

Language/  
Literacy**Understanding Words**

- Eric Carle's childhood experiences helped him write books for children
- Eric Carle's creative illustrations help readers understand numbers
- How an author gets ideas for a book
- How to use ideas to write a story and create illustrations

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## Mathematics

**Working with Shapes**

- Review of how basic shapes can be different sizes
- Review of how shapes can be used to make a different shape

Self-  
Regulation**Focusing and Remembering**

- Following requests by listening and remembering
  - *It's Raining, It's Pouring* game

**Paying attention**

- Using our sense of touch to describe an item behind our back
  - *What's Behind My Back?* game

Social-  
Emotional**Getting Along with Others**

- Review of different ways we can play
- Review of how to ask someone to play
- Review of what we can do when someone does not want to play with us



## Science

**Exploring Earth and Space**

- How to use four of our five senses to describe soil
- How soil helps plants grow
- How soil is a home for some animals

Physical/  
Health**Moving Our Bodies**

- Practicing combinations of different physical movements

Social-  
Emotional

Understanding that it is okay if someone does not want to play with us is a useful social skill.

- Help your child understand that we do not need to feel bad if someone does not want to play with us. Talk about reasons a child may not want to play and options for responding (ask to play together later, ask another child to play, tell the child you'd like to play with the toy when the child is done with it).

Creating or retelling a story from book illustrations can bolster children's language and thinking skills.

- Provide a book with appealing illustrations that your child can use to make up a story, or retell a story. Encourage your child to describe characters and a sequence of events. For additional challenge, invite your child to change some part of the story.

Language/  
LiteracySelf-  
Regulation

Concentration skills can be strengthened when children pay attention to an object they can feel but not see.

- Invite your child to put his/her open hands behind his/her back. Put a small familiar item in your child's hands without letting your child see the item. Examples: block, ball, toy car, crayon. Encourage your child to describe characteristics of the object (hard/soft; smooth/rough; short/long; round/straight).

Drawing basic shapes can improve children's understanding of shapes.

- Provide a blank piece of paper and a pencil for your child to draw basic shapes you name: circle, square, rectangle, triangle. Encourage your child to describe the shape after he/she draws it. Provide samples of each shape on a separate piece of paper to support your child's knowledge of shapes.

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## Mathematics

Physical/  
Health

Engaging in a sequence of different physical movements can enhance children's coordination and memory skills.

- Encourage your child to do a sequence of three movements. Examples: march, walk, hop; or march, gallop, jump. Add challenge by varying the number of times a specific movement is done. Example: march 10 steps, walk five steps, hop three times.

Exploring the characteristics of soil can strengthen children's understanding of nature.

- Help your child look at, touch, and smell dirt/soil, including wet and dry soil. Encourage your child to describe the soil. Talk about how soil is a home for some animals. Look for holes in the ground created by gophers, moles, ground squirrels, chipmunks, ants, worms, etc.



## Science