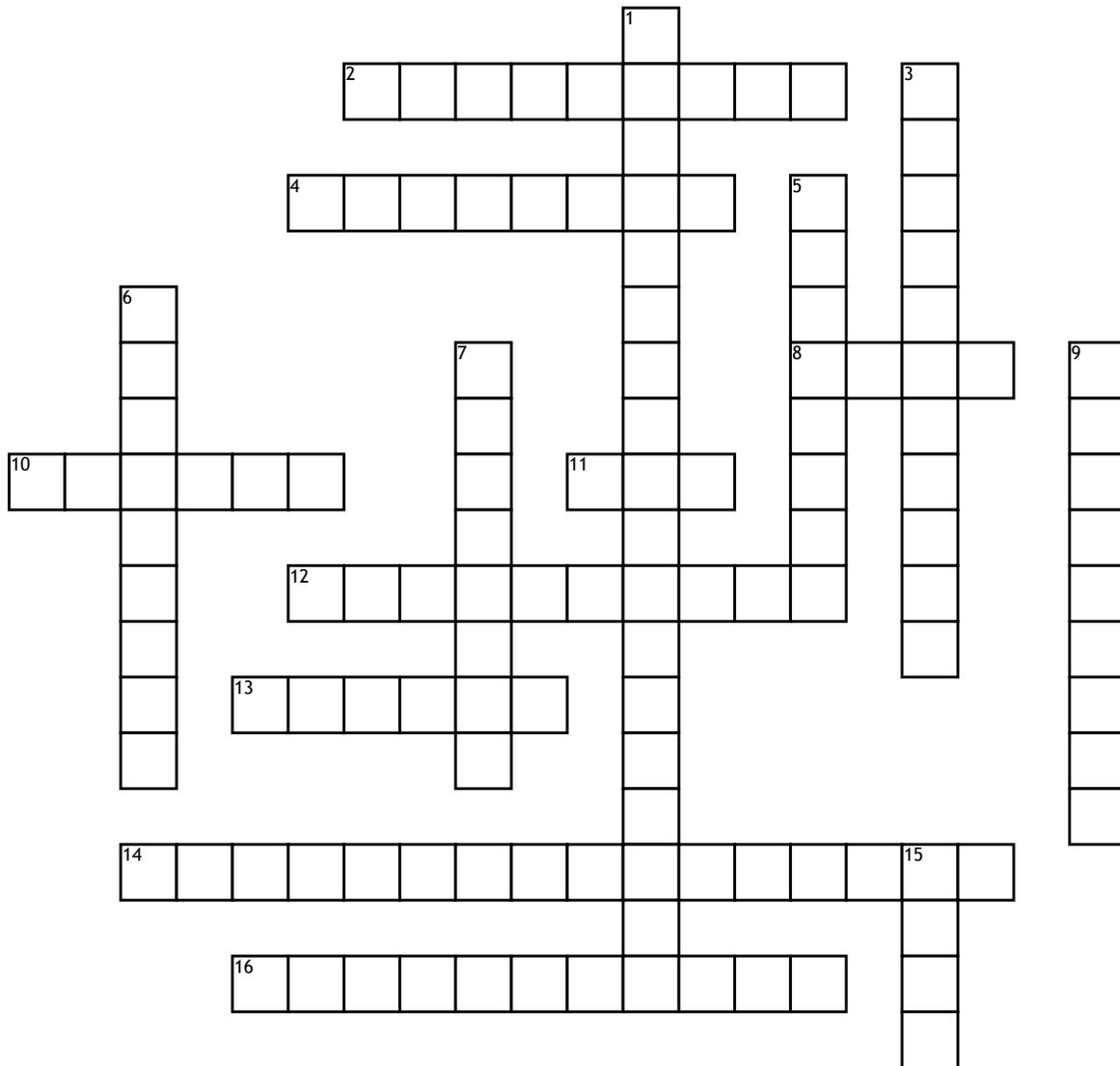


The Youngest Readers and Writers



Across

2. Stage 2 of learning to read and write that marks the child's awareness of the alphabetic code typically around 1st and 2nd grade.
 4. Type of language used in classroom, in books, and on tests.
 8. The language skills used in everyday social situations; they're not cognitively demanding (abbreviation).
 10. Model where children understand sentence structure and can combine words into sentences.
 11. Teachers do shared writing: Children dictate words and sentences about their experiences, and the teacher writes down what the children say; the text they develop becomes the reading material (abbreviation).

12. Model where children use language socially.
 13. Stage 3 of the learning to read and write process where a child moves into fluent reading and writing, typically around 3rd grade.
 14. Children's early reading and writing development prior to conventional instruction.
 16. Writing where children compose a message together and then the teacher guides them as they write it word by word on chart paper

Down

1. Signs, labels and other print found in the community.
 3. Type of books that teachers use in shared reading that have repeated rhyme, repeated sentences or other patterns.

5. Greatly enlarged picture books that teachers use in shared reading. Easier for students to read along with the teacher.
 6. Model where children learn to produce sound.
 7. Stage 1 of learning to read and write that typically begins at age 5. Children develop an interest in reading and writing.
 9. Model where children learn meaning of words and new vocabulary.
 15. The formal academic language that's needed for school success. It's the language used in classrooms, in books, and on tests; cognitively demanding (abbreviation)