

Threes
and Fours

AWARE, CARE, & SHARE™



MY NAME IS

AND THIS IS MY



WORKBOOK



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 Book B's pages you will find literacy and math activities specially designed for children who are 3 or just turned 4. The activities will help children learn 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.



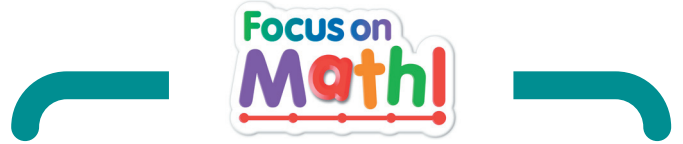
Vocabulary Development: Children's oral vocabulary grows through meaningful conversations, daily use of rich spicy words, and reading books. Vocabulary Development is the first and most important predictor of learning to read and write.

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.

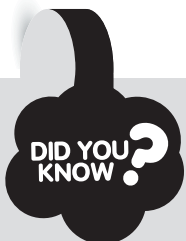
Vocabulary Development

Use the song “Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star” to encourage your child to develop a rich, spicy vocabulary. Sing the song with your child, then think of some spicy words you could use instead of twinkle and little.

**Twinkle, Twinkle
Little Star.
How I wonder
What you are.
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.
Twinkle, twinkle,
Little star.
How I wonder
What you are.**

Twinkle:

Little:



Spicy Words are fun and powerful words that precisely describe concepts children already know, for example the concept of little. The Spicy Word **punny** is a powerful way to describe being little. By exploring and exposing children to Spicy Words, you can strengthen vocabulary development.

Problem-Solving

Your child can gain critical problem-solving strategies by using concrete objects around the home to practice their patterning skills. Find items that would lend themselves well to creating a pattern in the boxes below. Examples include coins, spare buttons, different types of dried pasta, etc.

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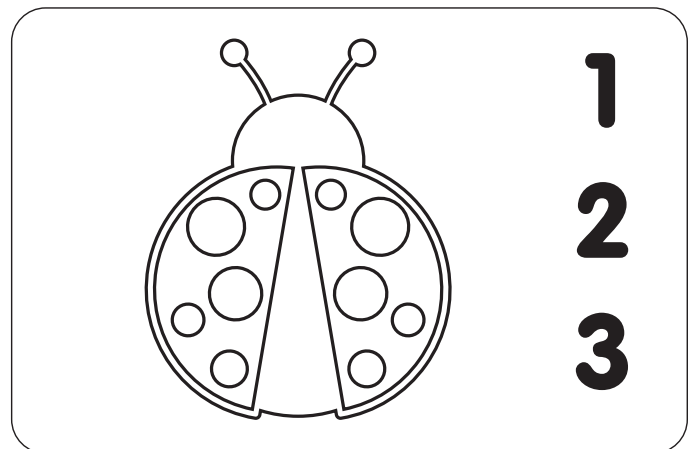
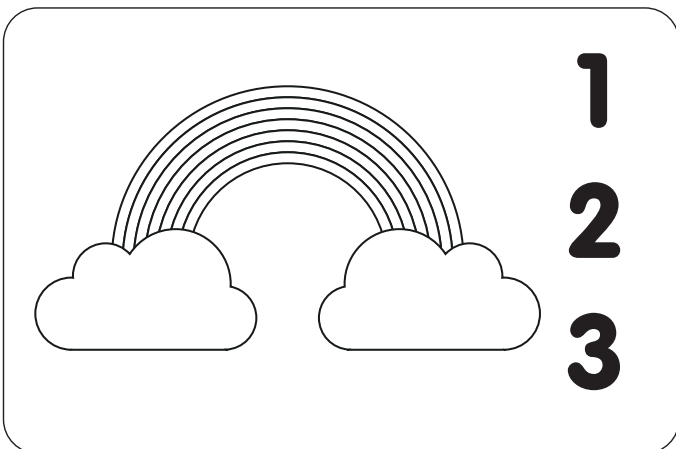
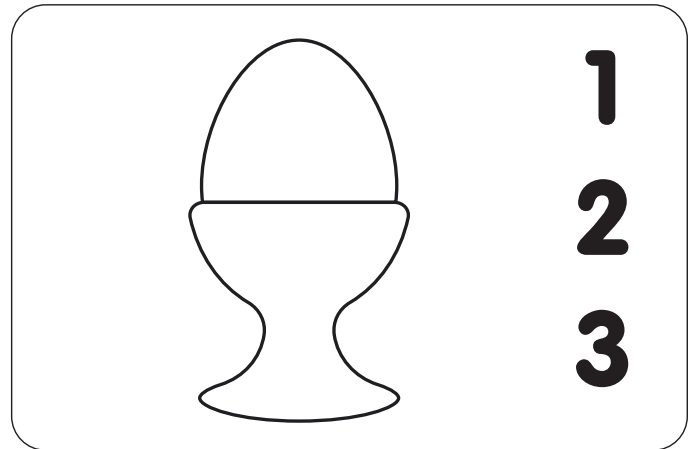
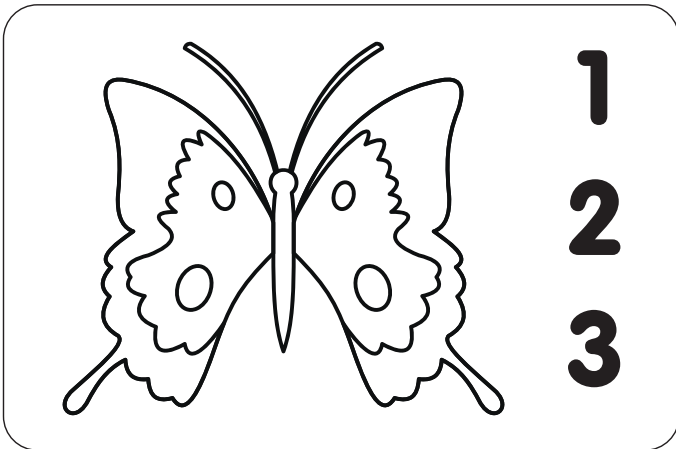
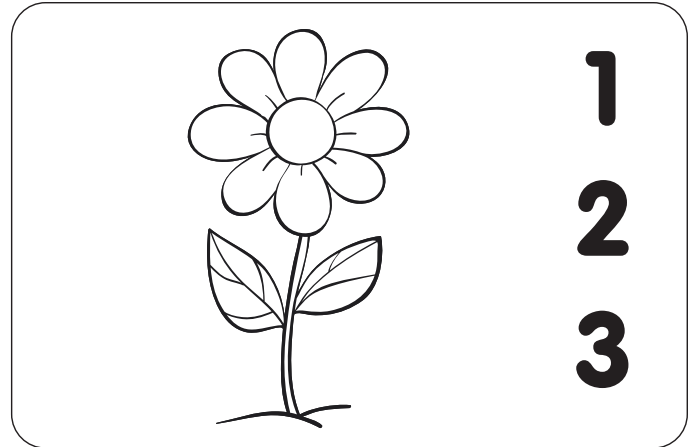
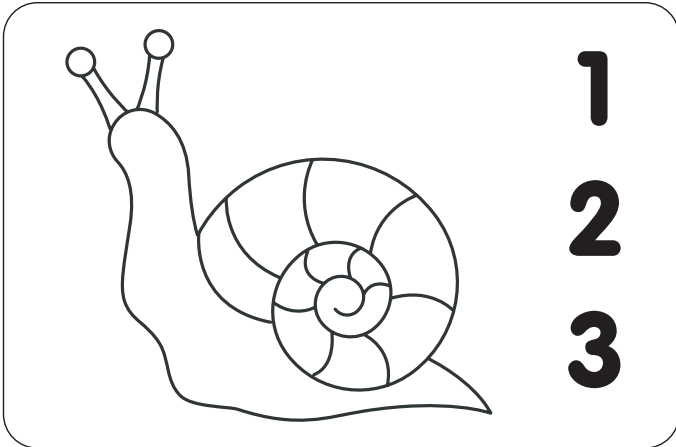
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Now challenge your child to draw pictures to create a pattern below!

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Phonological Awareness

Children love to clap out syllables, and it helps them to distinguish sound segments. Look around your home for the names of different items to clap and count. Then have your child look at the pictures below, say the word out loud, and clap out the syllables. Circle the number of syllables they hear for each word.



Math Language

Incorporating math vocabulary into everyday language allows your child to become familiar with complex terms and ideas. Ask your child to color this picture, then together, talk about the things in the picture using terms like farther, closer, near, next to.



Phonemic Awareness

Help your child gain experience in identifying sounds by having them say the name of each picture out loud. Listen for the t sound. Does it come at the beginning or end of the word? Have your child circle the t where they hear the sound. Then, they can practice writing the word in the space next to the picture.

t



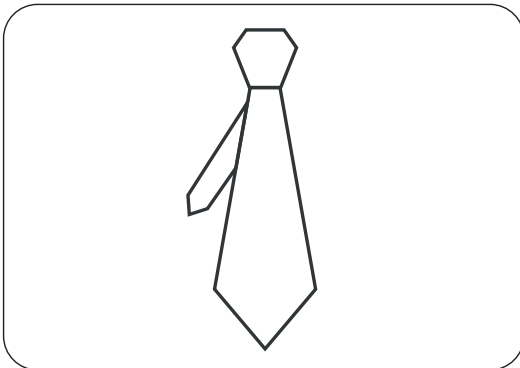
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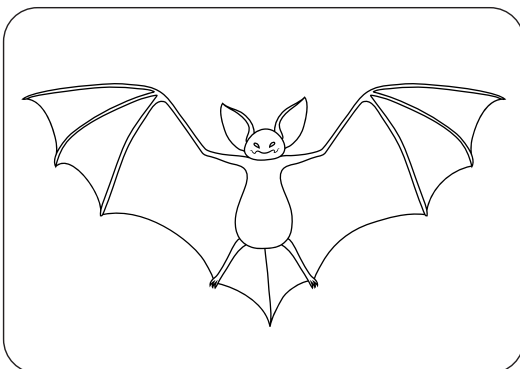
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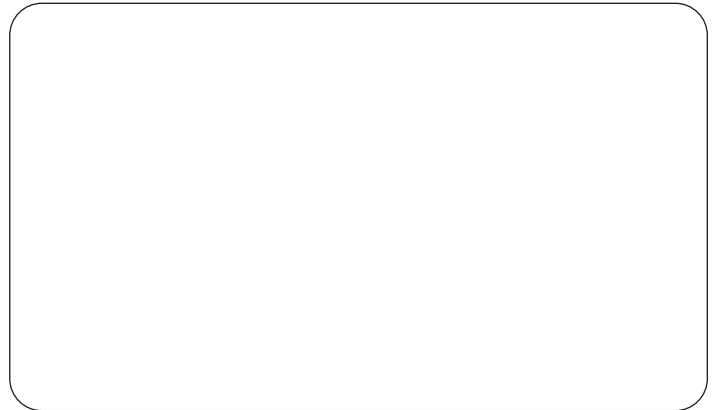
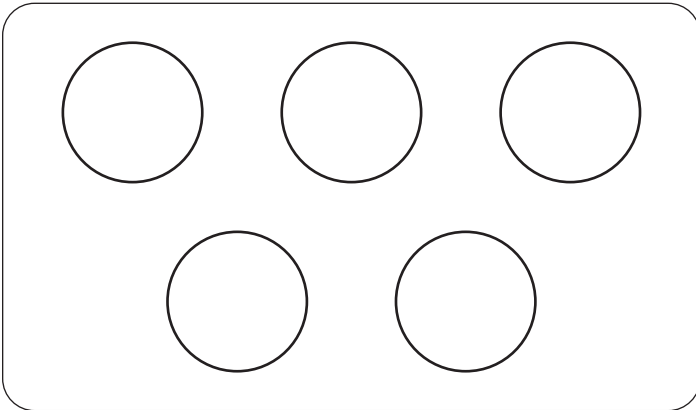
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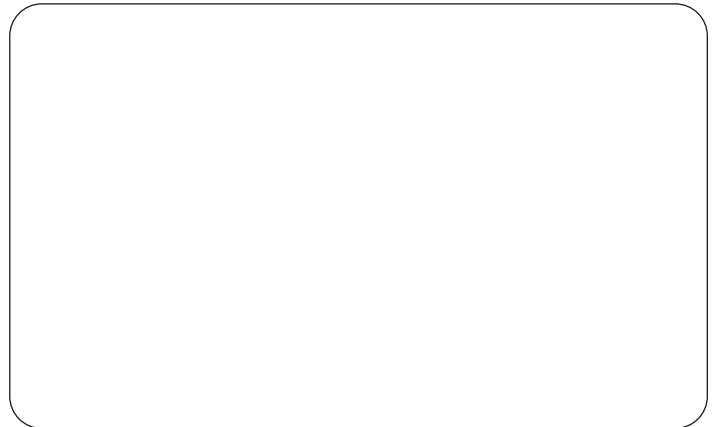
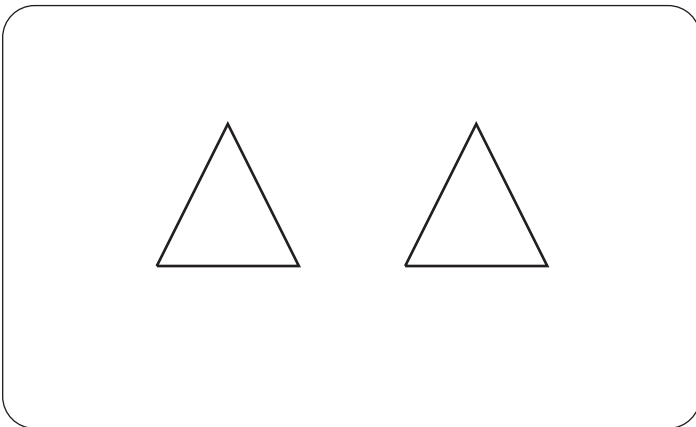
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Number Sense Awareness

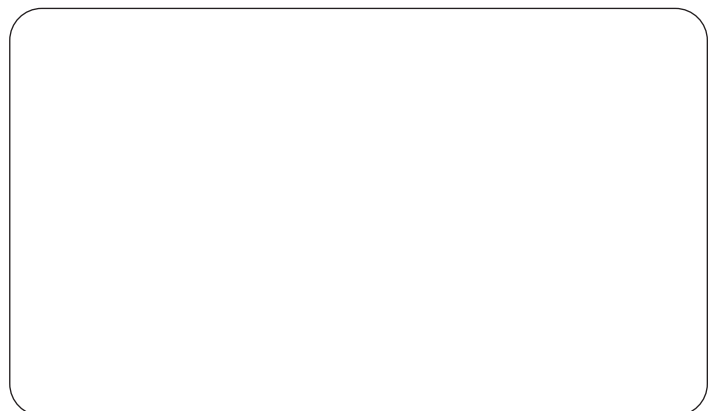
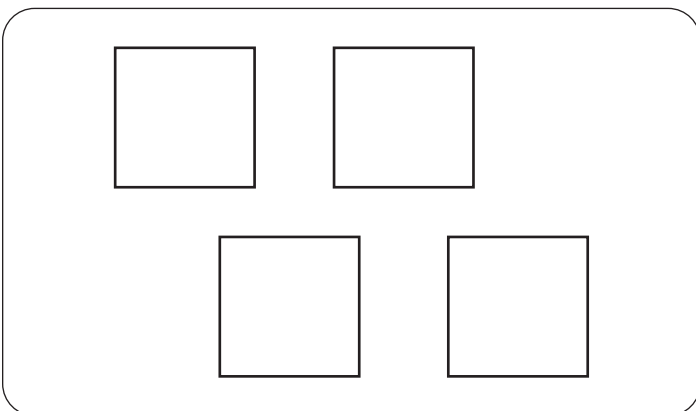
Using vocabulary to describe actions of quantity change are important skills for helping children to become comfortable in the world of numbers. With your child, look at the pictures in the first box, then read the question, and draw the correct amount of shapes in the second box.



How many circles will you have if you lose 2?



How many triangles will you have if you get 3 more?



How many squares will you have if they are equal?

Print Awareness

Have your child think about the signs they might see as they travel to different places in your neighborhood or city. Ask them to tell you what they think each sign means, and then circle all of the signs that have words on them.



Visual Awareness

Encourage your child to become a number detective by finding things that come in 2s and 4s. Look around your home and have your child draw a picture of anything they can find that come in sets. Examples include salt and pepper shakers that usually come in 2s, and chairs have 4 legs.

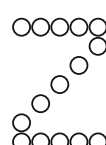
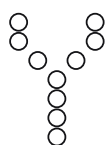
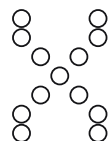
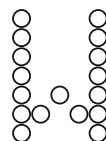
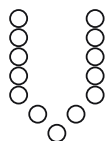
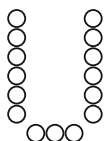
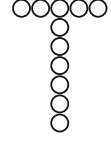
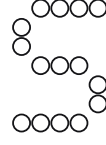
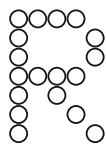
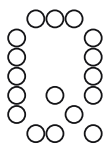
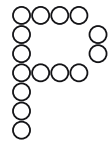
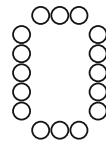
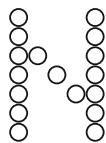
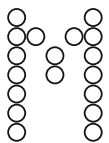
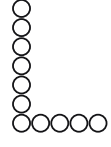
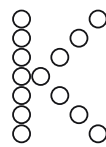
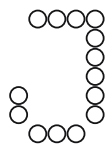
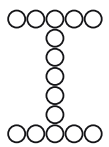
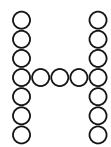
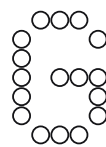
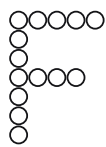
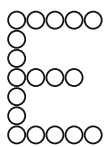
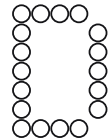
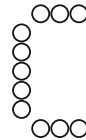
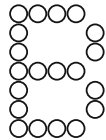
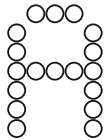
These things come in 2s

These things come in 4s

Alphabet Knowledge



Encourage your child to recognize letter shapes while working on their hand-eye coordination by using a Q-tip and paint to dab the letters of the alphabet.



Number Knowledge

Ordering is a skill that helps children understand numbers and numerals represent an amount. Have your child cut out the pictures of the flowers and put them in order from shortest to tallest. Once they have done that, work with them to count the flowers and write the corresponding numeral underneath.

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