

AND THIS IS MY



Dear Parent,

A child's learning journey never stops, even during uncertain and difficult times. Every child is unique and approaches learning differently. While there are many ways that parents and family members can support this journey at home, it can be hard to decide what to do and when.

Within these pages you will find literacy and math activities specially designed for children who are 3 or just turned 4. Children will practice skills in each of the literacy and math strands defined in the chart below. We recommend doing one literacy and one math activity per day.



Vocabulary Development: Children's oral vocabulary grows through meaningful conversations, daily use of rich spicy words, and reading books. Vocabulary Development is the first and most important predictor of learning to read and write.

Phonological Awareness: This is the ability to hear and play with sounds. Children practice manipulating sounds through rhymes and syllables.

Phonemic Awareness: Identifying sounds and being able to hear how they are alike and different is important for learning to read. Children practice recognizing single sounds and learn how words are made up of a number of single sounds blended together.

Print Awareness: It begins with understanding that a picture can represent an object or animal or person. This ability to think symbolically allows children to take the next step: learning that the squiggly lines on a page have meaning.

Alphabet Knowledge: Preschool children begin the journey by learning that letters are different from other shapes and pictures, and that letters have unique names, sounds, shapes, and order within the alphabet. They begin to understand that letters are symbols we use in print to make words and sentences.



Problem-Solving: This skill is the heart of math. When we encourage children to identify and find solutions to problems, we are fostering critical thinking skills.

Math Language: This helps children to know the connections between the words we say and the words we use to describe math: how much, more, less, shorter, high, low, etc. Math language is the talk of our lives. Often this is how we describe people, objects, and events.

Number Sense Awareness: Number sense is an intuitive understanding of numbers. Number sense helps young children understand quantity in relationship to objects in their lives.

Visual Awareness: Helping young children visualize small quantities is a great foundation for early mathematics because it allows children to understand larger numbers in the future. When children can see a quantity in their minds, it helps them see relationships between numbers more clearly.

Number Knowledge: Numbers are the adjectives we use to describe: How much? How many? How long? How short? Number knowledge is the understanding that numerals represent a quantity.

Dr. Susan Chief Academic Officer Enjoy sharing this workbook with your child and seeing your child learn these important skills.

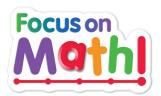
Vocabulary Development



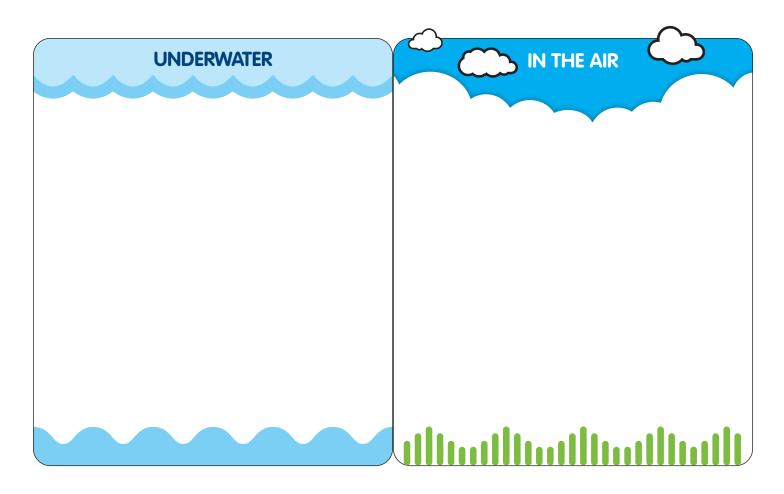
Learning about opposites is an important part of vocabulary development. Challenge your child to look at the pictures and draw a line connecting the pictures that are opposites.

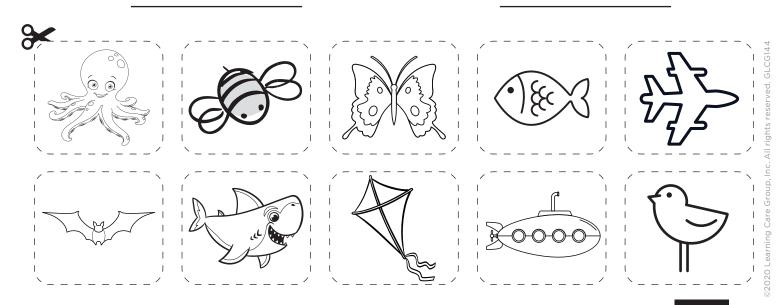


Problem-Solving



Invite your child to cut out the pictures below and sort them in the proper category. Then challenge them to count how many are in each category and write the numeral under the box.

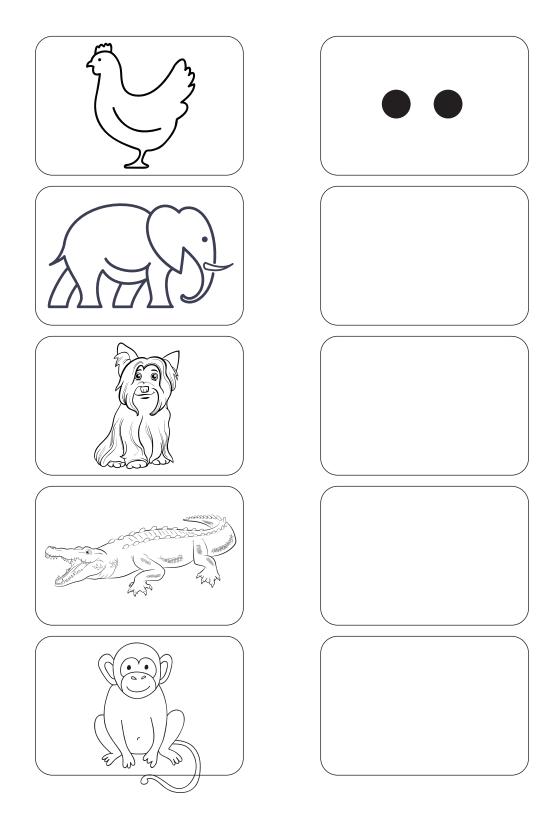




Phonological Awareness



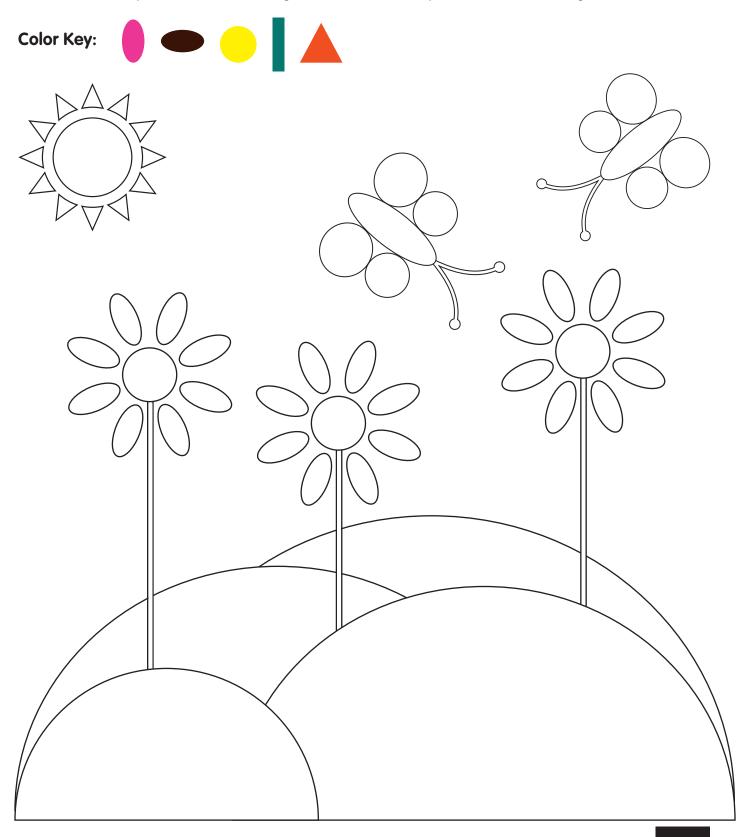
Being able to break words down into sounds and syllables is a foundational reading skill. Invite your child to say the words below and count the number of syllables in each word. Then challenge them to draw the same number of dots to represent the number of syllables (see the example).



Math Language



Being able to identify and name shapes is an important part of math language. Review the shapes and colors below with your child and challenge them to use the key to create a beautiful garden!



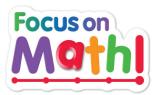
Phonemic Awareness



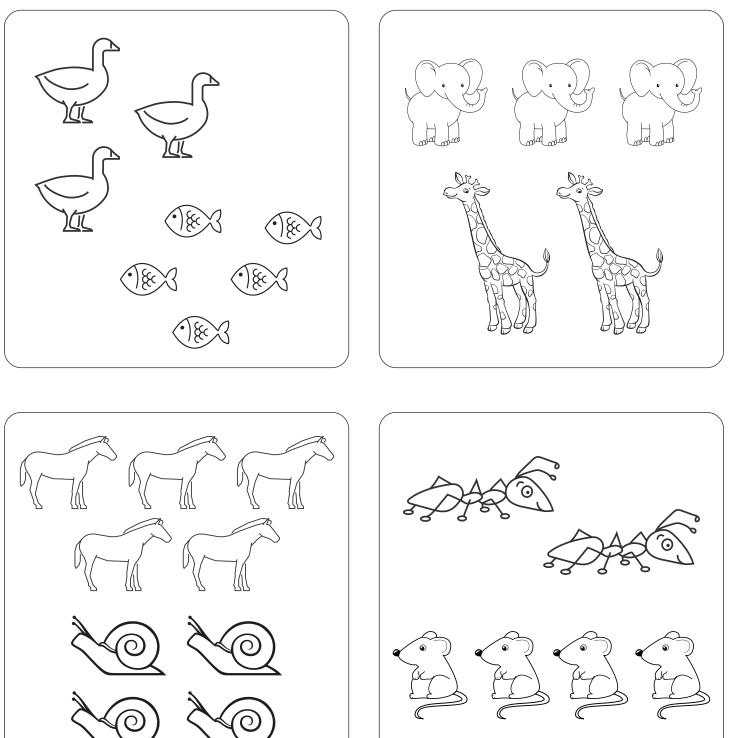
Identifying sounds is important for learning to read. Challenge your child to sound out each picture slowly and then circle the pictures that have the same ending sound.



Number Sense Awareness



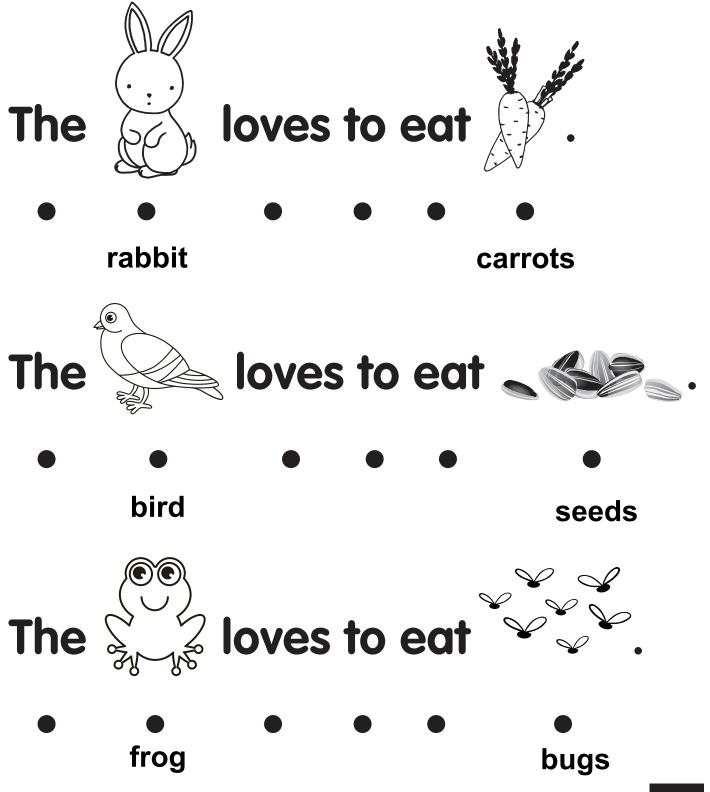
Number sense helps children become skillful at comparing. Challenge your child to look at the animals in each box. Circle the group that has more animals.



Print Awareness



Part of learning to read is understanding how print works. For example, that words are composed of letters and that there is a space between words. Read the following short passage with your child. Point to each dot as you read the words and invite your child to read the words connected with the pictures.

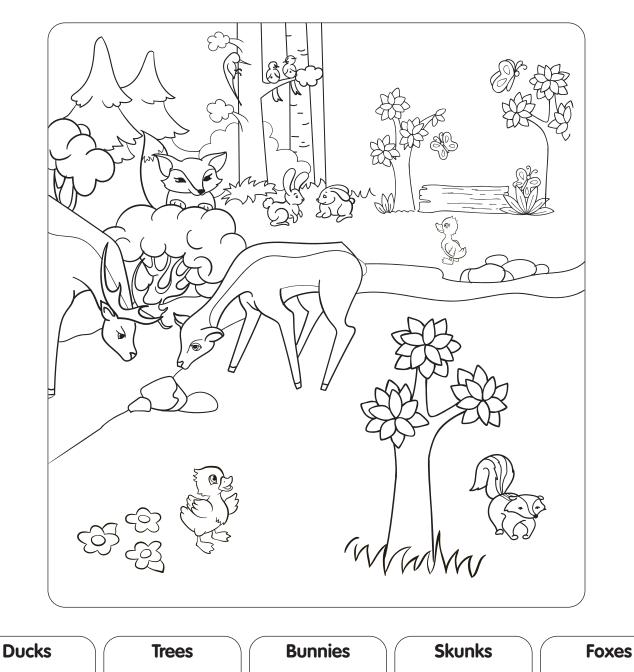




Birds



Invite your child to examine carefully the picture below. Challenge them to keep track of how many of each of the objects are in the picture by making tally marks in the boxes under the picture.



Flowers

Deer

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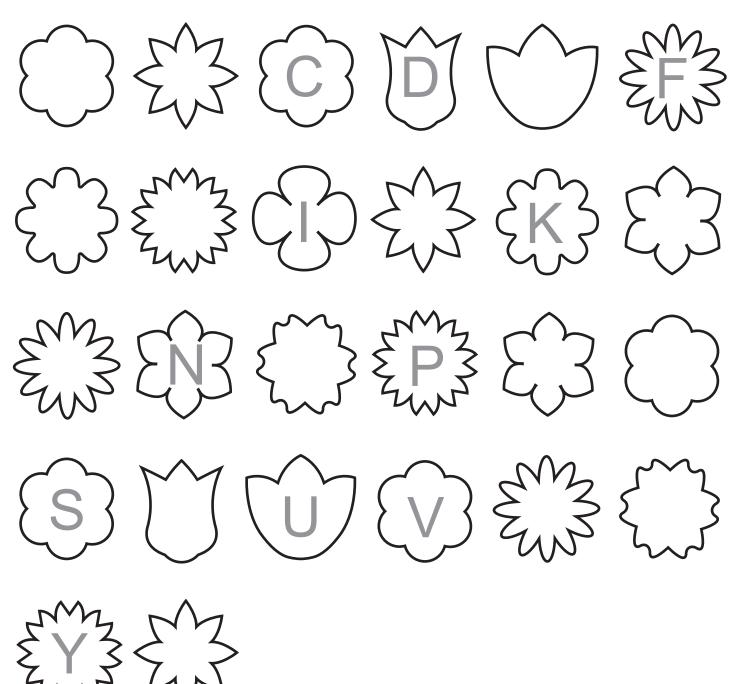
Rocks

Butterflies

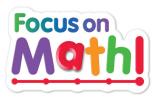
Alphabet Knowledge



Being able to identify letters and letter order is an important literacy skill. Challenge your child to complete the alphabet in the letter garden below. Then, invite your child to color the flowers to make a beautiful garden.



Number Knowledge



Number Knowledge is the understanding that numerals represent a quantity. Ask your child to circle the numeral that matches the amount of objects.

