

## Online Virtual KinderPrep activities for Week 7:

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

Today we will practice some of the math skills your child needs to know again. The skills needed are 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 – Put the numbers in the right order. Show them the 10 frame and tell them that it is called a ten frame because it has 10 squares. Count the squares. Put 4 magnets on the ten frame - always start on the top row at the left. Have them count the magnets and point to the number 4. Repeat with numbers 2, 5 and 3.

The letters we will introduce today are STU. 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.

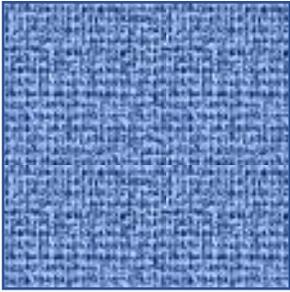
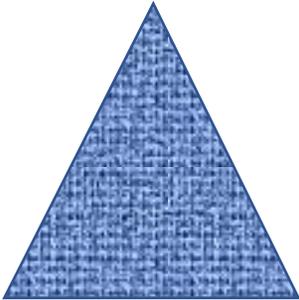
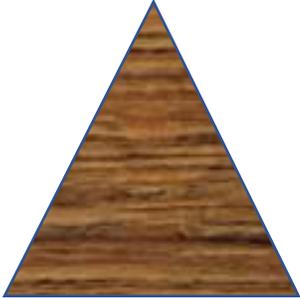
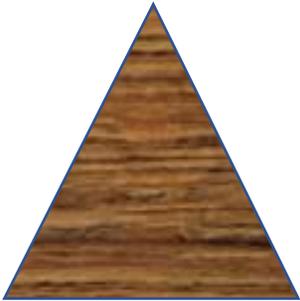
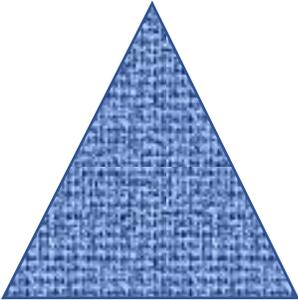
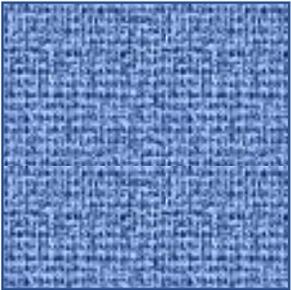
Show the letter S and tell them the sound /s/. Say words that start with /s/ such as sun, snake, and sip. Then sing the song: “We’re looking for a S, we’re looking for a S, /s/, /s/, /s/, /s/, We’re looking for a S.” Have your child find the letter S. Repeat with T (ten, tiger, tickle) and U (up, umbrella, uncle).

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

- 1) Being able to identify differences in objects will help your child learn how to read as they will need to be able to identify small differences in words. Play a game of match. Talk about how the items are the same, and also how they are different than the other objects.
- 2) Children need to recognize numbers 1-10 and know one-to one correspondence up to 5. Identify each number on the cards. Put the number cards in the correct order; 1-10. Count the number of objects on each card and put with the correct number. If that is easy, ask which number has the most cards under it, which one the fewest. Practice writing the numbers. You will need the number and object cards.
- 3) Using two copies of the alphabet, cut out one set of letters. Mix them up and have your child pick one letter at a time. As they find each letter, say the letter’s name and the sound it makes, then match the letter to the letter on the whole paper. There are uppercase and lowercase letters, pick whichever ones your child is working on. If they know both, then match upper to lowercase.
- 4) We often say that “Why?” is a child’s favorite word, but studies have shown that they really do not understand that they are asking a question, they just know that when they ask ‘why’ that an adult will talk to them. Children need to learn the difference between a question or a statement. Statements tell us something, questions ask us something.  
Read the sentences on the strips of paper and have them sort them into questions or statements.  
Next, pick a card and ask the question. If they need help answering, show them the picture.  
Can they ask you a question? Who – person; When – time; Where – place; What – object; Why – reason
- 5) Read a book about numbers book. “Goodnight, Numbers” by Danica McKellar has ten frames for each number. Another number book is “Let’s Count Goats” by Mem Fox.

The handout at the end will give you some ideas of other activities you can do to encourage print motivation and fine motor skills.

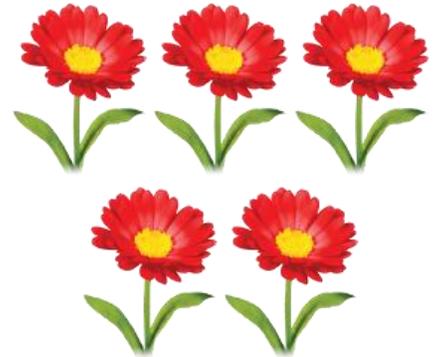
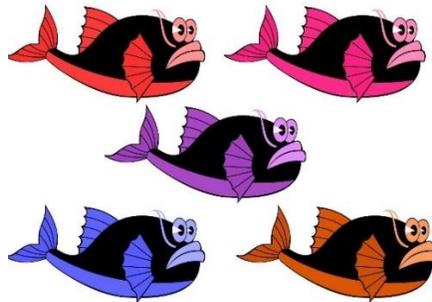
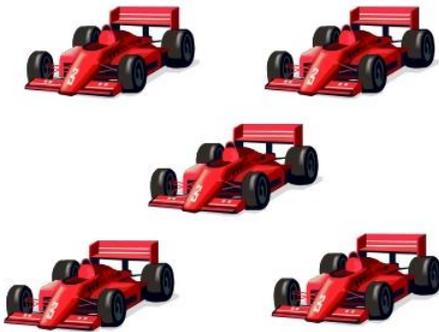
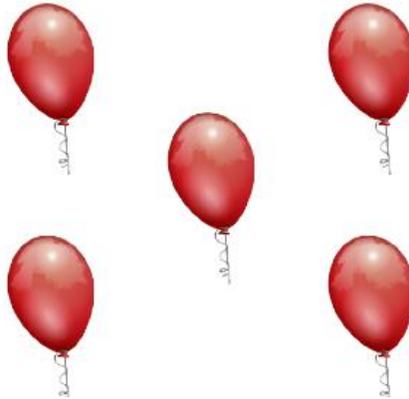
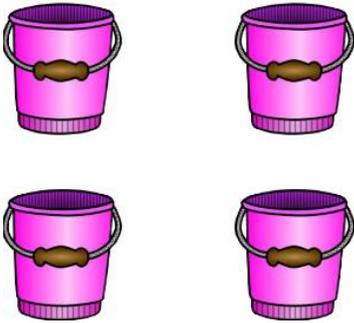
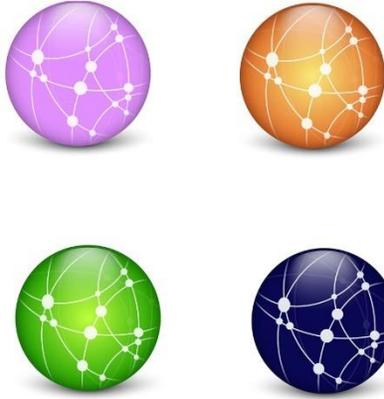
Match activity:

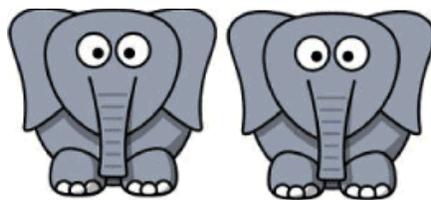
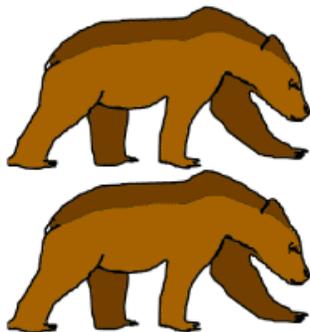
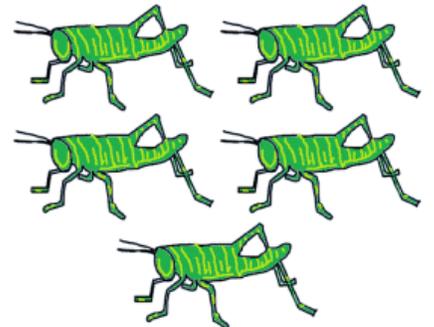
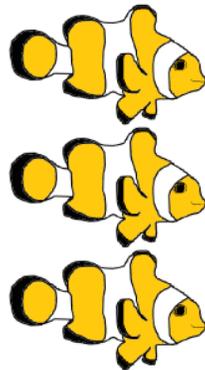
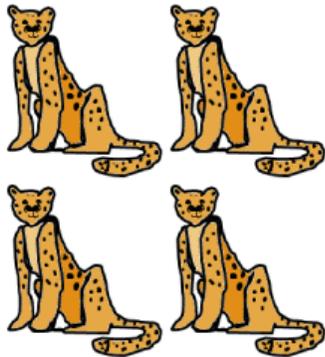
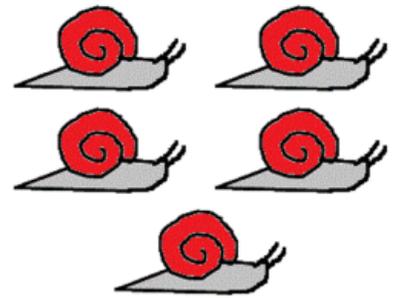
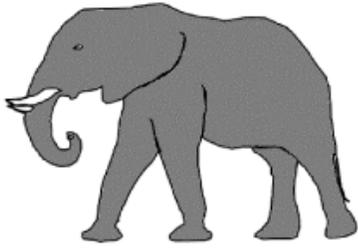
		
		
		
		

Ten frame:


Cut apart numbers:

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10





Print 2 copies. Cut one copy apart and leave the other together.

## Capital Letters

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

# Capital Letters

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

# Lowercase Letters

a

b

c

d

e

f

g

h

i

j

k

l

m

n

o

p

q

r

s

t

u

v

w

x

y

z

**Is it a question or a statement?** Read the sentences on the strips of paper and have them sort them into questions or statements.

A fish swims in the water.

Where do you sleep?

I can wear shoes.

What do you like to eat?

Why do you go to the library?

The sun shines during the day.

An apple grows on a tree.

Who read you a story?

When do you go to bed?



Where do you live?



Who helps you when you are sick?



Who puts out a fire?



When do you eat dinner?



Where do you sleep?



Why do you wear shoes?



When do you go to bed?



When do you take a bath?



What do you wear on your head?



What would you like for a pet?



Why do people have teeth?



What do you eat for breakfast?

# Print Motivation

Skills needed: Listen to stories without interrupting. Pay attention for short periods of time to adult-directed tasks

Print motivation refers to having an interest in reading and enjoying books. Surrounding children with a variety of books and positive experiences with book sharing will build print motivation. If children start school with print motivation, they will have a greater likelihood of:

- Being excited about learning to read
- Choosing reading as a free-time activity
- Becoming life-long readers

## **Keep Books Available**

Make books an everyday part of your child's life. Keep books where your child can get to them easily.

## **Make it fun**

Read when your child is in a good mood, so that the experience will be a positive one. Don't force reading, or any particular book, if your child isn't interested. Keep early literacy activities enjoyable.

## **Write it down**

Have your child tell you a story. Write it down in their own words. Let them illustrate the story and then put it somewhere where they can read it often and to lots of people.

## **Model**

Choose books that you (the grown-up) enjoy. Your child picks up on your feelings and understands the enjoyment of books and reading. Read to yourself in your free time. It's never too early to model the enjoyment of books and reading.

## **Act silly**

Read with expression and enthusiastically chant rhymes, sing songs and play games.

## **Talk about it**

Engage children in conversations about what they are reading and learning.

## **Nursery Rhymes**

Sing, recite, memorize, and act out Nursery Rhymes.



# Fine Motor Skills



Skills needed: Use scissors and glue appropriately. Color in the lines. Draw a simple stick figure.

Fine motor skills involve movement of the smaller muscle groups in your child's hands, fingers, and wrists. Strengthening the muscles in the hands help coordinate the movement of fingers, which is needed for writing, unbuttoning clothes, and gripping.

## **Patterned Bead Snakes**

Stringing beads on a pipe cleaner is a great way to work on fine motor skills. Add some fun by creating a snake. You can also use this as a way to teach colors and patterns.

## **Fruit Loop Towers**

Raid your pantry for any type of cereal that is stackable. Have your child see how many pieces of cereal they can stack in a tower before it falls.

## **Making Straw Jewelry**

Cut straws into 1-inch pieces. Cut a piece of yarn long enough for a necklace or a bracelet. Have your child string the straw pieces onto it. Pasta is also good to use to make jewelry.

## **Colander**

You will need uncooked spaghetti and a strainer or colander. Have your child stick the spaghetti through the holes to create pictures or other interesting creations. Toothpick poked into a cheese shaker is also a great way to practice fine motor skills.

## **Marshmallow Sculptures**

You will need toothpicks and marshmallows. Have your child build by putting marshmallows on the ends of the toothpicks. Snowflakes, tall buildings, bridges – the possibilities are endless.

## **Hanging Socks**

Use clothespins and hang socks up on a line. This is also a good activity for sorting and matching.

## **Finger paint together**

Use pudding, shaving cream, whipped cream, or actual finger paint to draw pictures and write letters.

## **Hole punch and lacing**

Show your child how to use a hole puncher. Then have them punch holes around the outside of a picture printed on cardstock. Cut a piece of yarn and have them lace around the outside of the picture.

## **Tweezers**

Place objects in a container and have your child remove them with tweezers.