

(Teachers – bring examples of magazines, newspapers, and books.)

Before introductions, have students organize themselves into alphabetical order by last name.

**Discussion:**

What is the difference between a magazine and a newspaper?

What magazines do you like to read?

Do you read a newspaper? How often? Which newspaper?

Do you read the newspaper online or a printed newspaper?

**Headline** - the title of a newspaper story, printed in large letters at the top of the story.

**Article** – a short report on a topic in a newspaper or magazine.

**Periodical** is another name for a magazine or newspaper because they are printed and sold at particular times. Most newspapers are printed daily. Many magazines are printed monthly.

If you want to read magazines, you can go to the **periodical** section of the library. You cannot check out magazines. You can read them at the library.

When I was in school, we read a little magazine called The Weekly Reader. It had short stories, articles, puzzles and jokes for children. A new one came every week.

List some things you do daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly.

**Reference books** are books you look at when you need information, for example, dictionaries, encyclopedias and atlases. Reference books cannot be checked out.

The library **catalog** is a list of what the library has, such as books and DVDs. Most library catalogs are on the computer.

**Review the vocabulary words 1-12 on page 133 of the OPD.**

**Questions:**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a newspaper is the part at the top in large, bold print.
2. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a book of maps.
3. Most libraries allow you to check out books on a computer. The station where you check out books yourself is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Libraries keep a list of the books they have. They are listed on a computer. This is called an \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Go to the \_\_\_\_\_ to check out books or apply for a library card.
6. Another name for a magazine or newspaper is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Dictionaries are in the \_\_\_\_\_ area of the library.

**Write sentences to describe what is happening in the picture on page 133.**

**Author** – a person who writes books or stories.

**Title** – the name of a book.

**Fiction** books are books that are about imaginary people and events.

A **novel** is a book containing a long story about imaginary people and events. A novel is fiction.

**Non-fiction** books are based on facts.

A **biography** is a true story about a person's life. A biography is non-fiction.

Books in the library are organized into **fiction** and **non-fiction**.

Fiction books are organized in alphabetical order by the last name of the author. EX:

FIC(adult)	E (picture book)	E1 (grade 1-2)	J(grade 3-5)	Y(grade 6-9)
AME	GAR	MIL	AND	SMI

Non-fiction books are organized by subjects and grouped by **call numbers**.

Call numbers are found in the library catalog and on the **spines** of books.

Call numbers range from 000s-900s.

000s General Works (books that have many different subjects in them – includes newspapers and magazines)

100s Philosophy and Psychology

200s Religion

300s Social Sciences

400s Languages and Grammar

500s Science

600s Technology

700s Arts and Recreation

800s Literature (poetry, plays, stories, jokes – but not fiction books)

900s History and Geography      921 – Biography

**Discuss these questions with a partner. Report back to the group.**

Do you prefer to read fiction or non-fiction?

What is your favorite book?

Have you ever written a book?

If you wrote a book, what would it be about?

Did your parents read books to you when you were a child?

What is your favorite children's book?

What was the last book that you read?

Did you read it in English?

Would you recommend the book to your friends?

Homework: Go to a library or look at the Austin Public Library website

<http://library.austintexas.gov/>

