

# Growing Knowing: Building Children's World Knowledge through Family Partnerships and Meaningful Engagement with Informational Text (part 1)



**Susan Bennett-  
Armistead  
University of  
Maine**



# What is Literacy?

---

Reading

Writing

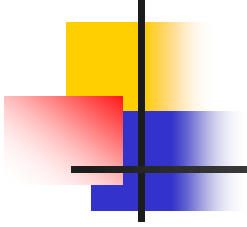
Listening

Speaking

Viewing

Visually Representing









# So, when does literacy begin?

---

- Already ready!
- Evidence suggests that even young infants are developing language specific recognition skills. (Kuhl, 1992, 2004)
- We know that shared book reading at 4 months is associated with better expressive language skills during the toddler years (Karras 2005).
- Emergent literacy (Marie Clay, 1966)
- Goal is developing along a continuum



---

Ask yourself,

*Why do we read?*





# The purpose of literacy: Comprehension

---

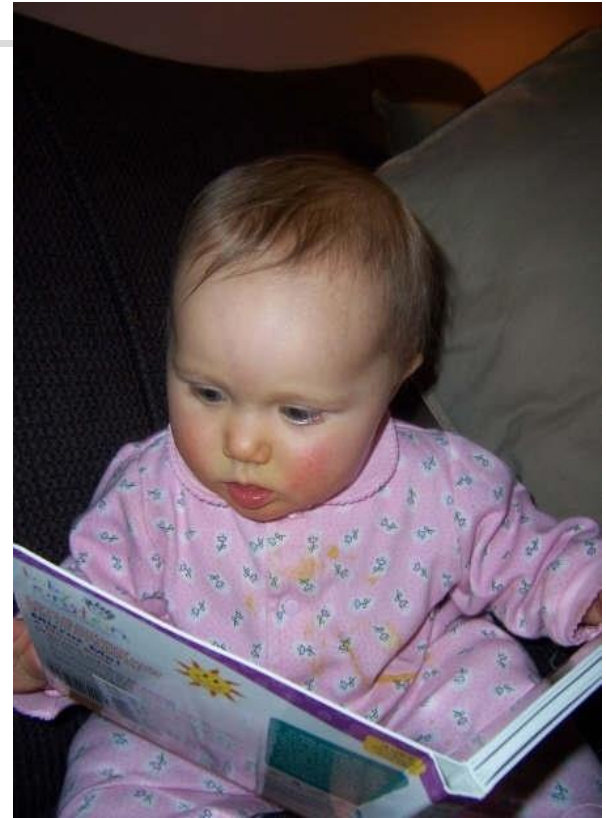
The ability to extract and construct meaning from text when reading or when read to

Requires:

- Language knowledge
- World knowledge
- Knowledge about text
- Knowledge about genre

# Brain scans reveal comprehension secrets!

- **Home Reading Environment and Brain Activation in Preschool Children Listening to Stories**
- John S. Hutton, Tzipi Horowitz-Kraus, Alan L. Mendelsohn, Tom DeWitt, Scott K. Holland,
- September, 2015, Pediatrics, vol. 136, issue 3
- In 19 preschool children listening to stories, greater home reading exposure is positively associated with activation of brain areas supporting mental imagery and narrative comprehension





# What is Informational text?

---

- Duke/Bennett-Armistead definition:
- Informational text is a **subset** of non-fiction
- The **purpose** of info text is primarily to inform about the natural or social world
- The **structure** of informational text is different from other forms of text in several important ways:



# Informational Text Structure

---

- Contains timeless verbs
- Contains generic nouns
- May be linear or non-linear in nature
- Compare/contrast, cause/effect, problem/solution
- May be read as a whole or in parts
- Some examples: “All about...” books, Question and Answer books, most reference books



# Timeless verbs and generic

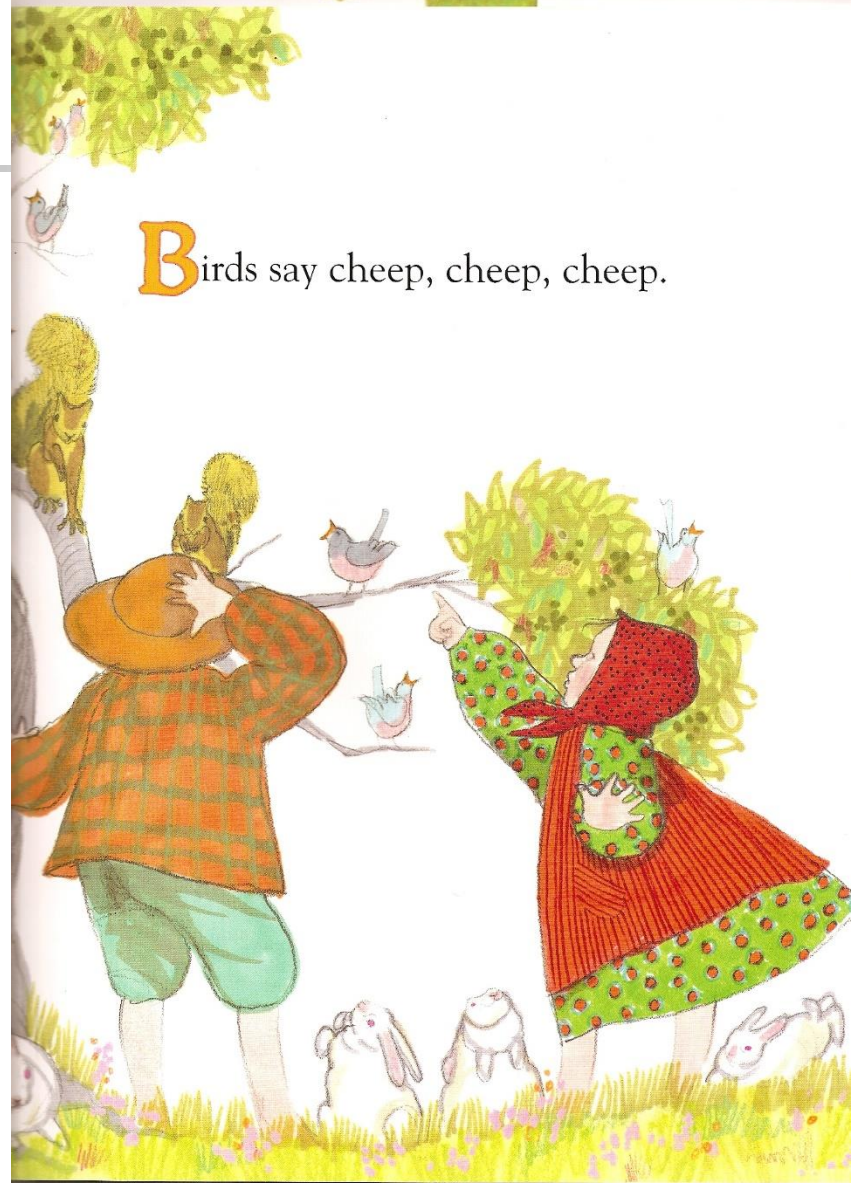
## nouns

PATRICIA POLACCO

# Mommies Say Shhh!



Birds say cheep, cheep, cheep.



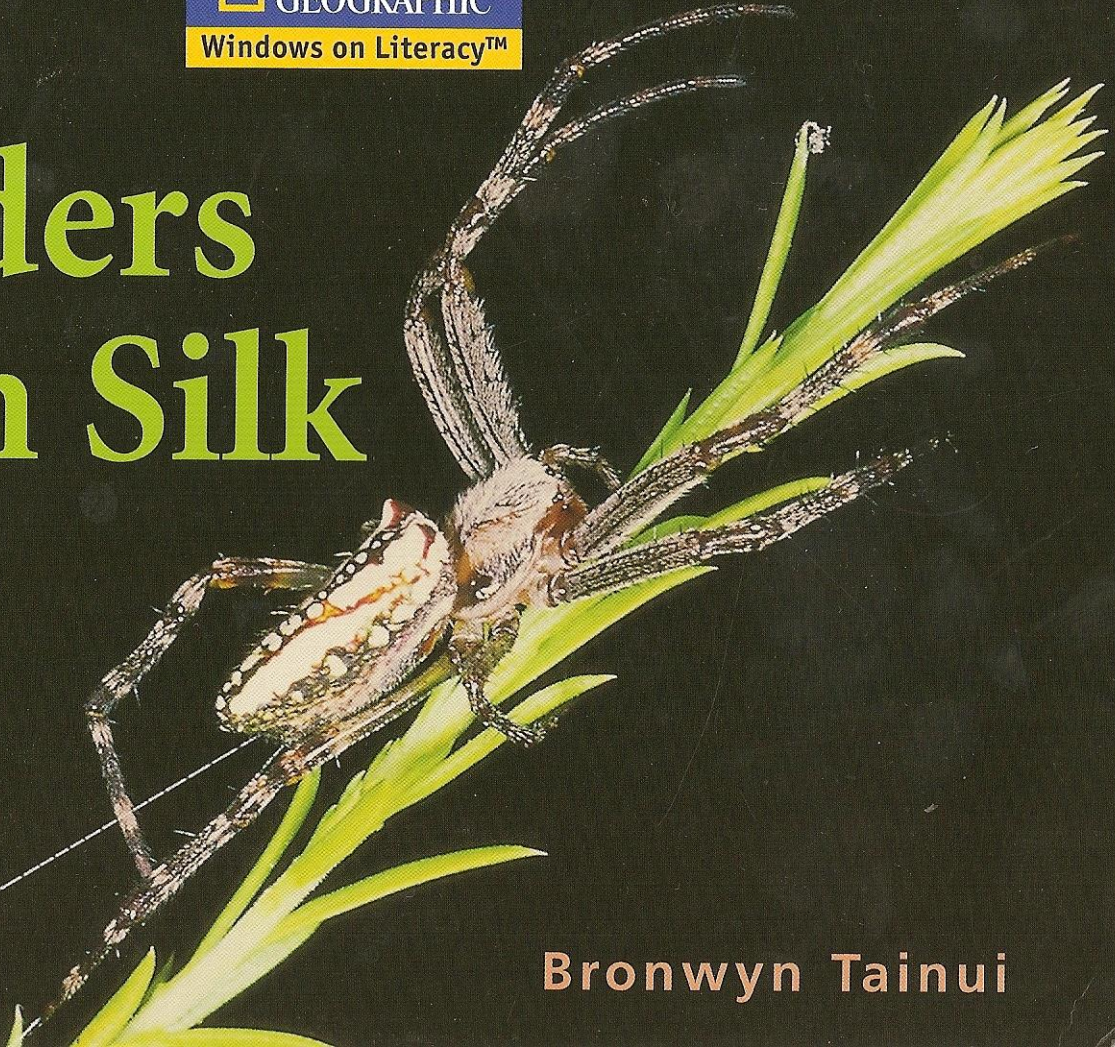




NATIONAL  
GEOGRAPHIC

Windows on Literacy™

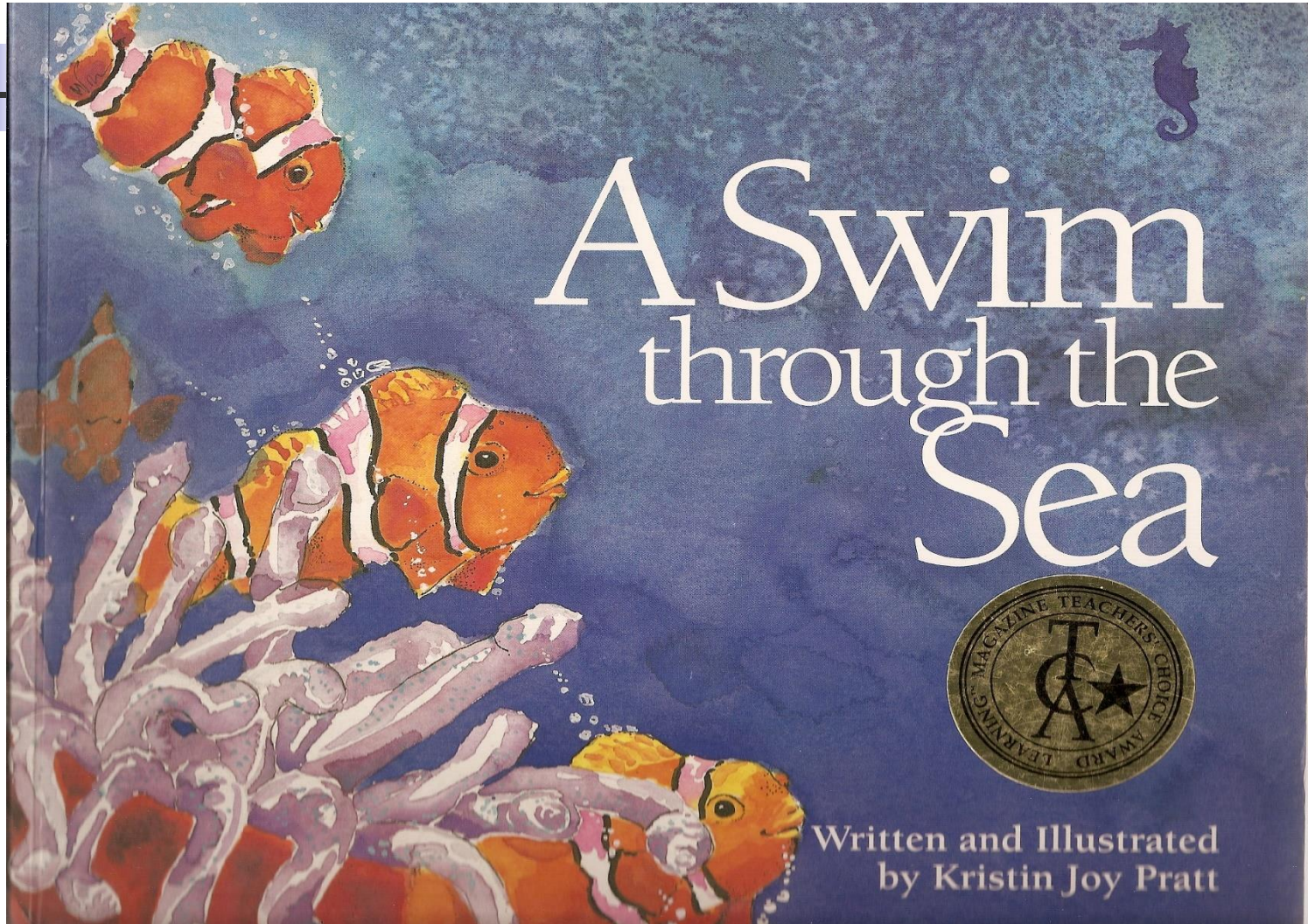
# Spiders Spin Silk



Bronwyn Tainui



# Linear or non linear







# K

## He'd keep a close eye on a creeping crimson Kelp Crab,

The kelp crab lives in forests of giant kelp that grow along the coasts of California, Brittany, and South America. The kelp crab occupies the mid-water and upper portion of the plant, where it finds food and protection in the dense growth. More than 800 species of marine animals can live in one healthy forest of giant kelp. A single plant may sustain more than a million organisms.

The kelp plant, when harvested and processed, prevents crystals from forming in ice cream and gives paint and toothpaste a creamy texture.

Extracts from brown kelp are found in over 300 products used by people.

Fortunately, giant kelp recovers rapidly from harvesting, growing one to two feet every day.





# K

## He'd keep a close eye on a creeping crimson Kelp Crab,

The kelp crab lives in forests of giant kelp that grow along the coasts of California, Brittany, and South America. The kelp crab occupies the mid-water and upper portion of the plant, where it finds food and protection in the dense growth. More than 800 species of marine animals can live in one healthy forest of giant kelp. A single plant may sustain more than a million organisms.

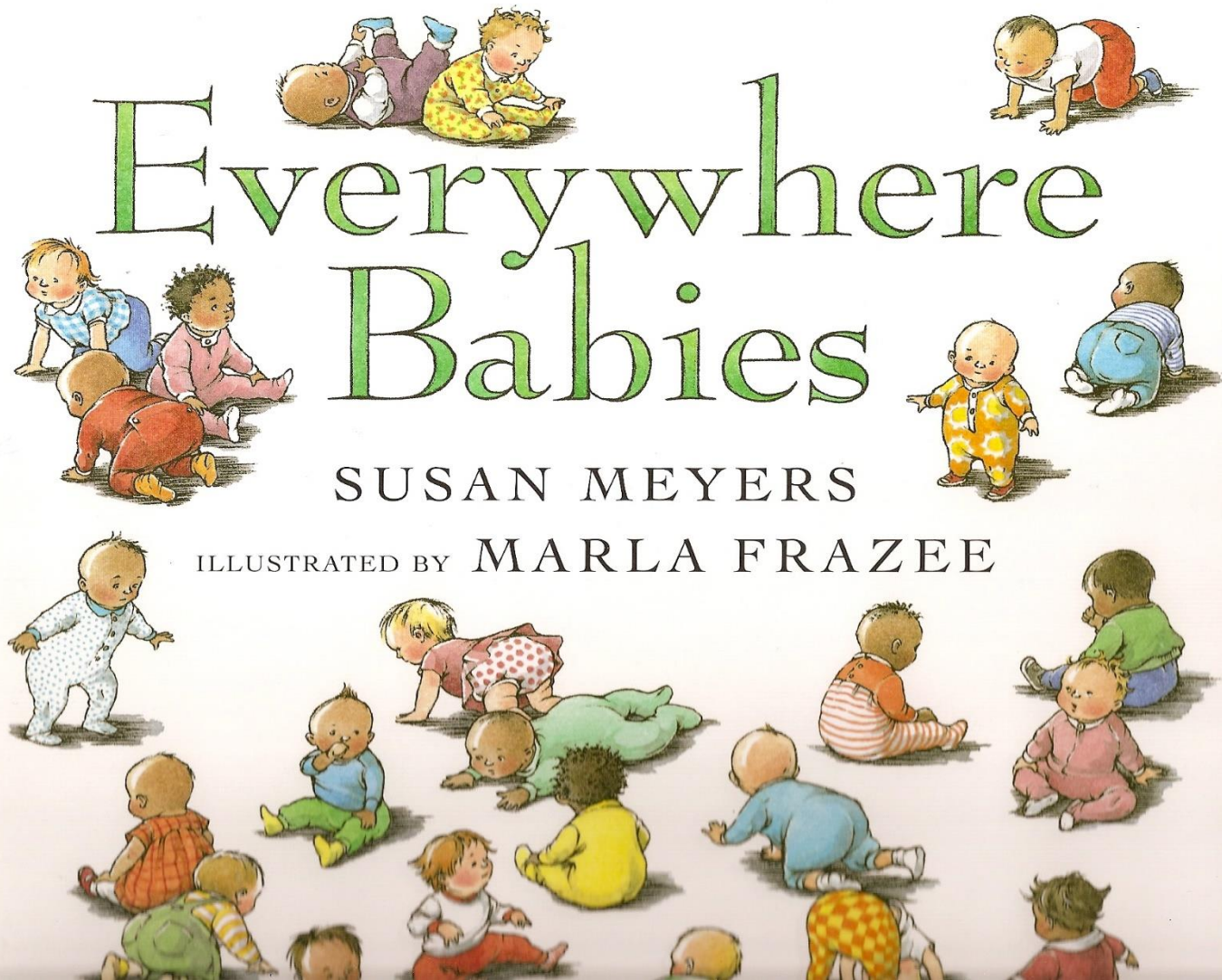
The kelp plant, when harvested and processed, prevents crystals from forming in ice cream and gives paint and toothpaste a creamy texture.

Extracts from brown kelp are found in over 300 products used by people.

Fortunately, giant kelp recovers rapidly from harvesting, growing one to two feet every day.



Compare/contrast, cause/effect,  
problem/solution

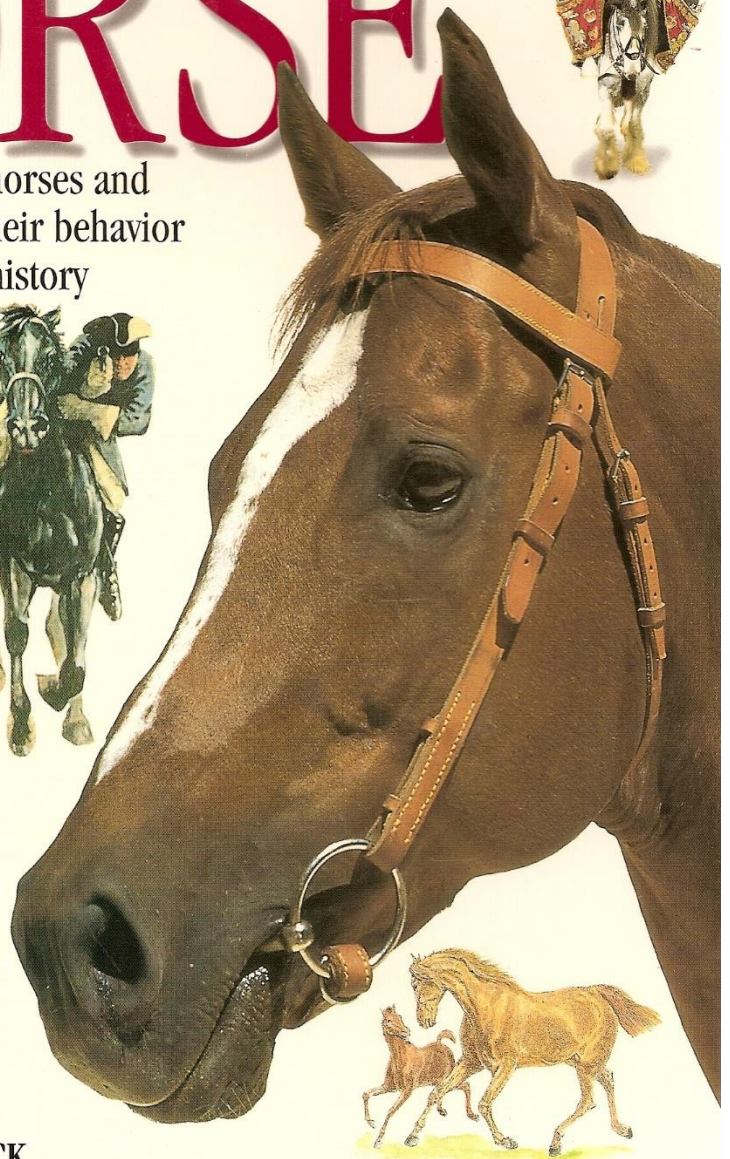
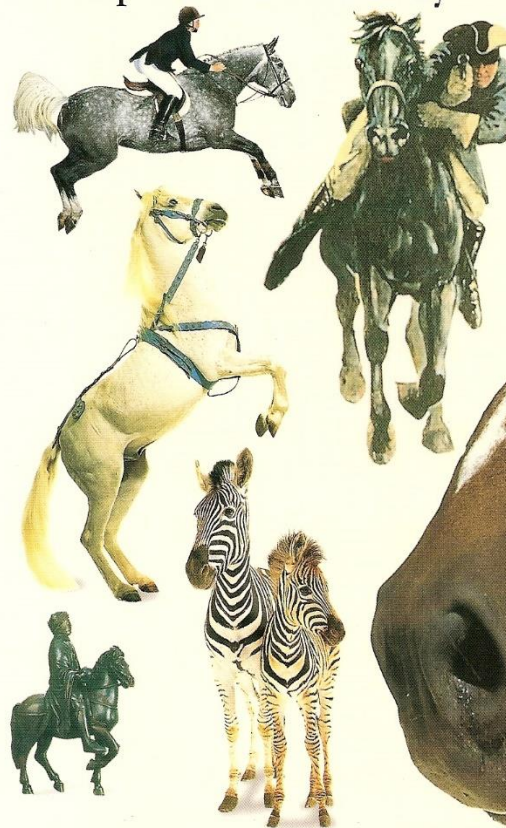


Whole or part



# HORSE

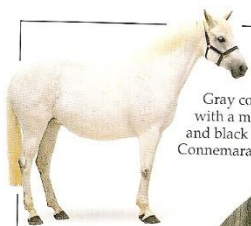
Discover the world of horses and ponies in close-up – their behavior and important role in history



JULIET CLUTTON-BROCK



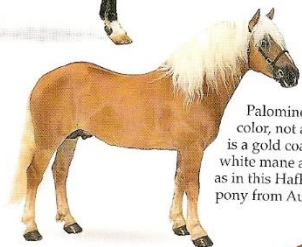
# Horses from around the world



Gray coat is black skin, with a mixture of white and black hairs, as in this Connemara pony from Ireland



Dapple gray occurs when dark gray hairs form rings on a gray coat, as in this Orlov Trotter from Russia



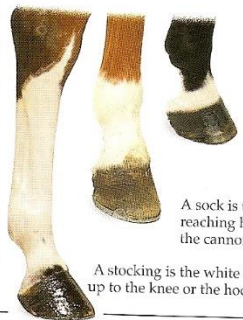
Palomino (a color, not a breed) is a gold coat, with white mane and tail, as in this Haflinger pony from Austria



Chestnut is various shades of reddish brown, as in this French Trotter from Normandy, France



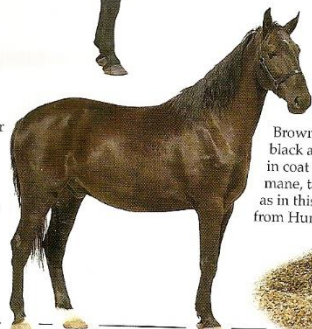
Bay is a reddish coat, with black mane, tail, and "points" (ears, legs, and muzzle), as in this Cleveland Bay from England



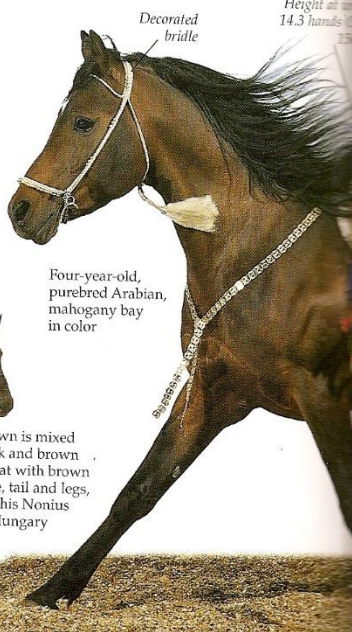
A coronet is the white hair just above the hoof

A sock is the white hair reaching halfway up the cannon bone

A stocking is the white hair reaching up to the knee or the hock (pp. 10-11)



Brown is mixed black and brown in coat with brown mane, tail and legs, as in this Nonius from Hungary



Four-year-old, purebred Arabian, mahogany bay in color

Decorated bridle

Height at an 14.3 hands

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF HORSE are often divided by breeders into three types. First are "hotbloods," or "fullbloods" – the Arabian and Thoroughbred breeds. These horses have the same blood temperature as other breeds, so they do not really have "hot blood" – they are given the name because of their high-spirited temperament and because they are descended from the Arabian and Barb breeds from the hot countries of North Africa and Arabia. Second are "coldbloods," which again do not have cold blood but are the large, heavy, calm, draft horses (pp. 50–53) from northern climates. Third are "warmbloods," or "crossbreeds," which are crosses between hotbloods and coldbloods. It is this group that supplies most modern sporting horses (pp. 59–61), except for racehorses, which are almost always Thoroughbreds. All Thoroughbreds' ancestry can be traced back to three famous stallions – the Byerly Turk (c. 1689), the Darley Arabian (c. 1705) and the Godolphin Arabian (c. 1728).

# Whole or part



Some examples: "All about..." books,  
Question and Answer books, most  
reference books

Scholastic 0-590-73800-3 U.S. \$4.95/Canada \$6.99



 SCHOLASTIC

# What are the features of informational text?



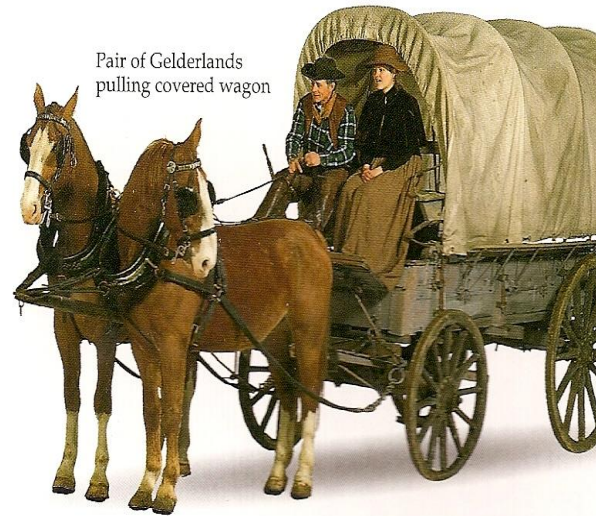
---

- Table of Contents
- Captions
- Headings
- Photos/Illustrations
- Topical
- Glossary
- Index
- Specialized vocab
- Bold or italicized type
- Graphical elements like tables, charts, graphs
- Classifications/ definitions



# Contents

	6
The horse family	
	8
How horses evolved	
	10
Bones and teeth	
	12
Senses and behavior	
	14
Mares and foals	
	16
Wild asses	
	18
Seeing stripes	
	20
Ancient ancestors	
	22
Horses in history	
	24
Donkey work	
	26
Mules and hinnies	
	28
Shoes and shoeing	



Pair of Gelderlands  
pulling covered wagon

	40
More breeds and colors	
	42
War-horses	
	44
The age of chivalry	
	46
Traveling by horse	
	48
Horse-drawn vehicles	
	50
Heavy horses	
	52
Horse power	
	54
Light draft work	





## Glossary

<b>dragline</b>	the silk thread a spider spins behind itself
<b>insect</b>	small animal with six legs
<b>silk</b>	fine soft thread made by spiders
<b>spider</b>	small animal with eight legs that spins silk
<b>spider web</b>	sticky net made by a spider
<b>spinneret</b>	the part of the spider's body that spins silk



# Index

## A

Alexander the Great 33, 42  
American Standardbred 60  
Amish 56  
Anchitherium 9  
Andalusian horse 34, 40–41  
Appaloosa horse 56  
Arabian 38–39, 42, 51, 57  
armor, horse 42–45  
asses 6–8, 12, 14, 16–17, 24, 30, 42, 46; African 7, 16, 22, 24; Asian 7, 16  
Australian Stock Horse (Waler) 43  
Avelignese horse 51

## B

Barb 38–39, 41  
Basuto ponies 40  
Battle of Hastings 31  
bay color 38–40  
behavior 12–13, 40  
Belgian Draft horse (Brabant) 50  
birth 14–15  
bits 25–26, 30–31, 38–40, 45–46, 48, 54, 56–57; curb 31, 33, 45, 56–57; pelham 31; snaffle 31  
Black Bess 46  
black coat 41, 55  
Black Hawk, Chief 34  
blacksmith 28–29  
bones 8–11, 21  
Boulonnais horse 51  
brands 23  
bridle 25–26, 30–31, 33, 38–39, 42, 51, 53  
brown coat 38, 40  
brumbies 36  
Bucephalus 33  
Buffalo Bill Cody 56

## C

Camargue horses 37  
carriages 22, 27, 46, 48–49, 52, 54–55  
carts 24, 26, 46–47, 54–55

Catlin, George 57  
cavalry 42–43, 57  
centaur 22  
Cervantes, Miguel 42  
chariots 22, 26, 33, 42, 48, 58  
Charlemagne 32  
Chaucer, Geoffrey 47  
chestnut color 38–41, 50–51  
chestnut tree 11  
chuck wagon race 57  
circus horses 39, 58  
Cleveland Bay 38, 54  
Clydesdale 42  
Cob 49, 55–56; Welsh 49, 55  
collar, invention of 50  
Columbus, Christopher 56  
conformation 40  
Connemara pony 38  
Cortés, Hernando 34  
covered wagon 35  
cowboys 35, 56–57  
Currier & Ives 55

## D

Danish Warmblood 40  
dapple-gray color 38–39, 50, 58  
Dartmoor pony 62  
Degas, Edgar 60  
donkey 7, 12, 16–17, 21–22, 24–27, 30, 42, 50, 53; Irish 25; Poitou 7, 25  
Don Quixote 42  
draft horses 38, 50–55  
dressage 31, 59–61  
drum horse 42  
Dülmen ponies 36  
dun color 41

## E

Elizabeth I 46  
Elizabeth II 42  
endurance racing 59–60  
Eohippus 8  
Equidae 6, 8, 10, 12  
Equus 6, 8–9, 20–21, 24  
evolution 8–9  
Exmoor pony 20

## F

face markings 6, 34, 37, 40, 46, 57

Falabella 40–41  
farming 6–7, 50–51  
Fell ponies 36, 62  
feral horses 14, 20, 36–37, 57  
flat racing 58–60  
foal 7, 10–11, 14–15, 24  
fossils 8–9, 20  
French Trotter 38  
Friesian horse 41

## G

gaits 61  
gauchos 35  
Gelderland 35, 40  
gelding 12  
Genghis Khan 32  
gestation 14, 24  
gorkhar 17  
girth 6, 25–26, 34, 39, 48, 53  
Godiva, Lady 46  
gray color 38–40, 51, 55  
gymkhanas 59  
gypsy caravan 46–47

## H

Hafflinger ponies 38, 51–52  
hands (height) 7  
harness 17, 22, 24, 26, 30–31, 34, 46–49, 50–55, 60  
heavy horses 50–53  
Henry VIII 45  
Herring, John 39  
hinnies 26–27  
Hipparion 8  
Hippidion 8  
hipposandal 29  
Homer 22, 58  
hooves 6–11, 18, 24–25, 28–29, 38  
horse sales 39  
horsepower 52  
horseshoe pitching 29  
hunting 22–23, 46, 57, 60–61  
Hyracotherium 8–9

## I

Icelandic pony 12  
Inness, George 48  
international driving trials 61  
Irish Draft horse 47, 58  
Irish Thoroughbred 58  
Italian Heavy Draft horse 41

## J

jackass 27  
Jacobson's organ 13  
jennet 27  
jenny donkey 24, 27  
jousting 44–45

## K

keratin 28  
khur 17  
kiang 16–17  
Konik pony 20  
kulan 7, 12, 17

## L

leg markings 34, 38, 40, 47  
light draft horses 54–55  
Lipizzaner 31, 40  
logging 51–52

## M

Marc, Franz 41  
Marengo 42  
mares 12–14, 26  
merry-go-round 63  
Merychippus 8  
Mesohippus 8–9  
Morgan horse 40  
mules 12, 18, 25–27, 34, 43, 46, 50, 53  
mustangs 36–37  
muzzle 6–7, 15, 18, 20, 25, 40  
mythical horses 7, 22–23

## N

Napoleon 42  
New Forest ponies 37  
Nonius horse 38  
North American Indians 30, 34, 46, 48, 56–57

## O

Oldenburg 40  
onager 7, 12, 16–17  
Onohippidium 8  
Oregon Trail 35  
Orlov Trotter 38

## P

pack animals 25–26, 46, 54  
Palio race 58  
Palomino color 14, 38, 57  
Parahippus 8  
Pegasus 22  
Percheron 50–51  
Perissodactyla 6  
piebald 36, 41  
Pinto pony 37, 41  
pit ponies 52, 63  
Pliohippus 8  
plowing 50–51  
points of the horse 6  
police horses 54, 56  
Polo, Marco 32  
polo ponies 59  
Pony Express 62  
pony-trekking 60  
Przewalski's horse 13, 20–21, 36

## Q

quagga 18–19

## R

racehorse 10–11, 38, 58–60  
rein ring 17, 31  
reins 24–26, 30–31, 33–34, 39, 42, 48–49, 58–59, 62  
Remington, Frederic 57  
Revere, Paul 57  
Richard the Lion-Hearted 44–45  
roan color 41  
rocking horse 6  
rodeo 56–57  
Rosinante 42

## S

saddle 30–32, 42, 45, 51; English 58; Western 56–57, 59  
samurai 44  
Scythian horsemen 30, 32, 34  
Shetland ponies 6, 41, 62–63  
Shire horse 7, 15, 28–29, 40, 50–51, 53  
shoeing 28–29, 32, 35, 48  
showjumping 58–60

sidesaddle 30–31, 59  
skeleton 10–11, 21  
skewbald 36, 39, 41, 56  
skull 8–11  
Spanish Riding School 40  
sport 22, 32, 38, 44, 58–61  
spotted coat 41  
spurs 30, 42–44; prick 30; rowel 30  
stagecoach 48–49  
stallion 12–14, 26–27, 33, 38, 40  
steepchase 58–59  
St Christopher 47  
St George 33  
stirrups 30–32, 34, 40, 42–43, 56–57, 59, 62  
Stubbs, George 10–11  
Suffolk Punch 51

## T

tarpan 20  
teeth 8–12, 18, 21  
Thoroughbred 38, 54, 59, 62  
three-day event 59  
transportation 32, 46–56  
trotting race 58, 60  
Turpin, Dick 46

## U

unicorn 7, 42

## V

vehicles 34–35, 46–49, 54–55  
Vikings 32

## W

war 22–23, 27, 32, 42–45  
Wells, Fargo 49  
wild horses 20–21, 36–37  
William IV 42  
William the Conqueror 31

## Z

zebras 6–8, 12, 14, 18–19; common 7, 14, 18–19; Grévy's 18–19; mountain 18  
zebroid 18  
zedonk 19

## Acknowledgments

**Dorling Kindersley wish to thank:** Alan Hills, Dave Gowers, Christi Graham, Sandra Marshall, Nick Nicholls, and Barbara Winters of the British Museum, and Colin Keates of the Natural History Museum for additional special photography. Clubb Chipperfield Limited, Foxhill Stables & Carriage Repository,

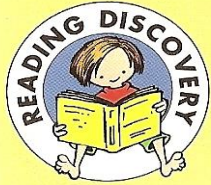
Carol Johnson, and Plough Studios for their help in providing arenas and studios for photography. Dr Alan Gentry of the Natural History Museum, Christopher Gravett of the Royal Armouries (HM Tower of London), and Rowena Lovernance of the British Museum for their research help.

American Museum of Natural History: 8cl, 9br  
Ardea: 14clt, 14cl, 16c, 17cr  
Jean-Paul Ferreo; 17bl  
Joanna van Grusen  
Barnaby's Picture Library: 43cr, 45bl  
Bridgeman Art Library: 41tl  
Archiv fur Kunst & Geschichte, Berlin; 34bl  
Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid; 24tr, 51cbr, 60c  
British Library; 49tl  
Guildhall Library; 39cb  
Harrogate Museums and Art Galleries; 35t, 41tl, 56tl, 59tc  
Private Collection; 57ct  
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; 32bl  
Musée Condée,

63bc  
Bob Langrish  
Mary Evans Picture Library: 23bl, 32tr  
Robert Harding Picture Library: 21cr, 24cb, 48tr, 51bc, 56cr  
Alan Hills: 20bl  
Hirmer: 33tl  
Michael Holford: 31tc, 44tl, 47tc, 59bl, 60bl  
Hulton Picture Collection: 53b, 63bl  
Frank Lane Picture Agency: 12br  
Bob Langrish: 37tl, 40br, 41br, 54cr, 56cl, 57t, 58bc, 59tl, 59tr, 61tl, 61tc  
The Mansell Collection: 42bl  
Natural History Photographic Agency:



# Topical



Scholastic 0-590-30746-0



# Animal Feet

Carolyn MacLulich  
for The Australian Museum

 SCHOLASTIC







# Determining Quality Info text

- Accuracy
- Authorship
- Accessibility
- Appropriateness
- Appeal
- Text Type
- Recommendations from others
- YOUR STUDENTS!





# Locating Quality Info Text

---

- Professional Books
- Non-fiction and Information Book Awards
- General Book Awards or Honors
- Publishers' catalogs
- Your Colleagues



# Including Info text in the print rich environment

---

- Classroom libraries-books, magazines, newspaper articles
- Print-based activities
- Environmental print on walls and other surfaces
- Incorporated into field trips, dramatic play and other times of the day than normally would be used



# muse

FROM THE PUBLISHERS OF CRICKET®  
AND SMITHSONIAN MAGAZINE

VOLUME 9, NUMBER 5 MAY/JUNE 2005

Recommended for  
ages 10 and up

Birds Doing  
Math?  
page 8



# Jefferson

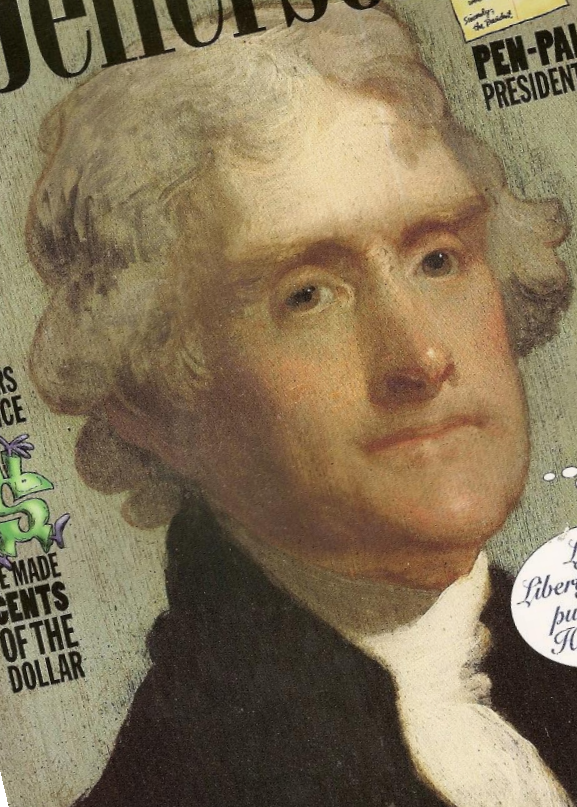
PEN-PAL  
PRESIDENTS



HOW TO WRITE  
2  
LETTERS  
AT ONCE



HE MADE  
CENTS  
OF THE  
DOLLAR



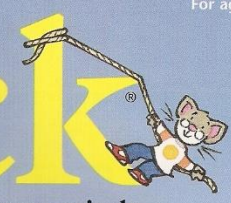
Life,  
Liberty and the  
pursuit of  
Happiness



May/June 2005

For ages 3 to 7

# click



opening windows for young minds

Exploring  
Rocks



# Your Big Backyard

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

December 2005

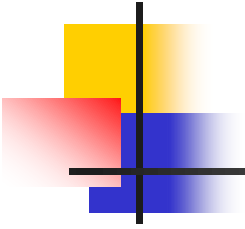


# Panda Cub



95 (\$2.95)  
0 6





# Developing World Knowledge



# Read aloud contributes to language development

---

- **Home reading environment is crucial for children's reading skills**
- V. Bergersen, 14 October 2015 [The University of Stavanger](#)
- studied 1171 first grade pupils and their parents from 19 schools in Rogaland county, Norway
- Found relationships between time reading aloud, parents reading themselves, number of books in the home and children's vocabulary and phonological awareness in the first grade, predicting ease of literacy acquisition



# Features of Informational Text that can be Explored through Read Aloud:

---

- Genre specific language (generic nouns, timeless verbs)
- Captions
- Graphs
- Taxonomic language
- Para-linguistic devices (bold, italics, underlining)
- Use of realistic illustrations or photos
- Specialized or scientific vocabulary
- Assisting devices such as table of contents, index, glossary





# Yay, Dads!

---

- The Effects of Fathers' and Mothers' Reading to Their Children on Language Outcomes of Children Participating in Early Head Start in the United States
- Elisabeth Duursma
- Fathering, Fall, 2014
- *Examined paternal and maternal bookreading frequency among 430 low-income families and investigated whether paternal bookreading and maternal bookreading predicted children's early language and cognitive development and emergent literacy skills.*
- *Results demonstrated that mothers read more frequently to their toddlers than fathers but approximately 55% of fathers reported reading at least weekly to their children. Paternal bookreading at 24 and 36 months significantly predicted children's language and cognitive skills at age 36 months as well as their book knowledge at preK. Maternal bookreading was only a significant predictor of child cognitive skills at 36 months.*
- *Males also asked more and different kinds of questions than females.*



# Strategies for promoting World Knowledge

---

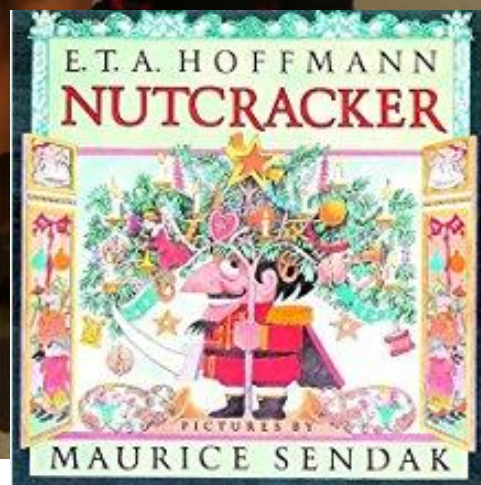
- Promoting Primary Experiences with the Natural and Social world
- Reading Aloud Informational Text
- Studying Content
- Expanding Dramatic Play Experiences







JEFF KIRLIN  
THE THING OF THE MOMENT





# Nature Movement

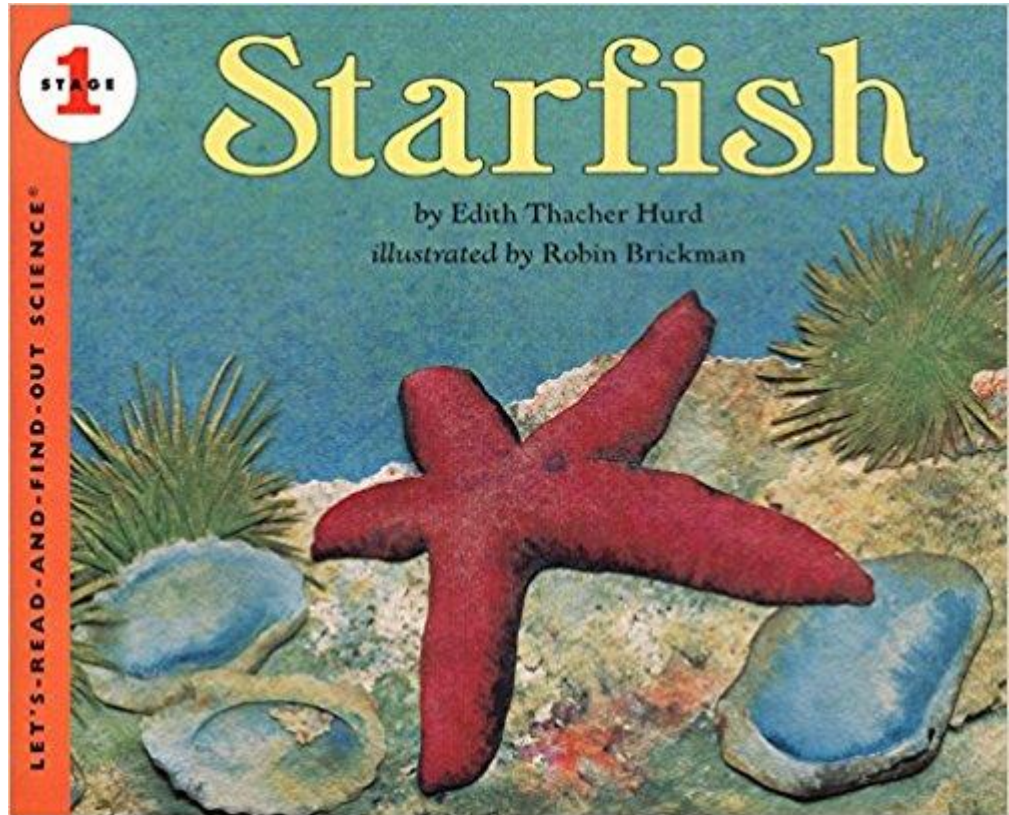
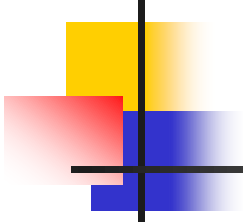
---

- Children and Nature Network (Richard Louv, Last Child in the Woods)
- <http://www.childrenandnature.org/research/>
- Build vocabulary
- Promote imaginative play
- Promote curiosity
- Build prior knowledge











# So, what do researchers do?

- Ask questions!
- Find answers!





# What do we want to encourage parents to do?

---

- Support their child's interest(s)
- Read aloud informational text on the topic
- Explore the natural world with their child
- Recognize that they're **ALREADY** enriching their children's lives by providing experiences for them
- Honor the questioning child's curiosity





# Concluding thoughts:

---

- The purposeful mix of experiences, talk, questioning, and reading together can build in children
  - Curiosity
  - Skills to answer their own questions
  - Belief that they are capable of finding answers

*Understanding that they are  
researchers!*



## In Part 2:

---

- Building Knowledge of Genre and How Text Works
- Strategies for instruction with informational text





# Contact Info

---

Susan Bennett-Armistead, Ph.D.

University of Maine

205 Shibles Hall

Orono, ME 04469

[Susan.bennett-armistead@maine.edu](mailto:Susan.bennett-armistead@maine.edu)



# Growing Knowing: Building Children's World Knowledge through Family Partnerships and Meaningful Engagement with Informational Text (part 2)



**Susan Bennett-  
Armistead  
University of  
Maine**





---

# Building Knowledge of Genre and How Text Works

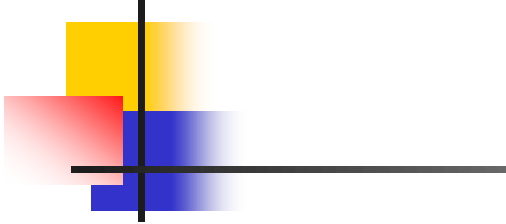


# But what to read?

---

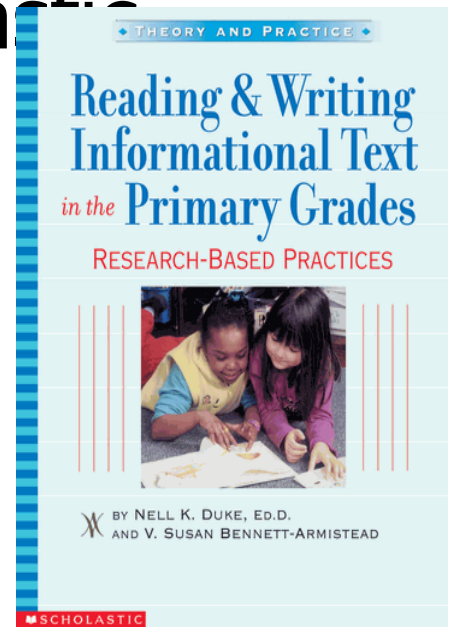
- Patricia A. Ganea, Caitlin F. Canfield, Kadria Simons and Tommy Chou. **Do cavies talk?: The effect of anthropomorphic books on children's knowledge about animals.** *Frontiers in Psychology*, March 2014 DOI: [10.3389/fpsyg.2014.00283](https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2014.00283)
- Studied 3, 4 and 5 year olds.
- Reading books with animals that act like people can lead to misinformation. “These results indicate that anthropomorphized animals in books may not only lead to less learning but also influence children's conceptual knowledge of animals.”





# Our study

- Duke, N.K. & Bennett-Armistead, (2003). *Reading and Writing Informational Text: research based practices*. New York: Scholastic







# Genre diversification

---

- Diversifying exposure to genres resulted in greater awareness of differences, similar reading levels, and great ability to produce diverse genres.



# Instruction with Informational text

---

- Teachers in our study used info text as a direct substitute for narrative throughout their day.
- They also used it to reinforce concepts introduced with narrative at other times of the day.
- The use of info text resulted in more talk about text features in general.





# Effective strategies for incorporating informational text

---

- Read aloud
- Think Aloud
- Question the Author (QtA)
- Experience-Text-Relationship (ETR)
- Graphic Organizers



# Graphic Organizers

---

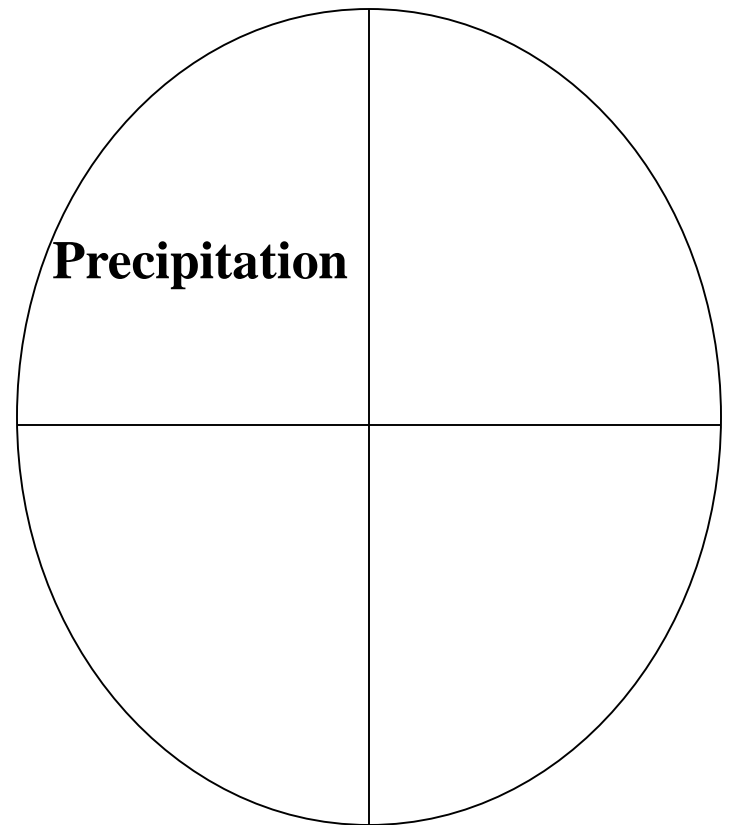
- K-W-L-R
- Concept Wheel
- Concept of Definition
- Semantic Feature Analysis
- Venn Diagrams



# Concept Wheel

---

- Helps children come up with definitions that are meaningful to them
- Can be group wheels or individual wheels







# K-W-L...R

---

- What do you **k**now?
- What do you **w**ant to know?
- What have we **l**earned?
- What **r**esources might we use to learn the answers to our questions?



# K-W-L-R (Ogle Version)

---

**K**

**W**

**L**

**R**



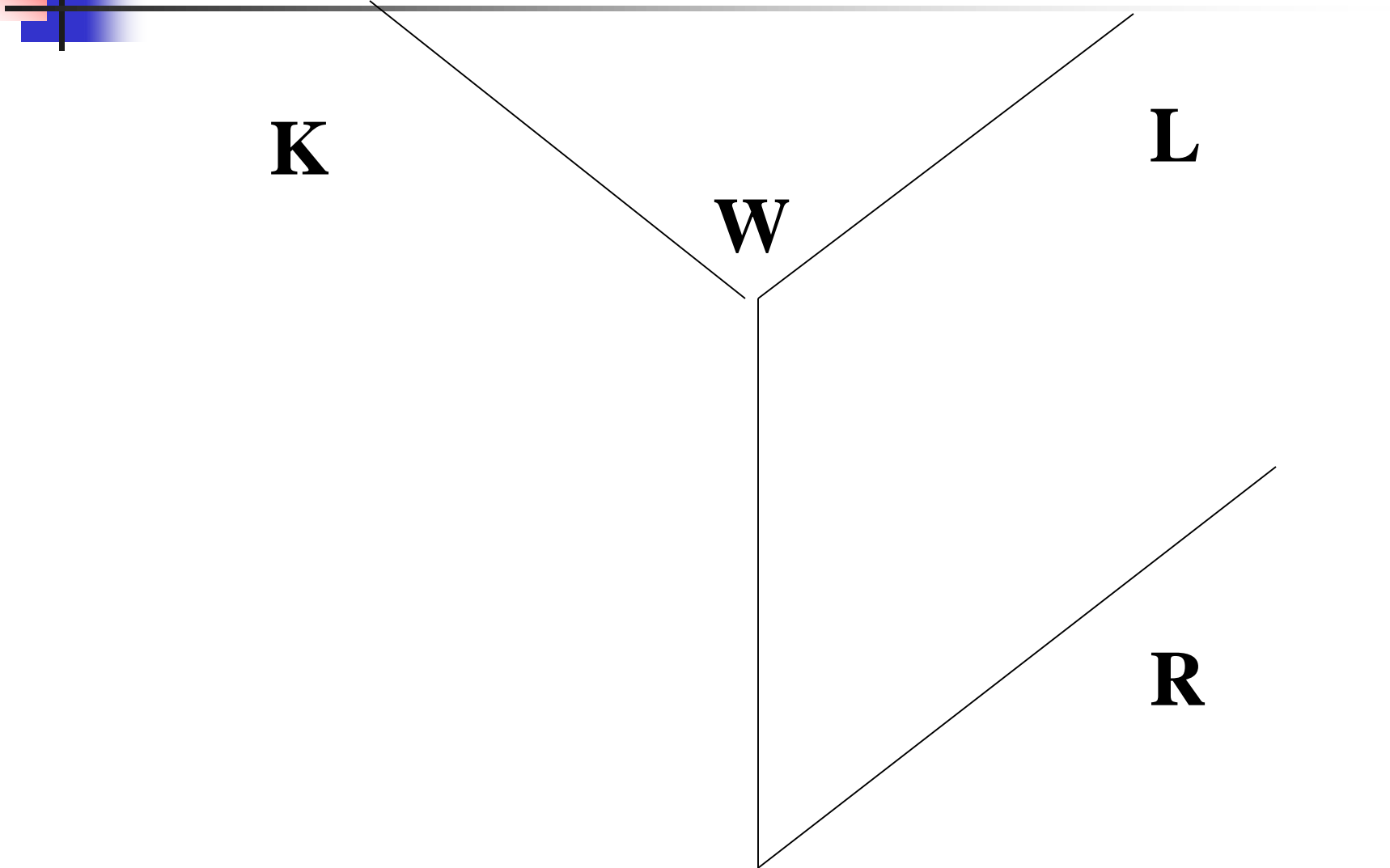
# K-W-L-R (B-A Version)

**K**

**W**

**L**

**R**







# Semantic Feature Analysis

---

- Consider using your “W” questions/categories across the top of the matrix
- Younger children (Kdg.) can inform the matrix but may have a hard time using to write from



# Semantic Feature Analysis

---

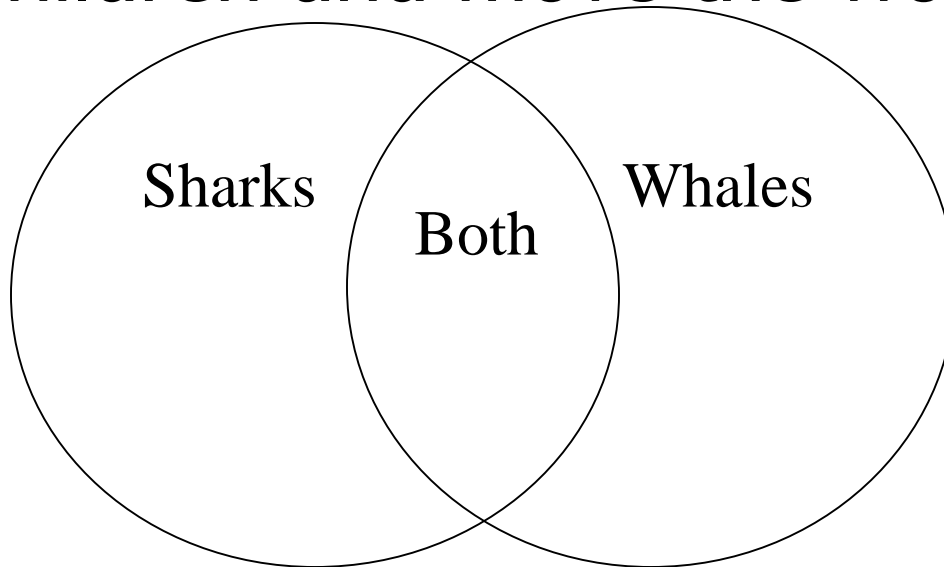
<i>Bears</i>	<i>Color?</i>	<i>Eat?</i>	<i>Habitat?</i>
Black			
Grizzly			
Polar			



# Venn Diagrams

---

- Compare two or more concepts/categories
- Consider using hula hoops with younger children and move the words around







# Concept of Definition

---

- Created by Taffy Raphael
- Four questions:
  - What is it? [category and description]
  - What's it like? [attributes]
  - Some examples
  - Compare examples



# Concept of Definition

**What is it?**

**Compare  
Examples**

**Bats**

**What's it like?**

**Some Examples**



# Genres to consider for pairing and comparing

---

- Basic concept books
- Wordless
- Narrative
- Poetry
- Fairy tale
- Informational
- Procedural
- Children's own writing
- Biographies
- Joke books
- Alphabet books









# Books in the home v. Parent's education level

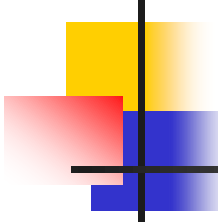
---

- **Books in home as important as parents' education in determining children's education level**
- M.D.R. Evans, Jonathan Kelley, Joanna Sikora, Donald J. Treiman. **Family scholarly culture and educational success: Books and schooling in 27 nations.** *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 2010; DOI: [10.1016/j.rssm.2010.01.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rssm.2010.01.002)
- 20 year, multi-country study, found that regardless of location, having books in the home propelled children toward higher levels of education, and while as few as 20 books can make a difference, more is better, having books in the home is TWICE as important as the father's educational level in predicting a child's likelihood of obtaining more schooling, the book effect was even more compelling among low income families

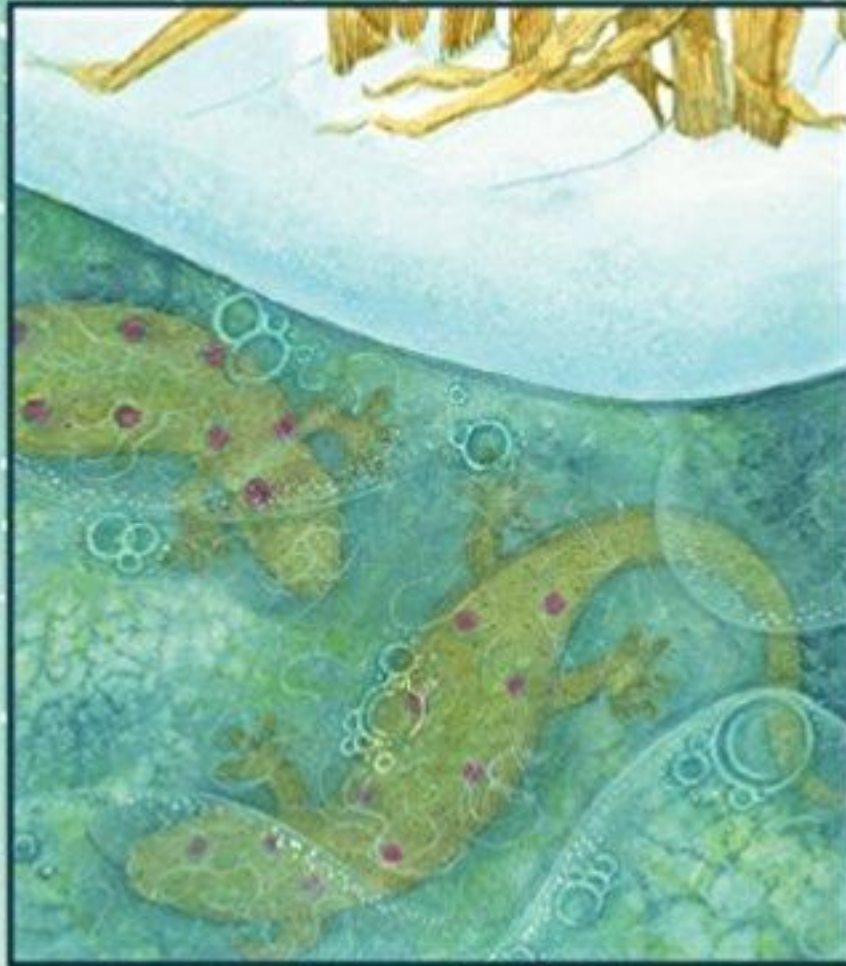


# What do we want parents (and teachers) to do?

- Read to their children but dialogically!
- Build children's world knowledge through read aloud of diverse genres, play, and primary experiences.
- Help children make connections between text and experiences  
"This reminds me of..."
- Build children's vocabulary and knowledge through read aloud and talking, talking, talking WITH their children. Asking research provoking questions, such as  
"Why do you think..."  
"What will happen if...."  
"How do you think....."
- Create a climate of curiosity!

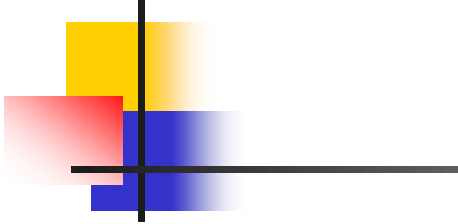


# Under the Snow



Written by **Melissa Stewart**  
Illustrated by **Constance R. Bergum**







# Contact Info

---

Susan Bennett-Armistead, Ph.D.

University of Maine

205 Shibles Hall

Orono, ME 04469

[Susan.bennett-armistead@maine.edu](mailto:Susan.bennett-armistead@maine.edu)