

Online Virtual KinderPrep activities for Week 2:

Welcome song:

Hello everybody and how are you? How are you? How are you?

Hello everybody and how are you today?

Other verses: And clap your hands; Stomp your feet; Jump right up; Sit right down

One of the math skills your child needs to know is to recognize, name, and write the numbers 1 to 10. They also need to be able to rote count to 25 which means just saying the numbers in order, and to do one-to-one correspondence up to 5. That means they can point to objects and count how many there are.

Activity: Lay out the numbers 1 – 5 in a mixed-up order. Point to and say the name of each number. As you count to 5, have your child put the numbers in the correct order. Say a number 1 – 5 and have your child hold up that many fingers. You will need the number cards 1-5.

The letters we will introduce today are DEF. Use magnetic capital letters and spread out on white board. While showing the letter, tell them the name of the letter, show how to write it, and say the sound it makes. Tell them some words that begin with that sound.

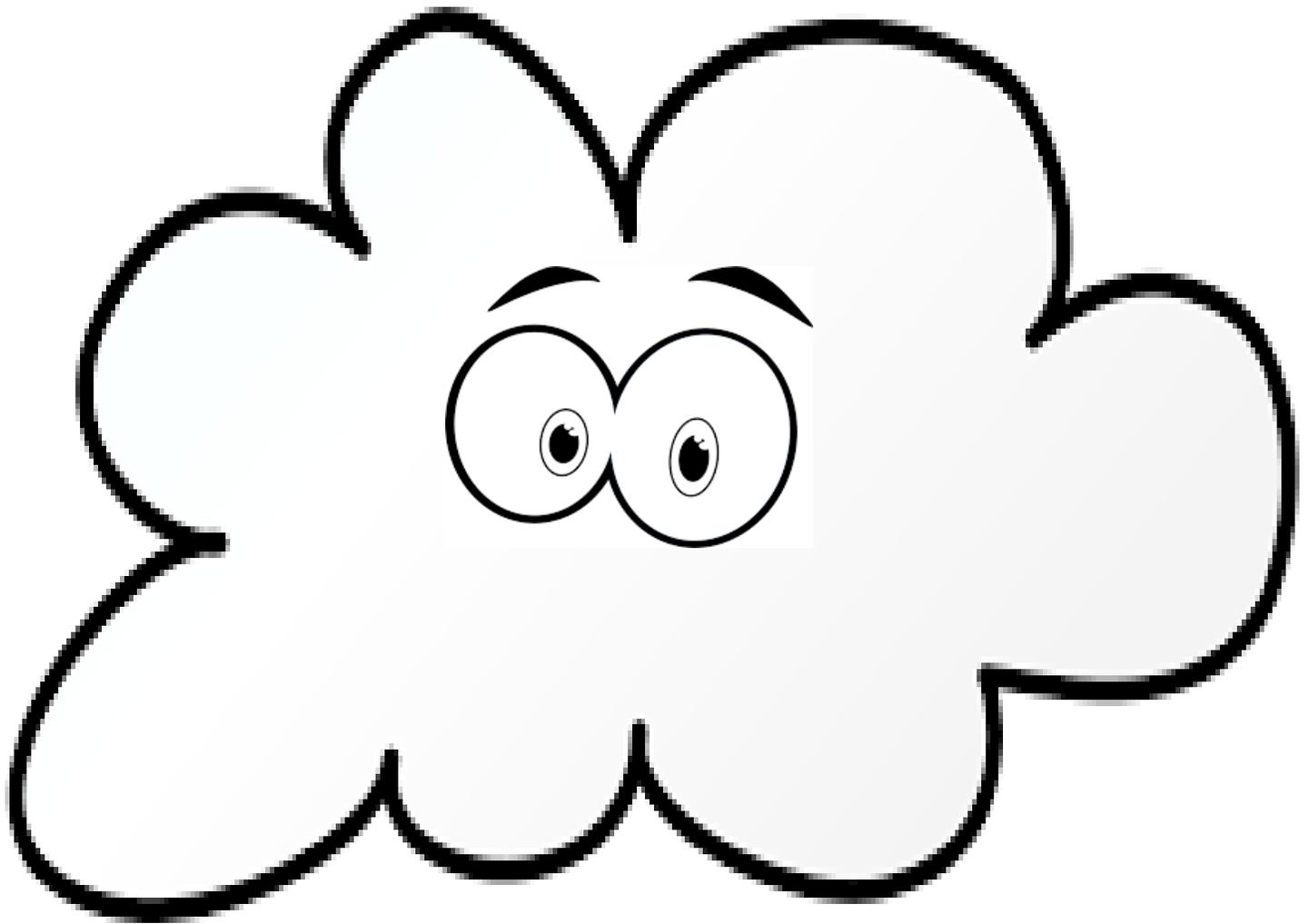
Show the letter D and tell them the sound /d/. Say words that start with /d/ such as duck, dinosaur, and dog. Then sing the song: “We’re looking for a D, we’re looking for a D /d/, /d/, /d/, /d/, We’re looking for a D.” Have your child find the letter D. Repeat with E (egg, elephant, elbow) and F (fish, foot, fun).

For each workshop there will be 5 activities to do with your child at home.

- 1) Another skill that is needed for Kindergarten is to recognize words that rhyme. The first step in rhyming is to be able to tell if two words rhyme, such as hat/cat. They do rhyme- they have the same sound at the end of the word. Big/hot do not rhyme. Play the rhyming words match game using colored dust bunnies and pictures. Take turns picking a picture. Say the name of the picture and then put it on the color that rhymes with the word (for example, head would go on red; kite on white). Emphasize the rhymes. You will need the rhyme pictures, word lists and dust bunnies.
- 2) Practice counting and writing the numbers with the Roll and Trace activity. Have your child roll the die, count the dots, find the correct number and trace. Ask questions such as, “Which number got to the top of the graph first? Which number was rolled the least?” You will need dice, papers, and colored pencils.
- 3) Practice your letters by going fishing. Take turns fishing for a letter. When one is caught, say the name of the letter and the sound. If they need a challenge: can they think of a word that starts with that sound? You will need the letter fish. If you want, you can put paper clips on the fish and use a magnet to catch them.
- 4) Learning to use scissors is a skill your child will need for Kindergarten. Have your child cut out the circles to use as ice cream scoops. Then have them trace the numbers 1 – 5 on the cones. Glue the correct number of ice cream scoops onto the cones. You will need scissors, glue, markers, circles for ice cream scoops and paper with cones.
- 5) Read a book about rhyming or numbers. “Rhyming Dust Bunnies” by Jan Thomas would be a fun book to read about rhyming. But there are a lot of books with rhyming words. After reading, have your child retell the story and tell you some of the rhyming words. A book with both rhyming and numbers in it is “One Mole Digs a Hole” by Julia Donaldson.

The handout at the end will give you some ideas of other activities you can do to encourage learning about numbers and rhyming.

Either print out on colored paper or color the dust bunnies after you print them on white. You will need the colors: red, blue, green, white, and brown



Red:

sled
bed
head
bread

White:

night
kite
light

Green:

bean
queen

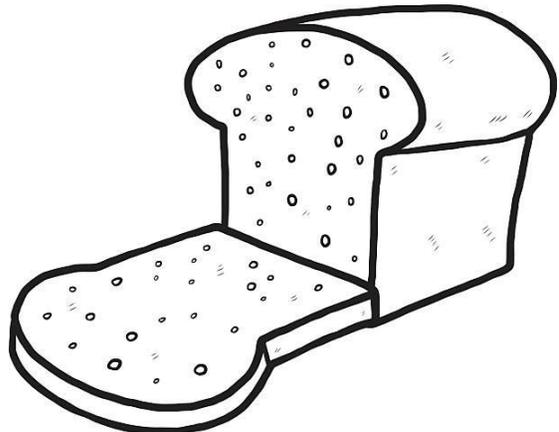
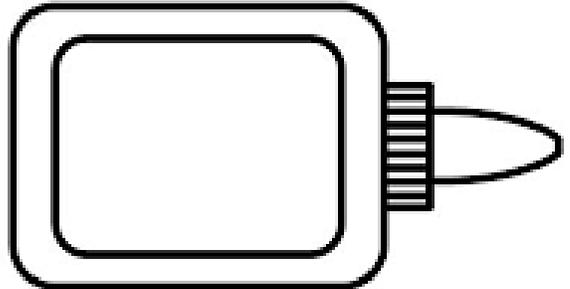
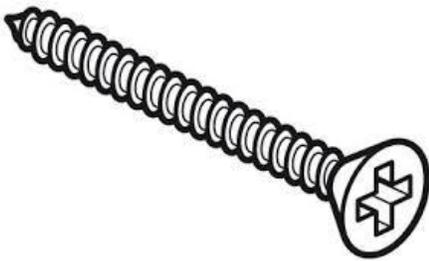
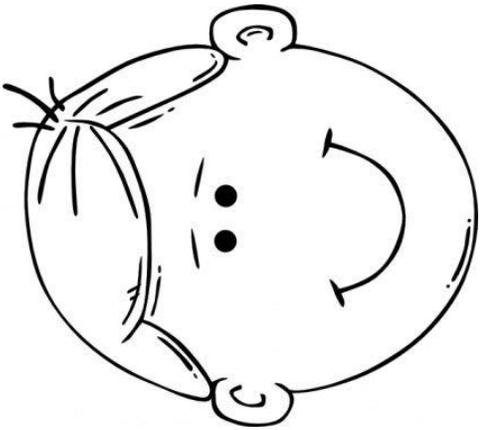
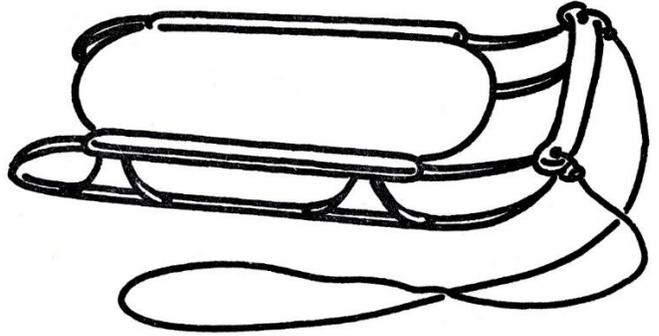
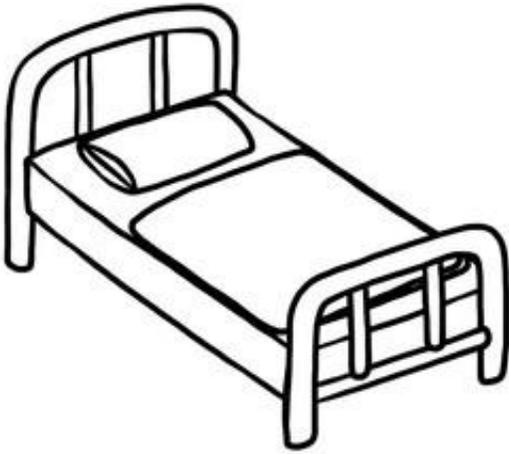
Brown:

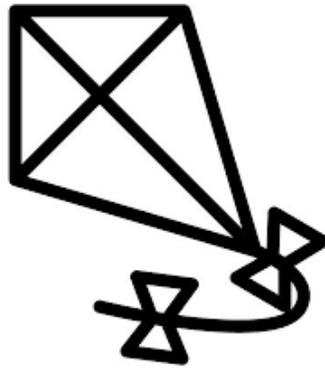
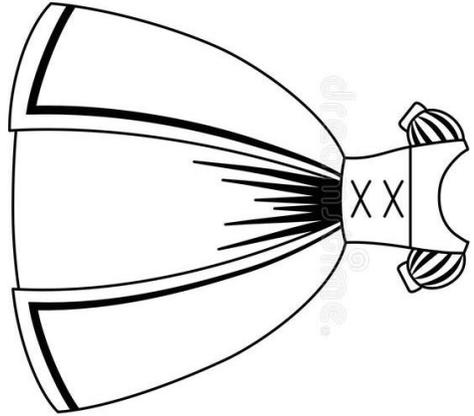
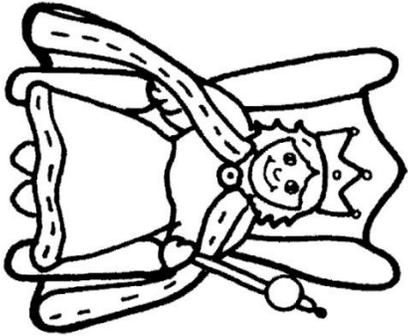
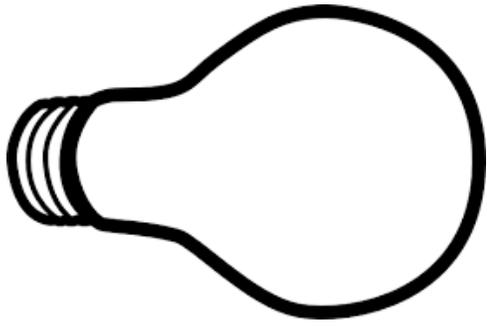
frown
clown
down
gown

Blue:

shoe
glue
two
screw

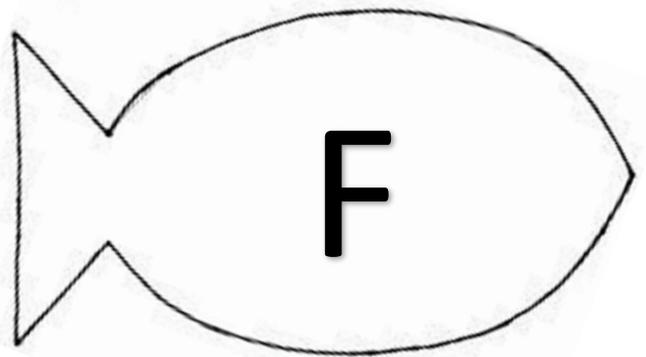
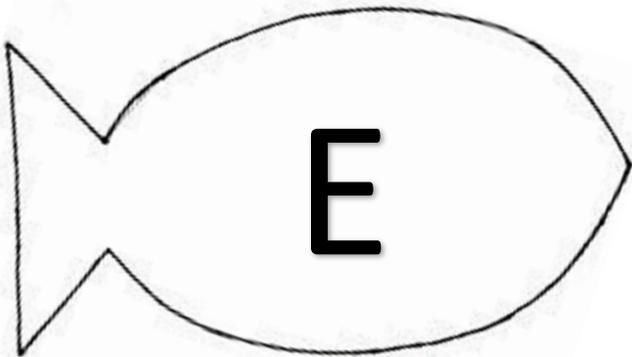
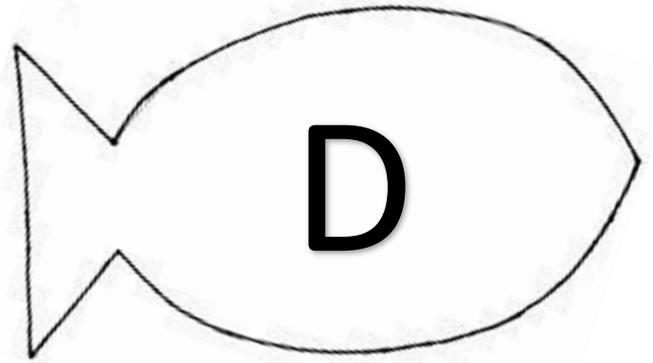
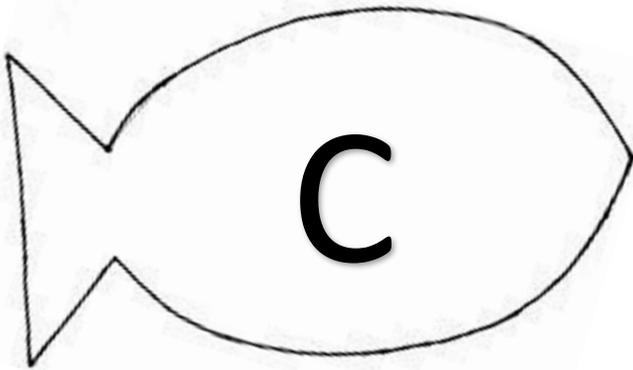
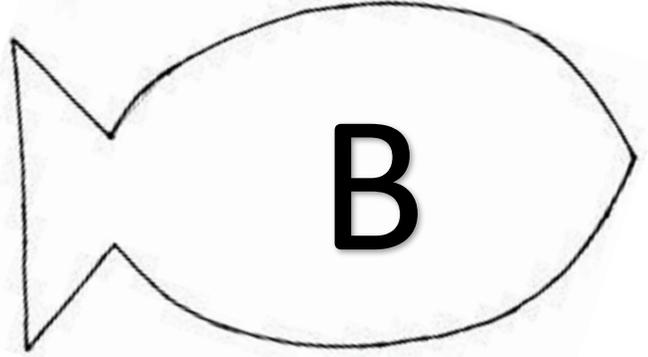
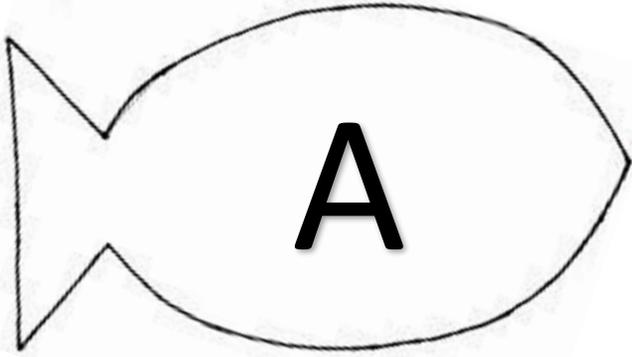
Cut apart pictures and use for rhyming activity

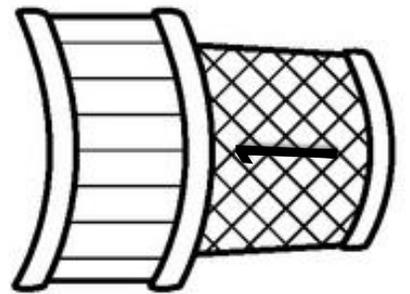
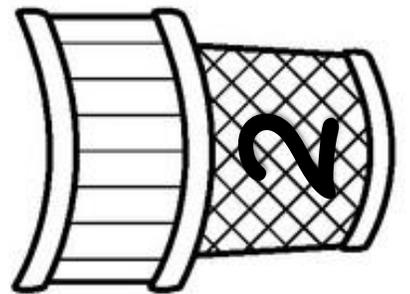
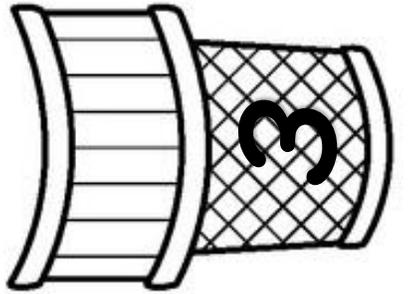
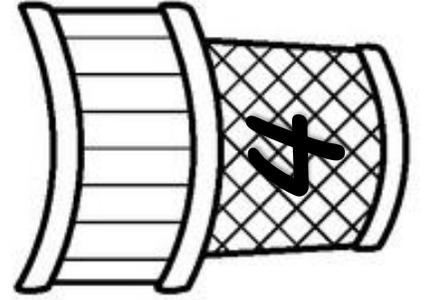
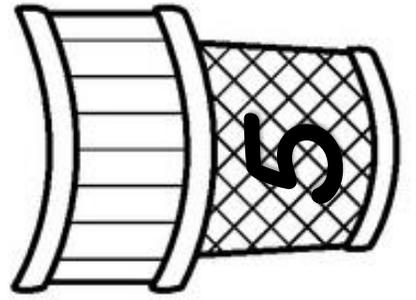




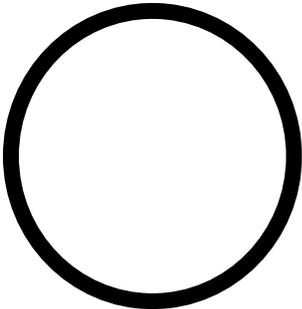
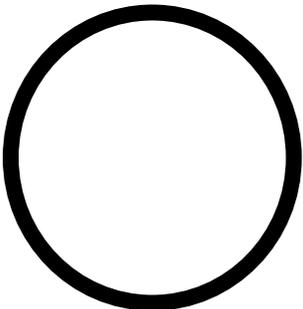
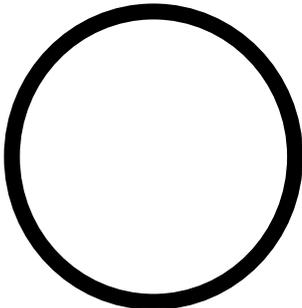
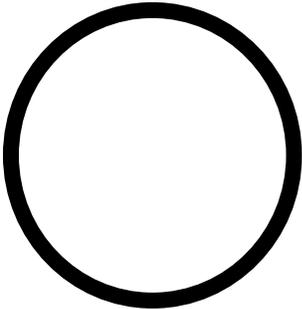
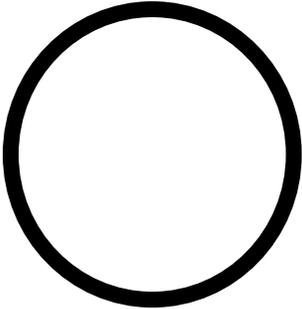
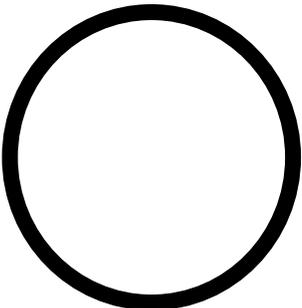
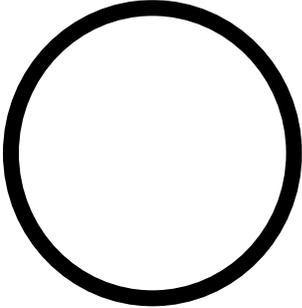
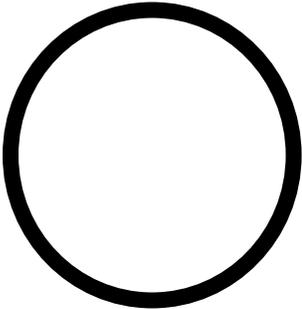
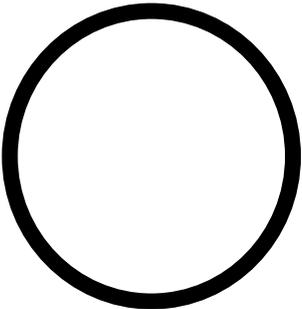
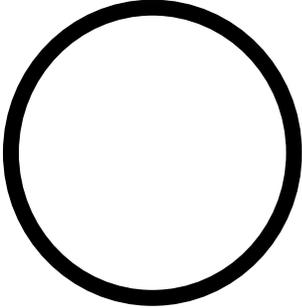
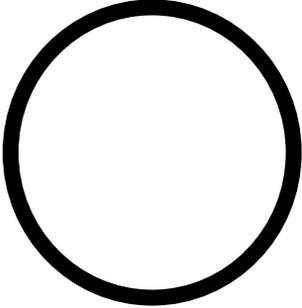
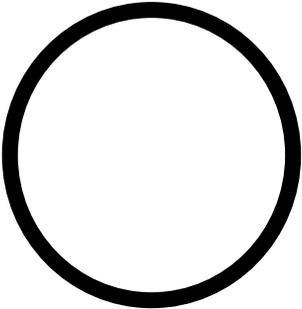
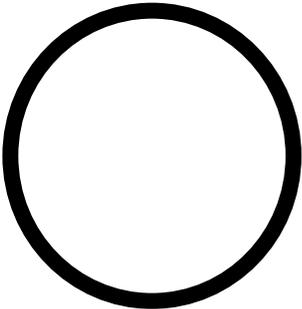
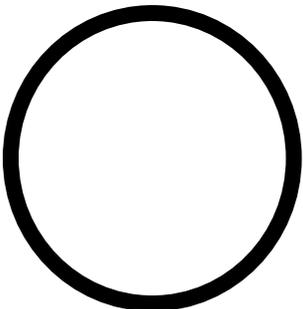
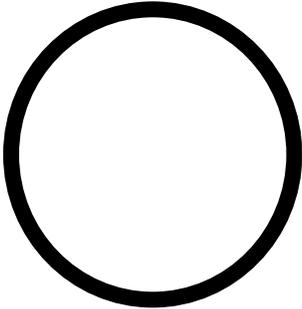
2

Print as many copies of the fish as you would like. If your child knows capital letters, then write lowercase letters on the fish instead.





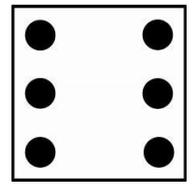
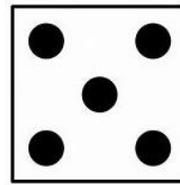
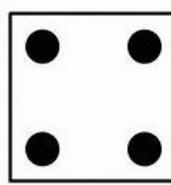
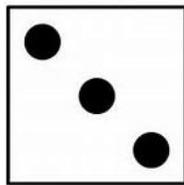
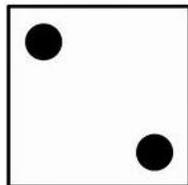
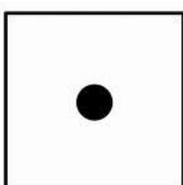
Color the circles to make different flavors of ice cream.



Explain that to trace is to write directly on top of what is there.

Roll and Trace

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6



Rhyming

Skill needed: Recognize rhyming words

Phonological Awareness

Phonological awareness refers to being able to hear and play with the smaller sounds in words. Learning to pay attention to the sounds in words is an important step toward being ready to learn to read. Nursery rhymes, songs, and books with language play help build phonological awareness. If children start school with phonological awareness skills, they will have a greater likelihood of:

- Catching-on to phonics instruction
- Learning how to spell words
- Learning how to write independently

Rhyming is a vital part of phonological awareness. When children rhyme, they play with sounds and apply their abilities to make new combinations of letter sounds. This is an enjoyable activity for most children but some children really struggle with rhyming so it is important to make this fun.

Picture Puzzles

Find pictures of rhyming words and glued each pair onto a heart. Then cut the heart into two pieces-- making a broken heart. Have your child put the hearts back together to make rhyming pairs.

One of These Things

Show three pictures, two of which rhyme and the other does not. Say what each picture is and then sing this song:

“One of these things is not like the others,

One of these things just doesn't belong,

Can you tell which thing is not like the others

By the time I finish my song?”

Have your child say the word that does not rhyme.

Rhyming Books

Read books that have rhyming words in them. Point out the words that rhyme. Afterwards, go back and read the rhyming words again and ask if your child can think of another word that rhymes with those. Dr. Seuss has some great rhyming books like “Hop on Pop.”

Body Rhymes

Point to a part of the body and say a word that rhymes with the name of that part. For example, point to their hand and say, “This is your hand.” Then say, “That’s silly! It is your hand.” Have your child fill in the rhyming body part if they can.

Animal Rhymes

Give several hints to describe an animal, ending with a word that the animal’s name rhymes with.

For example, you might say, “I’m thinking of an animal with whiskers and a long tail. This animal likes to catch mice. Its name rhymes with the word ‘pat.’” Another example would be, “I’m thinking of an animal who sleeps through the long winter. This animal is very large, and sometimes it likes to eat honey. Its name rhymes with the word ‘hair.’”

Rhyming basket

Find an object to put in the basket to start the game. Name the item for your child and challenge them to think of a rhyming word that they can find in your house to add to the basket. Such as put in a clock and your child could find a sock, lock, block, and a rock to add.

0 1 2 3 4

Numbers

5 6 7 8 9

Skills needed: Know the names of numbers 0- 9; Write numbers 0-9; Count groups of 1 to 5 objects; Count to at least twenty-five.

Children need to have number sense. For example, they need to know that the numeral “4” represents four objects, which is greater than 3 and less than 5. Children need to be able to have one-to-one correspondence with the number they are saying and the objects they are counting. They need to know that the last number they say while counting objects identifies how many objects there are.

Let’s Count Cars

When walking down the sidewalk or in a parking lot, count the cars together as you pass them: “1, 2, 3, 4, 5. We passed five cars to get to the store.” You can also count buses or other vehicles together while you are outside.

Count Hugs & Kisses

Before putting your toddler to bed, ask if they want two kisses or three kisses. Count aloud as you give each kiss. You can count hugs too!

Math Walk and Talk

Take a math walk. As you walk, play a game where you and your child need to take “four big steps,” find “two pebbles” or touch “five green leaves.”

Read books

Read a book with numbers in it such as “Ten Dirty Pigs; Ten Clean Pigs” by Carol Roth

Number Hunt

While shopping, have your child look for a specific number and have them say the name of the number each time they see it.

Play games

Dice games and dominos help kids learn to quickly recognize groups of dots from 2 to 12. Play board games that involve counting squares, such as Chutes and Ladders.

Shaving Cream

Squirt shaving cream onto wax paper or another safe surface. Spread the shaving cream out carefully. Tell your child a number and have them write that number and then draw that many lines or circles in the shaving cream.

Count and drop

Label bottles with numbers and have your child count and drop the correct number of pom poms (or any small object) in.

Clip it

Make flash cards with numbers and have your child clip that many paper clips or clothespins onto it.

Write Numbers

Write numbers with sidewalk chalk, in shaving cream, in salt, or any other type of medium.

