## What Children Will Learn this Week

### Language/Literacy

**Understanding Words and Letters**
- How to understand, comprehend, and interpret information in a book
- Learning new words and identifying rhyming words
- Identifying the names of letters X, S, and P
- Practicing how to divide words into syllables and put syllables together into a word

### Mathematics

**Counting Things**
- How to compare groups of different numbers of blocks
- Identifying numerals 5, 6, 7, and 8

### Self-Regulation

**Focusing & Remembering**
- How to follow requests by watching and remembering
  - *Conducting an Orchestra* game
- How to follow requests by listening and remembering
  - *Drum Beats* game

### Social-Emotional

**Understanding Feelings**
- When we feel embarrassed, we may feel foolish in front of other people
- Practicing some things we might do when we feel embarrassed or when someone else seems embarrassed

### Social Studies

**Exploring Where We Live**
- Neighborhoods make up a community
- Building pretend neighborhoods in our pretend community

### Creative Expression

**Making Music**
- Our voice is a musical instrument when we sing
- Different kinds of musical instruments make different kinds of sounds

### Physical/Health

**Moving Our Bodies**
- How to throw a ball straight up into the air
- How different parts of our body can help us throw a ball into the air
# Readiness Starts Early: Tips for Promoting Your Child’s Learning

## Social-Emotional

- **Children benefit from knowing it is okay to feel embarrassed.**
  - Describe a situation in which a child might feel embarrassed. Example: spilling food or milk. You may wish to use puppets or stuffed animals to describe the situation. Talk about what a child who feels embarrassed might do to feel less embarrassed. Also talk about how to help a child who feels embarrassed.

## Self-Regulation

- **Pretending to be a specific animal in response to a visual cue can help children practice memory skills and body control.**
  - Prepare three cards, or pieces of paper, with one different solid color on each. Explain which color is linked to a particular animal. Examples: blue means elephant, green means dog. Hold up one color and encourage your child to move like that animal. Say the animal name if your child forgets. Add challenge by changing animal and color links.

## Social Studies

- **Children can begin to understand they are part of a larger world when they recognize differences in familiar communities.**
  - Help your child learn the name and some characteristics of your current community and another community your child has visited or lived in. Compare things like size, types of housing, whether there are sidewalks, and favorite places.

## Language/Literacy

- **Moving our whole body with each syllable in a familiar word is a useful way to practice identifying syllables.**
  - Invite your child to jump or hop once for each syllable in a word you say. Use familiar words, including names of family members and friends. Begin with two-syllable words. Say each word slowly, emphasizing its syllables. Then repeat as your child says the word and jumps or hops once for each syllable.

## Mathematics

- **Identifying written numbers involves recognizing numbers that look similar.**
  - Prepare cards with one number from 1–9 on each. Show your child sets of two cards with numbers that look similar: 3 and 8; 6 and 9; 2 and 5. Ask your child to point to and say each of the two numbers. Then do actions together for each number, such as touching toes or jumping jacks. Invite your child to put all cards in order, from 1–9.

## Creative Expression

- **Our voice can be a musical instrument with different levels of volume.**
  - Sing your child’s favorite song with your child. Emphasize that the two of you are making music together. Encourage your child to practice controlling the volume of his/her voice by singing softly and loudly.

## Physical/Health

- **Throwing a ball straight up into the air can strengthen coordination of arms and hands.**
  - Invite your child to hold a large soft ball, such as a beach ball, with one hand on each side. Ask your child to place the ball near his/her knees and then bring the ball up quickly with both arms and hands. Encourage your child to release the ball when it is near nose level. Repeat at different speeds and with different sizes of soft balls.