

Language/
Literacy**Understanding Words**

- How to understand, comprehend, and interpret information in a book
- Learning new words and identifying rhyming words
- The alphabet is all the letters we use to write words
- How our names are the same and different
- Words are made of letters

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Mathematics

Counting Things

- How to create groups of four or five items
- How to identify quantities of up to five without counting
- How to count groups of up to 10 items
- How to identify which group of dots on dice has “more” or “fewer”

Self-
Regulation**Using Self-Control**

- Different ways to wait patiently
 - Sing or hum quietly
 - Say a rhyme to oneself
 - Play with a toy

Social-
Emotional**Getting Along with Others**

- Practicing different solutions for typical classroom problems
- Thinking about whether different solutions are safe and fair

Social
Studies**Appreciating Our Families**

- Things we like to do with our families at home or somewhere else
- Similarities and differences in the people and pets we have in our families

Creative
Expression**Creating Art**

- How artists use tools, such as a paintbrush, sponge, and straw to create art
- Different types of paper and canvas we can use to create art
- How to use a smock, easel, and stencil

Physical/
Health**Moving Our Bodies**

- How to gallop
 - Gallop and Get game

Social-
Emotional

Thinking about the outcomes of possible solutions to a problem is central to problem-solving skills.

- Again pretend two stuffed toy animals are fighting over a toy. Invite your child to think of several different solutions. For each solution, imagine what might happen if the solution is used to solve the problem. Is one solution better than others?

The first letters children learn to recognize are often letters in their name.

- On a blank sheet of paper, print your child's first name in large letters using an uppercase letter for the first letter and lowercase for the other letters. Print the individual letters of your child's name on smaller pieces of paper. Invite your child to match the individual letters with letters in his/her name.

Language/
LiteracySelf-
Regulation

Waiting patiently is a self-control skill used throughout life.

- Help your child think of ways to wait patiently. Some options include humming, singing a song quietly, playing with a toy, or looking at a book. Provide items and supports for your child to practice waiting patiently.

Comparing the number of items in two groups can strengthen children's understanding of numbers.

- Create two groups of up to five items each. Examples: shoes and boots; crayons and markers; stuffed animals and blocks. Ask your child which group has more items. Change the number of items in each group and ask which group has fewer items.

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Mathematics

Social
Studies

Talking about how your family members spend time together can help children feel better connected to their family.

- Discuss with your child things your family members like to do together. Examples: playing sports, biking, walking, hiking, fishing, camping, or cooking. Recall past gatherings involving your child. Make plans for a next time.

Experiences with different paintbrushes can broaden children's approaches to creating art.

- Provide several different sizes of paintbrushes to support your child's understanding of how paintbrushes contribute to painting.

Creative
Expression

Galloping is a fun way for children to learn to balance and control their bodies.

- Provide opportunities for your child to practice galloping. A gallop involves taking a large step forward with one foot and leg and then bringing the other foot and leg forward. Use the same foot and leg each time to lead and the other foot and leg to follow.

Physical/
Health