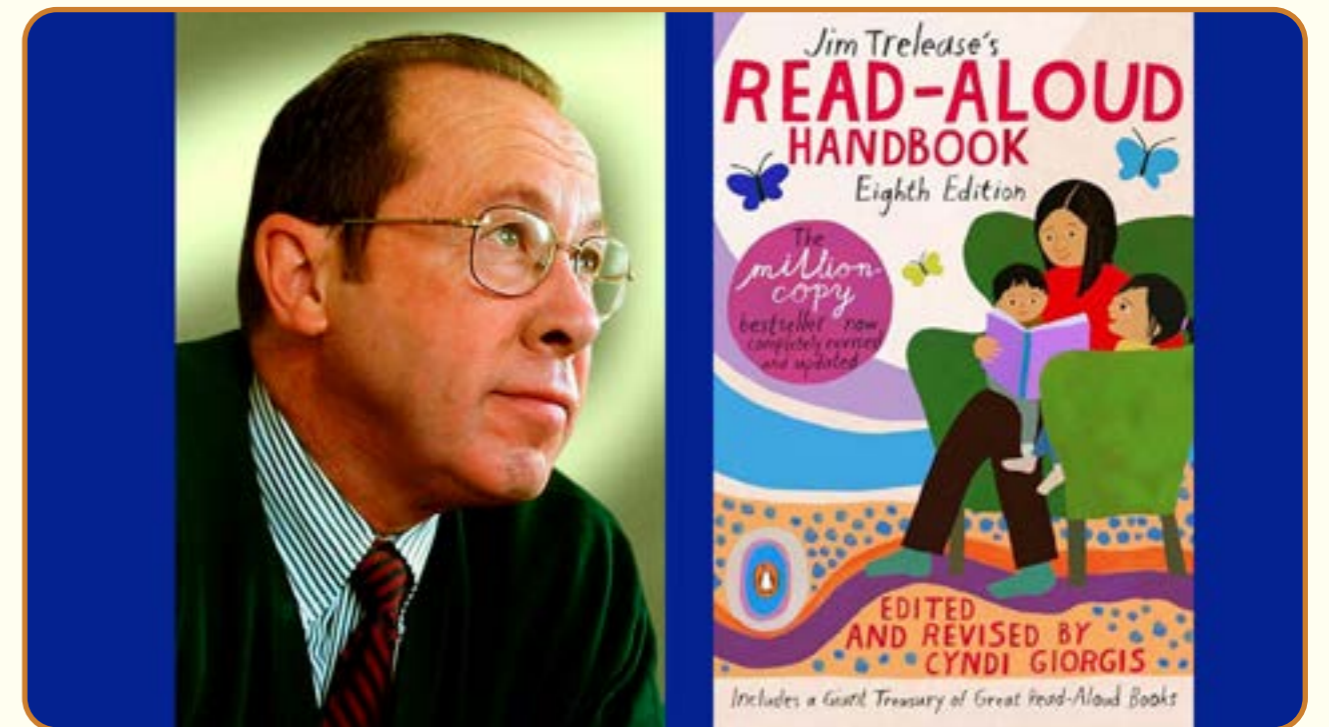
Willoughby, Wallaby We

Lullabies at bedtime

Looking at books

which are called
Read-Aloud

C



“Conversation is the prime garden where vocabulary grows.”

-Jim Trelease

Children who have bigger vocabularies when they start kindergarten are more advanced than those who have smaller vocabularies.

Reading Aloud

Reading to your child every day is not so much a science, as it is a beneficial routine. Although research does acknowledge the importance of reading to your child consistently, every day - so there is some science behind the reasons to do it.



Here are some benefits your child will receive by you reading aloud every day:

- ◇ **A sense of connection** - to you and to the world
- ◇ An understanding that **print is a source of enjoyment** and comprehension
- ◇ An understanding that **learning to read** is how they connect to the world.

Reading Aloud

- ◇ Print awareness - **concepts of books and print**. For example, we read left to right, top to bottom; this is the front of the book; this is the back of the book; this is a title; this is the author and illustrator.
- ◇ Language and **vocabulary** takes a child outside of his/her tiny world
- ◇ Hearing the **cadence and rhythm of language**, sentence structure, and grammar becomes familiar and leads to being able to talk and communicate.
- ◇ Understanding the lives and **feelings of others**.



This is not an exhaustive list by any means, but the bottom line is that you should read to your children, for at least **10 minutes a day**.

Part 2

Word and Sound Play (Phonological Awareness)

WHAT is Word and Sound Awareness?



Phonological awareness, like a funnel, begins **BIG** with an awareness of whole words, then narrows down to individual sounds within a word. In fact, a phoneme is the smallest sound of speech.

Phonological awareness differs from simply speaking. While children naturally learn to speak words, **phonological awareness involves recognizing and manipulating the individual sounds within those words.** This skill, which must be taught starting from whole words and narrowing to phonemes, is **crucial for reading and writing development**, enabling children to decode and spell words effectively.

Word and Sound Play

The Development of Auditory Skills



Word and sound awareness is the most important set of pre-reading skills that your child needs in order to be a successful reader and writer.

You may think of these activities as singing songs, chanting nursery rhymes or playing word games, but those magical activities set the strong foundations for reading and writing.



YOU can do this!

Word and Sound Play

The Development of Auditory Skills

WHY is Word and Sound Awareness Important?



Learning to talk is a natural process, so at around 2 to 4 years of age, kids go from saying single words to constant talking, sometimes without a breath!

In order to read and write, a child needs to slow that mouth and brain down to be able to focus on one word or sound at a time.



How to do that???

By helping your child focus on words, then sounds, through word and sound play activities. It makes learning to do it easy and fun!

The crazy part - they learn to do this in their heads, without looking at any letters!



Word and Sound Play

(Phonological Awareness)

Symbol	Sound	Symbol	Sound
/b/	ball, crab	/wh/	whole, why
/d/	drum, filed	/ng/	gong, ringing
/f/	fish, phone	/zh/	vision, garage
/g/	goose, frog	/ð/	hat, laugh
/h/	happy	/ē/	bed, said
/j/	jacket, gym	/ī/	pig, itchy
/k/	cat, school	/ō/	otter, want
/l/	bell, lizard	/ū/	tan, buffalo
/m/	monkey	/ā/	train, day
/n/	nose, sign	/ī/	meat, relief
/p/	hop, hippo	/ī/	find, rhyme
/r/	purrr, rocket	/ō/	cone, show
/s/	bus, center	/ū/	cube, few
/t/	sit, bottle	/oo/	book, could
/v/	give, maverik	/ōō/	glue, truth
/w/	few, swim	/ow/	cow, mouse
/y/	yarn, onion	/oi/	oil, joyful
/z/	loser, dogs	/ā/	car, party
/th/	thick, moth	/ar/	care, pear
/th/	this, mother	/ir/	mirror, year
/sh/	fish, notion	/or/	lori, pour
/ch/	chip, watch	/ur/	bird, learn

Phoneme Definition: An individual sound in a word.

There are **44** phoneme sounds in English and only **26** letters, with some letters having multiple sounds or combining to make different sounds.

Phoneme - Target Sound: /f/	Graphemes - Spellings using Letters Examples: f, ff, ph, gh
Information about the sound: Consonant Un-voiced, continuous sound Do NOT say /fuh/ Just a continuous flow of air through your lips like a leaking tire.	Examples of Words: • fish • buffalo, puffin • phone • laugh
 Fish	 Funny Puffin

Phonological Awareness Definition: The ability to hear individual sounds in words and say each sound individually (e.g., /f/ /i/ /sh/ for "fish")

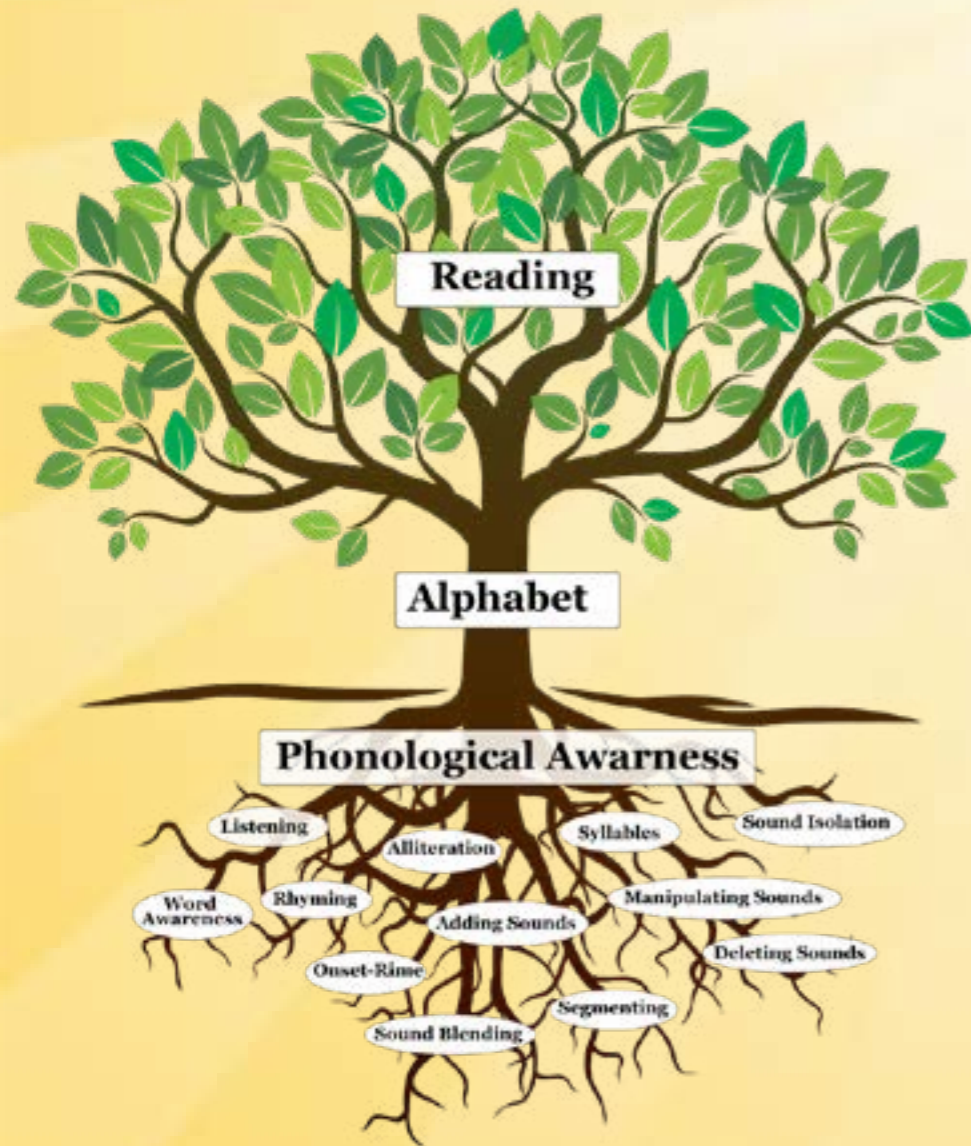
Phonological awareness is best learned through word play.

Word and Sound Play

(Phonological Awareness)

Vocabulary starts at birth, grows throughout life, and is crucial for reading success.

VOCABULARY



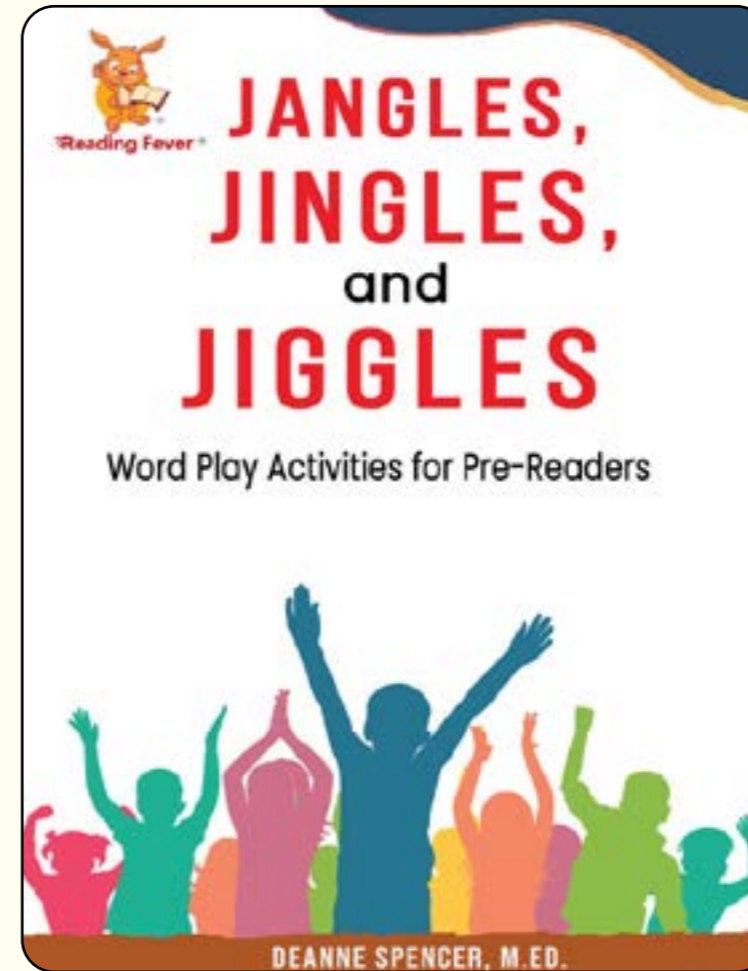
Phonological Awareness: Before children learn to read, they must understand that words are made of individual sounds (phonemes) which are the roots of learning to read and write. **Each root is important!**

Recognizing sounds in language is crucial for developing reading skills!

Word and Sound Play

(Phonological Awareness)

HOW to Teach Word and Sound Awareness



This book is for teaching word play that leads to understanding the English language code. This goes along with the **Learning to Read** Program and is absolutely necessary to ensure the best reading and writing success.

We have included three sample lessons from our **Jangles, Jingles, and Jiggles wordplay activities**, each targeting different skills. Each lesson includes examples and can be adjusted for difficulty. Repeated practice ensures thorough understanding of the concepts. **Jangles, Jingles, and Jiggles** has over 45 lessons to engage your child for two years or more.

Phonological awareness activities focus on sounds, not letters.

Word and Sound Play

(Phonological Awareness)

Sample Lesson for Word and Sound Awareness

Moving Tokens For Words

Word Awareness

Stage - 1

Skill:

To identify individual words in a sentence

Purpose

Moving a token which represents each word in a sentence

Materials

Tokens (such as pennies, game pieces, paper clips, or blocks)

Directions

Put all of the tokens in a row on one side of the grid on the next page. Say a sentence out loud. Have the child repeat the sentence as he/she moves one token to the other side for each word.

Modify or Extend the Activity

Begin with easy sentences and get gradually more complex using words with more syllables, but only move one token per word anyway. Ratchet up the difficulty by starting with an easy sentence and then add more details.

Documentation and Notes:

What I have learned and observed:	Skill Accomplished	
	Dates	

Instructions for the lesson

Word and Sound Play

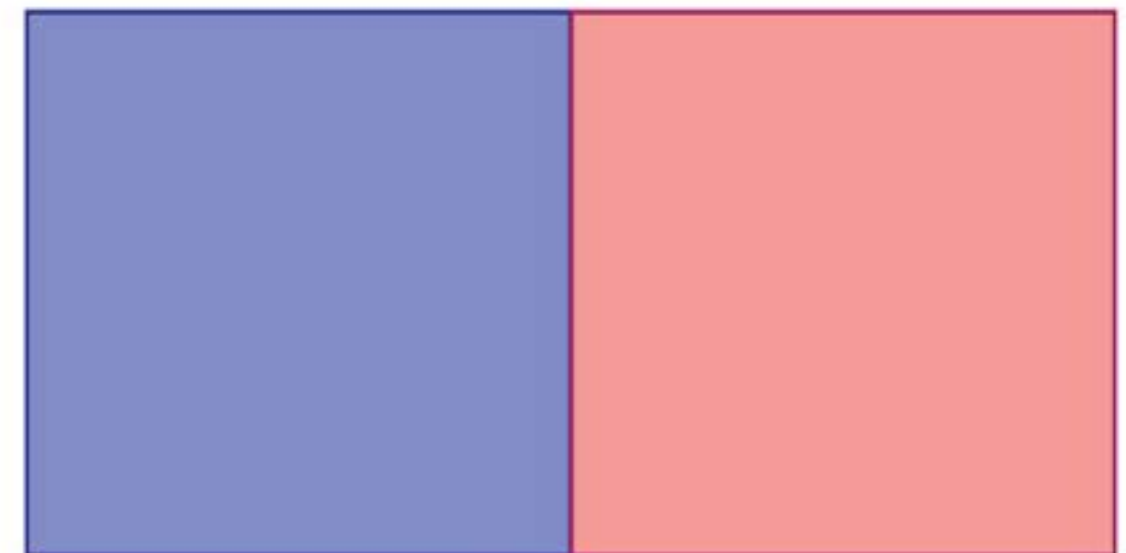
(Phonological Awareness)

Moving Tokens For Words

EXAMPLES

- I want a ball.
- I want a red ball.
- I want a red ball for my birthday.
- A fire truck is noisy.
- A red fire truck sprays water.
- I eat watermelon.
- I eat spaghetti.
- I eat spaghetti and meatballs.

Move a token for each word from here to here.



READ BOOKS TO YOUR CHILD EVERY DAY

Example of how to implement the lesson

Word and Sound Play

(Phonological Awareness)

Sample Lesson for Rhyming

Spot Me

Rhyming

Stage - 2

Skill:
Rhyme matching

Materials
Any children's book that your child enjoys

Purpose
To match the rhyming word clues to the target secret picture

Directions
Look at a page in a picture book and select a "secret picture." Say, "Spot Me," and give clues about which item in the picture the child is to find by giving rhyming clues. The words you give can be nonsense words but must rhyme with the item you want the child to find.

Modify or Extend the Activity

Turn the tables - Have your child be responsible for finding a secret item in a picture and give you clues by saying words that rhyme with the picture. You can try to guess. Generating the rhyme is more difficult than identifying it.

Documentation and Notes:

What I have learned and observed:	Skill Accomplished	
	Dates	

If you find activities on the internet for phonological awareness, choose activities without letters - - only the sounds.

Word and Sound Play

(Phonological Awareness)

Spot Me

EXAMPLES

Look at this picture:



Spot something that rhymes with:

HASSLE - castle

BELL - shell

JOIN - coin

RANCOR - anchor

LOCK - rock

RAG - flag

RELETON - skeleton

BIMOND - diamond

LARK

CAR

WISH

STUCK - duck

SORREL - coral

BAND - sand

DOUBLES - bubbles

RUMPUS - compass

HELP - kelp

TALL - ball

READ BOOKS TO YOUR CHILD EVERY DAY

You can modify every lesson to make it easier or more challenging, and you should do the lessons several times to make sure the concepts stick.

Word and Sound Play

(Phonological Awareness)

Sample Lesson for Syllable Awareness

Basketball Syllables

Syllables

Stage - 3

Skill:

Segmenting (Dividing) and Blending Syllables

Purpose

To segment a word into syllables and then blend it back together

Materials

A small basketball and a box, bin, or basketball hoop. Or, you can pantomime the dribbling and shooting of a pretend basketball.

Directions

Use any set of words - names of family members, words in nursery rhymes, items around the house. Give the child one name or word at a time from your list. He will bounce the ball once for each syllable, and then shoot the ball at the target as he says the whole, blended word. Some category options are on the next page. Say, "Bas-ket-ball." Child bounces the ball three times while saying each syllable with a bounce, then says, "Basketball" while he shoots the ball. (Say, "Swoosh!" if he makes the shot!)

Modify or Extend the Activity

Begin with one or two syllable words and then increase the syllable length with each round, or whenever your child can handle more.

Documentation and Notes:

What I have learned and observed:	Skill Accomplished	
	Dates	

Reading and writing happen best when children learn the phonemes (sounds) and their spellings (alphabet matches) through word play.

Word and Sound Play

(Phonological Awareness)

Basketball Syllables

EXAMPLES



Category	One syllable words:	Two syllable words:	Three + syllable words:
Colors	red, blue, green, black, brown, white	orange, yellow, purple, turquoise	Sepia
Outside	tree, grass, sun, lake, bridge, clouds, rain, snow	sidewalk, mountain, river, island, desert, forest, bridges	peninsula, hurricane, tornado
Around the House	bed, chair, desk, sink, stove	table, bathtub, shower, oven, sofa, bedroom, kitchen	dishwasher, refrigerator, microwave, computer, livingroom
Animals	cat, dog, mouse, owl, horse, hen	raccoon, chicken, donkey, kitten, zebra, tiger, turtle	hippopotamus, elephant, kangaroo, porcupine, gorilla
Foods	milk, bread, cheese, squash, jam, peas, rice, pears	Apple, butter, candy, lemon, pizza, sandwich, cookies, crackers	Banana, potatoes, tomato, applesauce, granola, raspberries
Family and Friend Names			

READ BOOKS TO YOUR CHILD EVERY DAY

"Let us read, and let us dance; these two amusements will never do any harm to the world."
— Voltaire

Part 3

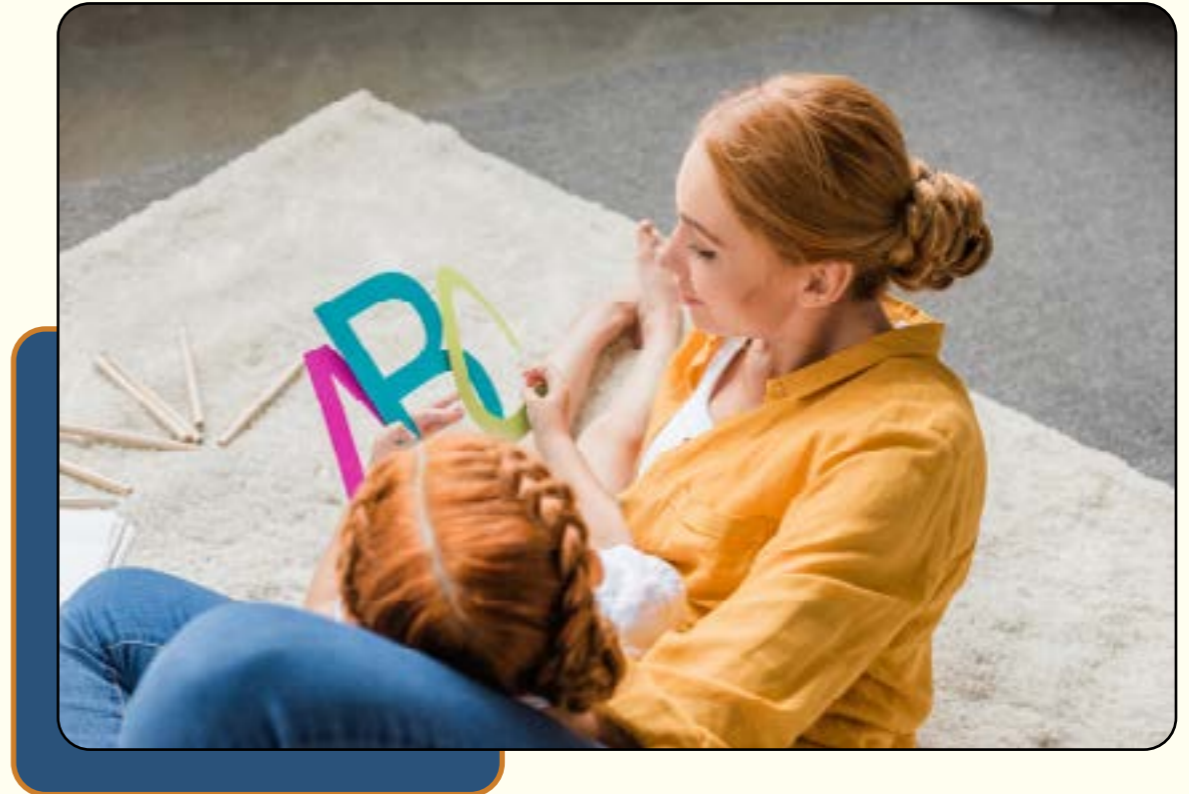
Learning The Alphabet A-Z

Teaching the alphabet should be engaging and fun, starting with associating letters with familiar names and places.

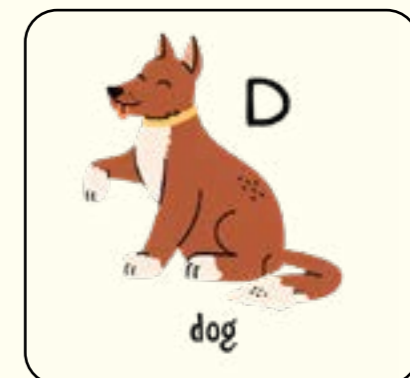
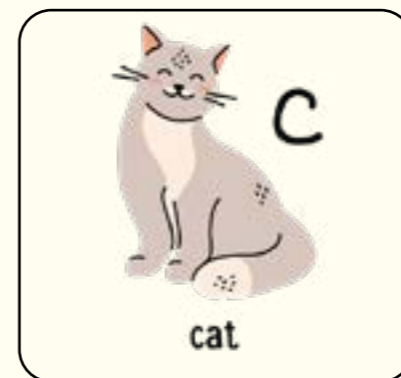


Learning The Alphabet A-Z

WHAT is learning the alphabet about?



Learning uppercase and lowercase letters is key to reading and writing. Kids read by recognizing these symbols and their sounds, then connecting them.



Learning the alphabet comes through memorization. But making learning fun helps them to remember.

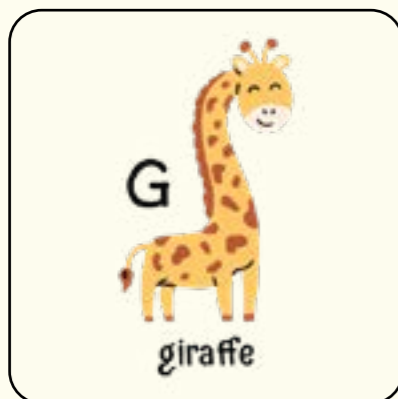
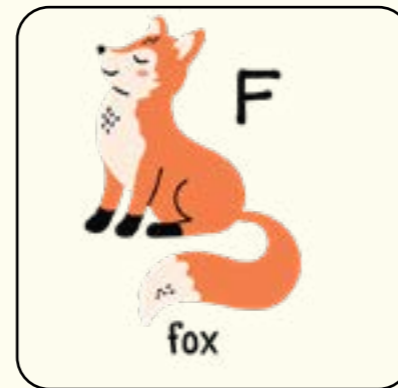
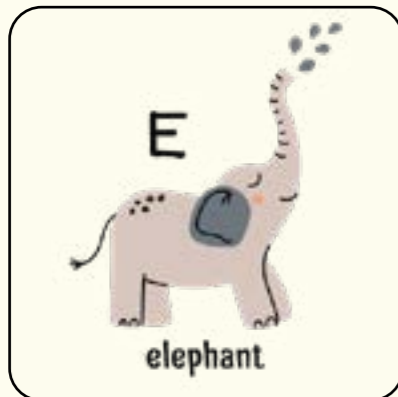


Children need to know the alphabet in order but do not need to learn it in order.

Identifying the alphabet includes matching uppercase and lowercase letters.

F f

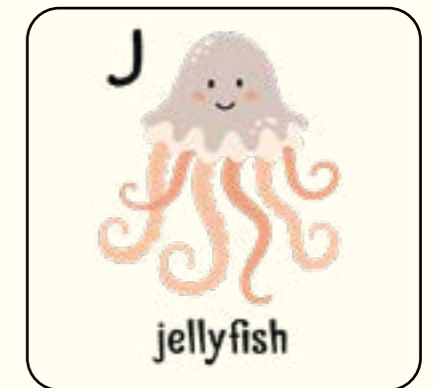
E e



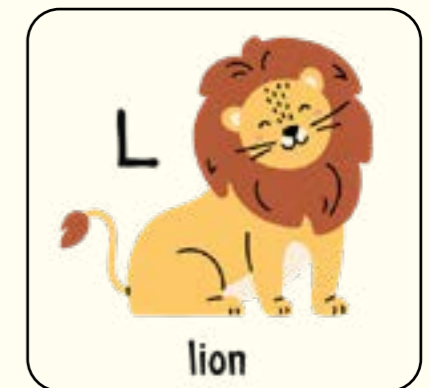
WHY is learning the alphabet important?

Learning the English alphabet is important because it forms the foundation for reading and writing. Knowing the alphabet allows children to:

1. **Recognize Letters:** Understanding the shapes and names of letters is the first step in identifying words.

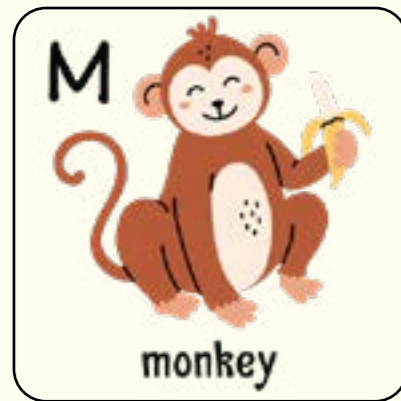


2. **Learning To Read:** Knowing the letters of the alphabet is a preview for learning to read.



WHY is learning the alphabet important?

3. Building Vocabulary: Recognizing and understanding letters helps in learning new words and expanding vocabulary.



4. Communication Skills: Mastery of the alphabet enables children to read and write, enhancing their ability to communicate effectively.



Overall, learning the alphabet is a key milestone in a child's educational journey, setting the stage for all future literacy and language development.

HOW to teach the letters of the alphabet:

Start by pointing out letters in what you are doing with your child: What letter does their name start with? What letter does the parent's name start with? Siblings? Friends? Favorite restaurants? The grocery store? Associating letters with people they know and places they go will send the signal that letters are connected to words that tell us things about our world. The key is that children come to an awareness that letters make words and words have meaning!

Writing the letters takes three important things:

Being able to hold a pencil correctly



Developing fine motor skills to form letters correctly

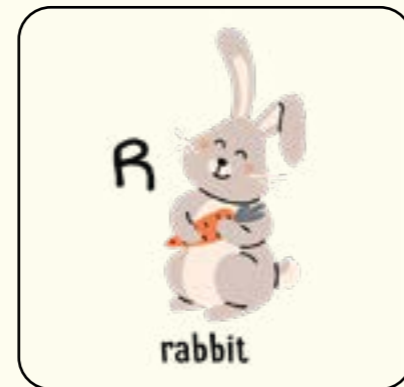
Staying within the lines on the paper



Teaching the English alphabet can be an engaging and fun process. Here are some effective steps to teach the alphabet:

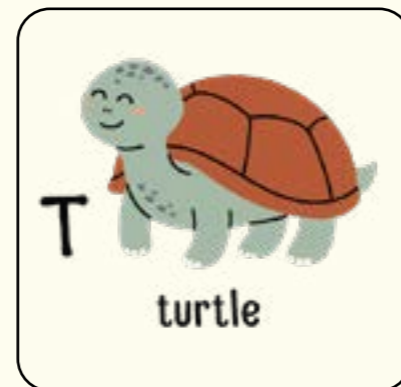
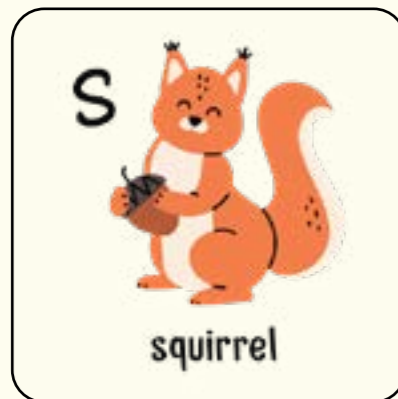
1. Start with the Alphabet Song:

Introduce the alphabet song to help children learn the sequence of letters. Singing makes learning enjoyable and memorable.



2. Use Visual Aids:

Use flashcards with uppercase and lowercase letters. Show pictures that start with each letter to help children make connections.



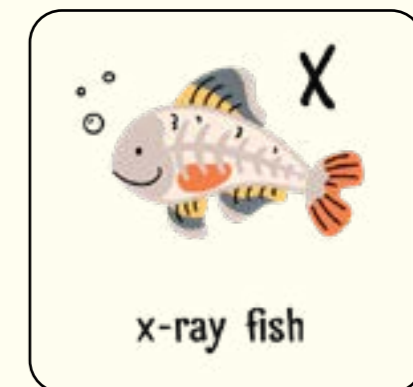
3. Introduce Letters Gradually:

Teach a few letters at a time, starting with the letters in the child's name. Gradually introduce more letters as the child becomes familiar with the initial ones.



4. Engage in Tracing and Writing:

Provide lined paper for tracing letters. Encourage children to write letters on their own using crayons, markers, or chalk.



5. Read Alphabet Books:

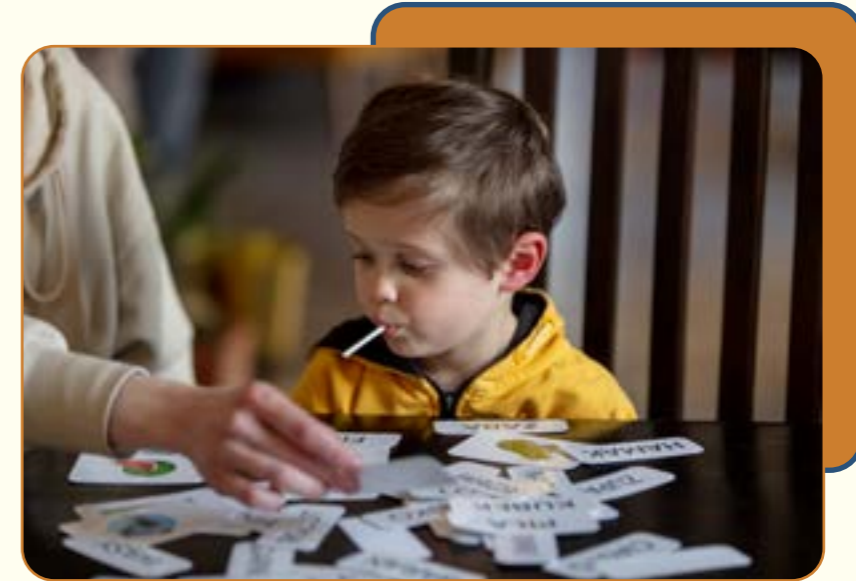
Read books that focus on the alphabet. These books often include pictures and stories that highlight each letter, making learning more contextual.



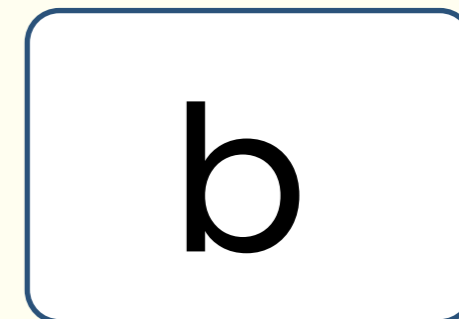
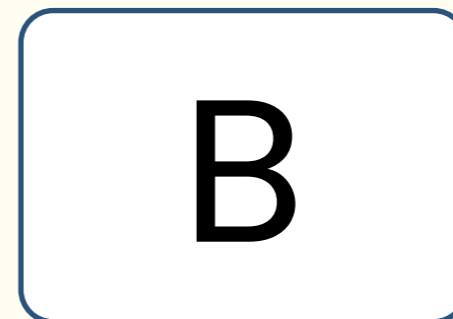
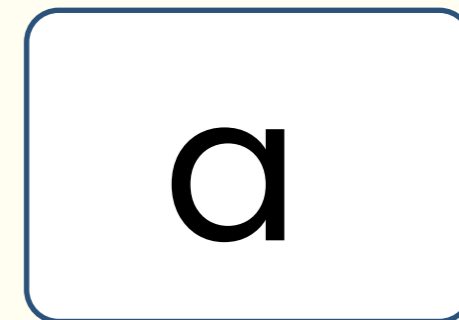
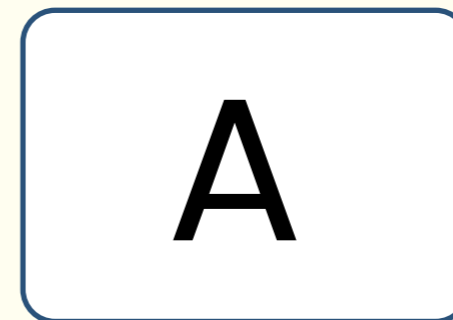
Getting kids ready to read and write takes consistent effort but can be accomplished in just minutes a day. The earlier you start, the more time you spend, and the more engaging and fun you can make the activities, the benefits for your child will last a lifetime.

Start today - choose an idea and give it a try!

Here are a couple of games using the letter flashcards in our resources section:

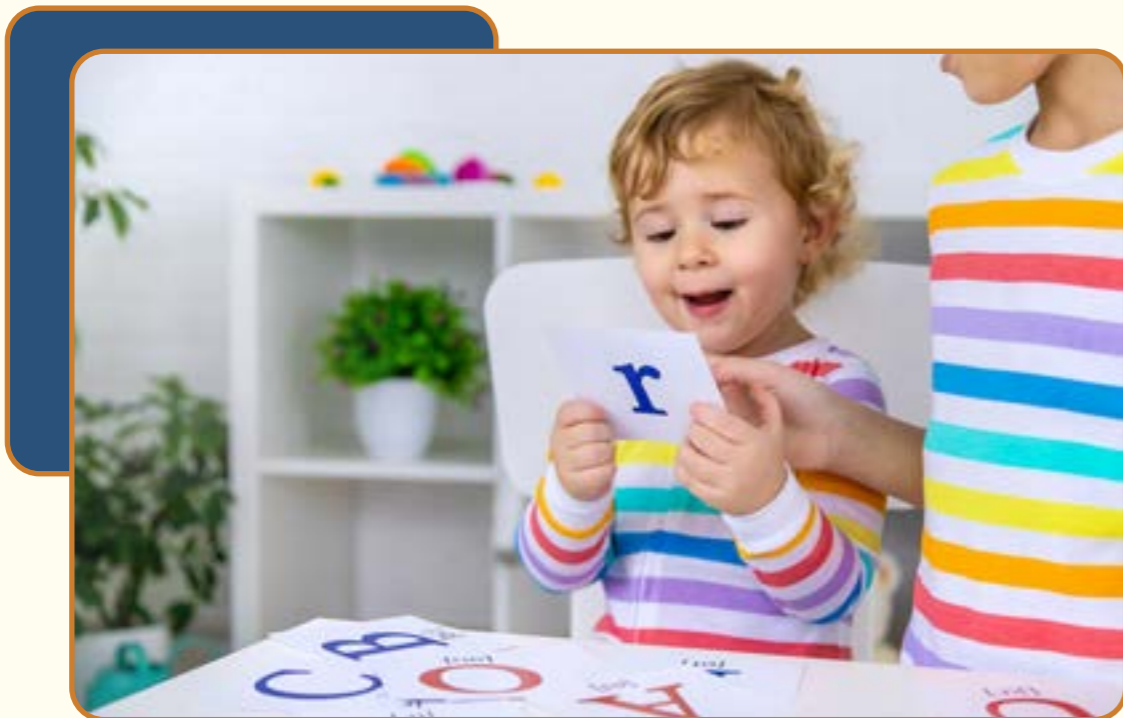


- 1) The Matching Game (best with upper and lower case pairs)
Spread the flash cards out in random order, face up. Take turns finding a matching pair of letters. If you find a match, say the letter name "Big ____" "Little ____" and keep the pair. Bonus activity: Count your pairs when they're all collected!



Learning The Alphabet A-Z

- 2) The Memory Game (best with upper and lower case pairs)
Take a few pairs of letters, mix them up face down, and place them in a few rows and columns. Take turns turning over two cards at a time. If they match, you get to keep them. If they don't, turn them back over. The goal is to remember where you see the matching letters so you can turn them over the next time. At the end, whoever has the most cards or pairs wins!



When you read to your child - from books, from signs, from packages, etc.- you let your child know that those symbols mean something. Letters make words, and words are everywhere! Learning the alphabet comes through memorization. But making learning fun helps them to remember.

Learning The Alphabet A-Z

Resources

Print on cardstock, print and glue on cards, or make your own on index cards.

FLASH CARDS

A	a
B	b
C	c
D	d
E	e
F	f

Resources

FLASH CARDS

G

g

H

h

I

i

J

j

K

k

L

l

Resources

FLASH CARDS

M

m

N

n

O

o

P

p

Q

q

R

r

Resources

FLASH CARDS

S

s

T

t

U

u

V

v

W

w

X

x

Resources

FLASH CARDS

Y

y

Z

z

Learning To Read Book One

Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Directions For Parents

- Each letter box for the reader contains a sound. Point to the dot under the letter.
- Prompt your child to say the sound of the letter as you put your finger on the dot under the letter in the box.

"sound" /a/ a m "sound" /m/

a m

Slide your finger to blend the letters into a word

Say "read" as you begin to slide your finger under the boxes.

"Read the word as I slide my finger."


Two letters in one box make one sound.


Learning To Read 1


Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm

Let's focus:

Letter: Sound:


Aa ant 

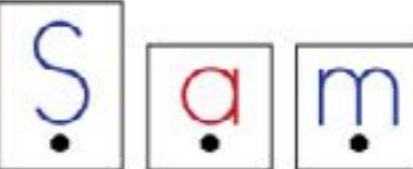
Mm mouse 

Ss snake 

Let's read words:

Start slowly, then go fast.

 a m

 S a m

Always use a BIG letter to begin a name.

Learning To Read 2

Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr **Ss** Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Let's focus:

Letter:

Nn

Sound:

nest



Let's read words:

a n

an

A n n

Ann

m a n

man

m a s s

mass

NAME:
Big letter
first

Two letters
in a box
is one
sound

Aa Bb Cc Dd **Ee** Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm

Let's focus:

Letter:

Ee

Sound:

egg



Ii

igloo

Let's read words:

i n

in

m i s s

miss

m e s s

mess

m e n

men


Resources

Developmental Checklist



Resources

Developmental Checklist




Developmental Milestones for Reading Readiness

Babies

Sensory		Communication
Birth - 3 months		
<input type="checkbox"/> Tracks movement		<input type="checkbox"/> Turns head to sounds
		<input type="checkbox"/> Makes eye contact
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coos and smiles
4 - 6 months		
<input type="checkbox"/> Uses hands to touch		<input type="checkbox"/> Notices sounds and responds
<input type="checkbox"/> Brings objects to mouth		<input type="checkbox"/> Begins babbling
<input type="checkbox"/> Tracks movement		
7-9 months		
<input type="checkbox"/> Turns head to track sounds or objects		<input type="checkbox"/> Uses more sounds in babbling
<input type="checkbox"/> Picks up objects		<input type="checkbox"/> Looks at objects and people
<input type="checkbox"/> Tries to move		<input type="checkbox"/> Recognizes own name
<input type="checkbox"/> Puts objects in mouth		<input type="checkbox"/> Imitates some sounds
10-12 months		
<input type="checkbox"/> Claps hands		<input type="checkbox"/> Beginning words - "mama" "dada"
<input type="checkbox"/> Listens to songs		<input type="checkbox"/> Responds to directions
<input type="checkbox"/> Explores everything with mouth		<input type="checkbox"/> Babbles to communicate
<input type="checkbox"/> Crawls to move		<input type="checkbox"/> Uses hand movements to communicate

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Ready To Read



Developmental Milestones for Reading Readiness

Toddlers & Pre-schoolers

Sensory		Communication
13 - 18 months		
<input type="checkbox"/> Helps with dressing		<input type="checkbox"/> Can say 5-10 words
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular sleep schedule		<input type="checkbox"/> Uses sounds/gestures
<input type="checkbox"/> Variety of foods		<input type="checkbox"/> Shows interest in pictures
		<input type="checkbox"/> Begins to identify body parts
		<input type="checkbox"/> Understands 50 words
		<input type="checkbox"/> Nods/shakes head
19 - 24 months		
<input type="checkbox"/> Flips light switches		<input type="checkbox"/> Uses 50 words
<input type="checkbox"/> Uses writing utensils		<input type="checkbox"/> Names objects and pictures
<input type="checkbox"/> Begins fine motor activity		<input type="checkbox"/> Understands simple pronouns
		<input type="checkbox"/> Picks up vocabulary words quickly
		<input type="checkbox"/> Loves listening to stories
		<input type="checkbox"/> Begins easy prepositions
24 - 36 months		
<input type="checkbox"/> Becoming increasingly skilled with large and small motor skills		<input type="checkbox"/> Begins using two-word phrases
<input type="checkbox"/> Begins to dress self		<input type="checkbox"/> Follows two-step directions
<input type="checkbox"/> Can eat independently		<input type="checkbox"/> Begins to understand pronouns and possessives
		<input type="checkbox"/> Uses plurals
		<input type="checkbox"/> Vocabulary is blowing up!

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Ready To Read

Thank you!

for participating



Contact Us:

support@readingfever.com