

Art by Judy Crawford

1000 BOOKS

BEFORE KINDERGARTEN
JASPER COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

BOOKS 801-900

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Tip #47: Early literacy skills are essential to development. By focusing on the importance of the first years of life, you give new meaning to the interactions young children have with books and stories.

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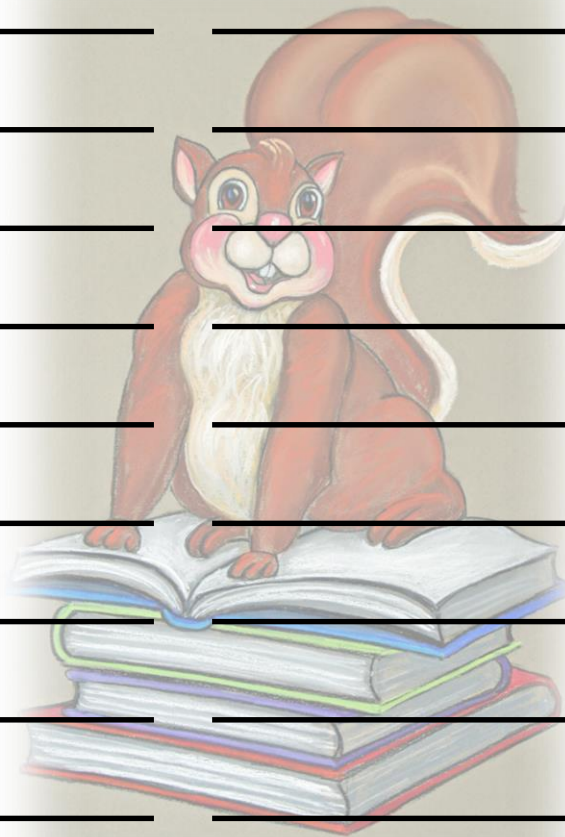
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Art by Judy Craggs

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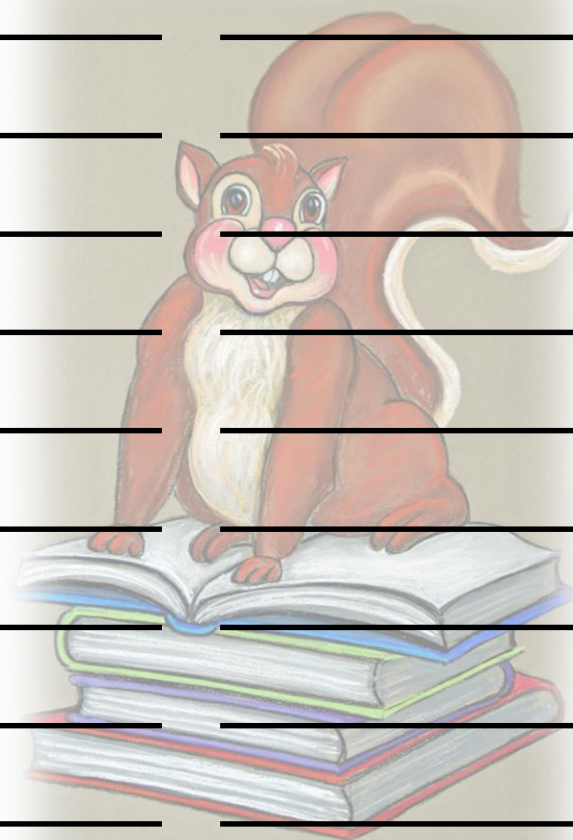
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Art by Judy Crawford

Tip #48: Through exploration and discovery, observing daily events, and listening to simple stories, infants and toddlers begin to appreciate narrative and become “storytellers” themselves.

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Tip #49: Long before children are readers, they can develop an appreciation for the sounds of language through the songs, imitation, and sound. Very young children begin to associate pleasure with reading when they share this experience with a loving adult.

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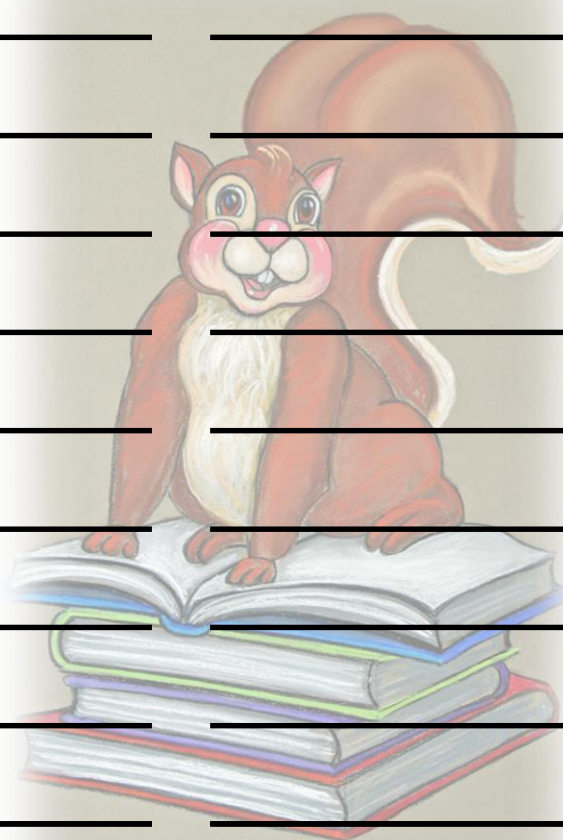
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Art by Judy Crawford

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Tip #50: Nursery rhymes preserve a culture that spans generations, providing something in common among parents, grandparents, and kids—and also between people who do not know each other.

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Tip #51: Reading emerges after instruction, in children who are well nourished and thriving in safe homes and neighborhoods, in children who are nurtured by strong families who receive the services they need from living in caring communities

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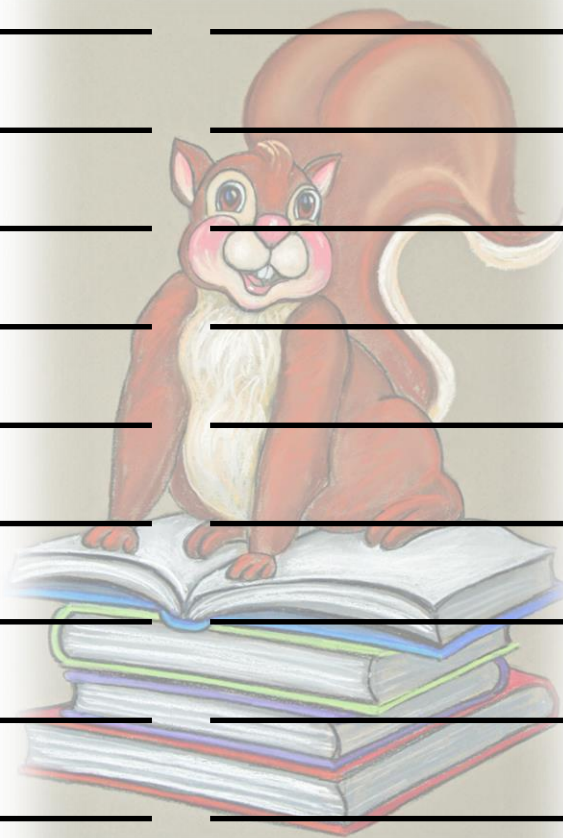
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Art by Judy Crawford

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Tip #52: Getting a library card and attending the library's story time should be a toddler privilege and a priority.

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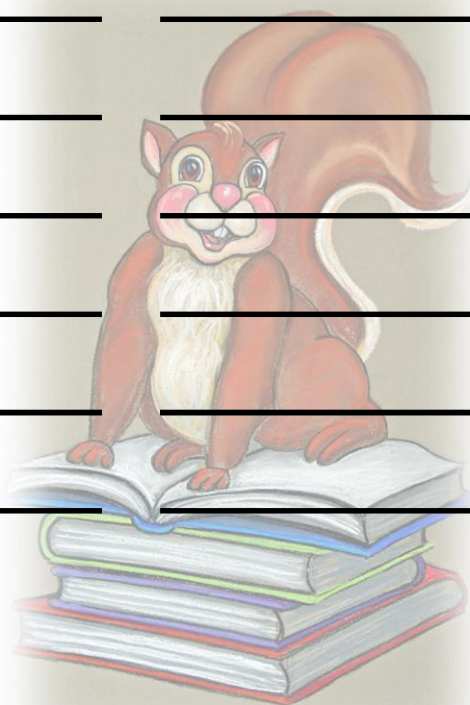
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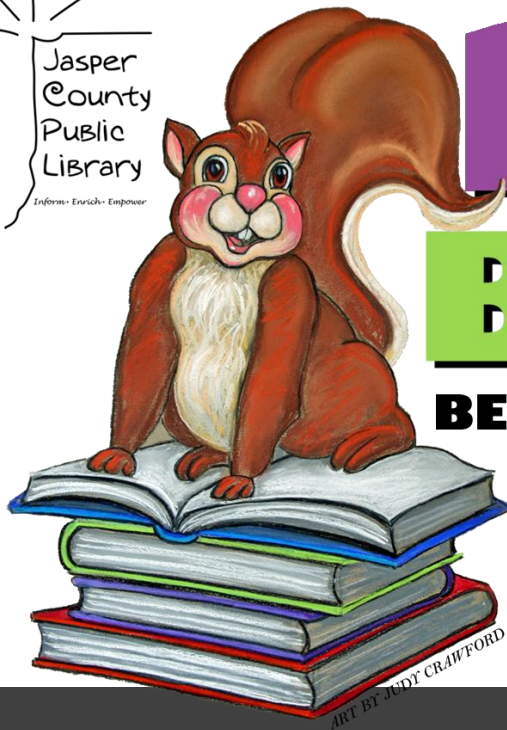
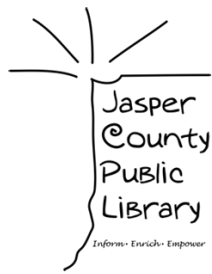
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Art by Judy Crawford

MY FAVORITE BOOK: _____

**DON'T FORGET TO COME IN AND
COLLECT YOUR COMPLETION STICKER!**



1000 BOOKS BEFORE KINDERGARTEN

WHAT YOUR KINDERGARTNER NEEDS TO KNOW

Kindergarten is an exciting time. Do you want a sneak peek at what your child will be learning his kindergarten year? The Indiana's Academic Standards spell out what your child is supposed to know and be able to do by the end of kindergarten.

English/Language Arts

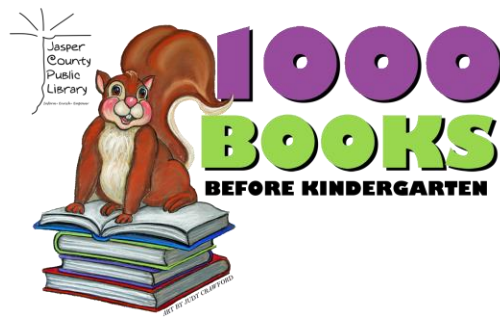
- **Word Recognition, Fluency, and Vocabulary Development:**
 - Phonemic Awareness—recognized and name capital and lowercase letters of the alphabet; distinguish beginning and ending sounds to make new words
 - Word Recognition—identify letters, words, and sentences written in English; read words moving left to right and top to bottom
- **Informational Text:**
 - Structure—find the title and author of a text
 - Comprehension and Analysis—use pictures and words to make conclusions and answer who, what, and where questions
- **Literary Text:**
 - Comprehension—retell familiar stories correctly using words from the story and accurately describing the setting, characters, and main events
 - Analysis—distinguish fantasy from reality
- **Writing Information, Research, and Persuasive Texts:**
 - Ask how and why questions about a topic of interest. Write for a specific audience or purpose. Use pictures, letters, and words to convey ideas gathered from a variety of sources.
- **Writing Literary Text:**
 - Discuss ideas to include in a story and share them through the use of pictures, letters, and words. Dictate a story to someone else.
- **English Language Conventions:**
 - Write capital and lowercase letters correctly. Use letter sounds to spell independently.
- **Listening and Speaking:**
 - Follow simple oral directions, share information and ideas in complete sentences, recite short pieces, and respond to questions with clear statements.

Math

- Counting Objects up to 20:
 - Count and use numbers, pictures, and names to represent who numbers up to 20.
 - Find the number that is one more than or one less than any whole number up to 20.
 - Represent numbers from 1 to 20 in different ways using objects, drawing, or numbers.
- Comparing and Classifying Objects:
 - Identify, describe, sort, compare, and classify objects by shape, size, and other traits.
- Comparing Measures:
 - Make direct comparisons of the length and weight of objects and recognize which object is shorter, longer, taller, lighter, or heavier.

Science

- Questions:
 - Ask questions about events and processes in the natural world and make careful observations in an effort to answer these questions.
- Construction:
 - Create structures using simple tools and examine how individual parts can be disassembled and reassembled into different structures.
 - Describe the physical properties of these structures in words and pictures.
- Properties of Matter:
 - Describe what objects are made of and their physical properties (e.g. solid, liquid, color, size, texture, etc.)
- Changes in Matter:
 - Experiment with ways in which objects can be physically changed.
 - Describe and draw pictures to show how changing the object makes it the same or different from an identical unchanged object.
- Motion:
 - Experiment and compare the ways different objects can move.
- Energy:
 - Observe that the sun warms the soil, air, and water.

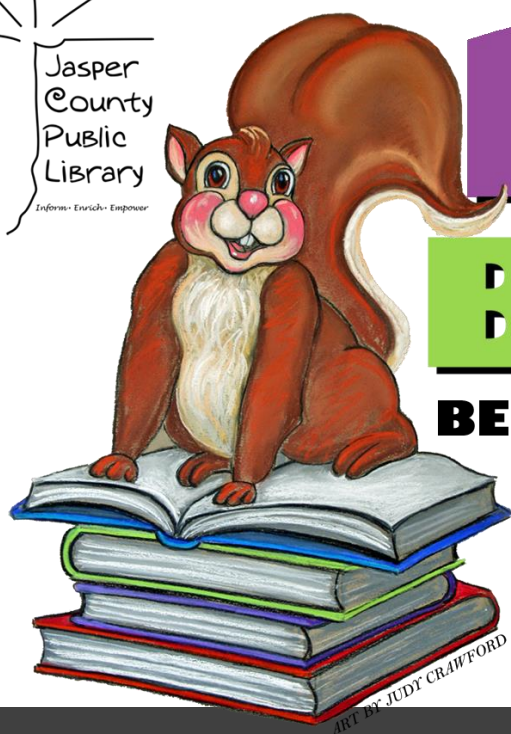
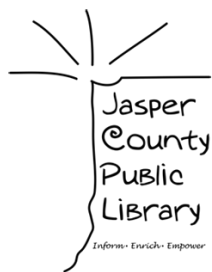


Science (cont.)

- Earth Systems:
 - Observe light and dark in the day-night cycle, and identify the patterns of change.
 - Observe that weather changes occur from day to day and weather patterns occur from season to season.
- Structures and Functions of Living Systems:
 - Examine and classify living and nonliving organisms, plants, and animals. Observe how they are the same and different.

Social Studies

- Past and Present:
 - Compare the lives of children and families of long ago and today.
 - Identify famous Americans from the past who have shown leadership, and sequentially order events of the past.
- Citizenship:
 - Give examples of leaders in our country and communities, and describe some qualities of good leaders.
 - Explain why we have rules.
- Maps and Globes:
 - Locate, identify, and describe places in the school and community using terms such as near or far and up or down.
 - State the address of home and school.
 - Compare maps and globes, and explain that they show places in the world.
- Human and Physical Systems:
 - Describe how different groups of people live, and explain how people can improve their environment.
- Seasonal Changes:
 - Give examples of what happens when the seasons change.
- Work:
 - Explain why people work, and give examples of the tools needed for different jobs.



1000 BOOKS BEFORE KINDERGARTEN

BOOKS 901-1000

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Tip #53: When you read to your baby and allow her to participate, such as grabbing the book and making noises, she will develop a sense of self-confidence. This helps her learn to read and write when she is bigger!

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Art by Gail Woolner

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Tip #54: Look through a photo album and tell stories about the people you and your child are seeing.

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Tip #55: Give your child choices when possible: “Which book would you like to read tonight before bed?” This will build your child’s confidence that he can make good choices.

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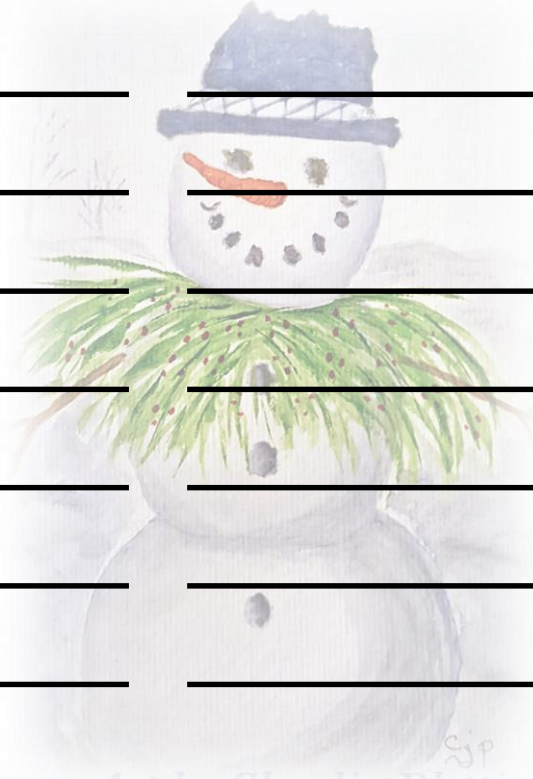
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Tip #56: Children need lots of chances to practice. Be patient. You may need to answer the same questions, read the same books, and play the same games over and over again. Children learn through repetition.

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Tip #57: At two years old, children begin to understand that letters and words have meaning. They enjoy scribbling their own “words” with crayons and markers. Give them the paper and encourage them. It will boost their self-confidence.

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Linda Kozvr

Art by Linda Kozvr

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Tip #58: The interactions that young children have with such materials as books, paper, and crayons, and with adults are the building blocks for language, reading, and writing development.

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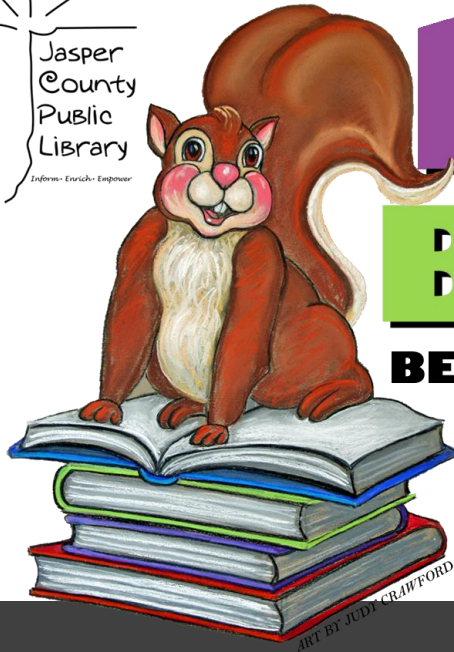
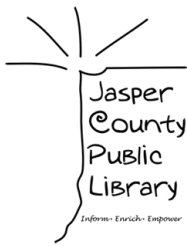
Art by Judy Kanne

MY FAVORITE BOOK: _____

**DON'T FORGET TO COME IN AND
COLLECT YOUR PRIZE!**



CONGRATULATIONS!
**You have read 1,000 books
before Kindergarten!**



1000 BOOKS BEFORE KINDERGARTEN

10 TIPS FOR PARENTS

1. **READ**—Books and reading are the foundation of all learning. Spend time reading to your child every day. Help your child build reading skills by identifying words on signs and on the road. Visit www.learnmoreindiana.org/readinglist for a list of age-appropriate books for your child.
2. **LISTEN AND TALK**—Your child needs to know that you care about what happens at school. Ask about his day and listen. Support your child's natural curiosity by encouraging questions. In addition to building vocabulary, speaking, and listening skills, you'll build a better relationship.
3. **COUNT THE WAYS**—Help your child understand that math is part of the everyday world. Counting money, telling time, measuring and sorting objects, and even talking about sports scores helps kids build their math skills and understand the importance of numbers.
4. **KNOW YOUR CHILD'S TEACHER**—And make sure they know you. Ask for email addresses and phone numbers from your child's teachers. Get regular updates of how your child is doing. Find out how to help at home.
5. **SET HIGH EXPECTATIONS**—Talk to your child about how important school is and how important it is to work hard. There may not be much—if any—homework in kindergarten, but start good habits by setting aside 20 minutes or so each day to read and look at books.
6. **GET INVOLVED**—Your school and community need active parents. Volunteer and support school events. Students whose parents are involved do better in school—and in life. Attend parent-teacher conferences.
7. **MAKE THE WORLD YOUR CLASSROOM**—You are your child's first and most important teacher. Think of our home neighborhood, and state as places to learn and explore. Enjoy nature together, visit libraries and museums, and give your child new experiences.
8. **BE A ROLE MODEL**—Show your child that learning never stops. Read books. Take a class. Learn a new skill. Finish your own education if it's been interrupted by life events. Your actions send your child powerful messages about the importance of education.
9. **PLAN FOR THE FUTURE**—College is an investment that will pay back for a lifetime. Open a savings account and investigate opportunities. Just a few dollars saved each month can make a big difference in the future. Visit www.collegechoiceplan.com to start saving today.
10. **MATH MATTERS**—Math exercises the brain and trains the mind to think logically. Every occupation uses math in some way, and the fastest-growing, highest-paid jobs rely heavily on math skills. Don't reinforce the myth that math is hard—enforce the fact that math is power!