

Fours
and Fives

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 these pages, you will find literacy and math activities especially designed for children who are 4 and 5 years old. 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.



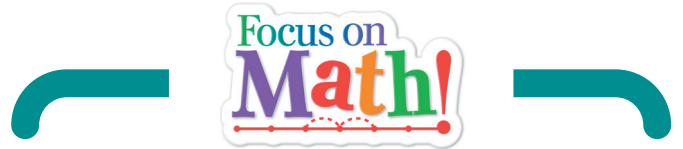
Vocabulary Development: Children's oral vocabulary grows through meaningful conversations, daily use of rich spicy words, and reading books. Vocabulary Development is the first and most important predictor of learning to read and write.

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

Have your child look at the pictures below. Then help them to read the words that describe the picture. Encourage your child to figure out which word does not belong, and to cross that word out.

run sprint
 race
 hurry
dash stroll



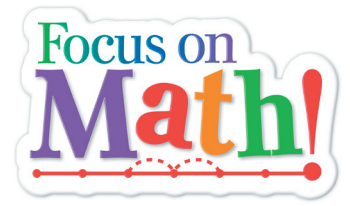
happy joyful
sad cheery
 merry jolly



petite large
mini tiny
 teeny
 small

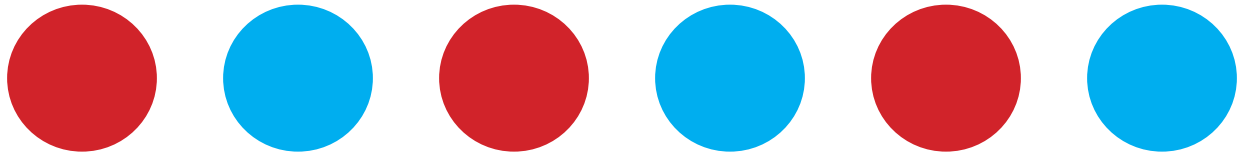


Problem-Solving

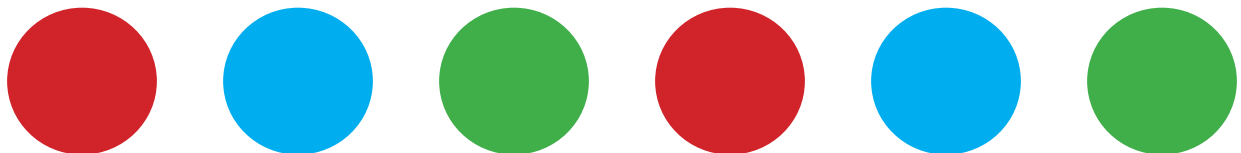


There are many different ways to make a pattern. Some of the most common are AB, ABC, and AAB. Examples of these patterns are below. After you and your child have looked at the three patterns, encourage them to color the ice cream cones using each of the pattern types. Then, ask them to create their own pattern in the last ice cream cone!

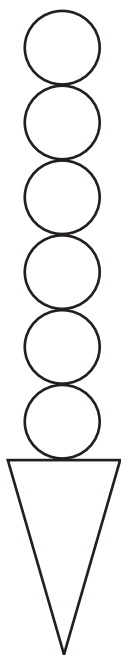
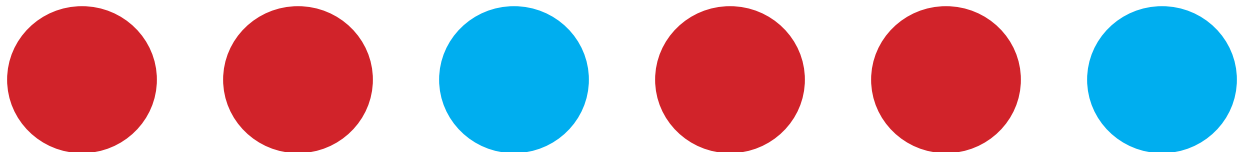
AB Pattern



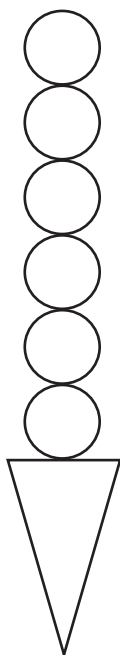
ABC Pattern



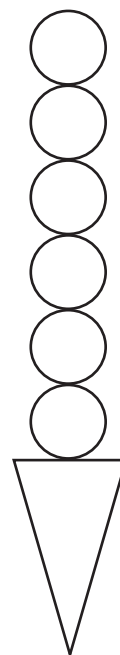
AAB Pattern



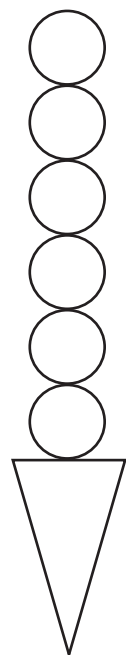
AB Pattern



ABC Pattern



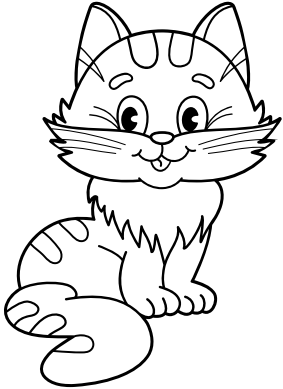
AAB Pattern



Draw Your Own

Phonological Awareness

The ability to recognize rhyming words is a fun way for children to become aware of how speech sounds. Encourage your child to look at the picture, then at the words. One of the words is not a rhyming word. Have your child put an X over the word that does not rhyme with the picture.

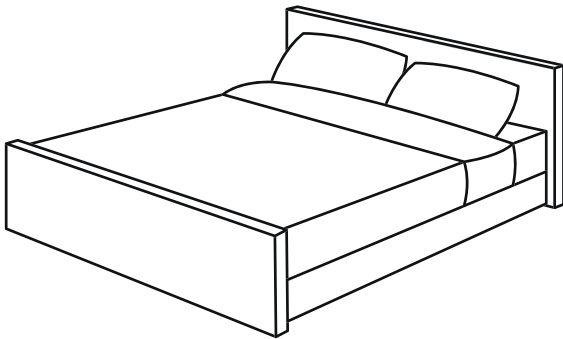


hat

bat

dot

sat

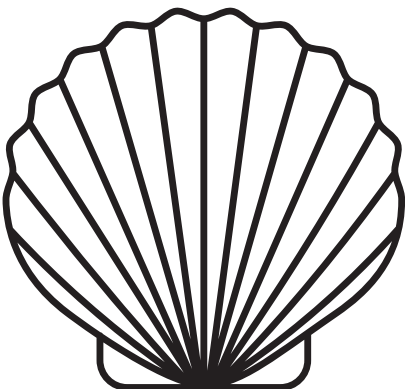


red

lid

led

fed



bell

well

mail

tell

Math Language

Math is a language. In place of letters, we use numbers to describe quantity or amount. Throughout the day, you and your family say mathematical words and may not even realize it! Each time that someone in your family uses math language, make a tally mark in the box. At the end of the day, count up how many tally marks you have.

TIME

Examples:

It is 11:30.

10 more minutes of outside time.



MONEY

Examples:

It cost one dollar.

I found a penny.



TEMPERATURE

Examples:

This soup is too hot.

It is 63 degrees out.



AMOUNT

Examples:

I want 2 cookies.

Sammy has a lot of markers.

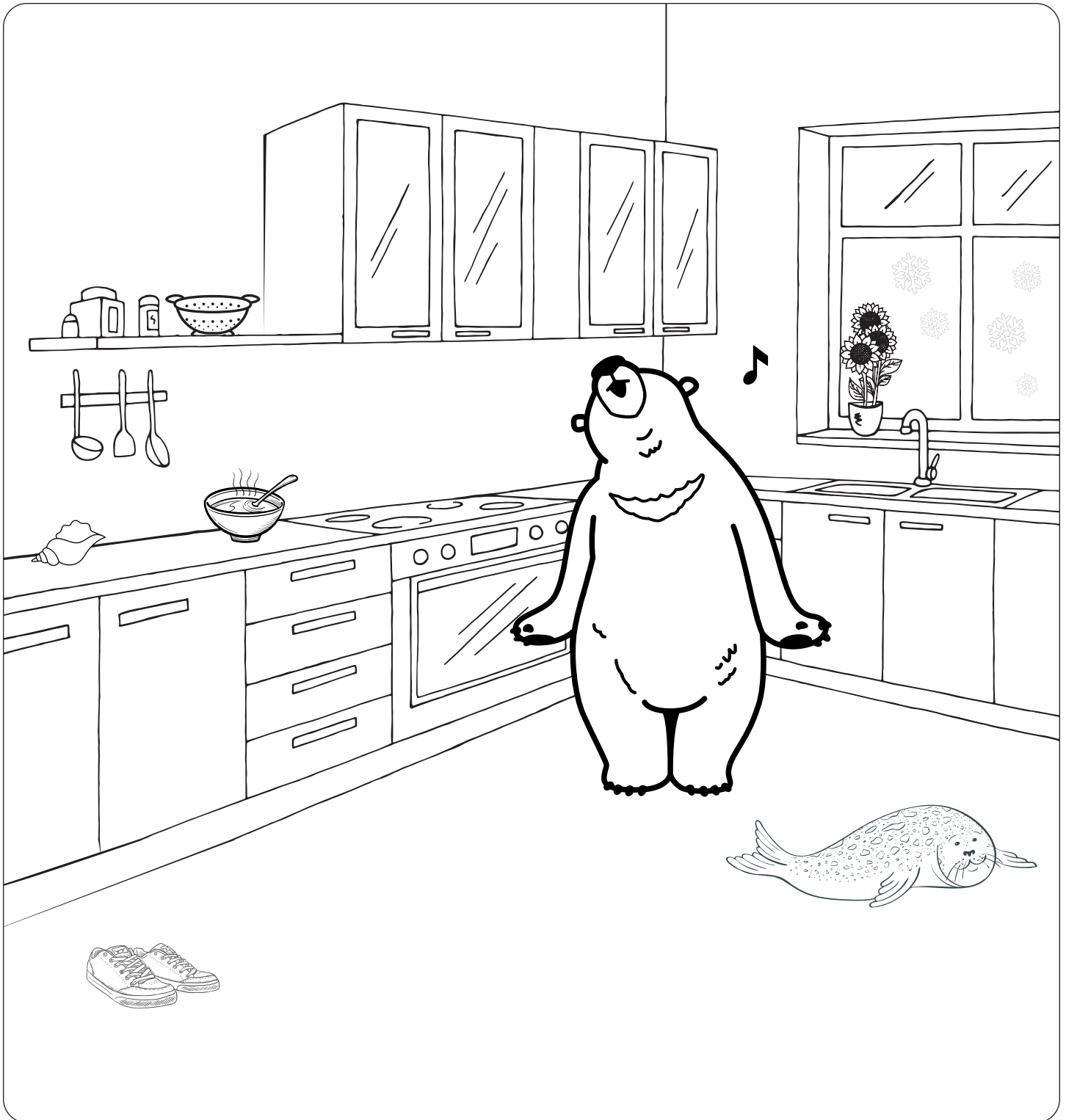


How many total tally marks did your family have? _____

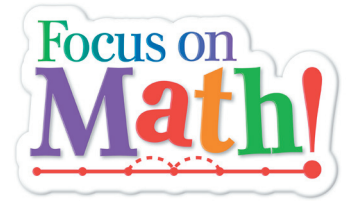
That's how much you use math language in your home!

Phonemic Awareness

Have your child look through the scene below and circle all the pictures that begin with the **"S"** sound. Once they have found all the pictures, encourage them to color the scene.



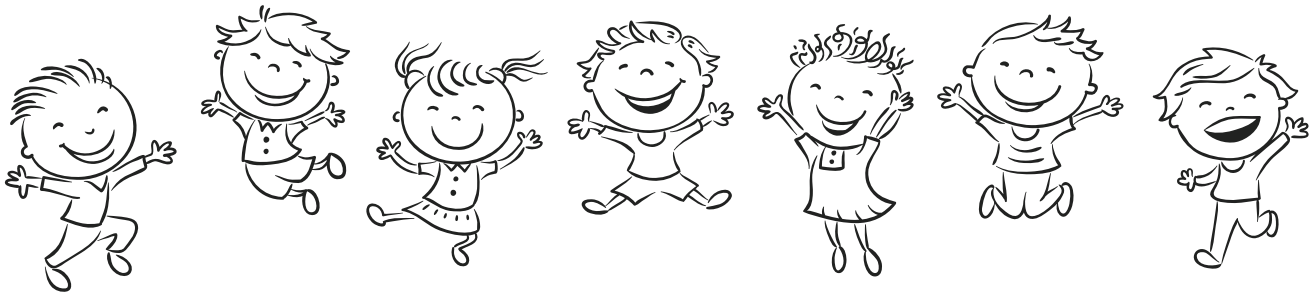
Number Sense Awareness



Together with your child, read the following questions. Answer the question by circling the correct amount of items in the picture.

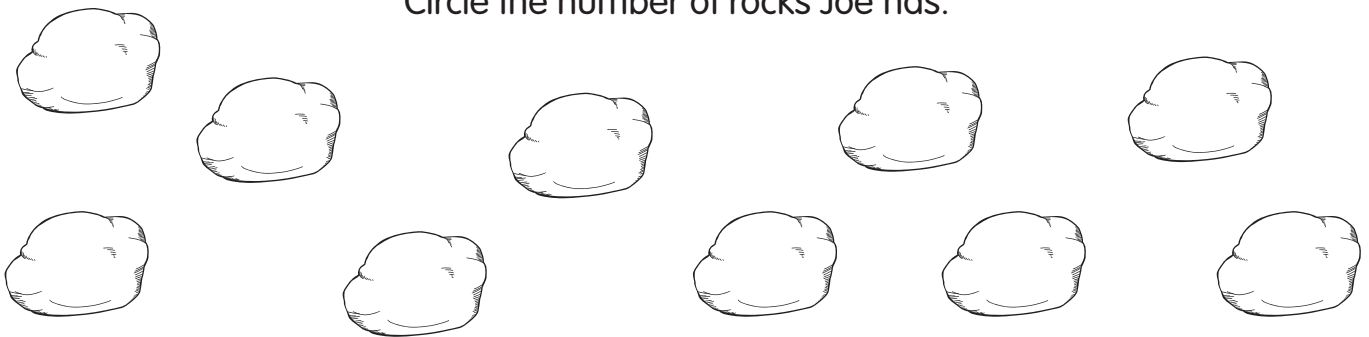
There are 2 children playing, 3 more join. How many children are there?

Circle how many children are playing.



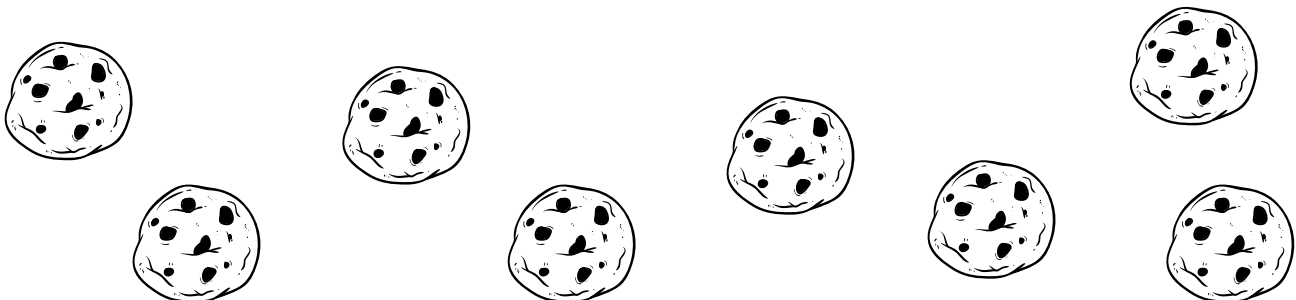
Yesterday Joe had 8 rocks, today he has 4 less. How many rocks does Joe have now?

Circle the number of rocks Joe has.



Erinn and Meagan have an equal amount of cookies. Meagan has 6 cookies. How many cookies does Erinn have?

Circle the number of cookies Erinn has.



Print Awareness

Print is all around. You can find a lot in the kitchen: cookbooks, food labels, and recipes, for example. Help your child to think of their favorite meal. Ask them to write a recipe card detailing the steps of how to make the dish.



HOW TO MAKE:

Things You Need:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things you do:

First _____

Then _____

Next _____

After that _____

Last _____

What it looks like:

Visual Awareness

The ability to understand larger numbers is easier for children who can visualize small numbers. After all, large numbers are simply combinations of small numbers! Ask your child to visualize the small numbers below, then visualize and draw the correct number of circles in the second box. Are they able to figure out the total number of circles? Encourage them to draw the total number of circles in the third box.

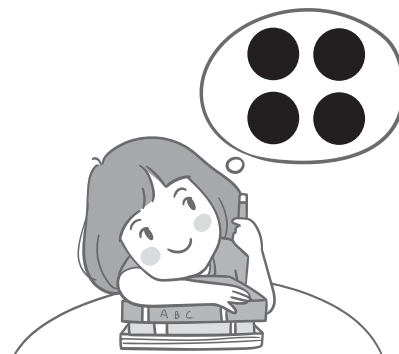
Try visualizing 2



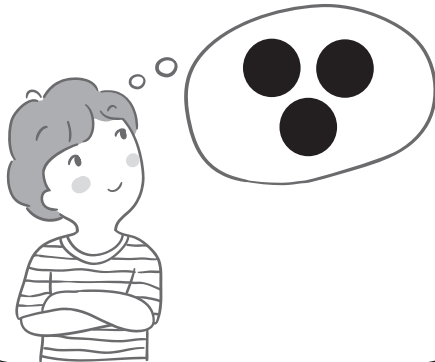
Now visualize two 2s



How many do you see?



Try visualizing 3



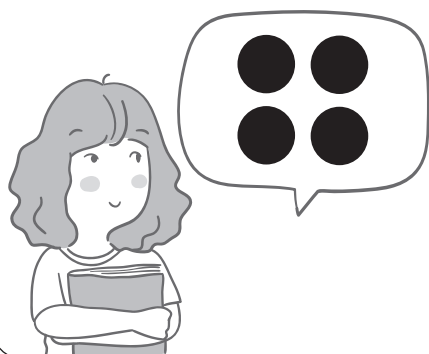
Now visualize two 3s



How many do you see?



Try visualizing 4



Now visualize two 4s



How many do you see?



Alphabet Knowledge



As your child becomes familiar with more letters, challenge them to distinguish the difference between letters that look similar. Have your child look at the letters in each row and circle the letter that is different than the others.

P

B

B

B

p

p

q

p

v

w

v

v

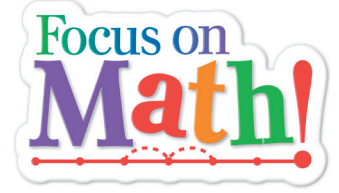
N

N

N

M

Number Knowledge



As children become familiar with numbers, it is important for them to be able to tell one more and one less. As your child looks at each number below, ask them these two questions: What is one less than that number? What is one more than that number? Then encourage your child to write those numbers in the blanks.

3	4	5
_____		_____
One Less		One More

_____	2	_____
One Less		One More

_____	5	_____
One Less		One More

_____	3	_____
One Less		One More

_____	8	_____
One Less		One More

_____	7	_____
One Less		One More