

LIBRARY CARD APPLICATION



Is this a temporary address? Yes No
**Temporary Cards are Issued For 90 Days ONLY,
and MUST be Mailed to Patron**

Dream it. Discover it. Do it.

Photo ID and proof of residence in Mesa County are required at time of application.

Last Name: _____ First Name, MI: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Physical Address, if Different from Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Colorado Driver License or ID: _____

or

Social Security Number: _____

E-Mail Address (to be notified of holds/overdue books): _____

(please print VERY clearly)

I understand that by signing, I am authorized to have full use of the library's facilities and collection, including all materials, whether catalogued for children or adults.

- I agree to comply with all library borrowing rules and regulations.
- I realize that I am responsible for all charges incurred.

Signature: _____ Date: _____



For Cards for Children Under 16, Please Supply the Following Information

Parent or Guardian's Name: _____ Relationship: _____

Parent or Guardian's Colorado Driver License or ID: _____

As a parent or guardian, I understand that by signing on behalf of this minor, I am authorizing his or her full use of the library's facilities and collection, including all materials, whether catalogued for children or adults. It is my responsibility to monitor all library usage that the guardian finds inappropriate to the child.

- I agree to ensure this minor's compliance with all library borrowing rules and regulations.
- I realize that I am responsible for all charges incurred by this minor.

IMPORTANT Before you sign below, this document is a contract with MCPLD. Please read it carefully and sign in agreement.

Signature of Applicant
or Parent/Guardian: _____ Date: _____

Signature of Child, if Applicable: _____ Date: _____



KRMJ-TV | Grand Junction CO 81505 | 970-245-1818 office | 970-255-2900 fax



As part of “PBS KIDS Raising Readers” Rocky Mountain PBS offers FREE Ready to Learn workshops for parents. Ready to Learn workshops use unique, quality PBS presentations which teach parenting skills. Workshops are geared to parents of children ages 2-8 and provide resources and tools for everyday use. Workshop topics include:

Rocky Mountain PBS offers

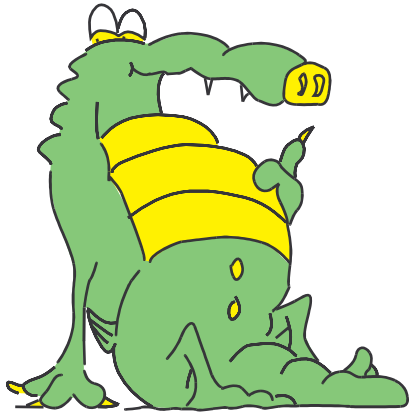
Free workshops for parents

Using PBS’s children’s programs and *A Place of Our Own / Los Niños en Su Casa*

- **BASIC READY TO LEARN** – This introductory workshop lays the groundwork for adults, helping them to become television savvy while gaining critical viewing skills, using television as an educational tool.
- **“BETWEEN THE LIONS”** – This award-winning program endorsed by the National Education Association, is designed for educators of children ages 4-7. The workshop fosters a love of reading while teaching reading strategies.
- **MISTER ROGERS’ “WHAT DO YOU DO WITH THE MAD THAT YOU FEEL?”** – **CONFLICT RESOLUTION** – The beloved Mister Rogers inspired this workshop that helps adults recognize their children’s emotions. Adults are given helpful hints to assist with the development of children’s self-control and create constructive anger outlets.
- **MEDIA LITERACY** – This workshop covers some basic techniques in dealing with the issue of children’s exposure to commercial media and provides tools to help them become critical consumers of media.
- **PRINT RICH ENVIRONMENT** – One goal of this workshop is that parents understand the importance of reading and the value of a print-rich home. Parents learn at least one strategy they can use to make their home print-rich.
- **PREVENTING CHILDHOOD OBESITY** – This program ensures that parents understand the health problems of childhood obesity. Parents learn healthy eating strategies and physical activities that can be added to their daily routine. Parents will learn at least one strategy to create a healthier home for their children.
- **SUPPORTING CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS** – This workshop help’s parents use *A Place of Our Own* to learn inclusion strategies for special needs children, to understand the needs of special needs children and how all children have special needs.
- **DIVERSITY APPRECIATION** – This workshop teaches parents how to help children appreciate others who may be different.
- **INFANT & TODDLER LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT** – This workshop ensures that parents understand the importance of having conversations with babies and how to practice “play-by-play” use of language.
- **LANGUAGE AND LITERACY – STORYTELLING** – This workshop teaches parents how storytelling helps build children’s language and literacy skills, how parents can become comfortable telling stories and how they can incorporate storytelling into their daily routines.
- **PLAY AND CREATIVITY** – This workshop teaches parents the importance of fantasy (i.e., free or self-directed) play and how it differs from adult-directed play. Parents learn how to facilitate fantasy play.
- **USING TV/MEDIA TO HELP CHILDREN LEARN** – This workshop helps parents understand how effective use of PBS Kids programs and other media can help children learn. It emphasizes the importance of choosing high quality, developmentally appropriate programs for children, watching actively; connecting viewing to follow-up activities; and reading.

Contact Neta Colbert at Rocky Mountain PBS in Grand Junction for a schedule of upcoming Ready to Learn workshops or to arrange for a free Ready to Learn workshop in your community.

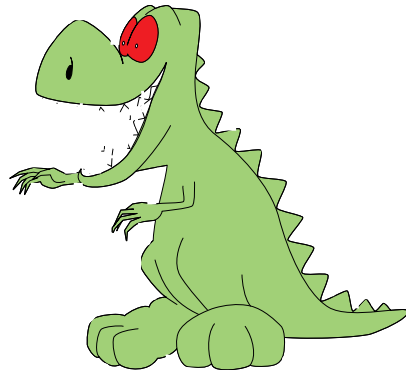
Rocky Mountain PBS | 970-245-1818 | netacolbert@rmpbs.org



Reading Tips for Parents

- Choose a quiet spot for you and your child.
- Read aloud at least 15 minutes a day to your child.
- Establish a routine time and place to read to your child (not just at bedtime).
- Talk with your child when you play and do daily activities together.
- Visit the library/bookstore with your child to attend story times, choose books to read at home, etc.
- Obtain library cards for yourself and your children.
- Make a special place in your home where your child can read and write.
- Keep books and other reading materials where your child can reach them.
- Keep washable, nontoxic crayons and markers and paper where your child can reach them.
- Take books and writing supplies whenever you leave home, so that your child can read and write wherever you go.
- Show your child how you read every day for fun and work.

- Point out to your children the printed words in your home and in the community.
- Talk with your children about their experiences.
- Encourage your child to read independently in his or her own way ("reading" words that aren't really in print to tell a story).
- Verbally "label" familiar objects as you talk with your child.
- Talk to your child as if he or she is a reader now (in process).
- Listen to your child.
- Talk about how you use reading every day.
- Talk about every day happenings. Explain what you are doing and how things work.
- Make your reading fun by using different voices for different parts of the story.
- Talk about the book that you are reading with your child. Help him or her to make connections.



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 Reading Readiness Project
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Reading Tips



For Parents

UNDER TWO

Developmental

A newborn: listens and reacts to your voice and other sounds. Responds by cooing, gurgling, smiling, and crying.

Eight months: Plays with sounds and babbles. Can play peek-a-boo. Waves arms and kicks feet to show excitement.

Twelve months: Understands simple words. Understands and reacts to hand movements, faces, and changing tone of voice. Puts books in the mouth and turns pages of sturdy books.

Techniques:

- Take the child on your lap and open the book to the beginning. Don't be upset if the baby grabs the book and begins to chew on it. You can give the child a toy to hold in each hand or buy cloth or vinyl books or keep the book just out of reach of the child.
- Turn the pages slowly and talk about what you see as you point to the pictures. Repeat common, familiar picture names, and encourage your baby's interaction through your own voice tone.
- Praise your child when he or she tries a new word, even if they don't say it exactly right. Making approximations is a first step toward reading.
- Recite or sing nursery rhymes or songs.
- Encourage your child to point and "read" about what he or she sees in the book.
- Sometimes when you say a word the child will try to say it also.
- Keep the sessions short. Five minutes will probably be enough time at first. Most babies have a short attention span.
- Use books with heavy cardboard or plastic pages. These are great for the babies to look at by themselves.
- Choose books with simple, bold, colorful shapes and simple, single word text.
- Obtain a library card for your child.



TODDLERS 2-3 YEARS OLD

Developmental

The child:

Puts two or more words together to make short sentences.

Asks and answers simple questions.

Can copy adult sounds, words, and motions.

Uses crayons and markers for scribbling.

Listens well to stories being read.

Enjoys fingerplays.

Likes to play pretend games.

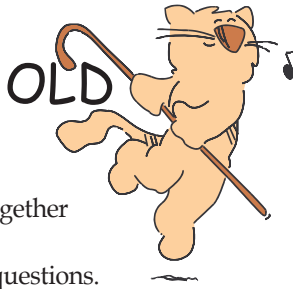
Loves to ask "why" questions.

Likes naming objects.

Makes scribbles that look more like writing.

Techniques:

- Maintain a regular story time as a peaceful time for the whole family.
- Continue with short sessions and eventually lengthen the time.
- Choose nursery tales, songs and stories about family life that have a simple sentence structure.
- Use puppets and stuffed animals to help tell stories.
- Let the child choose the book sometimes. He/she may want you to read the same story over and over. That's okay. You may get tired of reading it, but they are not tired of hearing it, and they need to hear the repetition of language.
- Make your reading fun by using different voices for different parts of the story.
- Talk about the book with your child. This helps them connect the story to something in real life.
- Don't worry if your child doesn't sit still while you read. He or she is still listening even if they are moving around.
- Visit the library often and take your child to the children's activities there.



PRESCHOOLERS 3-4 YEARS OLD

Developmental

The child:

May begin to recognize the alphabet letters. Recognizes matching sounds and some printed letters and numbers, particularly in familiar names and ages.

Understands ideas such as beside, above, under, near and far.

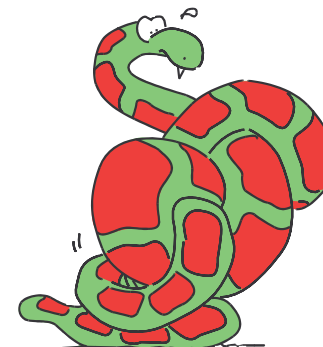
Listens, follows directions, and can focus on a specific task for a short time.

Takes turns speaking in a conversation.

Likes being read to and knows about books.

Techniques:

- Have a regular reading time every day.
- Visit the library often and take your child to the children's activities there.
- Choose picture books with lots of vocabulary and detailed illustration to read to your child.
- Sing songs and say nursery rhymes. If your child uses sign language, sign with your child.
- Give your child time and materials to color, draw, do puzzles and cut paper.
- Talk about everyday happenings. Explain what you are doing and how things work.
- Let your child help with the chores that include sorting, measuring, cooking, and counting.
- Encourage your child when he or she tries to read.



KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN 5-6 YEARS OLD

Developmental

The child:

Understands that print goes from left to right.

Is learning the letters and sounds of the alphabet.

Knows simple words like the, and, mom, etc.

Begins to understand that print carries a message.

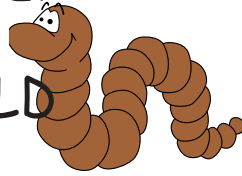
Starts to read signs, food packages, and other everyday items.

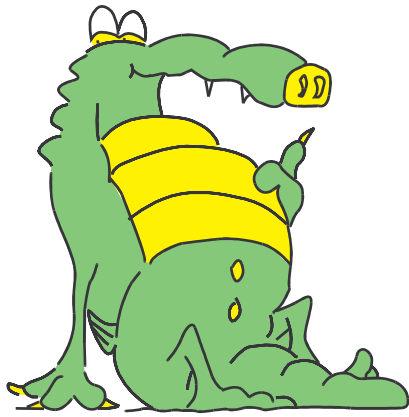
Likes being read to and has favorite books and stories.

May be reading simple stories.

Techniques:

- Read out loud and talk about stories every day.
- Get your child a library card and go to the library regularly. Request songs and rhymes on tape.
- Choose books that are repetitive and full of rhyme, as well as those with longer sentences and more complex illustrations.
- Read and say nursery rhymes and sing songs together.
- Talk with your child's teacher often about your child's work.
- Let your child see you reading for fun and work.
- Talk about how you use reading during your day.
- Take time each day to talk about school and share your day.
- Encourage your child to try simple writing tasks (help with grocery lists, presents, etc.).
- Listen to your child.

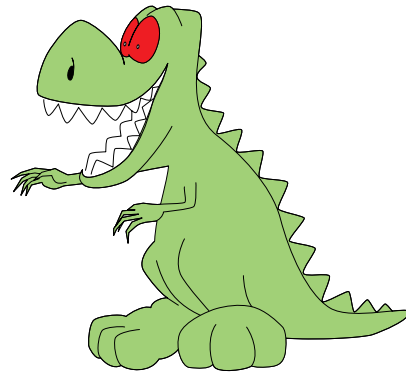




Consejos prácticos para los padres

- Seleccione un lugar tranquilo para que Usted y su hijo lean juntos.
- Lea a su hijo en voz alta por lo menos unos 15 minutos todos los días.
- Establezca una rutina y un lugar para leer con su hijo diariamente.
- Hable con su hijo mientras juegan o hacen juntos actividades en la casa.
- Obtengan tarjetas de la biblioteca para toda la familia.
- Visite la biblioteca con su hijo para participar en actividades especiales de lectura para los niños, escoger juntos libros para llevar a la casa, etc.
- Designe un lugar en la casa para que su hijo pueda escribir y leer.
- Mantenga los libros y otros materiales (colores, papel, marcadores, goma, etc.) donde su hijo los pueda alcanzar fácilmente.
- Lleve con Usted un libro o materiales para escribir siempre que salga de casa para que su hijo lea o escriba donde quiera que él este.
- Demuéstrele a su hijo como lee Usted todos los días por placer o porque es parte de su trabajo.
- Hable con su hijo sobre sus experiencias diarias.
- Anime a su hijo a que le lea a Usted, ya sea un libro con palabras escritas o usando sus propias palabras basadas en los dibujos del libro.
- Verbalmente identifique objetos conocidos cuando está en el auto, en el mercado, el parque, etc.

- Háblele a su hijo como si el ya supiera leer (aunque apenas este aprendiendo).
- Escuche a su hijo cuando él le habla.
- Háblele de cómo Usted usa la lectura en todo lo que hace diariamente (el periódico, recetas de cocina, revistas, cartas, etc.).
- Háblele de lo que está pasando a su alrededor, explíquele lo que está haciendo y como funcionan las cosas.
- Haga la lectura divertida usando diferentes tonos de voz dependiendo de lo que esta pasando en el cuento.
- Haga que su hijo piense en lo que va a pasar en las siguientes páginas del cuento, así él aprende a predecir y también aprende que lo que él piensa es importante.
- Leer juntos va a proveer la oportunidad de establecer una comunicación de confianza que perdurará toda la vida.



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<http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdelib/slreadtips.htm>



cde

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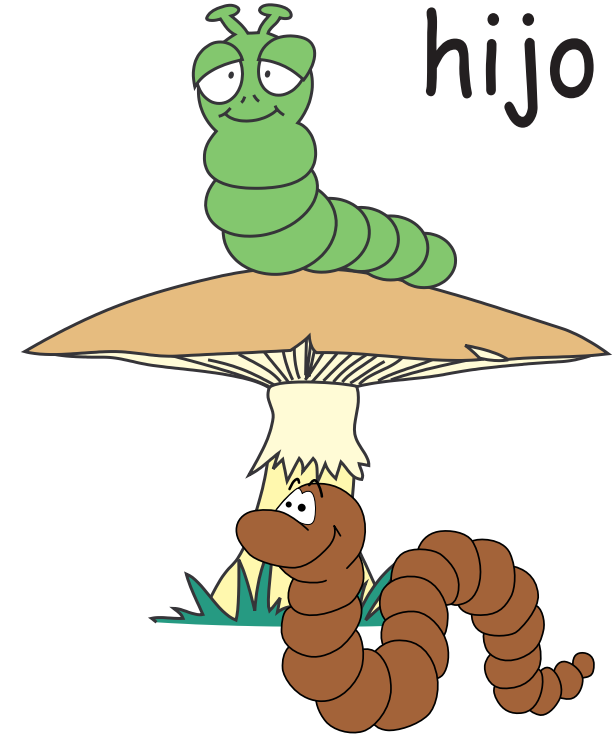
William J. Moloney
Comisionado de Educación

Biblioteca del Estado de Colorado
Proyecto

“Para Prepararse a Leer”

Coordinador del Proyecto 303-866-6900

Leyendo con su hijo



Consejos prácticos para los padres....

Biblioteca del Estado de Colorado

Antes de los dos años

El desarrollo

El recién nacido escucha y reacciona a la voz de Usted y a otros sonidos de su alrededor. El bebé responde sonriendo, gorgoteando y llorando.

A los ocho meses: Puede hacer sonidos y balbuceos. Puede jugar a las “escondidas”. Mueve mucho las manos y los pies para demostrar su entusiasmo.

A los doce meses: Entiende palabras sencillas. Entiende y reacciona al movimiento de las manos, la cara y a los diferentes tonos de voz. Se mete el libro en la boca y puede voltear las hojas de un libro resistente.

Técnicas:

- Siente al niño en sus piernas y abra el libro en la primera página. No se enoje si el bebé agarra o le quita el libro y se lo mete a la boca. Usted le puede dar un juguete para que agarre con la mano o poner el libro fuera de su alcance. Hay libros hechos de tela o plástico que son muy prácticos para estos casos.
- Volteé las hojas lentamente y hable con él al mismo tiempo que apunta con el dedo lo que ve. Repita los nombres de los dibujos en el libro y anime a su hijo a que participe haciendo o imitando su tono de voz.
- Felicite a su hijo cuando él trata de usar una palabra nueva, aún si no la puede decir correctamente. Cuando se anima a decir cosas nuevas está tomando los primeros pasos para leer.
- Cántele canciones de la infancia y de la cultura de Usted.
- Anímelo a que apunte y “lea” lo que esta viendo en el libro.
- Algunas veces Usted dice una palabra y el niño tratará de decirla o repetirlo.
- Cinco minutos de lectura es suficiente tiempo al principio. Los bebés no se concentran por mucho tiempo.
- Los libros hechos de telas o plásticos son ideales para que su hijo los manipule solo.
- Escoja libros con colores brillantes, dibujos grandes sin o con pocas palabras.
- Obtenga una tarjeta de la biblioteca para sacar diferentes libros sin que tenga que gastar dinero.



Niños pequeños Entre los 2 y los 3 años

El desarrollo

El niño: Puede decir dos o más palabras juntas para hacer una frase corta.

Responde y pregunta cosas sencillas.

Puede imitar sonidos, palabras y gestos de los adultos.

Usa lápiz, colores o marcadores para hacer garabatos.

Escucha bien cuando le cuentan un cuento.

Le gusta jugar “imaginando” que es un personaje famoso.

Le encanta preguntar “¿y porqué?”.

Le gusta decir los nombres de las cosas que conoce.

Hace garabatos que ya empiezan a parecer letras.

Técnicas:

- Mantenga una hora regular durante el día para leer cuentos.
- Al principio la rutina de leer debe de ser corta, alérguela conforme el niño mantiene la atención e interés en el libro.
- Escoja libros de historias familiares, canciones o juegos infantiles con oraciones sencillas.
- Use monos de peluche o un títere para que le ayuden a contar el cuento. Use diferentes voces.
- Deje que el niño escoja el cuento, no le sorprenda que el escoja el mismo una y otra vez. Esto es muy normal. El ve y oye cosas nuevas y la repetición de las palabras es muy bueno para que aprenda las palabras.
- La lectura es divertida. Haga que los personajes tomen vida en el cuento, con voces, risas, llantos, expresiones etc.
- Hable con su hijo después de leer el cuento. Hágale preguntas y espere por la respuesta.
- No se preocupe si su hijo no se sienta con Usted a escuchar el cuento, él esta oyendo aún si no está quieto en un lugar.
- Visiten la biblioteca seguido y participen en las actividades especiales para niños.



Preescolares Entre los 3 y los 4 años

El desarrollo

El niño: Empieza a reconocer las letras del abecedario.

Reconoce sonidos iguales y algunas letras escritas como la primera letra de su nombre, algunos números y sabe su nombre y su edad.

Tiene los conceptos de lo que quiere decir: atrás, abajo, al lado, cerca y lejos.

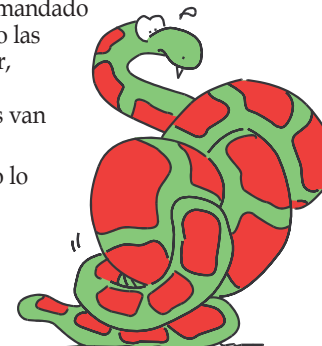
Escucha y sigue instrucciones, se puede concentrar en una actividad por un buen rato sin ayuda de un adulto.

Toma turnos para hablar durante una conversación.

Le gusta que le lean cuentos y sabe para que son los libros.

Técnicas:

- Mantenga una hora regular durante el día para leer cuentos.
- Visiten la biblioteca seguido y participen en las actividades que se ofrecen.
- Escoja libros con historias interesantes y con palabras que entienda el niño cuando lo lee.
- Canten canciones y si su hijo usa lenguaje de señas incorpore los dos al mismo tiempo.
- Dele materiales para que él dibuje, pinte, corte, escriba, etc.
- Hagan rompecabezas juntos es muy divertido.
- Háblele de lo que esta pasando a su alrededor, explíquele lo que está haciendo y como funcionan las cosas.
- Deje que su hijo le ayude con los quehaceres domésticos, él puede juntar cosas iguales como los calcetines por color o tamaño, puede medir los ingredientes para preparar una receta con su ayuda, puede poner el mandado en su lugar organizando las latas por tamaño o color, puede poner la mesa y contar cuantas personas van a sentarse a comer, etc.
- Felicite a su hijo cuando lo ve leyendo.



El Kinder Entre los 5 y los 6 años

El desarrollo

El niño: Entiende que la escritura va de izquierda a derecha, está aprendiendo las letras y los sonidos del abecedario.

Entiende que la escritura representa un mensaje.

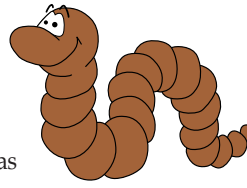
Empieza a leer letreros, marcas de comida o ropa y otras cosas de su rutina.

Le encanta que le lean y tiene sus libros favoritos para que le lean.

Ya empieza a leer libros muy sencillos.

Técnicas:

- Lea en voz alta y hablen de los cuentos todos los días.
- Obtenga una tarjeta de la biblioteca para su hijo. Seleccione música, libros, documentales, etc.
- Seleccione libros con palabras en forma de rima que son más repetitivos.
- Visite la escuela de su hijo para hablar con la maestra de su progreso educativo.
- De Usted el ejemplo a su hijo de cómo lee por placer o por trabajo.
- Pregúntele a su hijo que le platique de lo que hizo en la escuela.
- Anime a su hijo a que empiece a escribir la lista de mandado, una tarjeta de felicitación, recados del teléfono, etc.
- Escuche siempre a su hijo.



Why is listening to music so important for my baby?

Music, like reading, stimulates and organizes a baby's brain. Just by listening to music, a baby learns to recognize structure, pattern, repetition, rhythm, and rhyme.

Research proves that this exposure in infancy prepares children to better understand language and math concepts later when they get to school.

I like Rock and Roll, Rap and Screamer Music. Can't I just play that?

The reason we have included the music we have in our bags is because classical instrumental music and lullaby music is the most stimulating, soothing and pleasing to a baby.

Research shows that harsh or dissonant music actually weakens brain connections in young children and has a long-term negative effect on the infant brain.

When should I play music for my baby?

Listening to music both stimulates and calms a baby. Play lively music while your baby is alert and active and play lullabies quietly when trying to settle your baby for nap or bedtime.

Best of all, learn some song plays and lullabies and sing to your baby.

I have a bad voice and can't carry a tune. Won't I upset my baby?

Not at all! Your voice and the familiar voices of your family are your baby's favorite sounds. Babies benefit most from the elements of music when parents and other family members are actively engaged in the experience with them!

So grab a CD, remove the plastic, and share the joy of music with your baby!

Why should I talk and read to my baby when my baby can't talk back?

Your baby's mind is like a sponge, ready to absorb and learn from the experiences YOU give them.

Your baby learns to talk by listening to what you say and making connections with what they observe. As your baby grows, this process also helps your child learn to read!

The more you speak and read to your baby, the more connections your baby forms in his or her brain and the better prepared your child is to learn to read, write and learn when it is time for school.

Children who are read to when they are babies are more successful in school.

It's true. Research has proven this. If you read to your children when they are babies and preschoolers, they will learn to read more easily. They'll be more successful in school. Even in math!

Plus, reading is a great way to distract and settle a fussy child.

Whether you are trying to settle a child for naptime or bedtime, or trying to keep him or her entertained while waiting in a doctor's office, books are a great way to calm and connect with a child.

Sharing a book draws your baby closer to you, and you closer to your baby. It helps you forge a bond of love and security with each other.

You can change your baby's future with just ten minutes a day!

Experts say that even ten minutes a day of reading with your baby will make a difference and best prepare your baby for success in school and life.

Don't have ten minutes on a busy day? Then ask your other family members and supporters to read to your baby. Of course the more you and others read and interact with your baby, the better.

So get your baby and a book and discover the joy of reading with your child!