



PREDICTING

Context: The teacher can use this example when looking at the cover of Rufus Goes to School.

Teacher: This book is titled *Rufus Goes to School*. What do you think this story is about?

Child: A pig?

Teacher: Good idea. And what did the title tell us about what the pig will do in the story?

ELICITING THE ANSWER

Context: The teacher can use this example when looking at the cover of Rufus Goes to School.

Teacher: We're going to read *Rufus Goes to School*. While we read, we are going to find out what happens to Rufus on his first day of school. Why are we going to read this book?

REASONING

Context: This example relates to the first page that has text on it where Rufus is looking at the pages of his favorite book by himself.

Teacher: Rufus is looking at the pictures in his book. Why can't he understand everything about the story by only looking at the pictures in that book?

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Context: This example relates to the first page that has text on it where Rufus is looking at the pages of his favorite book by himself.

Teacher: We're reading a book right now, just like how Rufus is reading his favorite book. Does anyone know why we read stories? Let's come up with some ideas together about what we might learn about Rufus and his first day of school.





Teacher: Look at what all the animals are doing on this page. What word do you think we might find here?

Children: Dance!

at the top of the page.

Teacher: I do see the word **dance**. It's right here.

ELICITING THE ANSWER

Context: The teacher can use this example when looking at the cover of Giraffes Can't Dance.

Teacher: This is the title of the book. It is made up of 3 words. Joan, how many words is the title made up of?

Child: 3!

Teacher: You've got it! There are 3 words in the title.

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with any page that has a picture of a

Teacher: Is this a word (Point to the

Teacher: That's right. It is a picture of

a giraffe. This is a word (point to a

word). How are the picture and the

giraffe or any animal.

picture of the giraffe)?

word different?

CO-PARTICIPATING

the top of the page.

Children: No! That's a giraffe!

Context: In the book, there is a sign lined

with flowers that says "JUNGLE DANCE" at

Teacher: Amy, let's find the word that has

all capital letters together. It looks a little different than the other words because it is

written on a sign and the letters look bigger

and thicker than other text we've seen so

far in this book. Use your finger to point

with me at the word DANCE.

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Child: That the baby wants to say something?

Teacher: That's right! The baby is surprising its mom and it says, "boo!"

REDUCING CHOICES

Context: This example takes place on the blue page featuring a talking momma penguin holding her arms out. Adjacent page shows baby penguin saying, "Boo!"

Teacher: Is the baby penguin talking here (points to the word bubble saying, "boo") or here (points to the momma penguin)?

Child: Here (*points to the momma penguin*)?

Teacher: The baby penguin's words are here (points to baby penguin's word bubble). This shows the baby penguin is talking.

Teacher: That's right! How did you know

that the momma penguin is talking?

ELICITING THE ANSWER

the penguin is talking.

the penguin's words!

Child: Right here.

Context: This example can apply to any page where one of the

penguins is talking and dialogue

is displayed in speech bubbles.

Teacher: This is where the penguin is talking. Show me where

Teacher: That's right! Those are











Context: The word "splash" is written at the top of the page. There is mayhem as all the animals tumble into the water.

Teacher: What sound does water make when you jump into the pool?

Child: Splash!

Teacher: That's right! And this is the word **splash**.

ELICITING THE ANSWER

Context: A frog is stretched out across the page. This is the first page of the book where the story starts.

Teacher: This word is **pool**. Can you tell me what this word is?

Context: On the page, a cat is leaping through the air towards a sheep, and a pig and dog are dancing. If your student has a dog, it may be more appropriate to point to the dog instead of cat.

Teacher: Lauren, I know you have a pet at home. I bet you know this word because you have this as a pet (*point to the word cat*)!

Child: A kitty!

Teacher: Almost! This word says **cat**. It is spelled c-a-t!

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Context: A frog is stretched out across the page. This is the first page of the book where the story starts.

Teacher: This word says "**wheee**." Let's point to it and say it together! I bet we'll see this word again. Remember what it looks like so you can help me read it on the next page!



















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Child: At the top.

Teacher: You're right! The biggest words we see are at the top of the page. I do see words at the bottom, too, but these words are smaller. When we are reading, we need to look at the top of the page and at the bottom of the page for letters and words.

ELICITING THE ANSWER

Context: Any page with text.

Teacher: When we read, we start at the very top of this page. John, where am I going to start reading right?

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Context: Any page with text.

Teacher: Let's all point together to the top of the page.

Teacher: We've talked about how to

wonderful job showing me how to

when I am finished reading a page?

find them. Jamie, how do I know

find the top of a page and the bottom of a page. Everyone did a

Children: (Point with the teacher)

Teacher: This is the top of the page (*point* again). Now, let's all point to the bottom of the same page.



Context: Front cover.

Teacher: Without counting the letters in these words, who can tell me which word is the longest?

Child: (Points to "vegetables")

Teacher: That's right. Can you tell me how you know that vegetables is longer than the other words?

Child: It has the most letters!

ELICITING THE ANSWER

Context: On this page, we see a watering can spraying water on different types of seeds. The pea and broccoli seeds are planted in the ground.

Teacher: Let's look at these two words. Just by looking at them I can tell which word is longer than the other word. The word pea is a short word with only three letters in it. The word broccoli is a long word. It has eight letters in it. Who can tell me which word is the long word?

GENERALIZING

Context: Front cover.

Teacher: Tammy, you've been working very hard on your reading, so I think you'll be able to point out the shortest word on this page and the longest word on this page.

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Context: On this two-page spread, we see a sun shining on different type of blooming vegetables.

Teacher: These three words look shorter than the word **zucchini**, don't they? Let's count the letters in the shorter words (*begin counting "corn," "pea," and "weed"*) together. Now let's count the letters in **zucchini** (*begin counting*). There are eight letters in the word **zucchini**, and only three or four letters in each of these other words.











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