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Kindergarten Readiness Checklist

Young children grow quickly and develop skills at different rates. If they cannot do something this week, they may be able to do it a few weeks later.

While there is no perfect formula that determines when your preschooler is truly ready for kindergarten, you can use this general checklist to guide you as you prepare your child for school. Because each school varies, it is a good idea to contact your child's school in advance to find out it they have a checklist for you to use.

It is best to look at these skills as goals toward which to aim. They should be accomplished as much as possible through everyday routines or enjoyable activities that you have planned with your child.

Check the skills that your child has mastered. Then recheck every month to see what additional skills your child can accomplish easily.



If your child has acquired most of the skills on this checklist and will be at least five years old at the start of the summer before he or she starts kindergarten, he or she is probably ready for kindergarten. What teachers want to see on the first day of school are children who are healthy, mature, capable, and eager to learn.



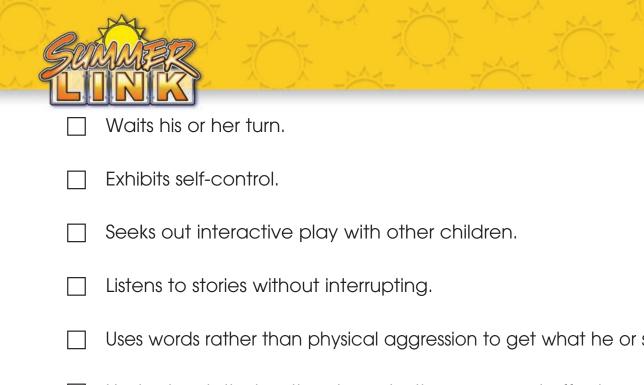
KINDERGARTEN READINESS: Speech and Language Development

Speaks in complete sentences.
Speaks clearly enough to be understood by someone who does not know him or her well.
Communicates well with peers.
Can rhyme and recognizes rhyming sounds.
Identify the beginning sound of some words.
Identify some alphabet letters.
Tells the meaning of some simple words, like "stop."
Can recite ABC's and count to ten.
Asks questions.
Looks at pictures and can tell stories about them.
Can answer questions about a short story.
Repeats phrases said by an adult.
Can communicate with both adults and peers.



KINDERGARTEN READINESS: Social Development

Can be taken away from parents without being overly upset.
Can spend extended periods of time away from parents.
Explores and tries new things.
Curious and motivated to learn.
Puts away toys and helps with family chores.
Meets visitors without shyness.
Able to stay on task and work independently.
Finishes tasks.
Describes some basic emotions and feelings.
Expresses feelings and needs.
Recognizes authority.
Gets along and plays cooperatively with other children.
Can take care of own toilet needs independently.
Feels good about self and talks easily.
Dresses self and cares for own belongings.



Ш	Exhibits self-control.
	Seeks out interactive play with other children.
	Listens to stories without interrupting.
	Uses words rather than physical aggression to get what he or she wants.
	Understands that actions have both causes and effects.
	Beginning to share with others.
	Follows simple directions.
	Shows beginning of "empathy" skills.
	Knows parent's names, home address, and phone number.
	Can recite own first and last name.
	Says "please" and "thank you."
	Understands basic safety rules. Example: Don't talk or get in a car with a stranger. Look both ways before crossing the street.
	Aware of any food allergies he or she has.

Can tell a story about a past event.



KINDERGARTEN READINESS: Motor Skill Development

Runs, jumps, skips, hops, and gallops.
Can bounce and catch a ball.
Walks backward.
Walks up and down stairs alternating feet.
Can walk in a straight line.
Uses hand-eye coordination. Example: Can jump on one foot, stand on one foot for 5-10 seconds, clap hands.
Holds a pencil or crayon correctly.
Holds scissors and cuts correctly.
Can use scissors and glue to cut and paste.
Can trace basic shapes.
Builds with construction toys and blocks.
Draws and colors beyond simple scribbles.
Can put a 10 to 12 piece puzzle together.
Can button, zip up zippers, or snap clothing.
Ties own shoes.



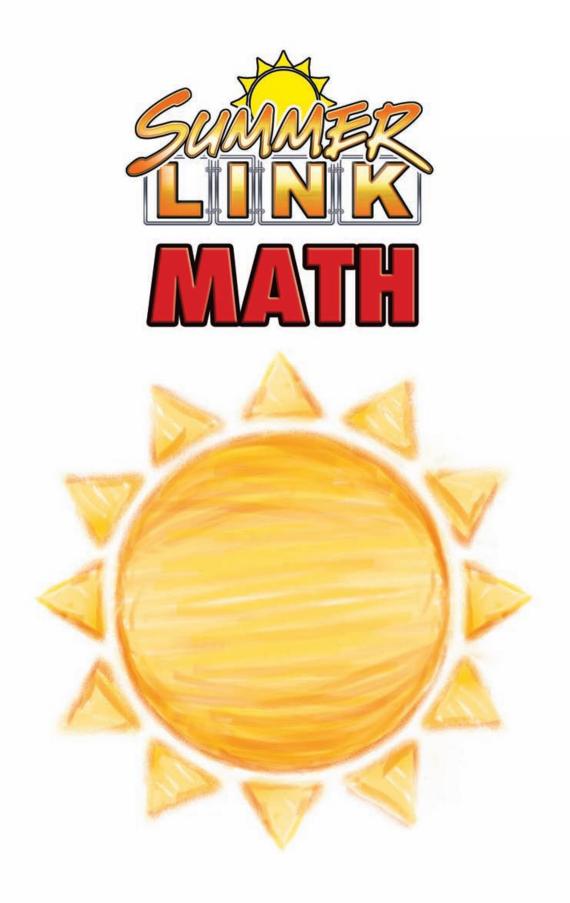
KINDERGARTEN READINESS: Academic and General Knowledge

Can write full name and recite address.
Recognizes own first name in writing.
Knows basic shapes.
Knows colors.
Knows relative sizes. Example: big-small or small-smaller-smallest
Recognizes and completes patterns.
Knows body parts, such as nose, ear, elbow.
Can match similar objects and explain why they are alike.
Can count to twenty.
Knows ABC's and can recognize and write most letters.
Can memorize things that have been read to him repeatedly. Example: pretends to read a favorite story.
Understands that print carries a message.
Uses left to right progression.

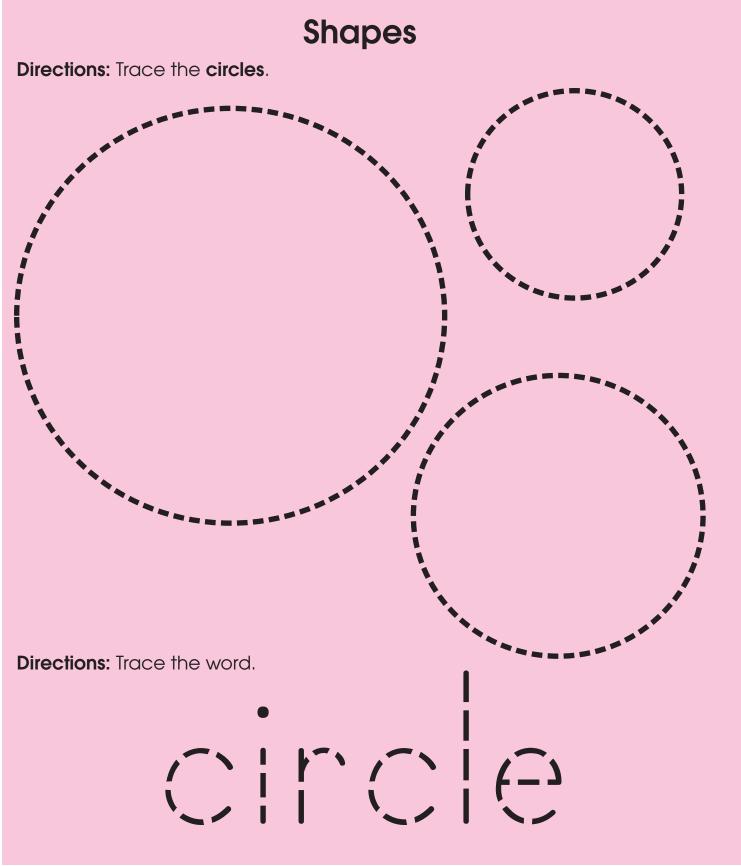


Understands general times of day, such as day and night.
Knows own age and birthday.
Understands position and spatial concepts, such as <i>up, down, full, empty.</i>
Identifies simple opposites.
Can sort items by color, shape, and size.

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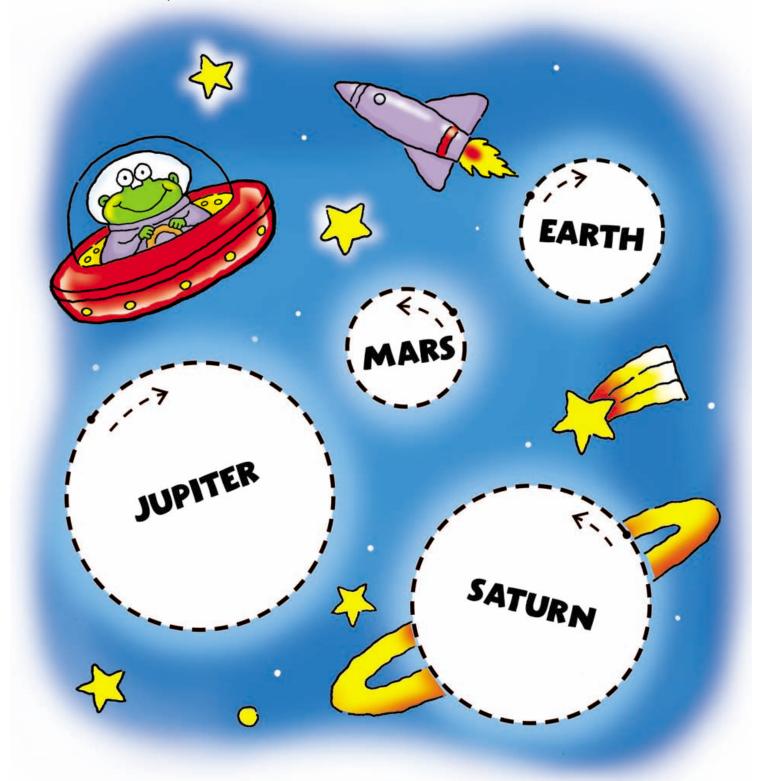






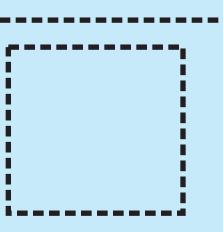


Directions: This picture has **circles** in it. Trace the circles.





Directions: Trace the **squares**.

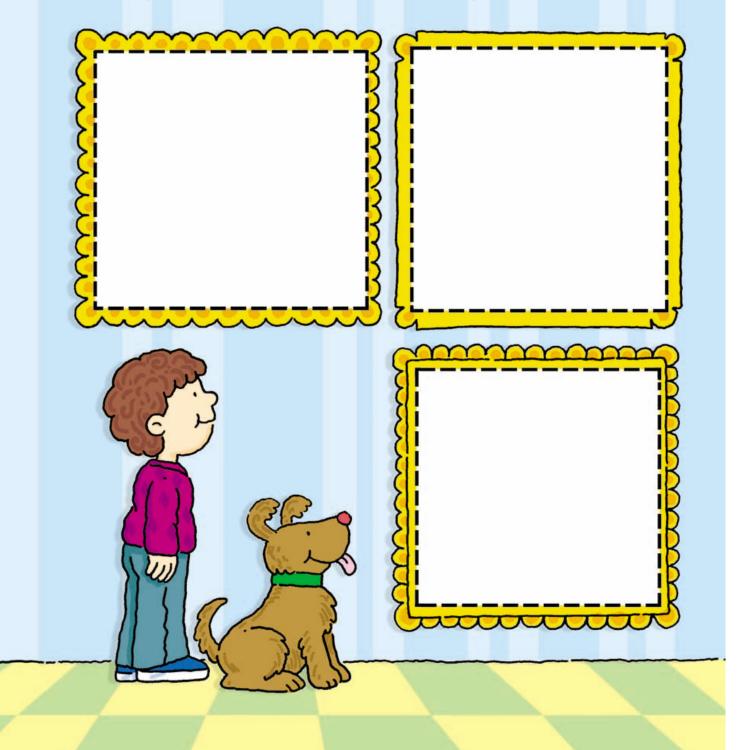


Directions: Trace the word.



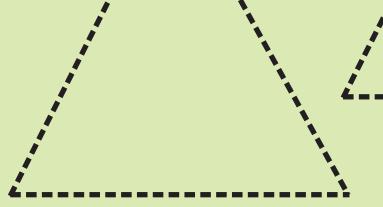


Directions: This picture has **squares** in it. Trace the squares.



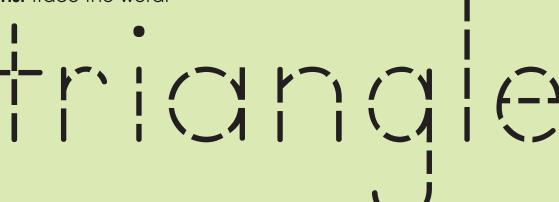


Directions: Trace the **triangles**.









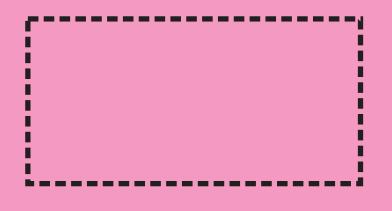


Directions: This picture has **triangles** in it. Trace the triangles.





Directions: Trace the **rectangles**.



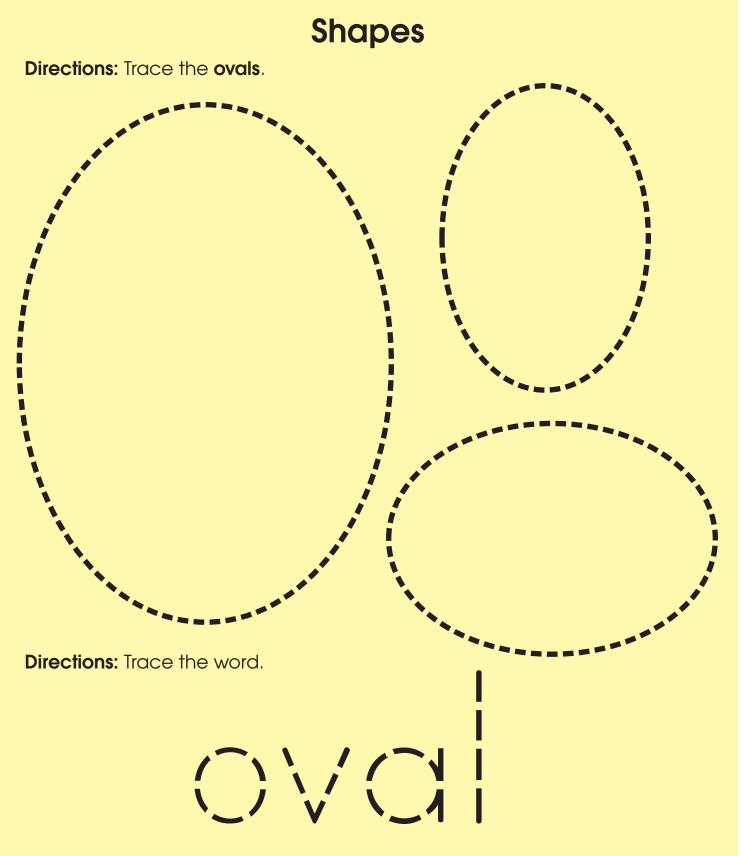
Directions: Trace the word.



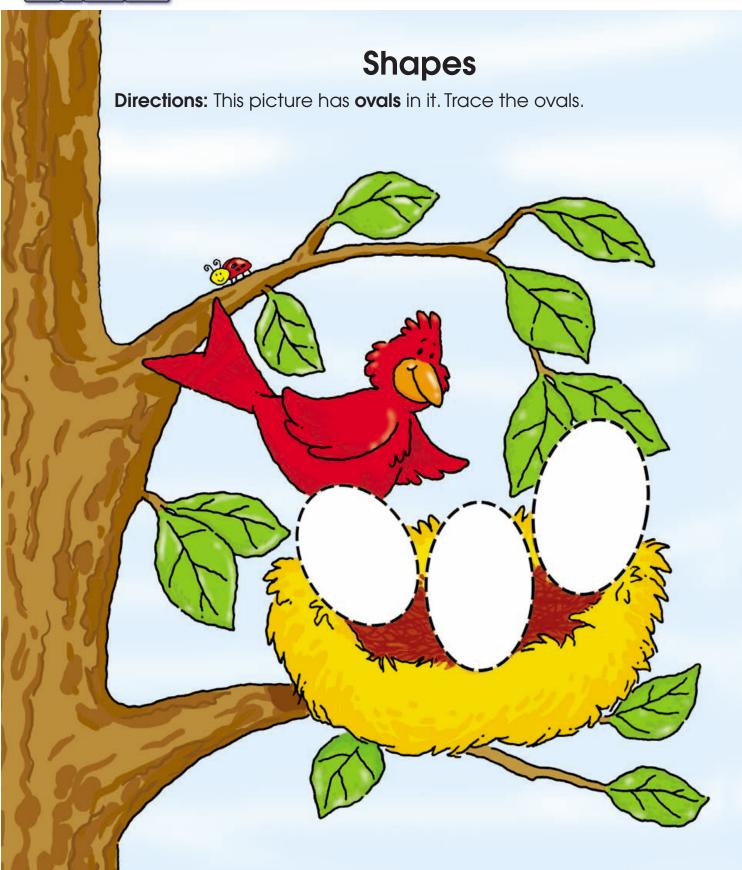
Directions: This picture has **rectangles** in it. Trace the rectangles.



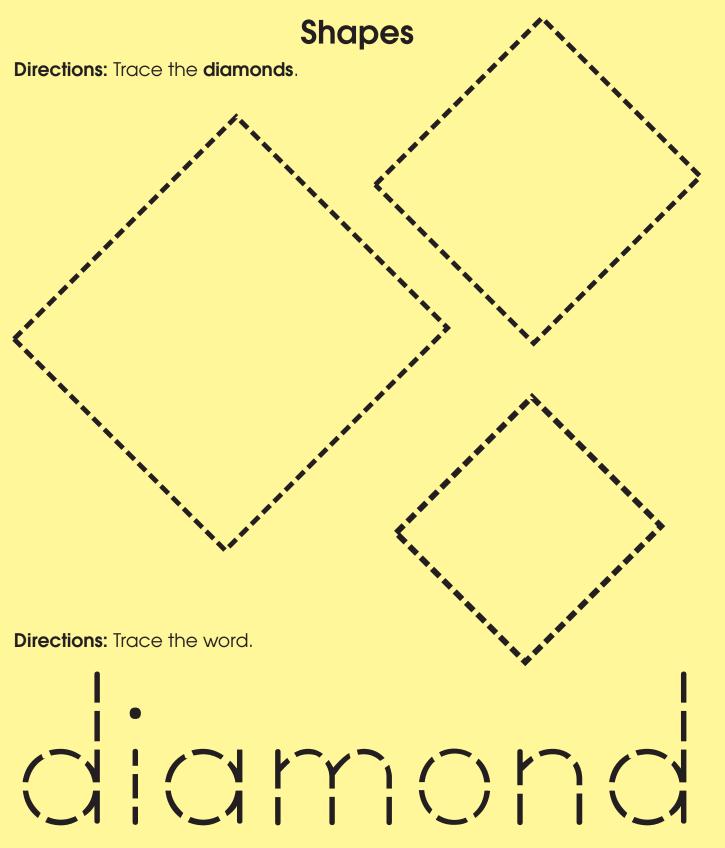






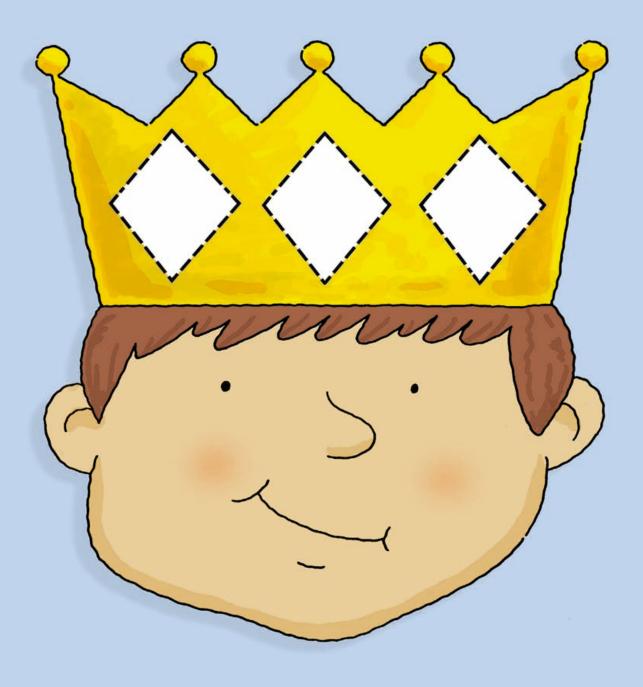








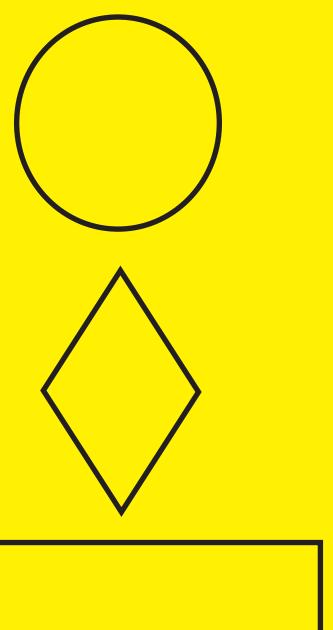
Directions: This picture has **diamonds** in it. Trace the diamonds.

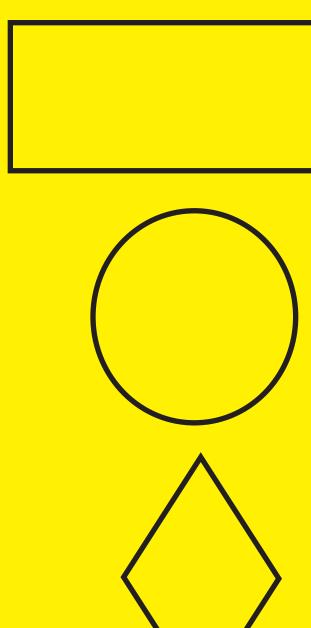




Review Shapes

Directions: Draw a line to match each shape on the left to the same shape on the right.

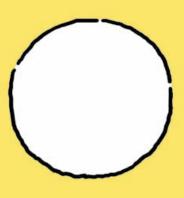


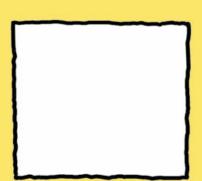


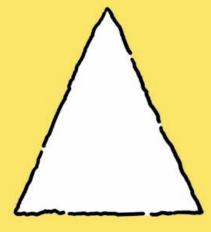


Review Shapes

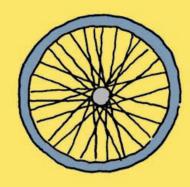
Directions: Draw a line to match each shape on the left to a picture with the same shape on the right.









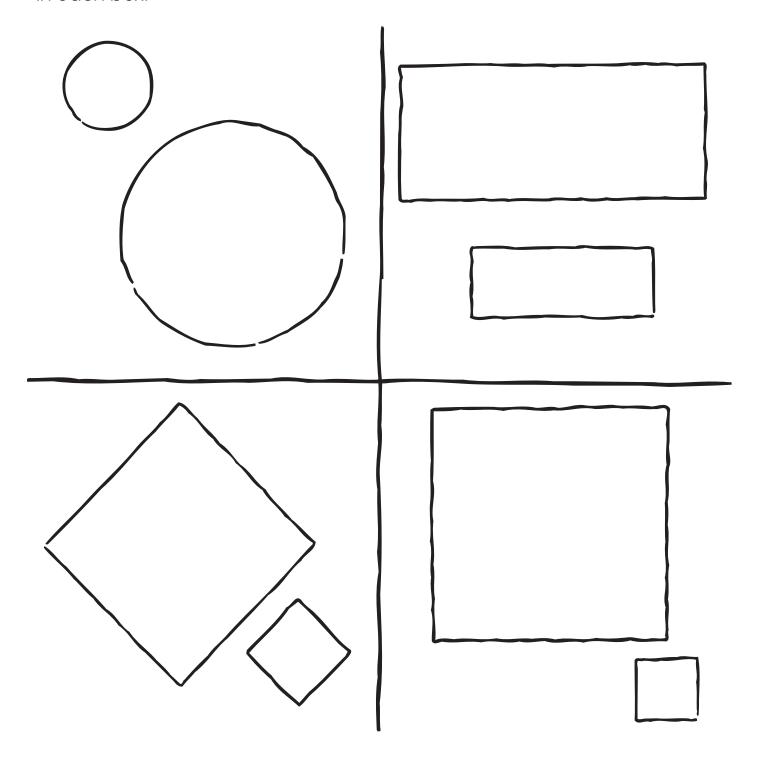






Big and Small

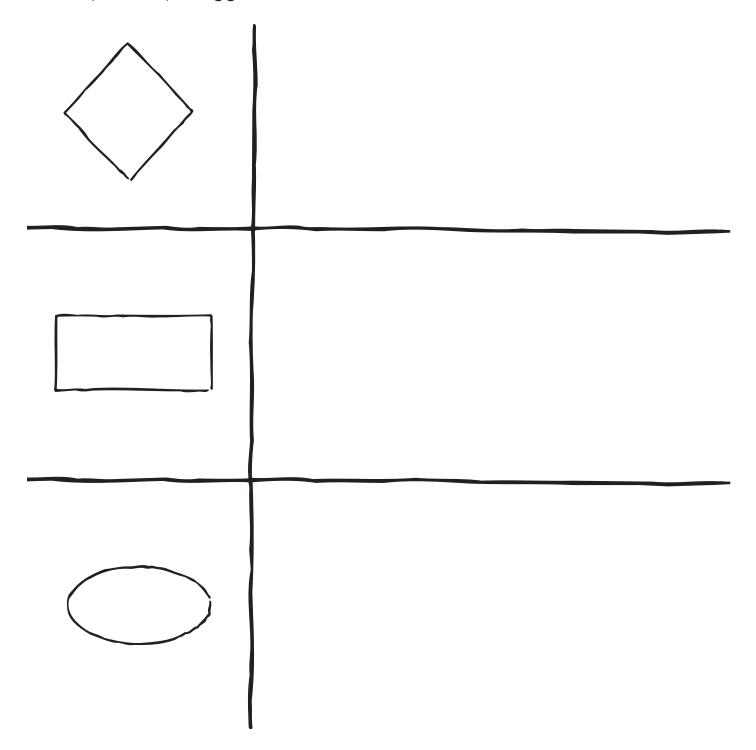
Directions: Color the **big** shape in each box. Draw a line under the **small** shape in each box.





Bigger

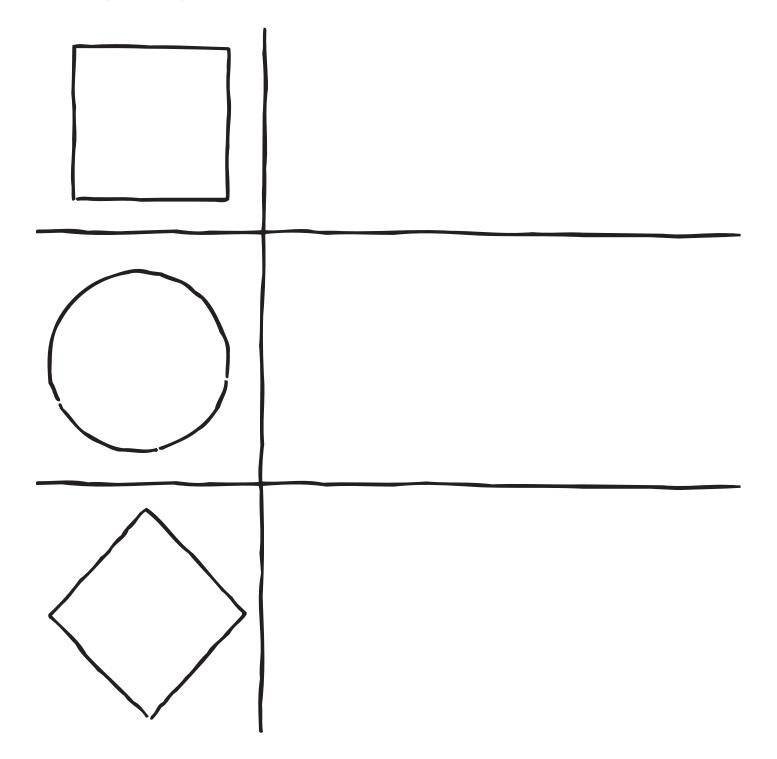
Directions: Name the shape in each box. Then draw the same shape again. Make your shape **bigger** than the one in the box.





Smaller

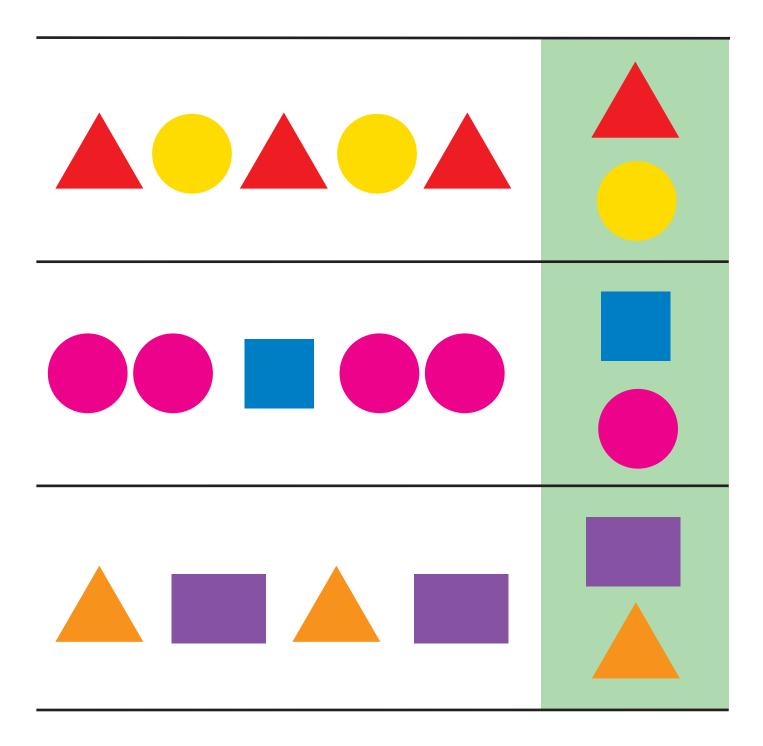
Directions: Name the shape in each box. Then draw the same shape again. Make your shape **smaller** than the one in the box.





Shape Patterns

Directions: Circle the shape that comes next in each pattern.





Shape Patterns

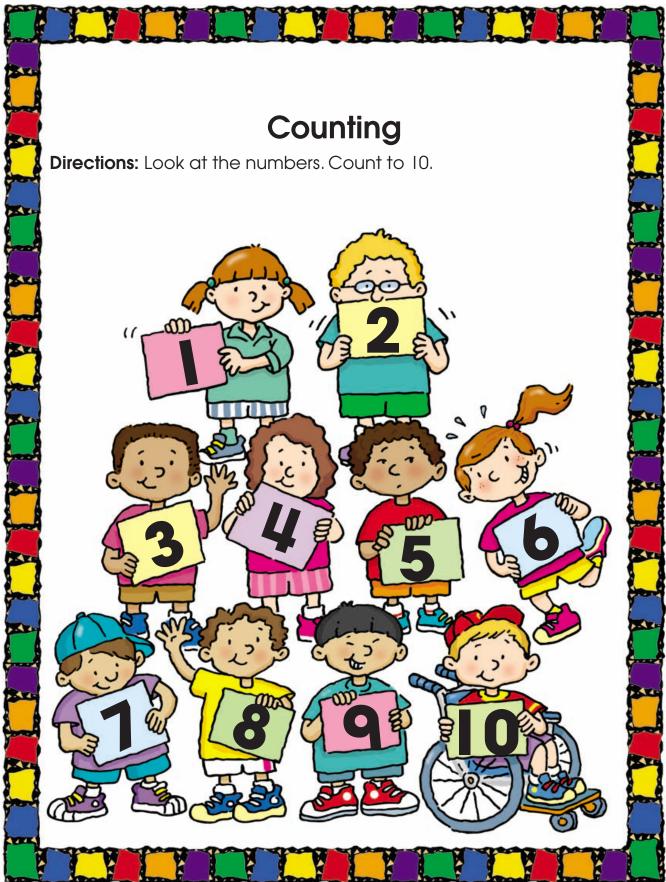
Directions: Draw and color the shape that comes next in each pattern.



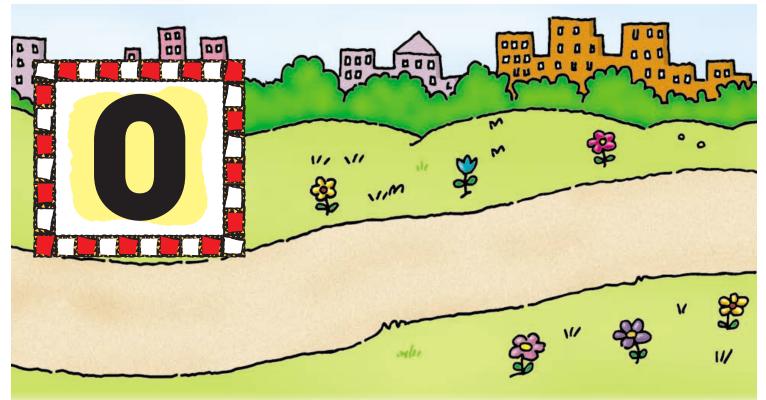




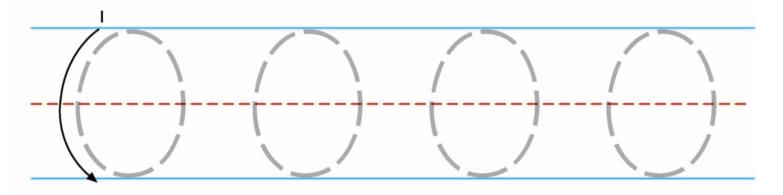






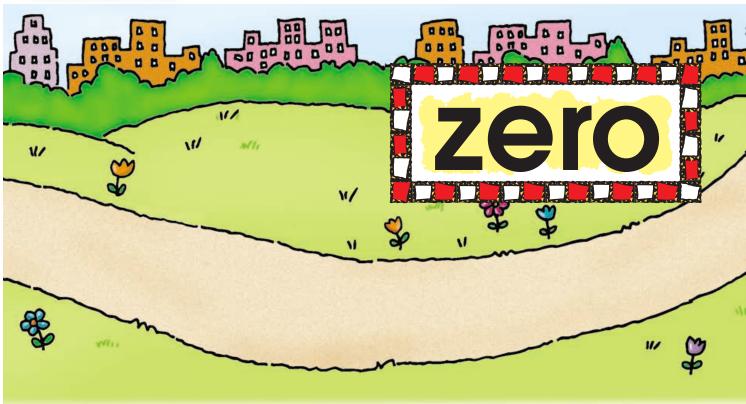


Directions: Trace the number **0**.



Now, write the number 0.





Directions: Trace the word **zero**.

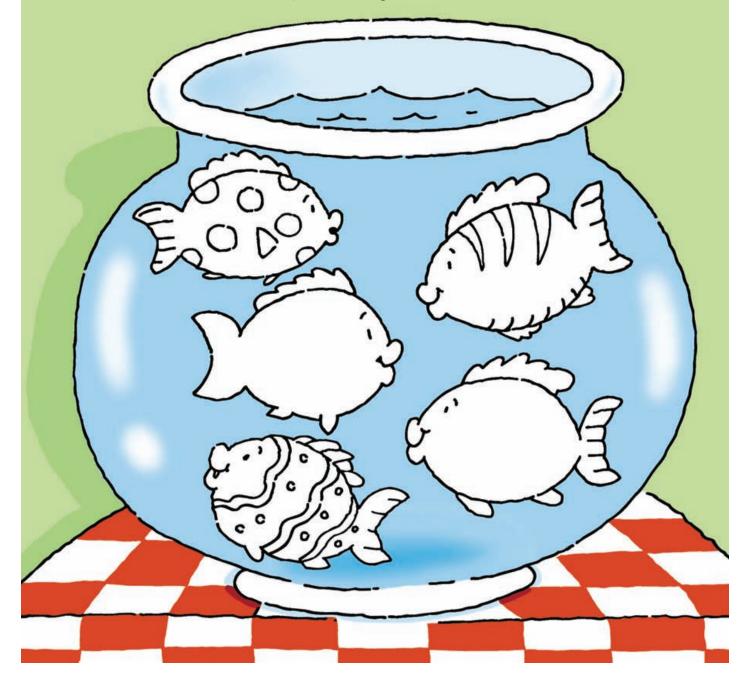
Z(E) (() Z(E) (()

Now, write the word **zero**.



Ozero

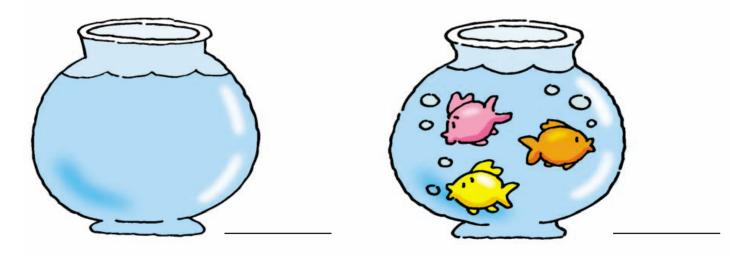
irections: Color the fish with 0 spots orange.





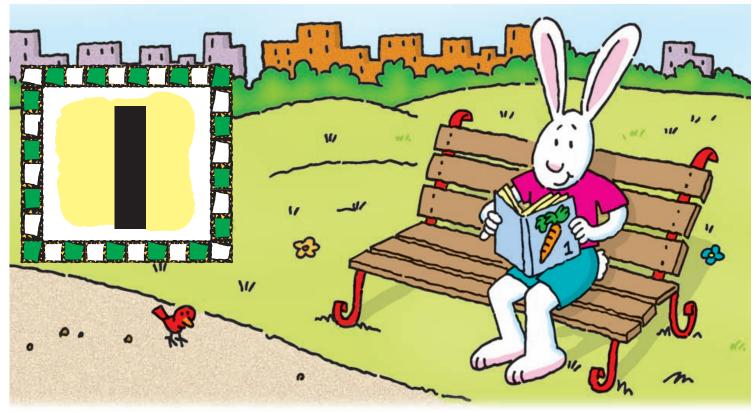
Ozero

Directions: Circle the fishbowls with **0** fish in them. Write **0** on the line beside them.

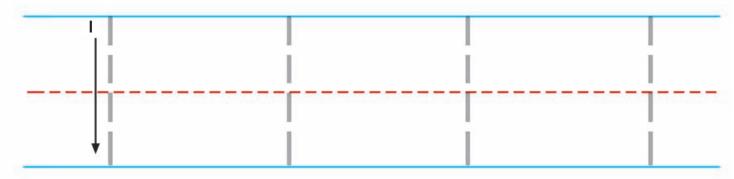






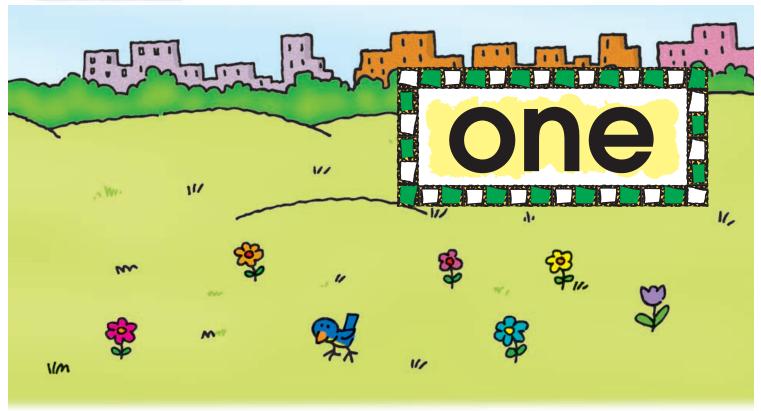


Directions: Trace the number **I**.



Now, write the number 1.



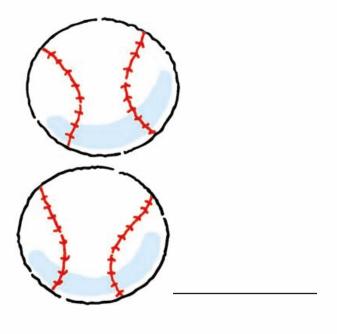


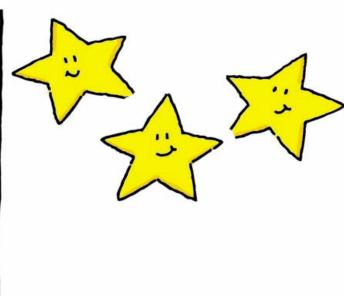
Directions: Trace the word **one**.

Now, write the word **one**.

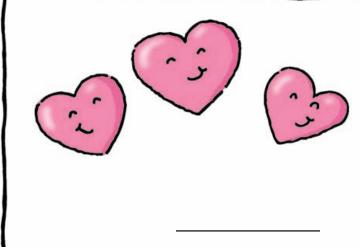


Directions: Circle $\ \ \$ picture in each box. Then write the number $\ \ \ \$ on the line in each box.



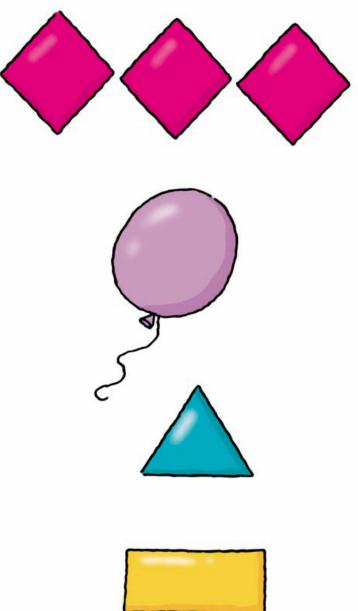




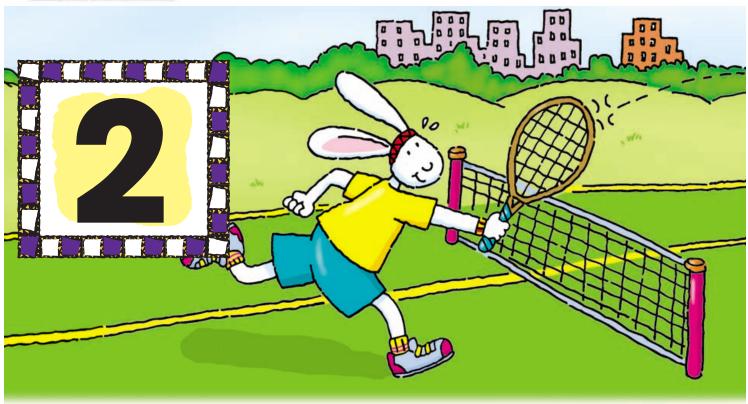




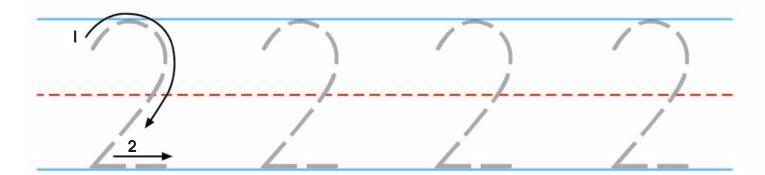
Directions: Draw a line to match each number I to one thing.





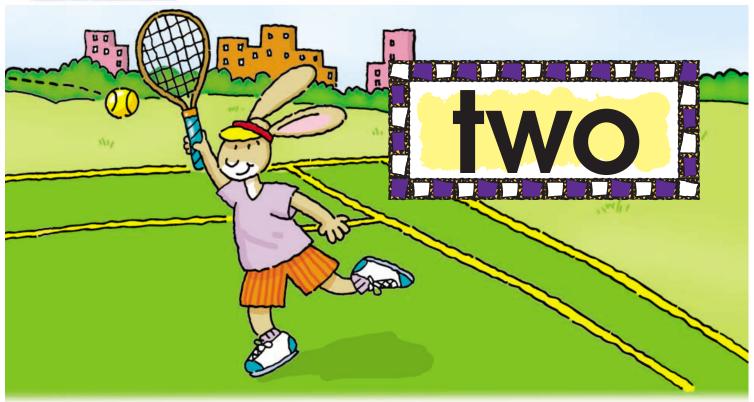


Directions: Trace the number **2**.

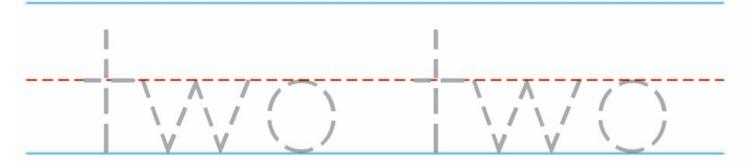


Now, write the number 2.





Directions: Trace the word **two**.



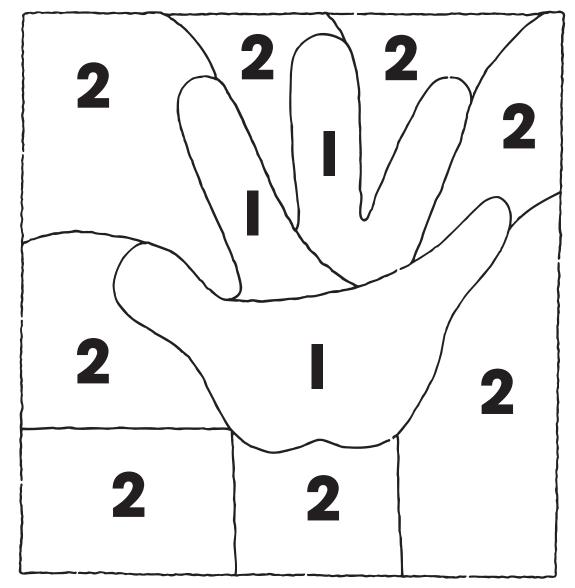
Now, write the word **two**.



2 of two

Directions: Color to find something that comes in twos.

- Color the spaces with 2 yellow.
- Color the spaces with **I blue**.

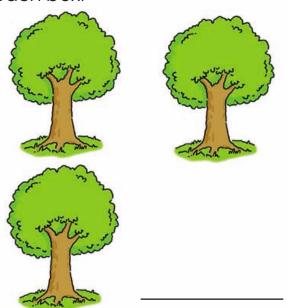


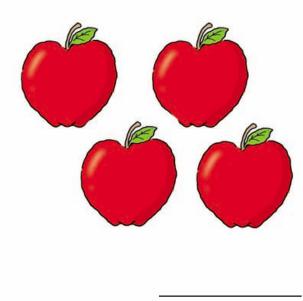
What did you find?

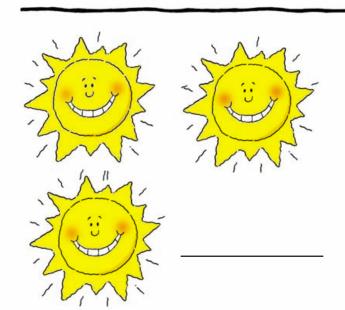


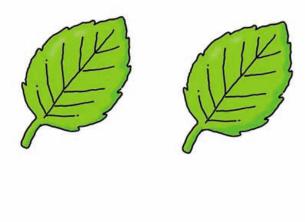
2 · two

Directions: Circle **2** pictures in each box. Then write the number **2** on the line in each box.

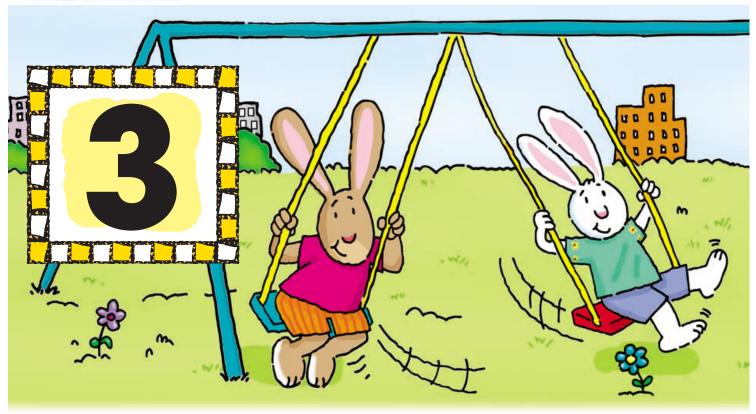




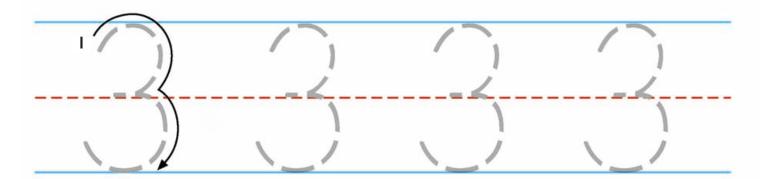








Directions: Trace the number **3**.

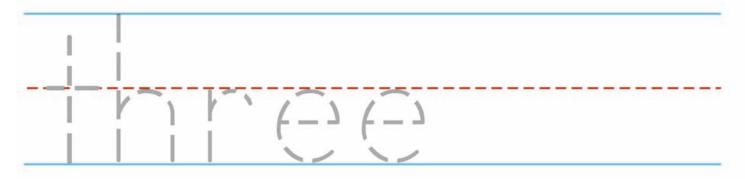


Now, write the number 3.





Directions: Trace the word **three**.



Now, write the word three.



3 oo three

Directions: Circle **3** of each kind of cookie to go in the cookie jar.





Directions: Count the number of pictures in each box. Circle the number that tells how many there are.





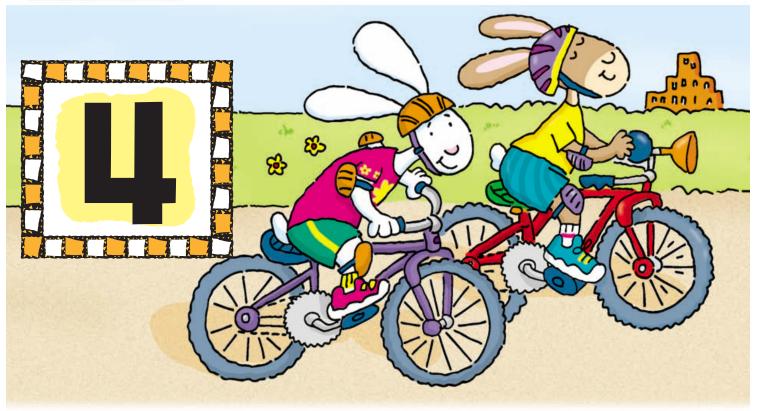




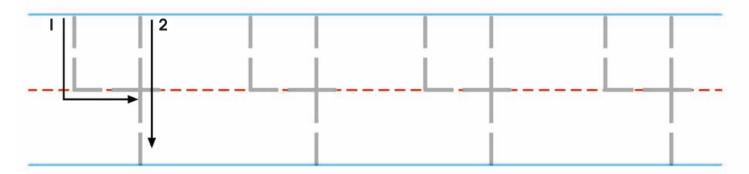






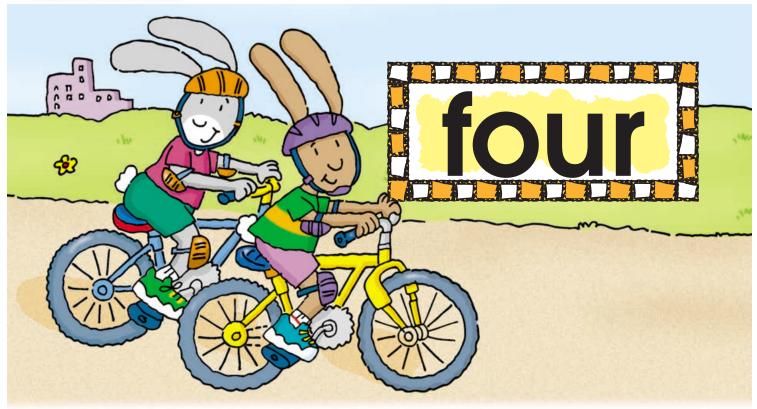


Directions: Trace the number 4.

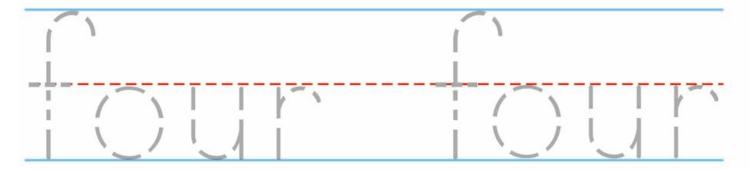


Now, write the number 4.





Directions: Trace the word **four**.



Now, write the word four.



Lice four

Directions: Draw 4 flowers in the vase.

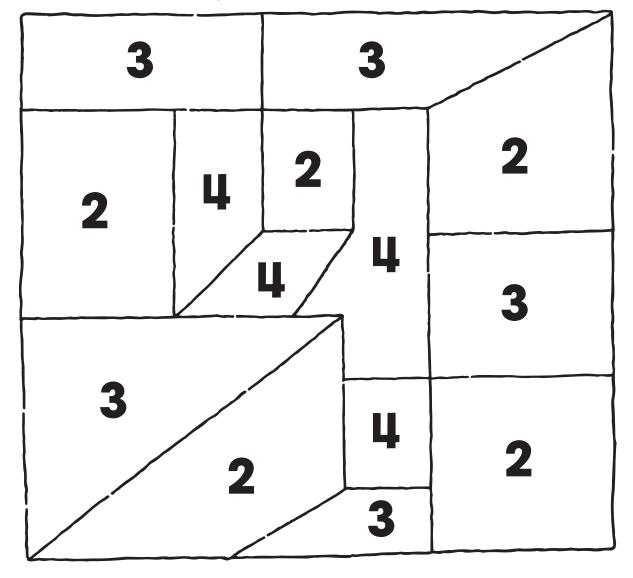




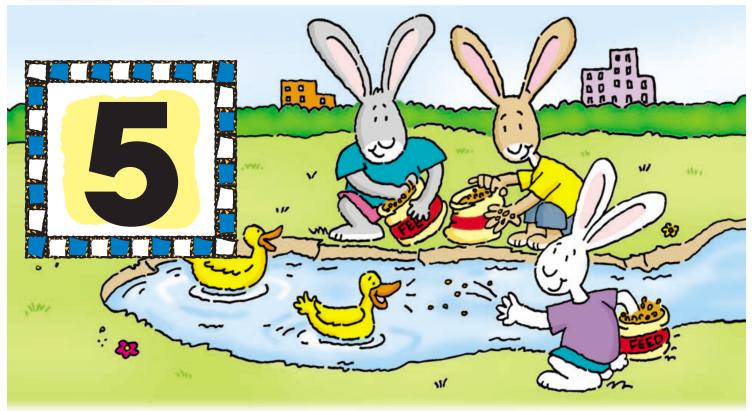
Leo four

Directions: Color to find the hidden picture.

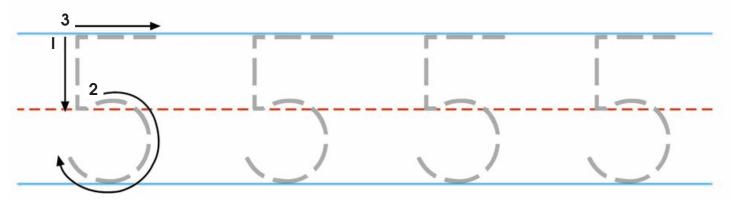
- Color the spaces with **2 blue**.
- Color the spaces with **3 blue**.
- Color the spaces with 4 green.







Directions: Trace the number **5**.



Now, write the number 5.





Directions: Trace the word **five**.

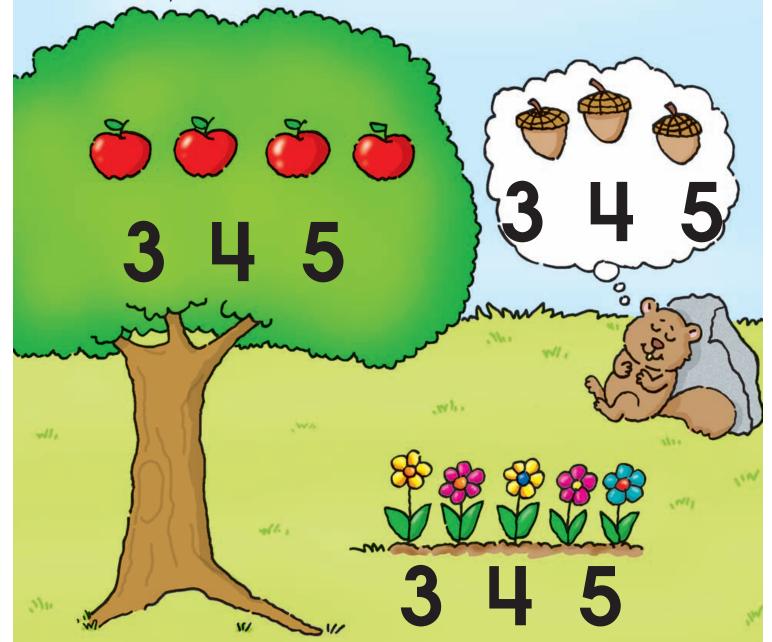


Now, write the word **five**.



5 - - - five

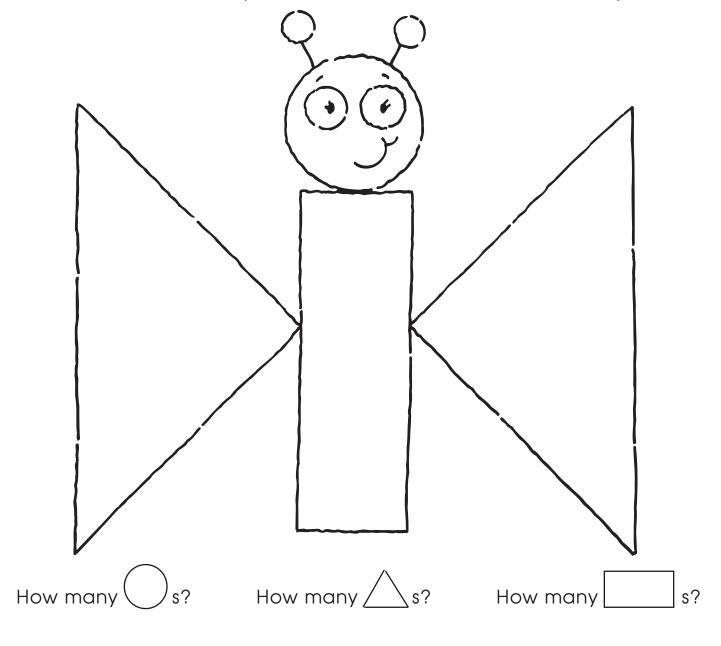
Directions: Count how many there are in each group. Circle the number that tells how many there are.





5 ooofive

Directions: Count the shapes. Then color and decorate the butterfly.

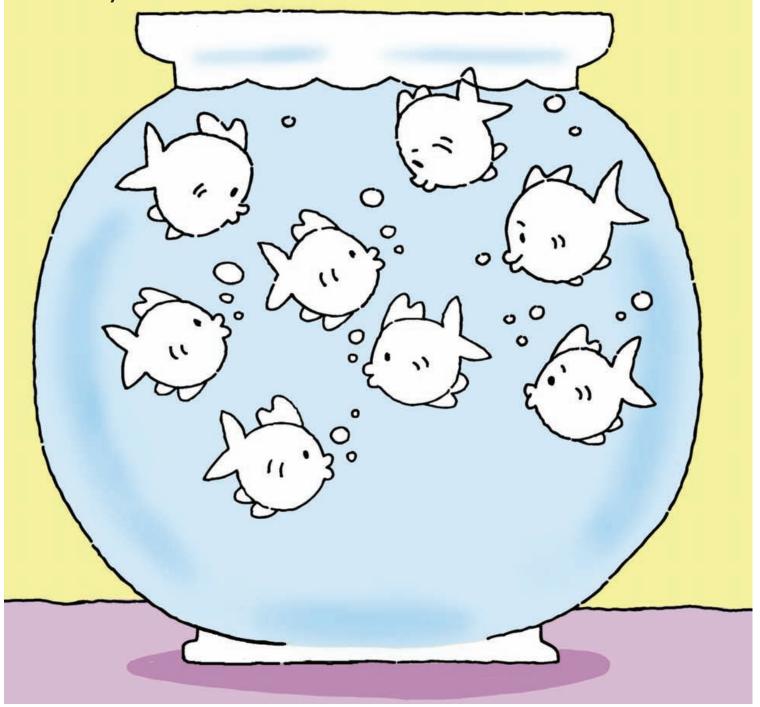




Review Numbers 1-5

Directions: Follow the directions to color the picture below.

- Color **5** fish **orange**.
- Color **3** fish **brown**.
- Draw 2 pink shells.
- Draw I yellow starfish.





Review Numbers I—5

Directions: Trace and write the missing numbers below.

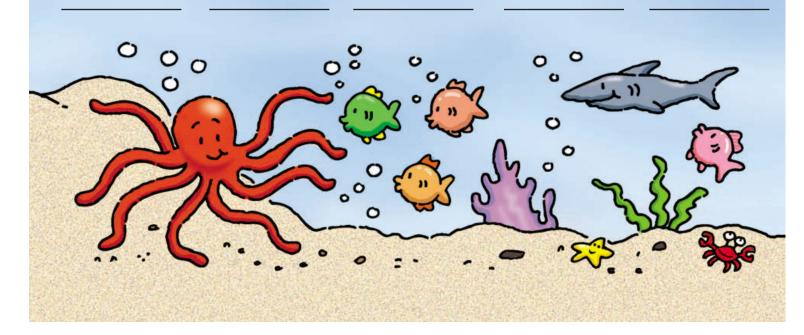
П

2

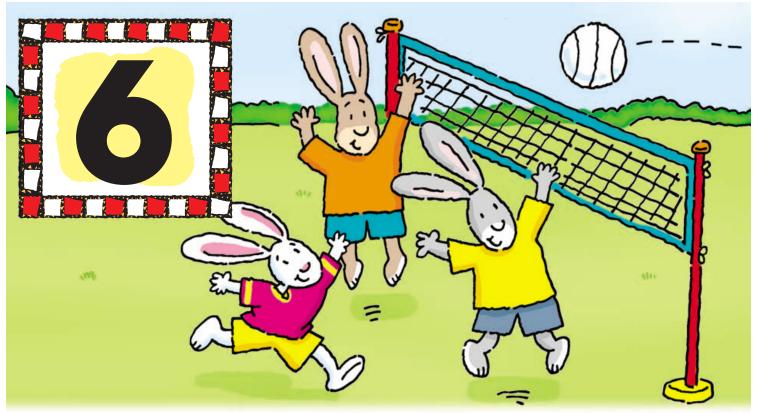
3

4

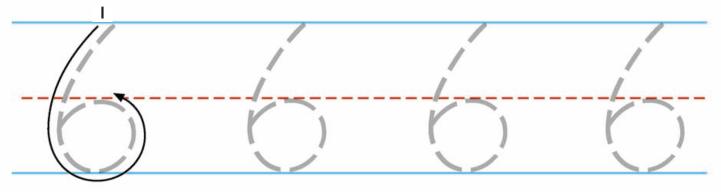
5







Directions: Trace the number **6**.



Now, write the number 6.





Directions: Trace the word **six**.

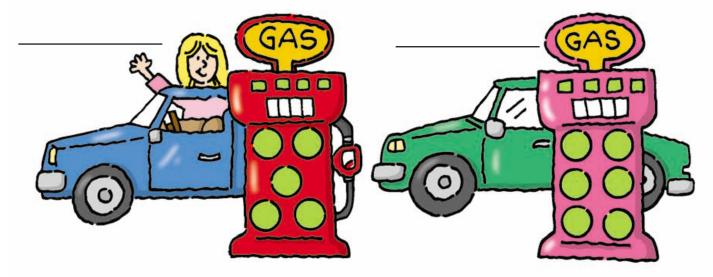


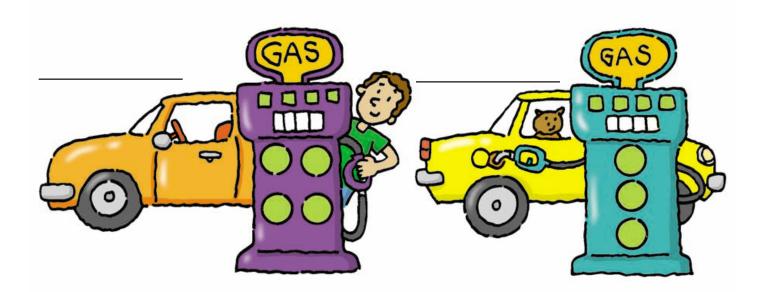
Now, write the word **six**.



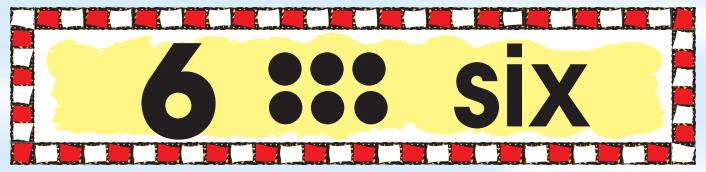
633SIX

Directions: Count the number of dots on each gas pump. Write the number on the line above each car.

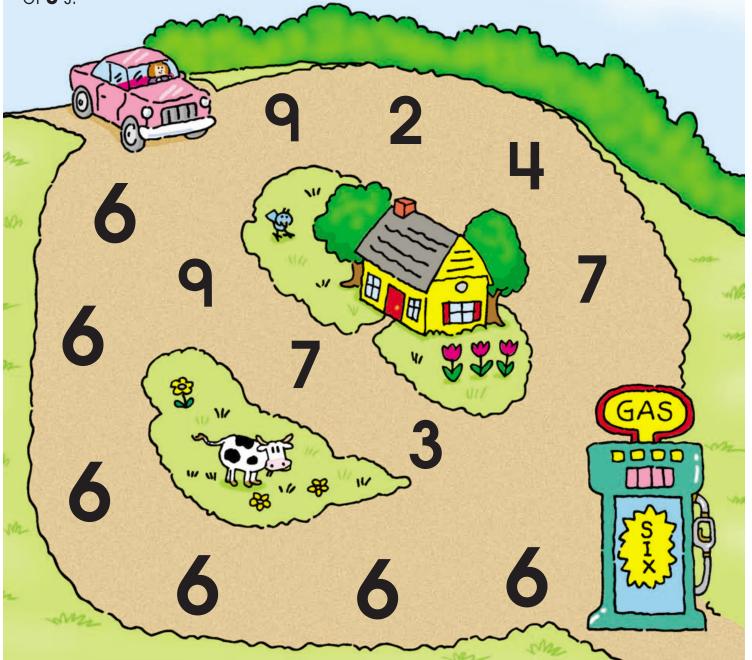




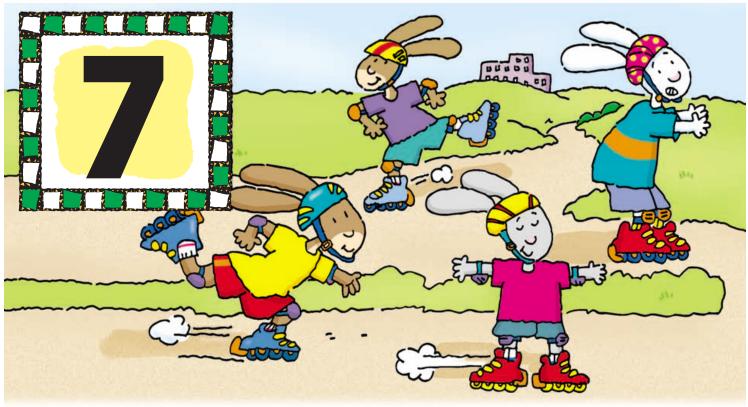




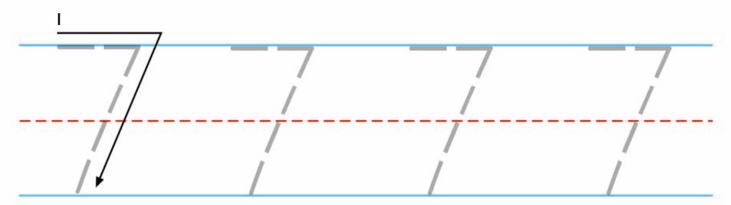
Directions: Help the car get to the gas pump. Use a crayon to follow the path of **6**'s.







Directions: Trace the number **7**.



Now, write the number 7.





Directions: Trace the word **seven**.

5(3)/(31)

Now, write the word **seven**.



7% seven

Directions: Circle **7** things on each shelf.

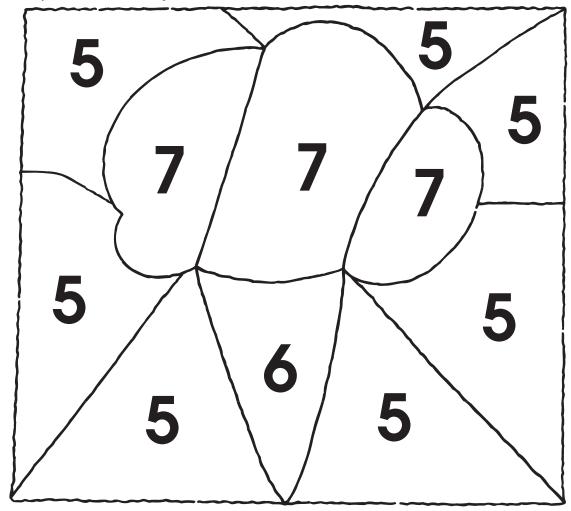




733 seven

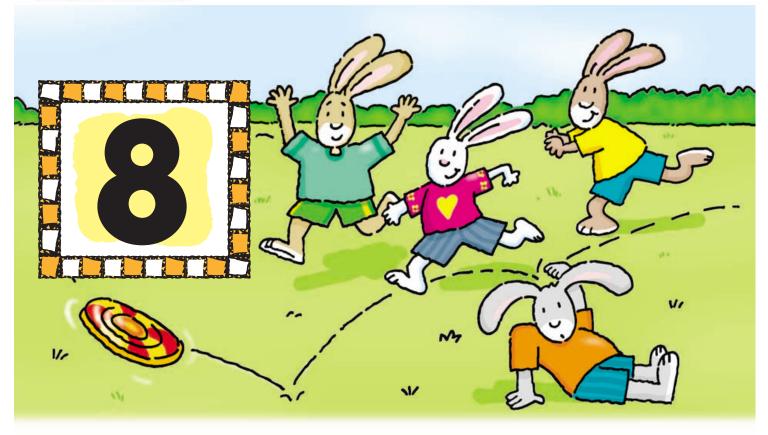
Directions: Color the picture to find a special treat.

- Color the spaces with **5 green**.
- Color the space with 6 brown.
- Color the spaces with **7 pink**.

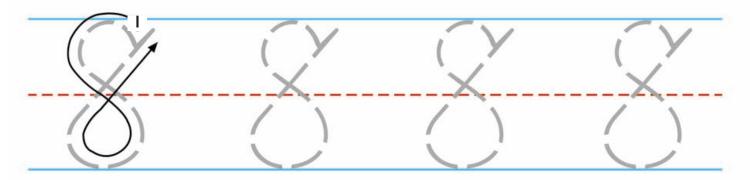


What did you find? _____



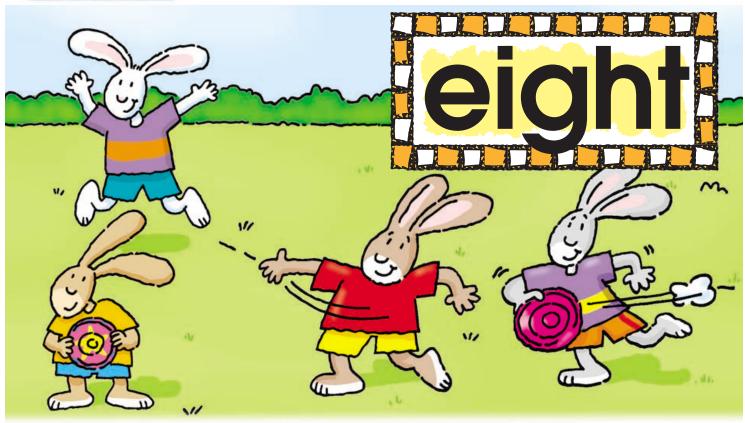


Directions: Trace the number **8**.

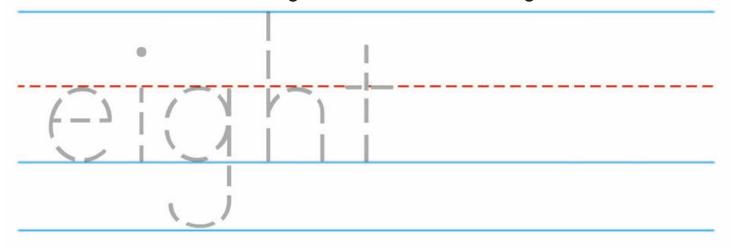


Now, write the number 8.





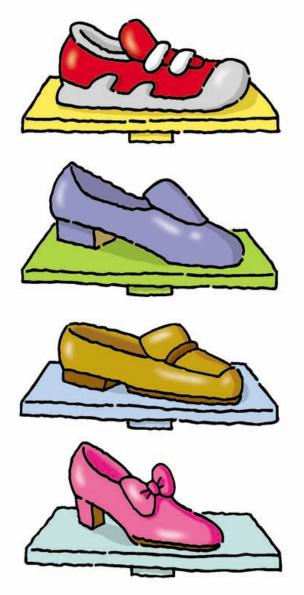
Directions: Trace the word **eight**. Now, write the word **eight**.

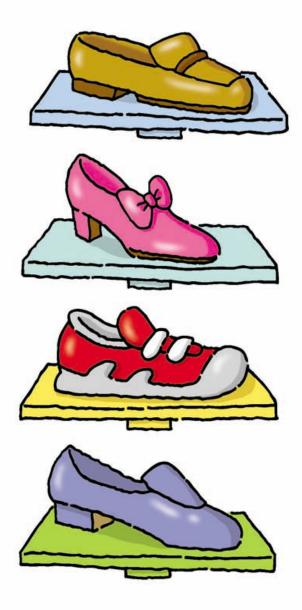




8333 eight

Directions: Put these **8** shoes into pairs. Draw a line to match each shoe on the left with a shoe that is the same on the right.

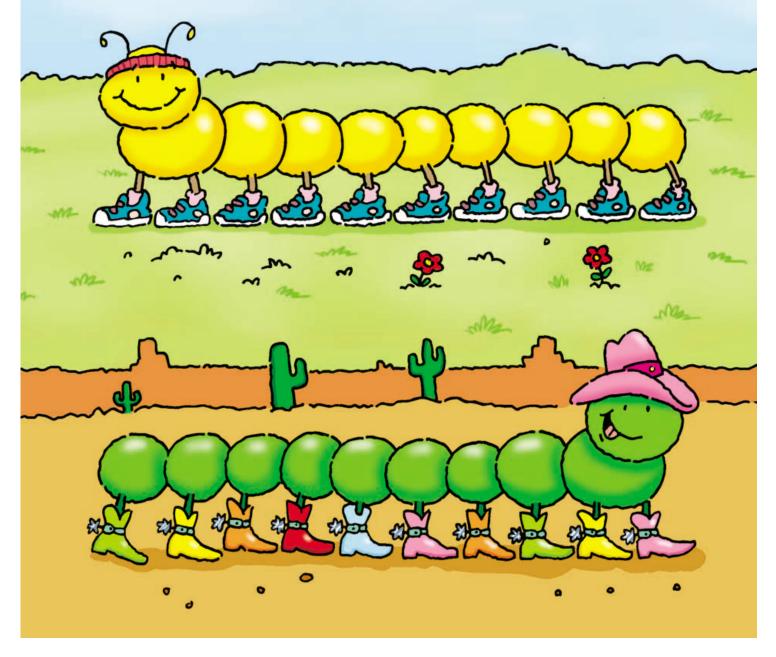




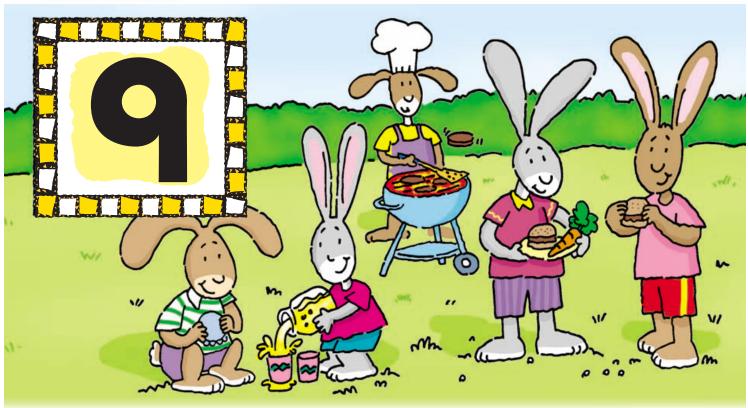


8:3: eight

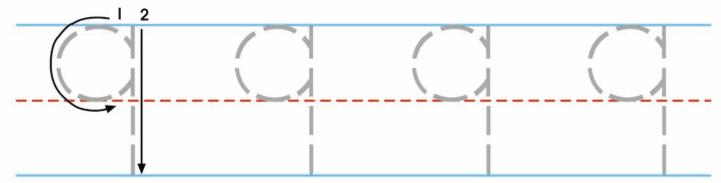
Directions: Count and circle **8** legs on each caterpillar.





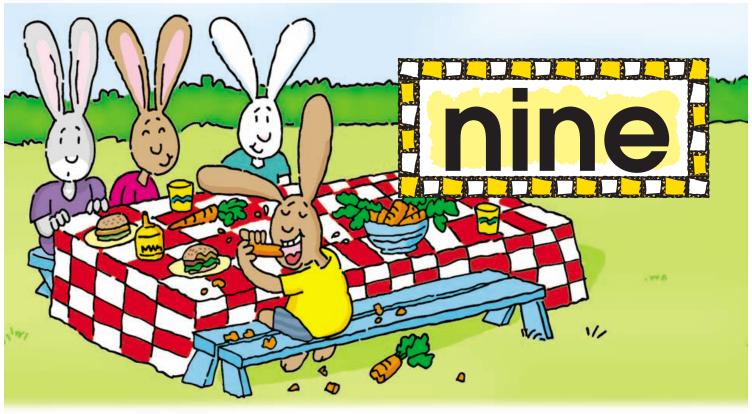


Directions: Trace the number **9**.



Now, write the number **9**.





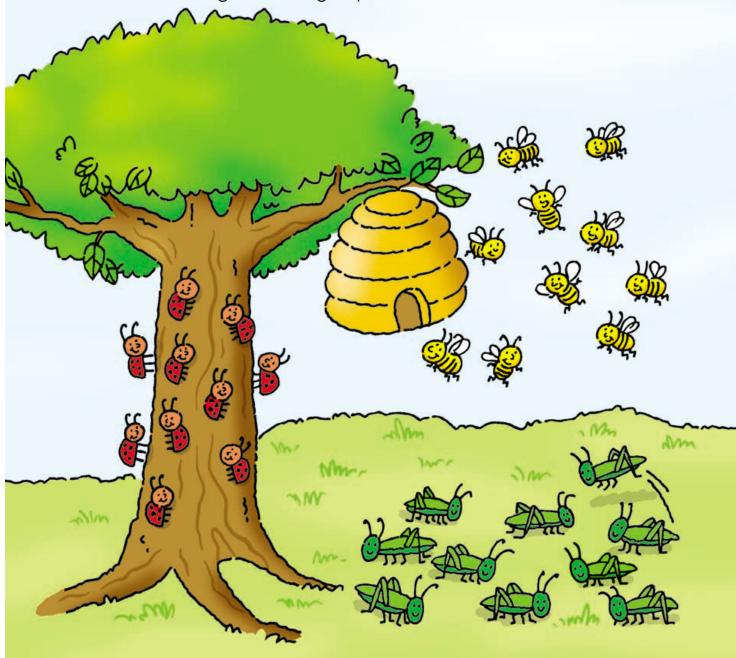
Directions: Trace the word **nine**.

Now, write the word **nine**.



933 nine

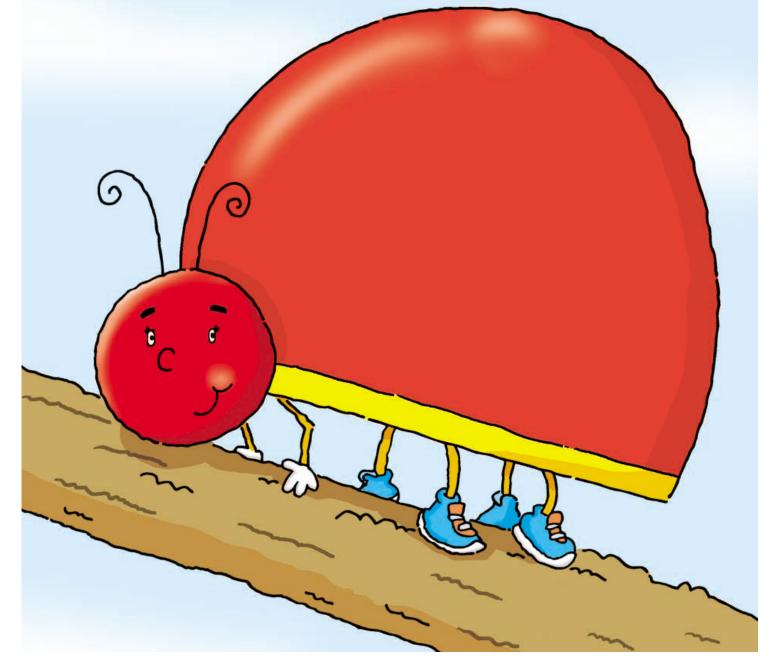
Directions: Circle **9** bugs in each group.





933nine

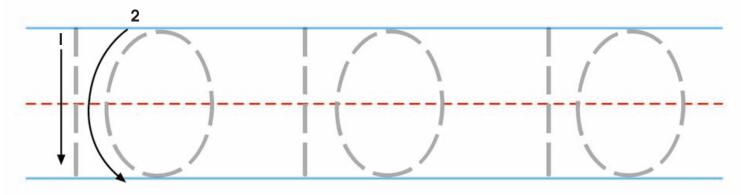
Directions: Draw **9** black dots on the ladybug's back.





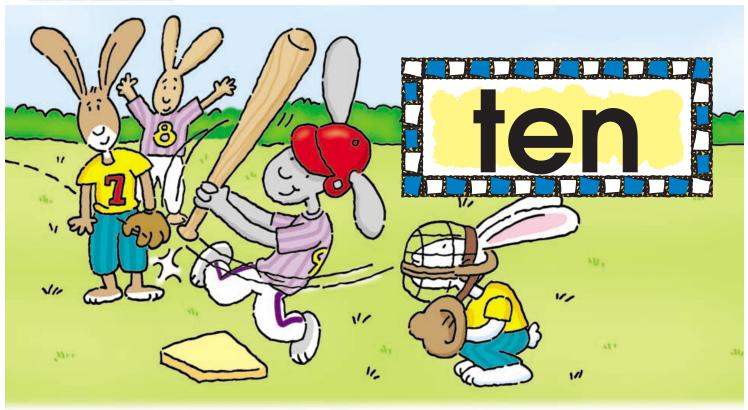


Directions: Trace the number 10.



Now, write the number 10.





Directions: Trace the word **ten**.



Now, write the word **ten**.

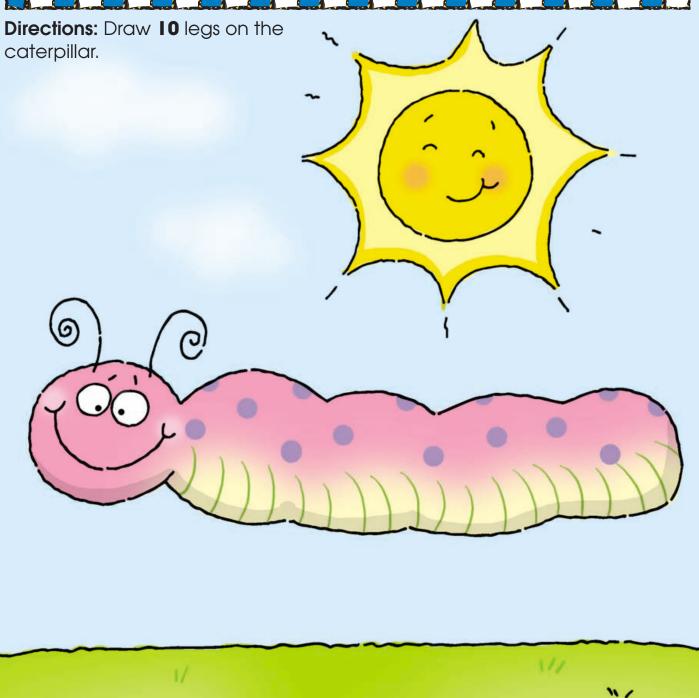


10:3:3:ten





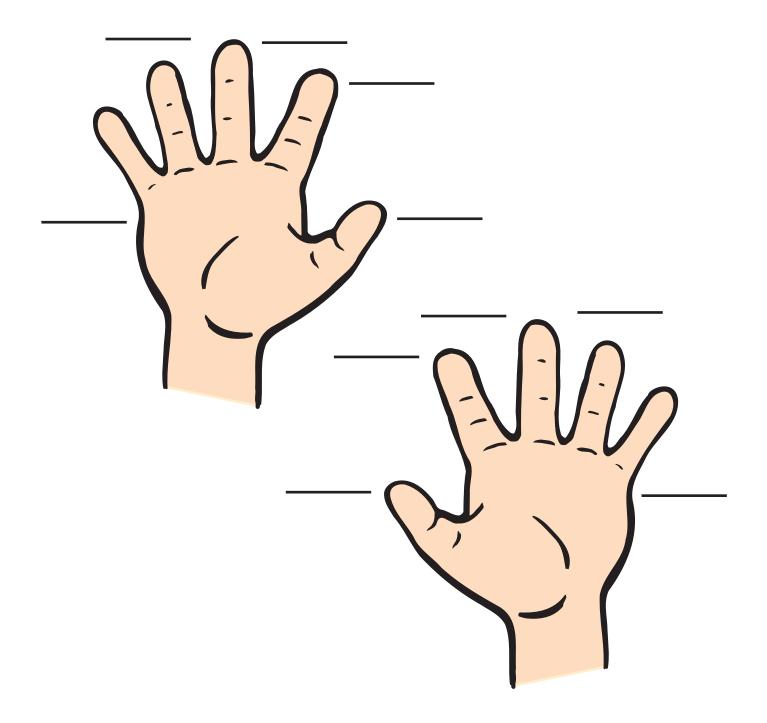
10:3:3:ten





Review Numbers I-IO

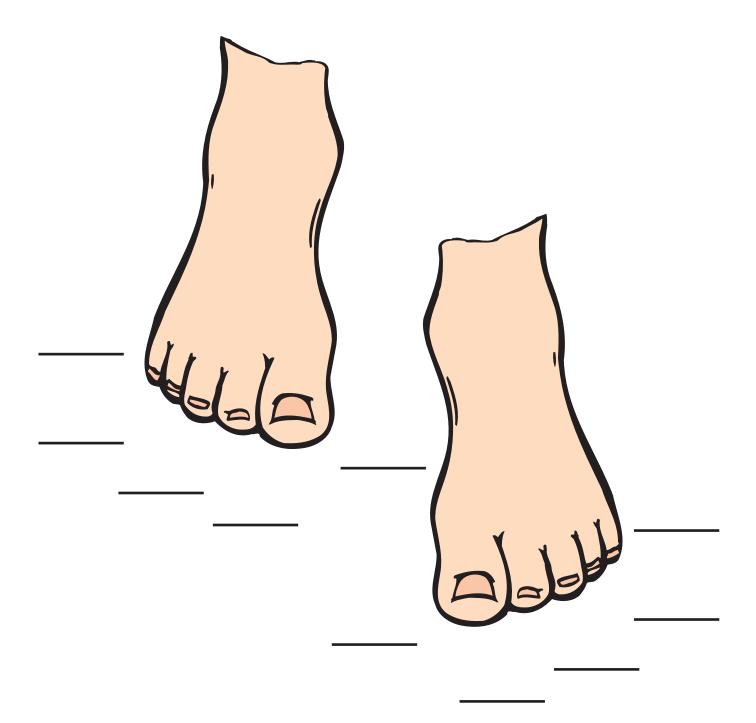
Directions: Count your fingers on both hands. Write the numbers.





Review Numbers I-IO

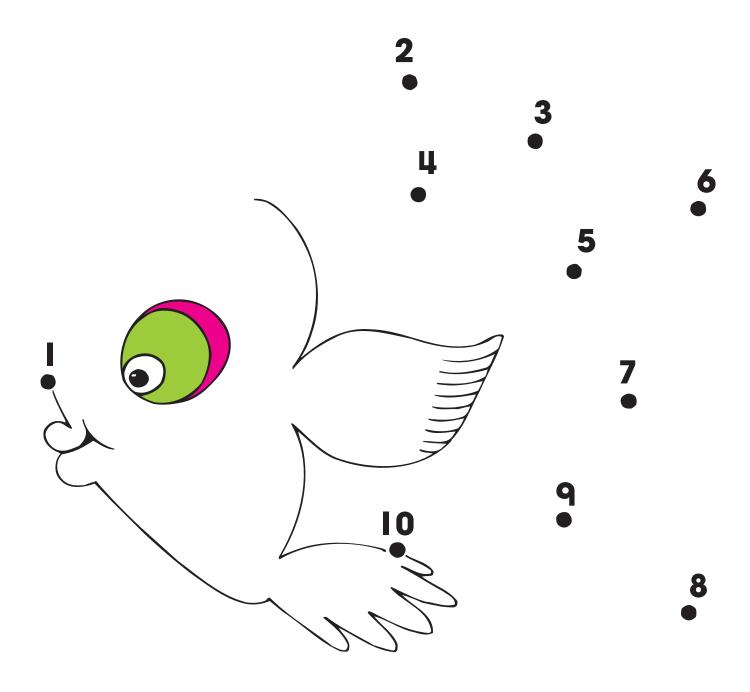
Directions: Count your toes on both feet. Write the numbers.





Review Numbers I-I0

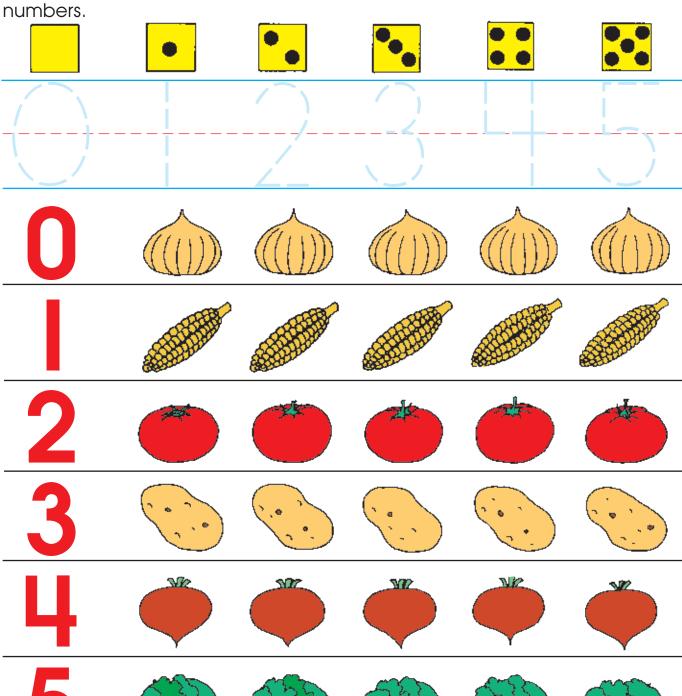
Directions: Connect the dots from **I** to **IO**. Then color the picture. What is it?





Order **0—5**

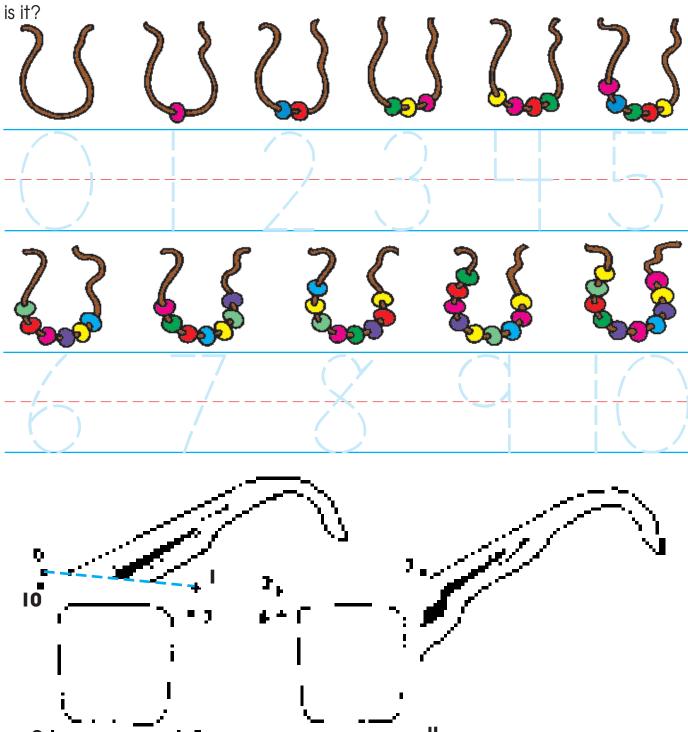
Directions: Trace the numbers **0—5** in order. Circle the vegetables to show the numbers.





Order **0—10**

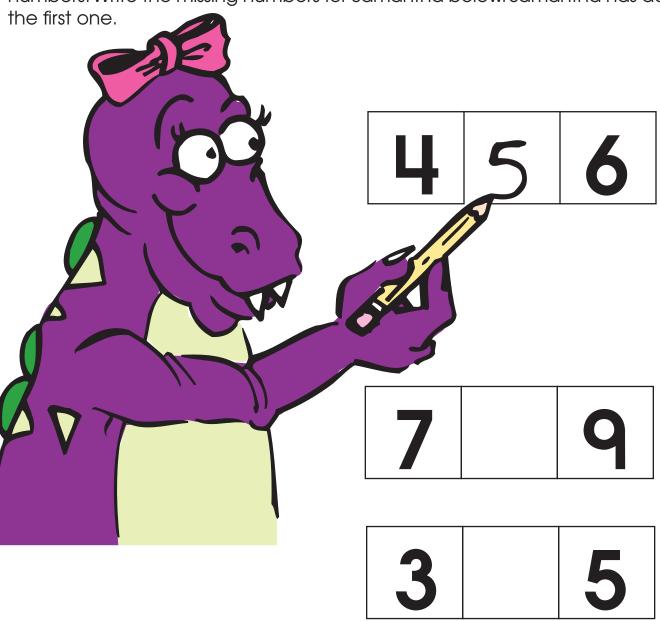
Directions: Count each group of beads and trace the numbers. Complete the dot-to-dot. Connect the dots in order from 0 to 10. Color the object. What





Missing Numbers

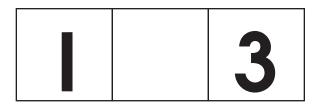
Directions: Samantha is learning her numbers. In each set of boxes, there is a number missing. The missing number should be between the other two numbers. Write the missing numbers for Samantha below. Samantha has done

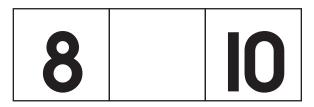




More Missing Numbers

Directions: Write the missing number.





Directions: Draw a circle around the number that is smaller in each pair.

10 4

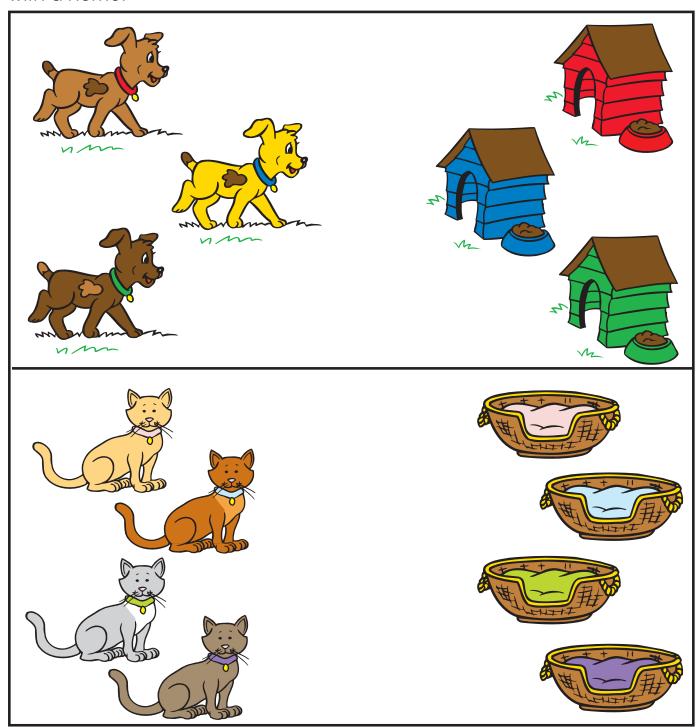
2 7

5 I



One for Each

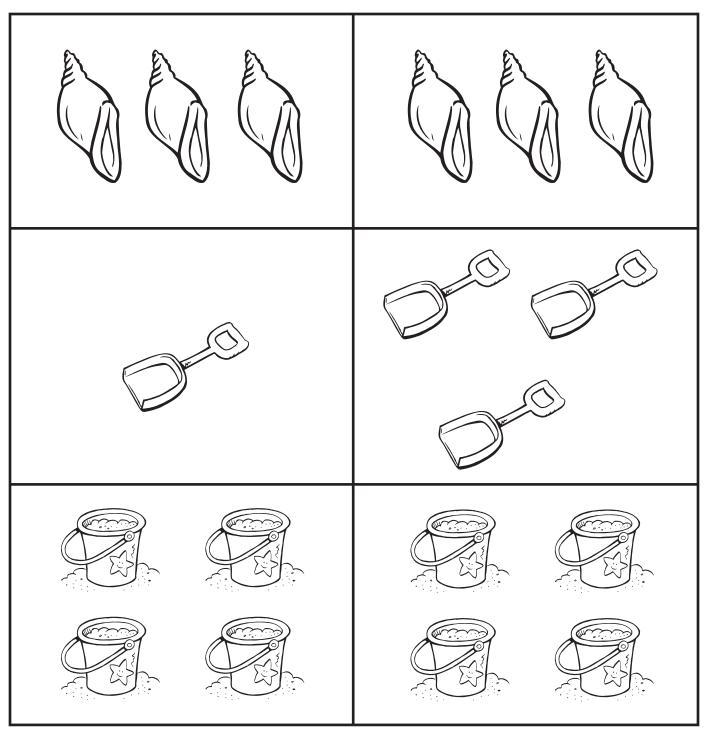
Directions: Each animal needs a home. Draw a line to match each animal with a home.





Same Number

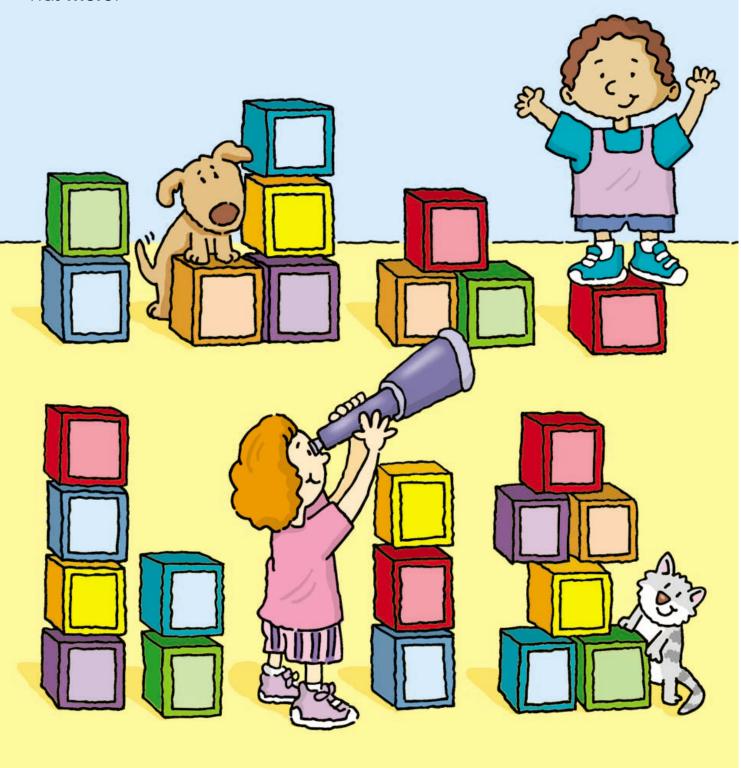
Directions: Color the pictures that have the same number of things in each box.





More and Fewer

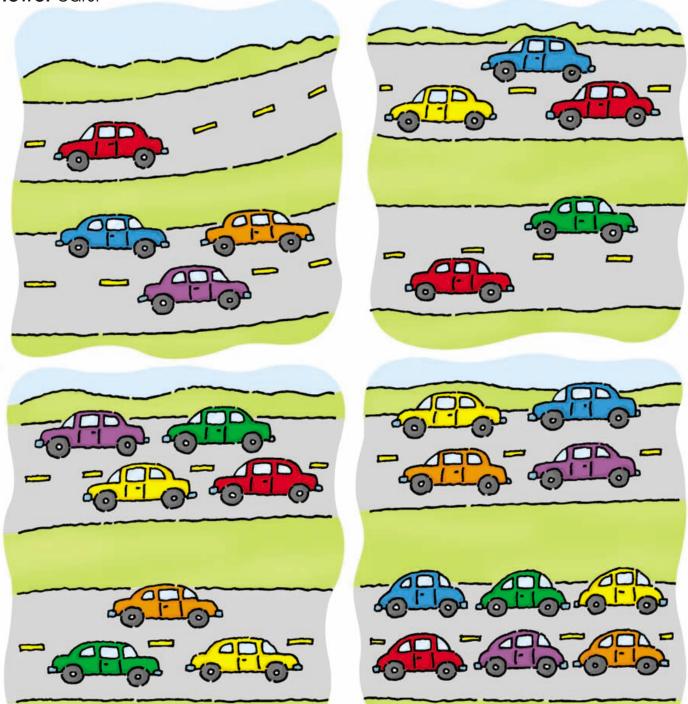
Directions: Count the blocks in each group. Circle the group of blocks that has **more**.





More and Fewer

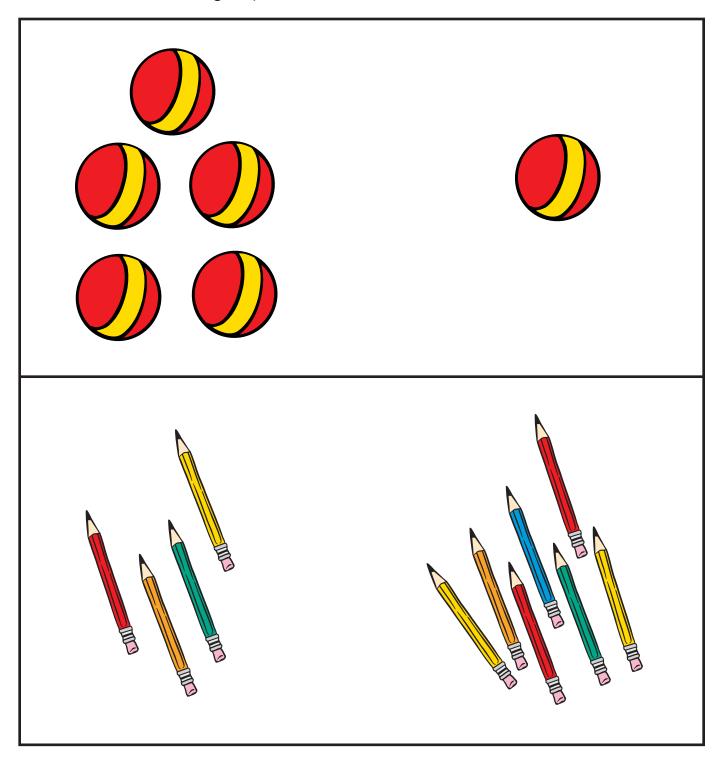
Directions: Count the cars in each box. Circle the group in each box that has **fewer** cars.





More

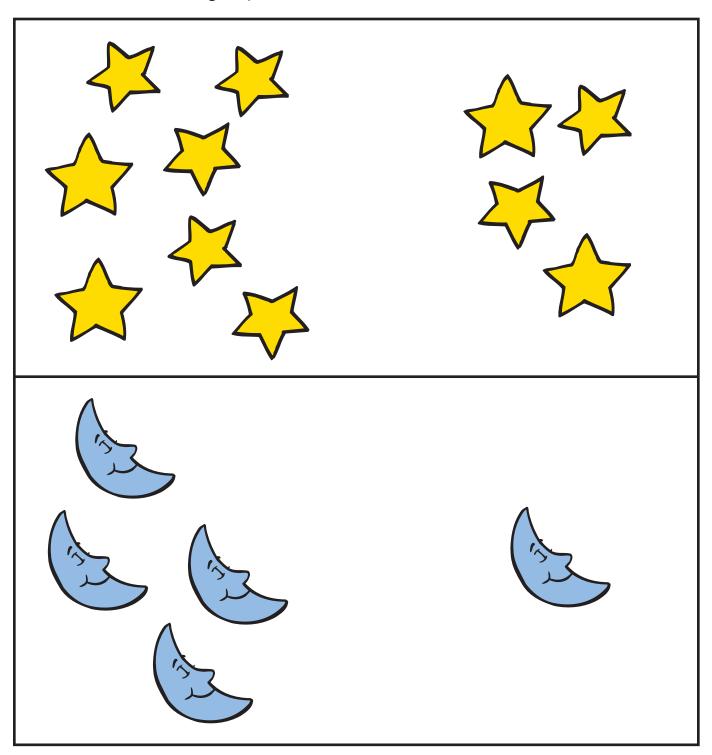
Directions: Circle the group in each box that has **more.**





Fewer

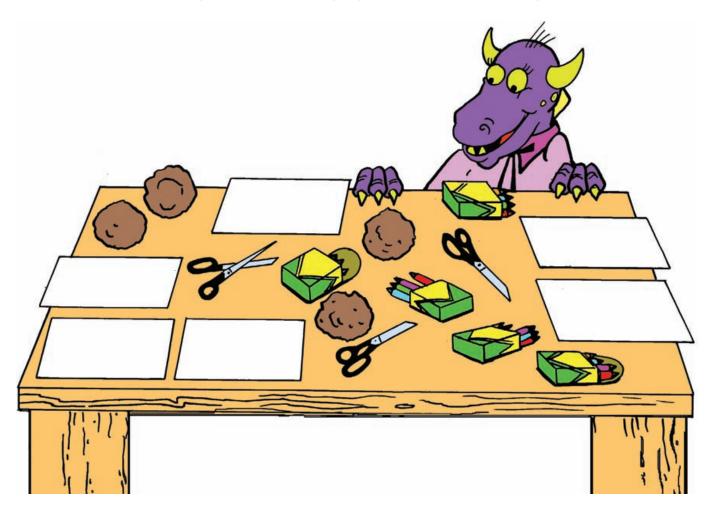
Directions: Circle the group in each box that has **fewer.**





Art Class

Directions: It's time for Mrs. Murky's class to do art. Mrs. Murky has placed scissors, boxes of crayons, sheets of paper, and balls of clay on her desk.

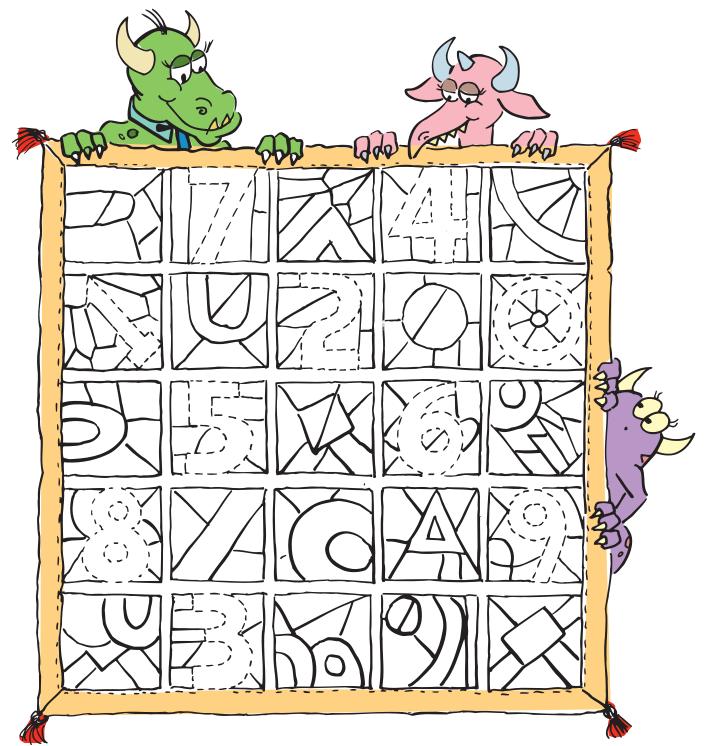


- How many **scissors** are on Mrs. Murky's desk? _____
- How many boxes of crayons are on Mrs. Murky's desk?
- How many **sheets of paper** are on Mrs. Murky's desk? _____
- How many **balls of clay** are on Mrs. Murky's desk? _____



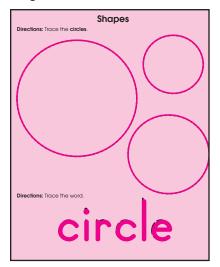
Number Quilt

Directions: All the monsters love to do math. Look at this quilt they made. The numbers **0** through **9** are hidden in the squares. Can you help the monsters find them? Color in each number.

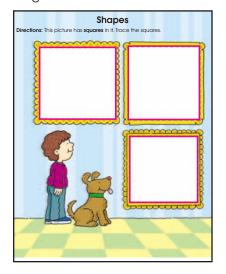




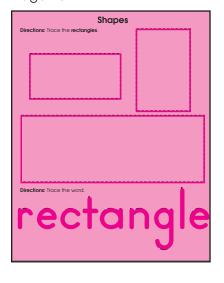
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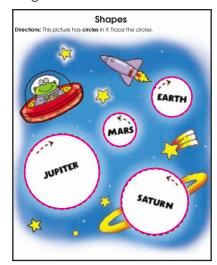
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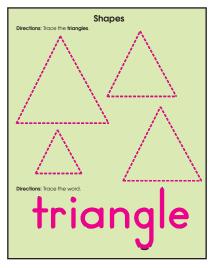
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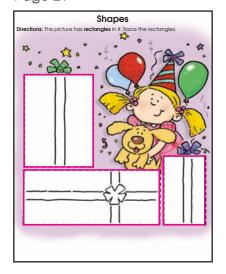
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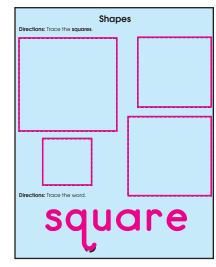
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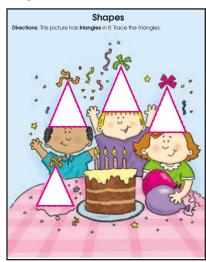
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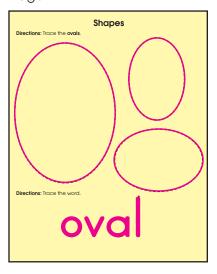
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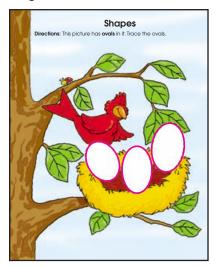


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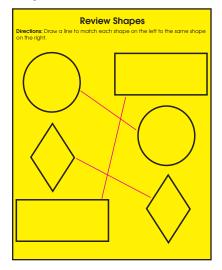




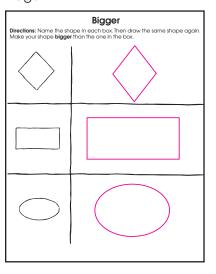
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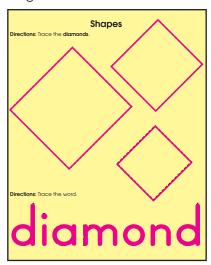
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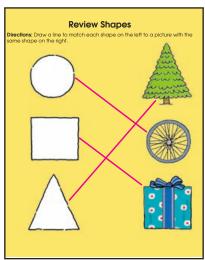
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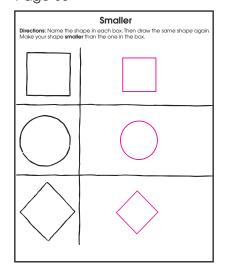
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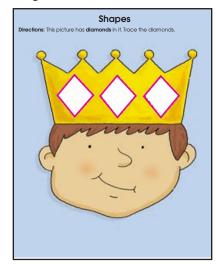
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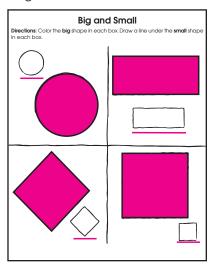
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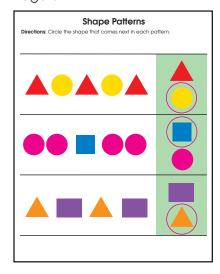
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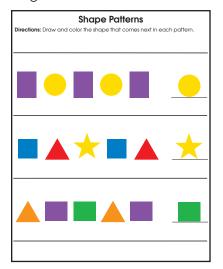


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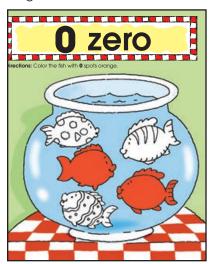




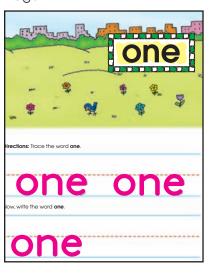
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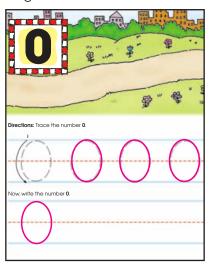
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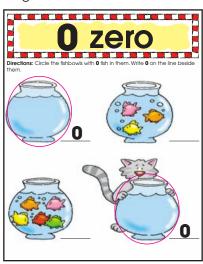
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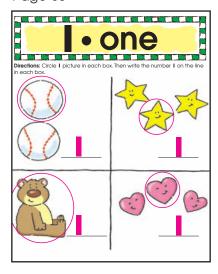
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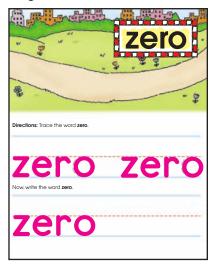
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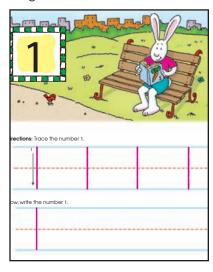
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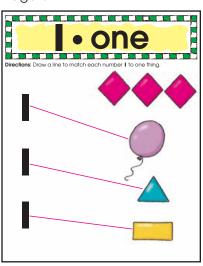
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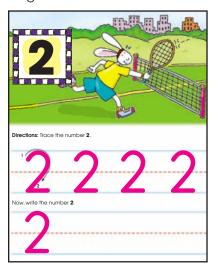


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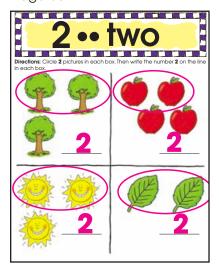




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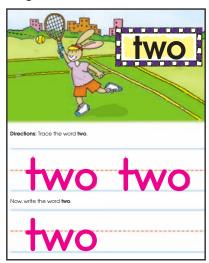
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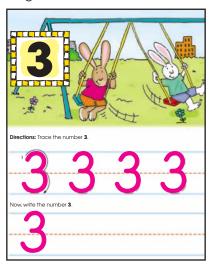
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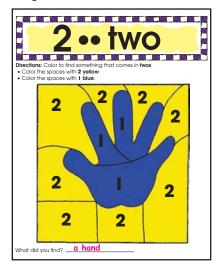
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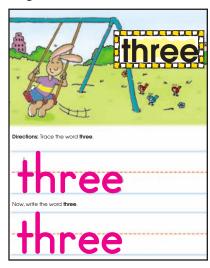
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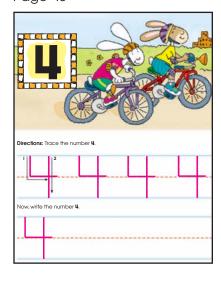
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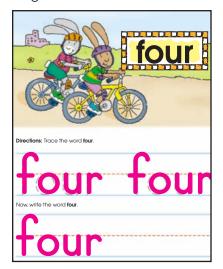


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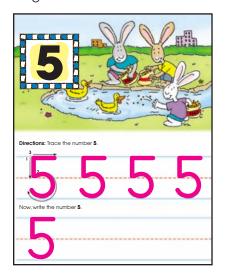




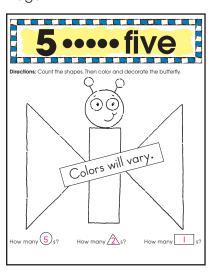
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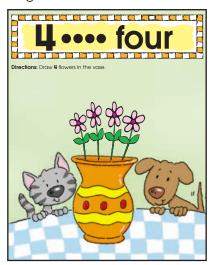
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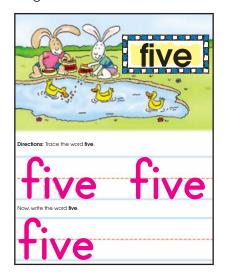
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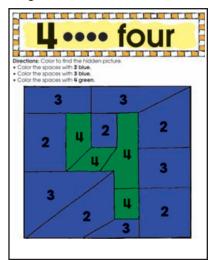
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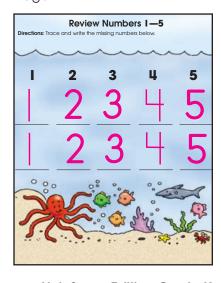
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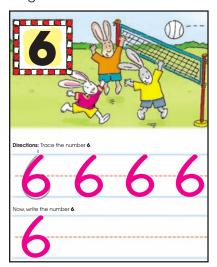


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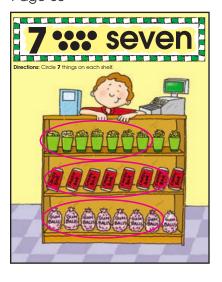
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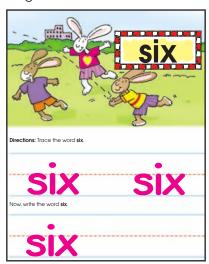
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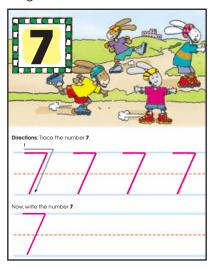
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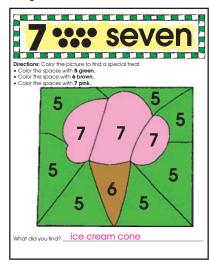
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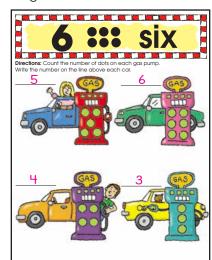
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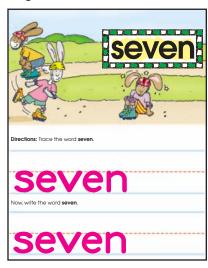
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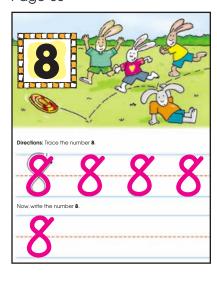
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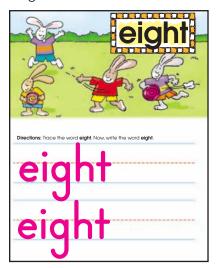


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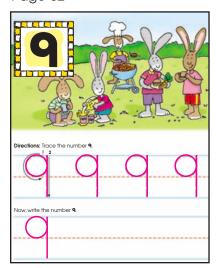




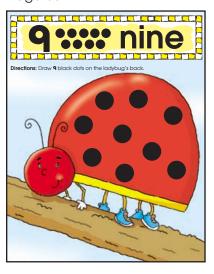
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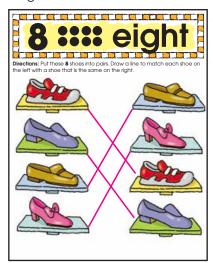
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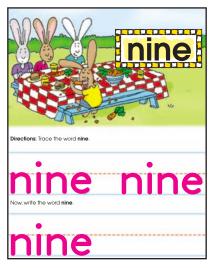
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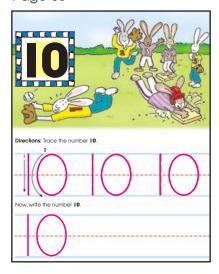
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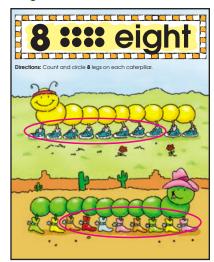
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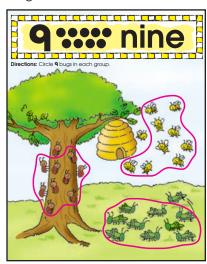
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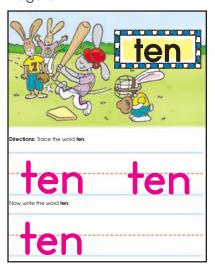
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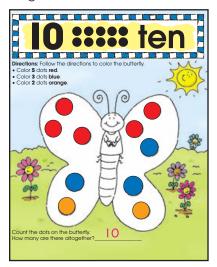


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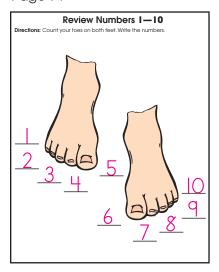




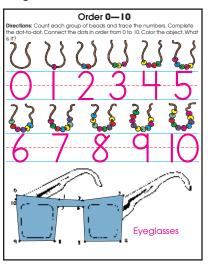
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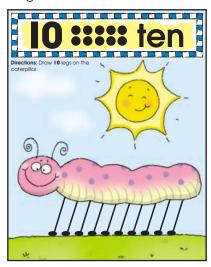
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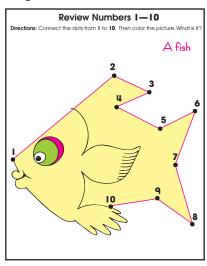
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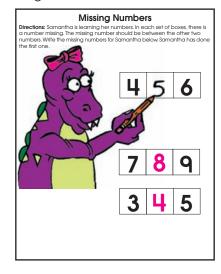
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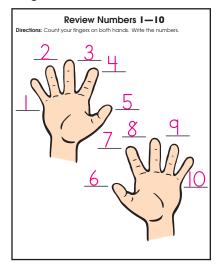
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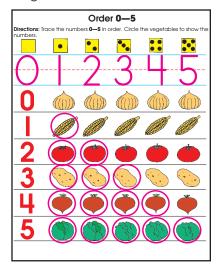
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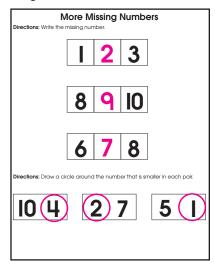
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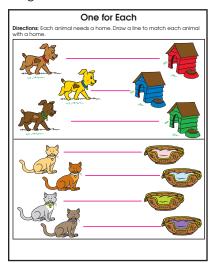


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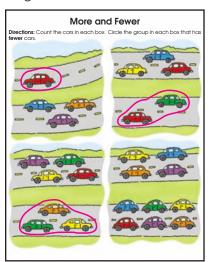




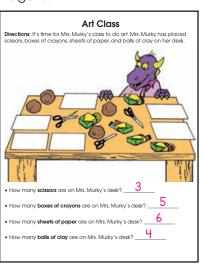
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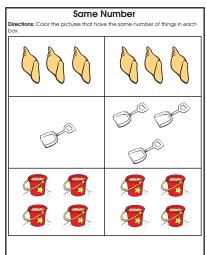
Page 80



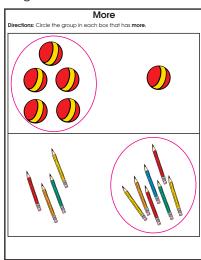
Page 83



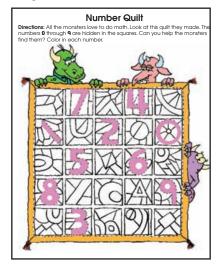
Page 78



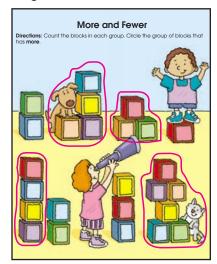
Page 81



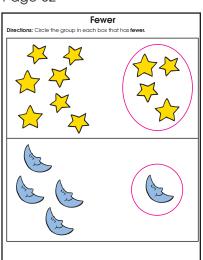
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Page 82





Numbers

Directions: Practice by tracing the words and numbers. Then write the words and numbers.



Numbers

six-6			
seven		 	
(-) () - - - - - - - - -	<u>></u>		



Numbers

Directions: Practice by tracing the words and numbers. Then write the words and numbers.

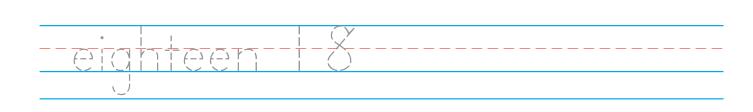


Numbers

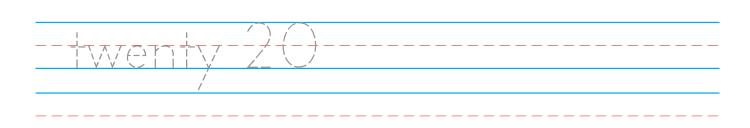
Directions: Practice by tracing the words and numbers. Then write the words and numbers.

•	/		
SIXTEEN			
	•		

1	/	
	┼/-	
	<i>j</i>	



• [
nneteen-		





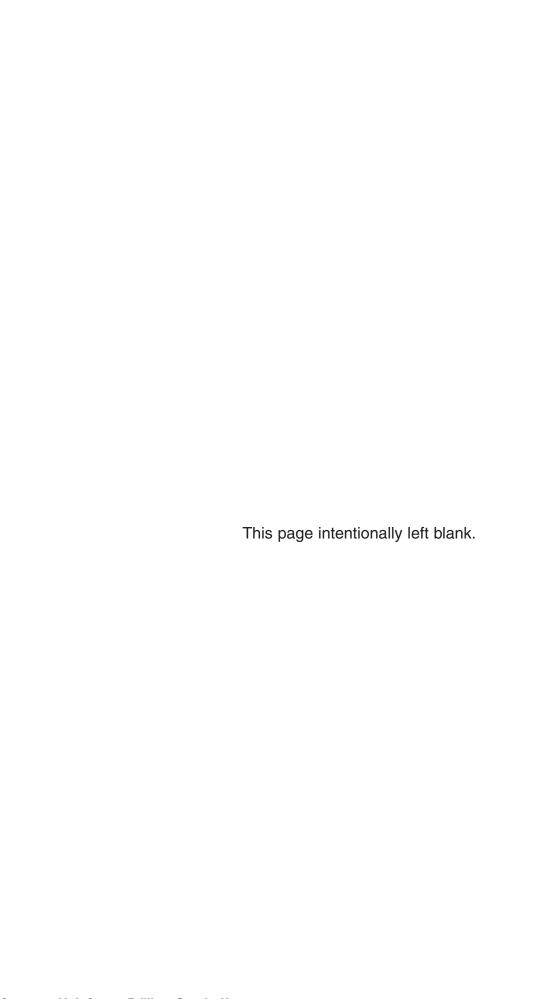


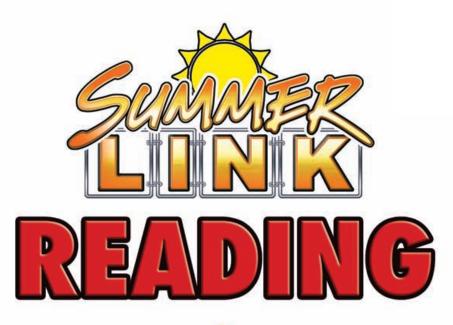














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Recommended Reading Summer Before Kindergarten

Animal Babies I 2 3
 Eve Spencer

Are You My Mother?P. D. Eastman

Chickens Aren't the Only Ones
 Ruth Heller

• Count and See Tana Hoban

Duck in the Truck
 Jez Alborough

A Fishy Color Story
 Joanne and David Wylie

How Many Bugs in a Box?
 David Carter

If You Give a Moose a Muffin
 Laura J. Vumeroff

• Just Like Daddy Frank Asch

• My Daddy Mathew Price

• My Many Colored Days Dr. Suess

• My Mommy Mathew Price

• The Napping House Audrey Wood

• Numbers Monique Felix

Rainbow Fish
 Marcus Pfister

• "Slowly, Slowly," Said the Sloth Eric Carle

• Ten Bears in Bed John Richardson

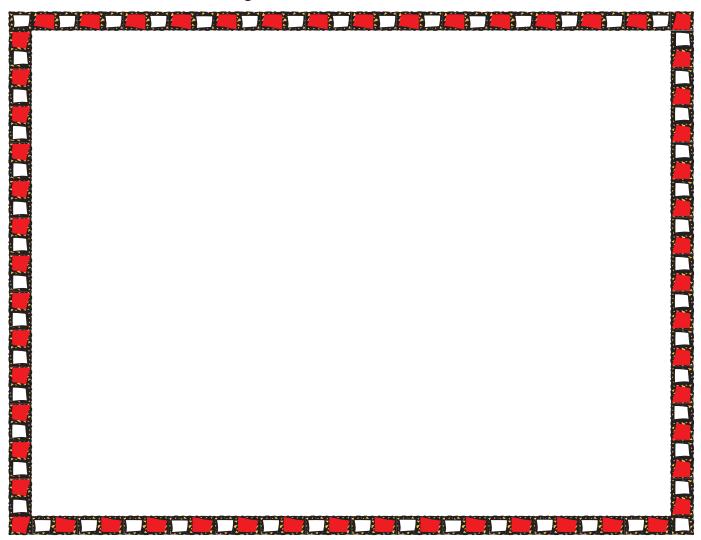
White Rabbit's Color Book
 Alan Baker

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Summer Link Super Edition Grade K



Directions: Draw something that is **red**.

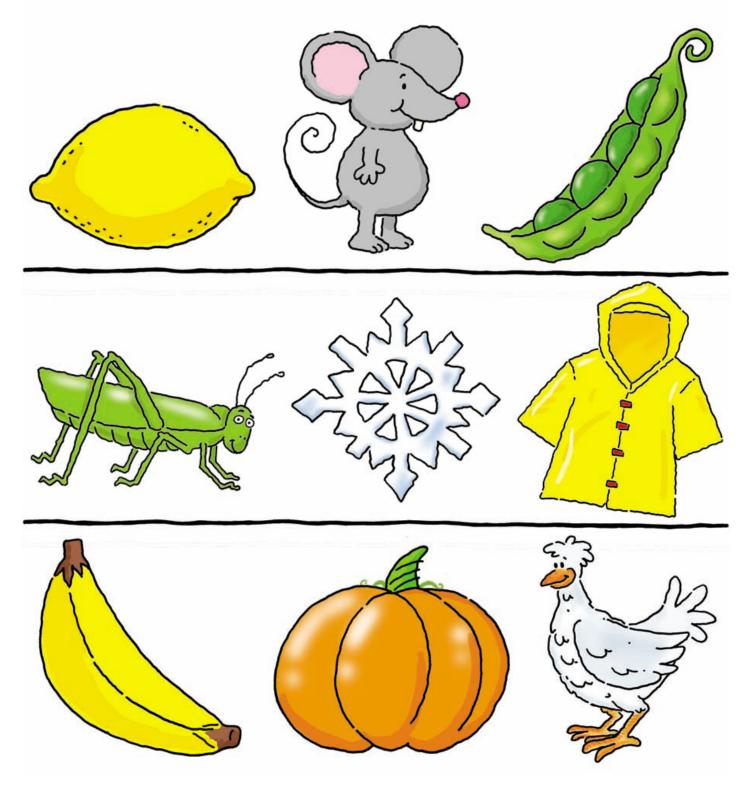


Now, trace the word **red**.



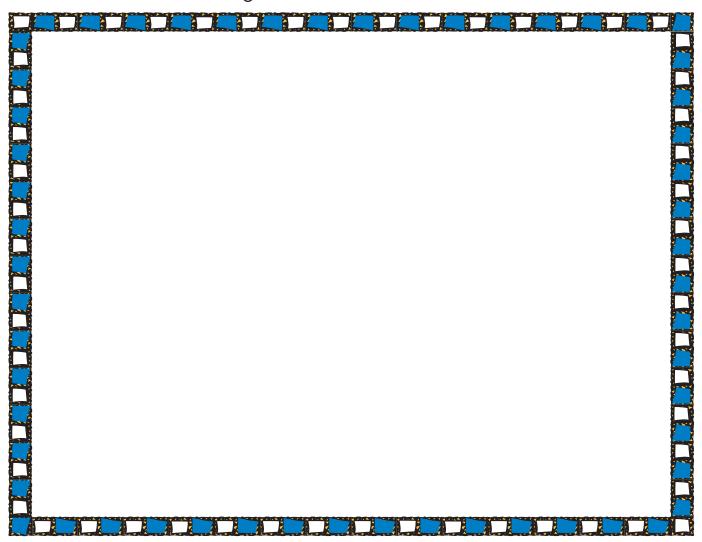


Directions: Circle the **yellow** picture in each row.





Directions: Draw something that is **blue**.

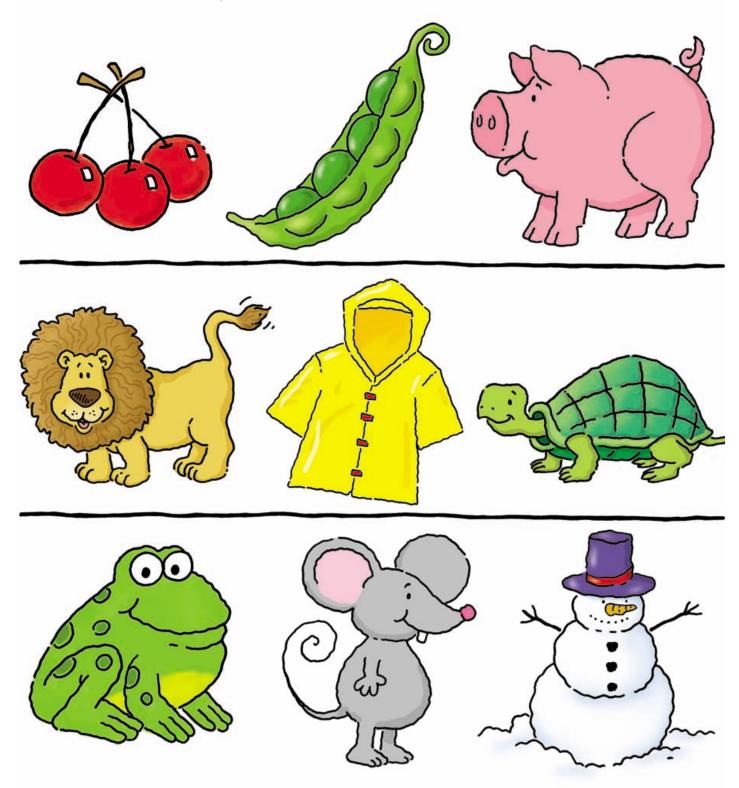


Now, trace the word **blue**.



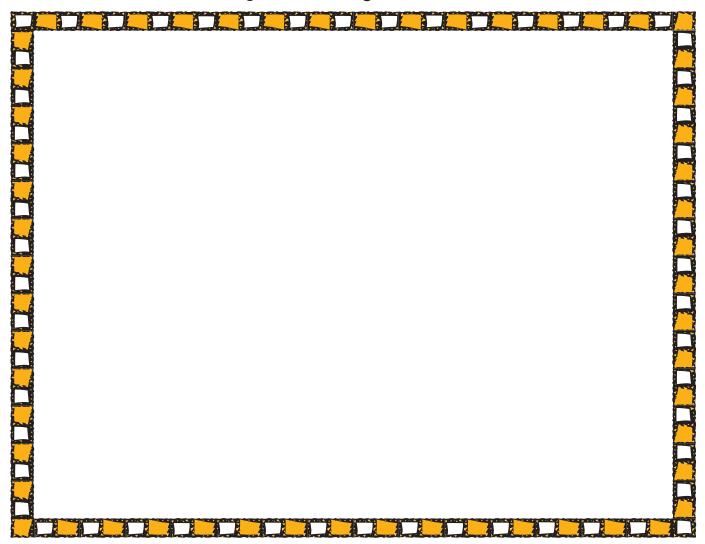


Directions: Circle the **green** picture in each row.





Directions: Draw something that is **orange**.

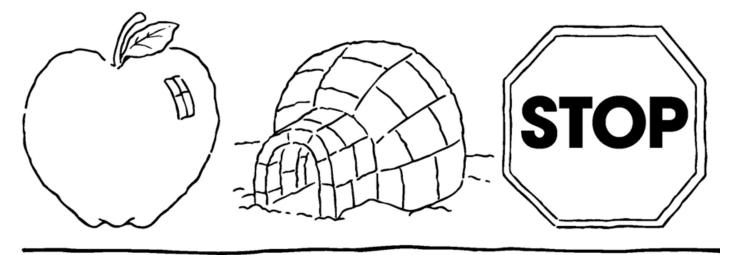


Now, trace the word **orange**.

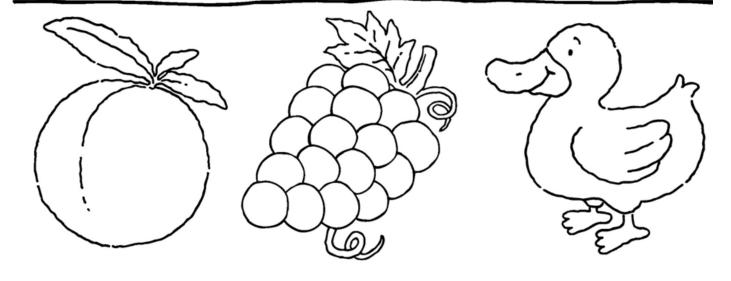




Directions: In each row, color two things that are the same color.



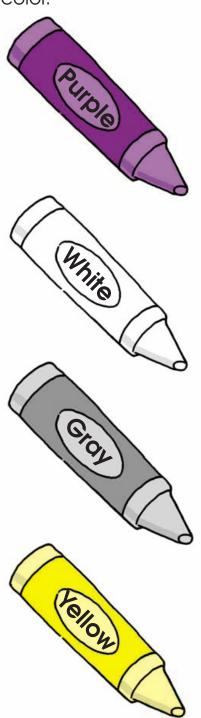






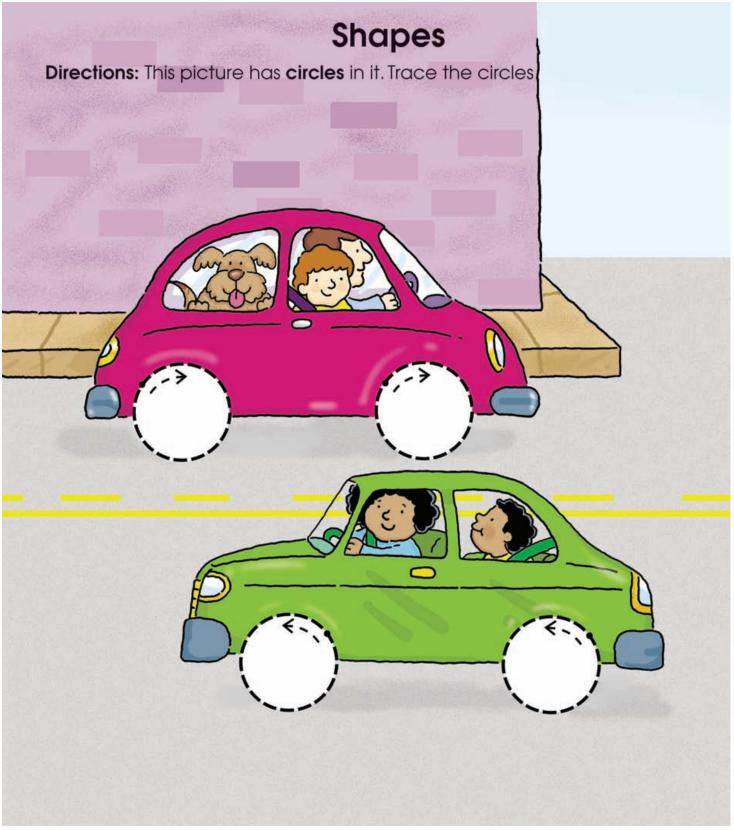
Directions: Draw a line to match each picture to the crayon with the same

color.

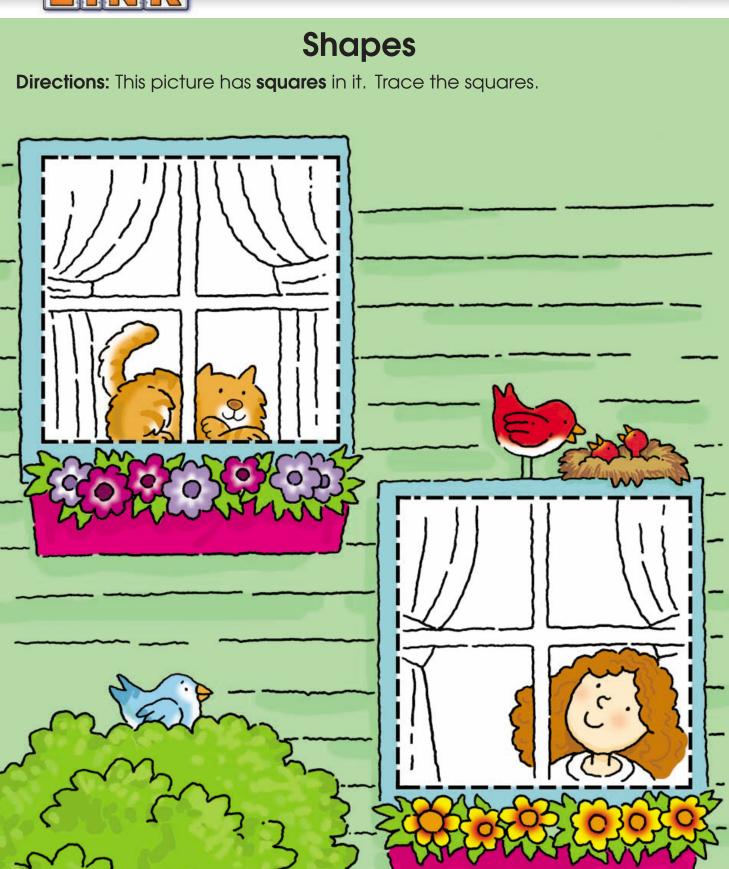




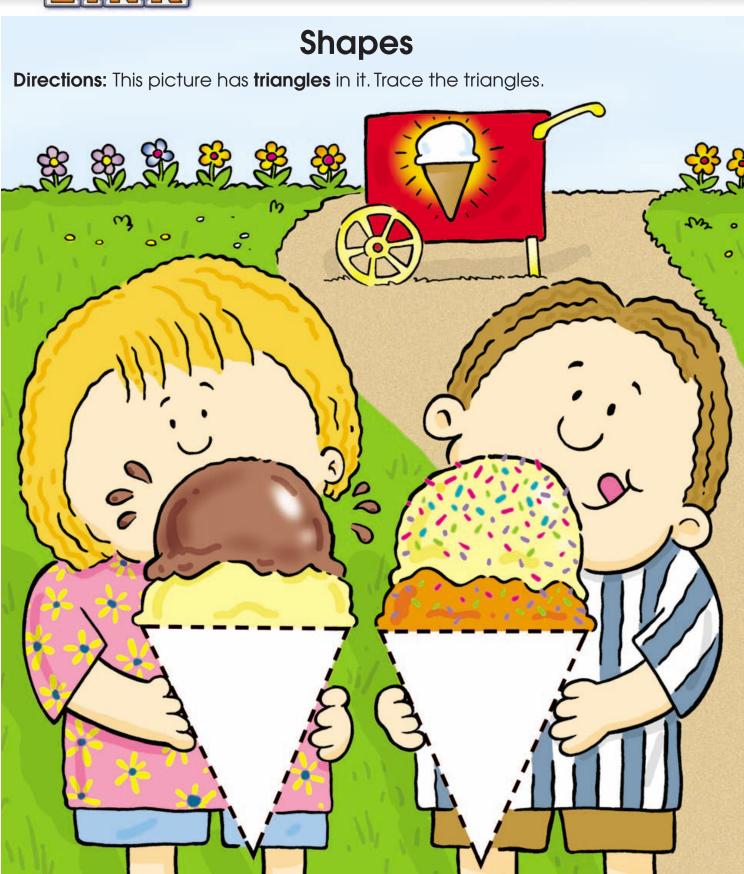








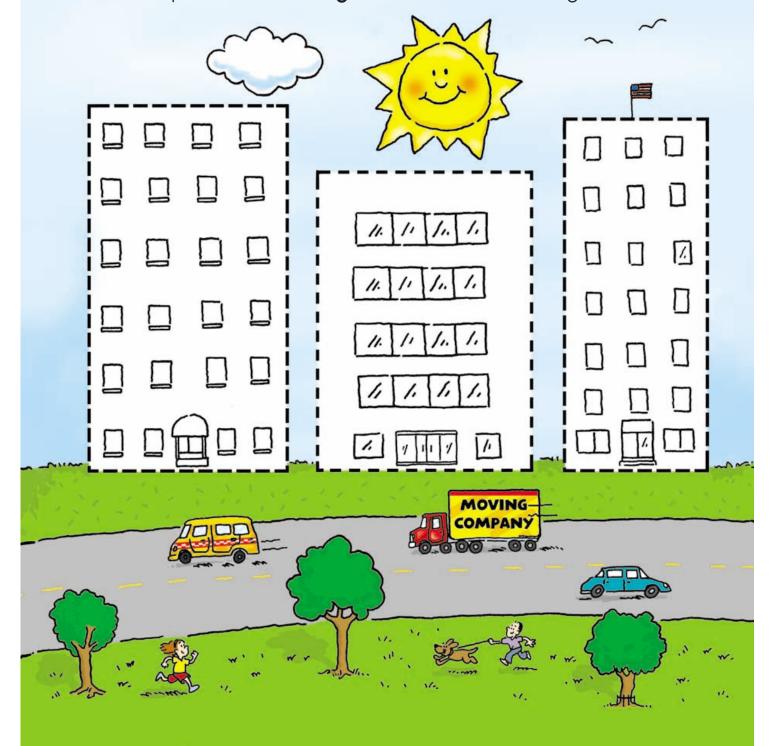




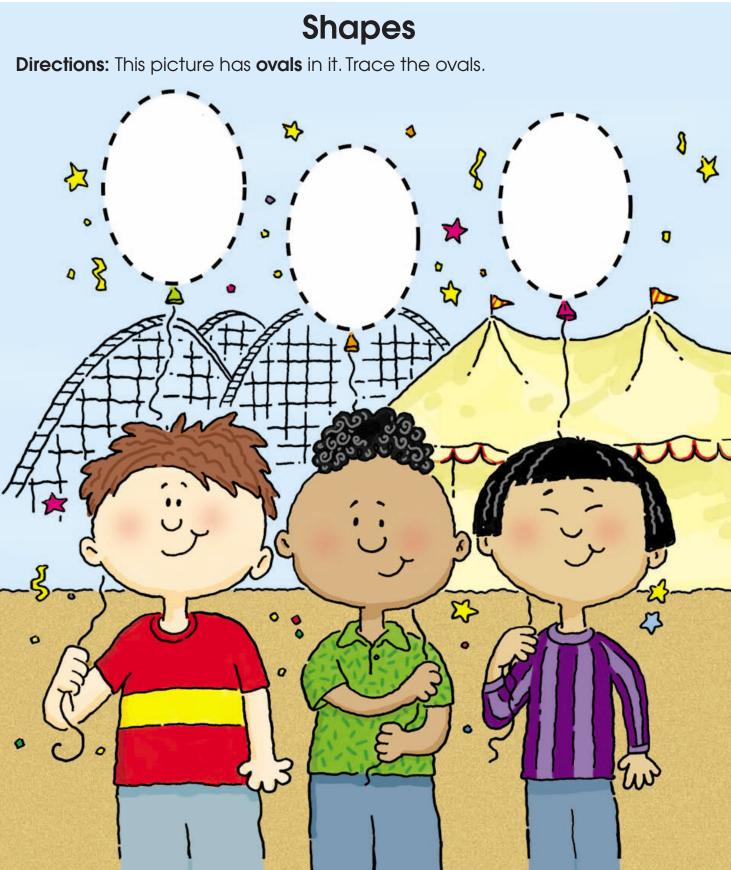


Shapes

Directions: This picture has **rectangles** in it. Trace the rectangles.









Shapes

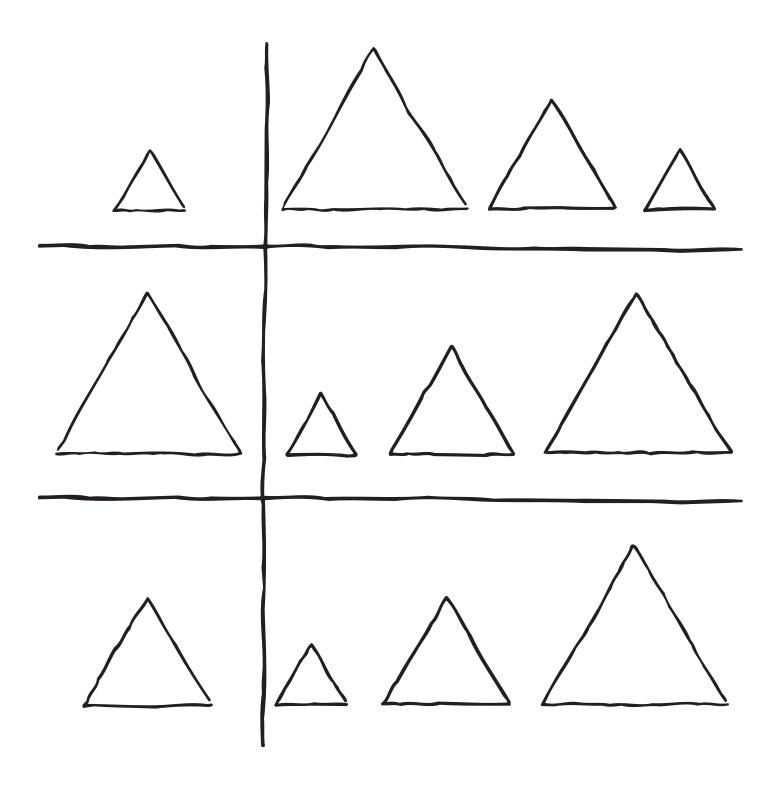
Directions: This picture has a **diamond** in it. Trace the diamond.





Same Size

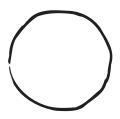
Directions: Circle the shape in each row that is the **same size** as the first shape.

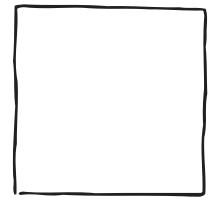


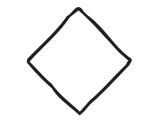


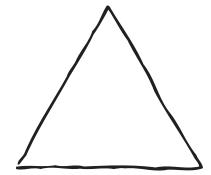
Big and Small

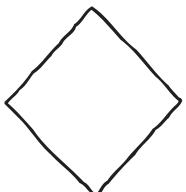
Directions: Draw a line to match the shapes that are the same. Then color each **big** shape red and each **small** shape green.





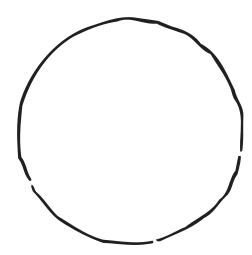














Shorter

Directions: Look at the glass below. Draw another glass beside it. Make your glass **shorter** than the first one.





Taller

Directions: Look at the house on the left. Draw a roof on the house beside it. Make the roof on the other house **taller** than the first one.





Short and Tall

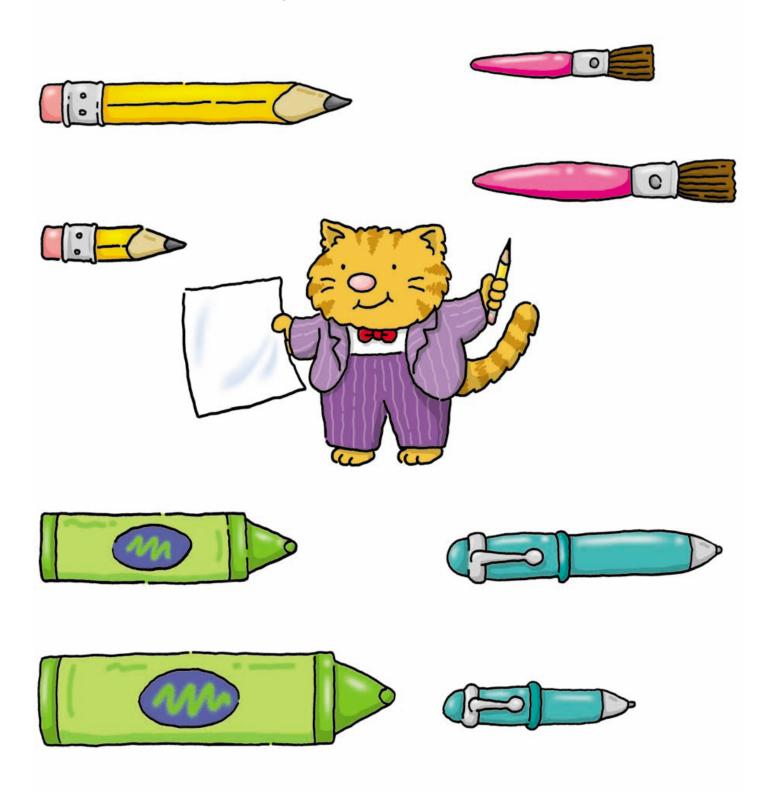
Directions: Circle each **short** person below. Draw a line under each **tall** person.





Long and Short

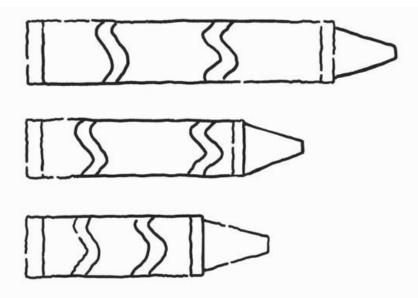
Directions: Circle each **long** thing. Then draw a line under each **short** thing.



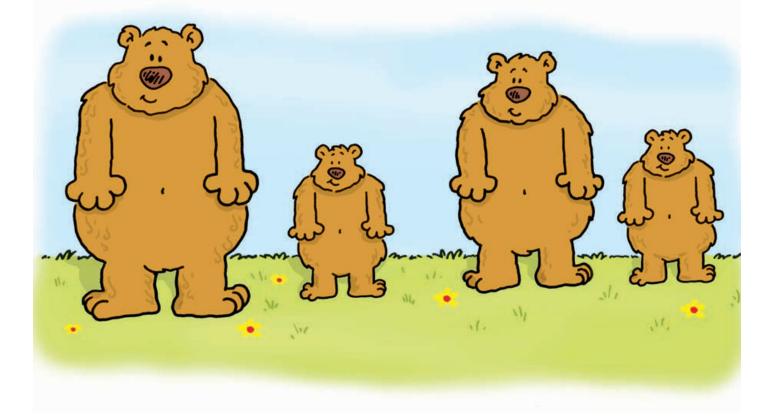


Review Size

Directions: Color the **longest** crayon **red**. Color the **shortest** crayon **purple**.



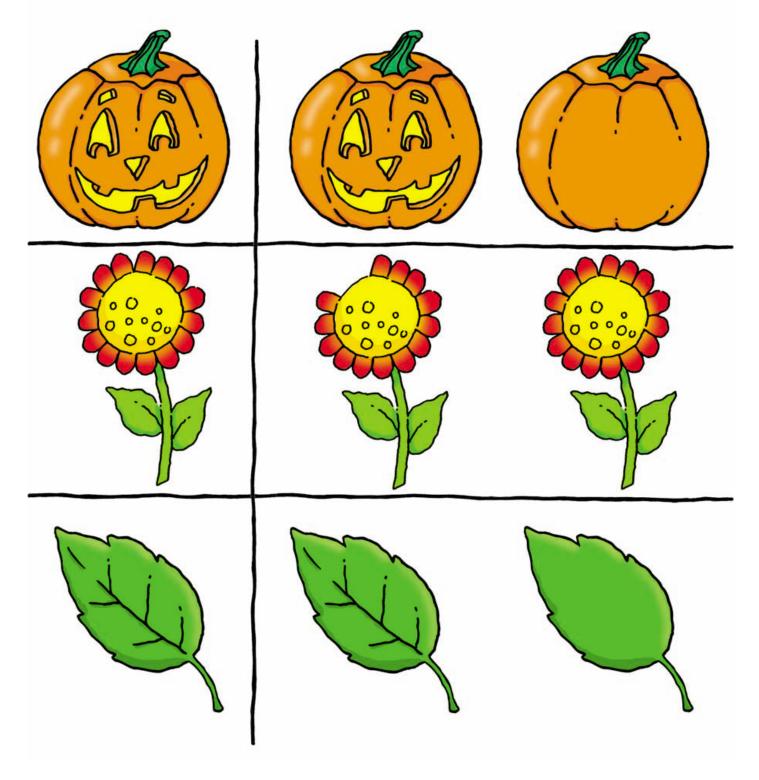
Directions: Circle two bears that are the **same size**.





Same

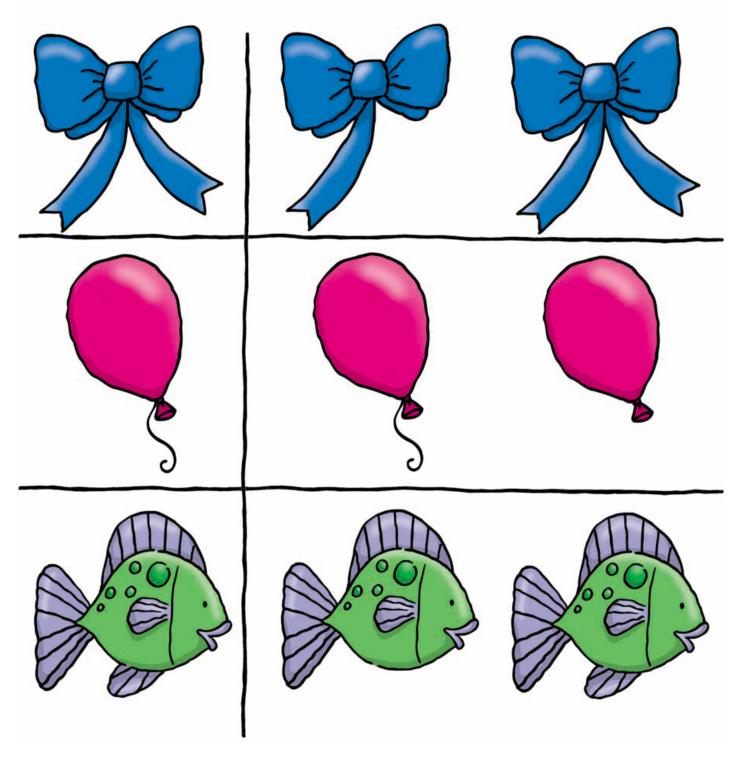
Directions: Look at the pictures in each row. Circle the picture that is the **same** as the first picture in each row.





Same

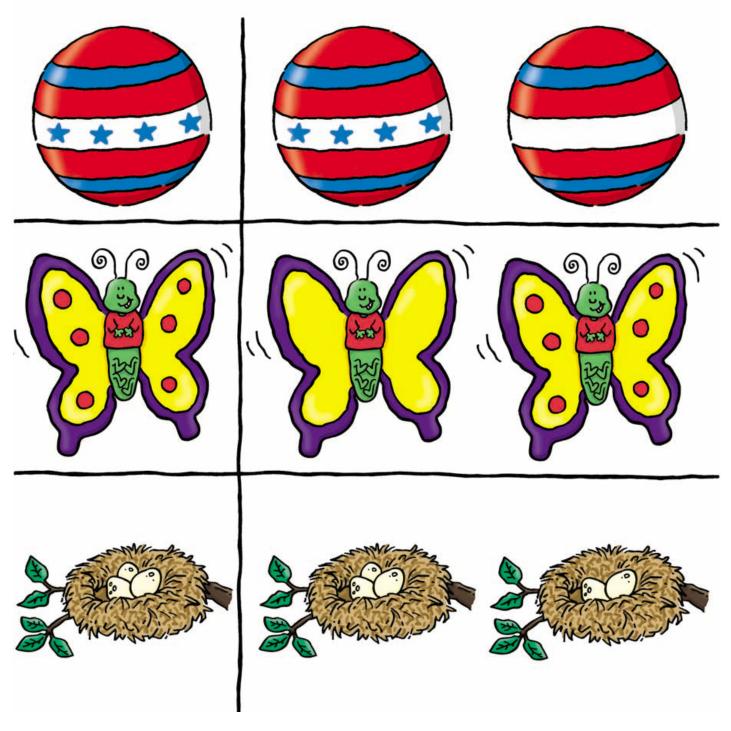
Directions: Look at the pictures in each row. Circle the picture that is the **same** as the first picture in each row.





Different

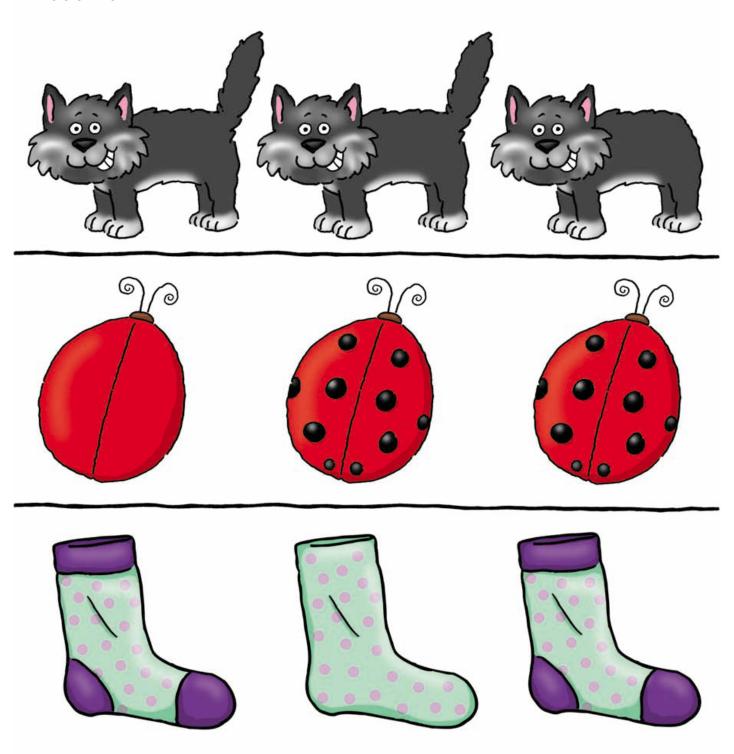
Directions: Look at the pictures in each row. Circle the picture that is **different** in each row.





Different

Directions: Look at the pictures in each row. Circle the picture that is **different** in each row.





Opposites

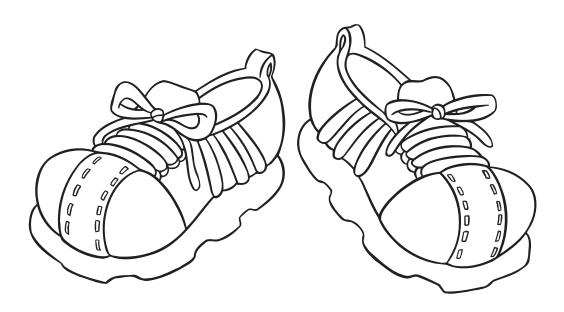
Directions: Draw a picture of the opposite.

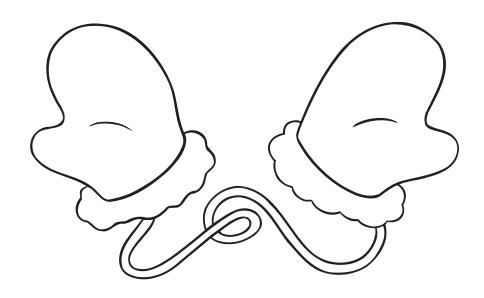
day	night
sa d	happy



Left and Right

Directions: Color the pictures on the left green. Color the pictures on the right orange.



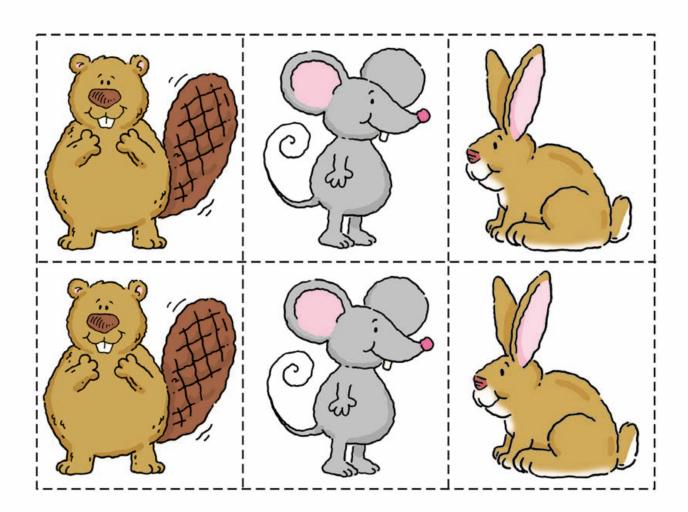




Animal Matching

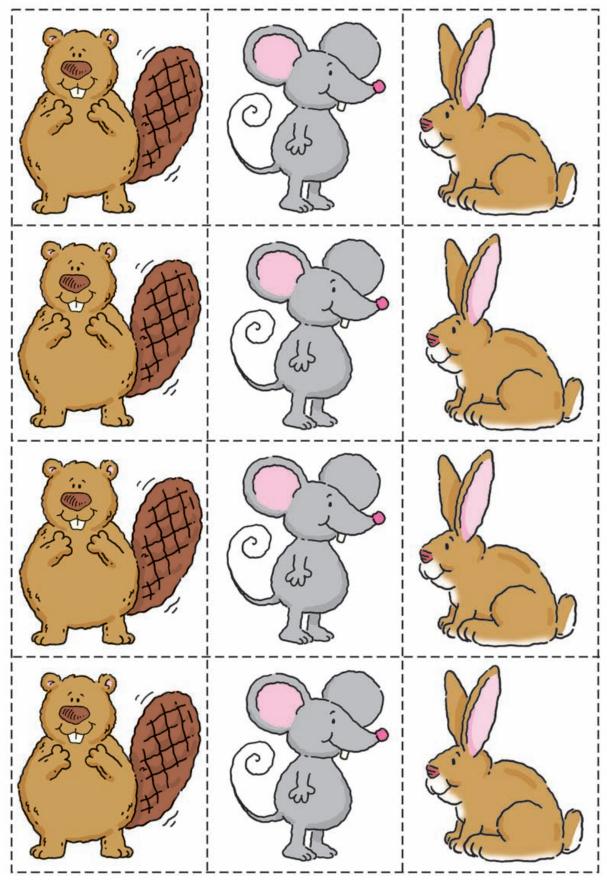
Directions: Play a matching game with animals.

- 1. Cut out the pictures below and on the next page. Put them in a paper bag. Then shake the bag.
- 2. Pull out 2 pictures. If they are the same, keep them.
- 3. If the pictures are different, put them back in the bag and try again.
- 4. When you have matched all the cards, the game is over.



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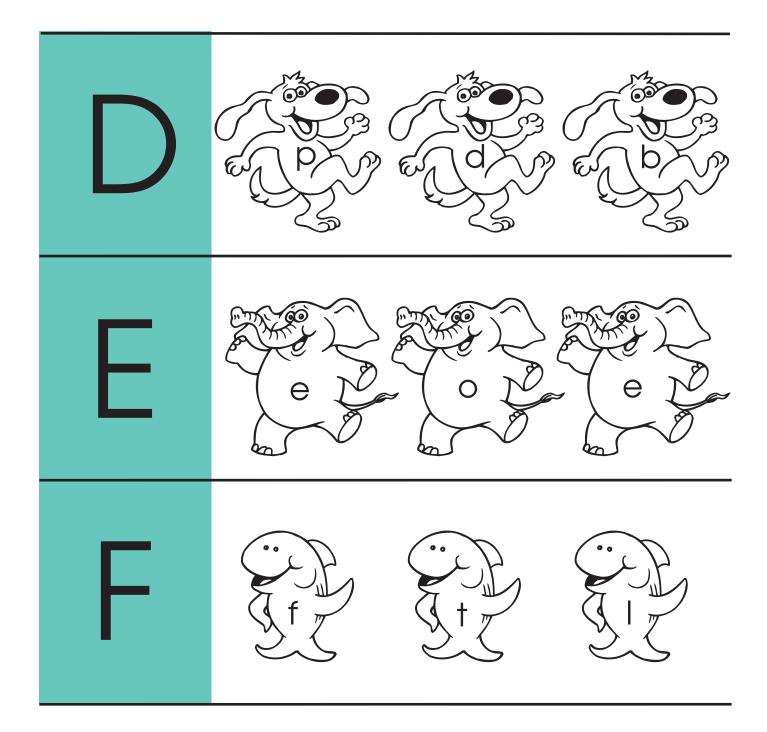
Aa, Bb, Cc

Α	Ν	Α	V	Α
a	b	a	С	a
В	В	С	В	Α
b	d	a	b	a
C	0	C	D	С
C	a	C	C	0



Dd, Ee, Ff

Directions: Look at the uppercase letter in each row. Color each picture with a matching lowercase letter.





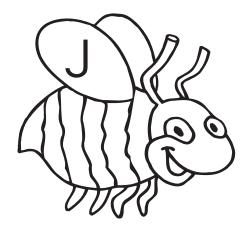
Gg, Hh, li

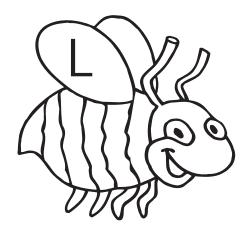
G	C	G	0	В	
g	g	p	q	g	
Н	Ε	F	Н		
h	d	n	b	h	
1	Н		L	Α	
i	†	i		i	

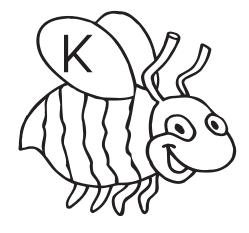


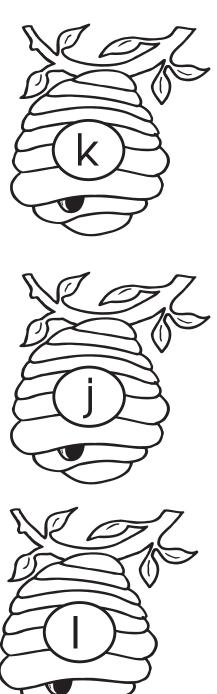
Jj, Kk, Ll

Directions: Draw a line from each uppercase letter to its matching lowercase letter. Then color the pictures.





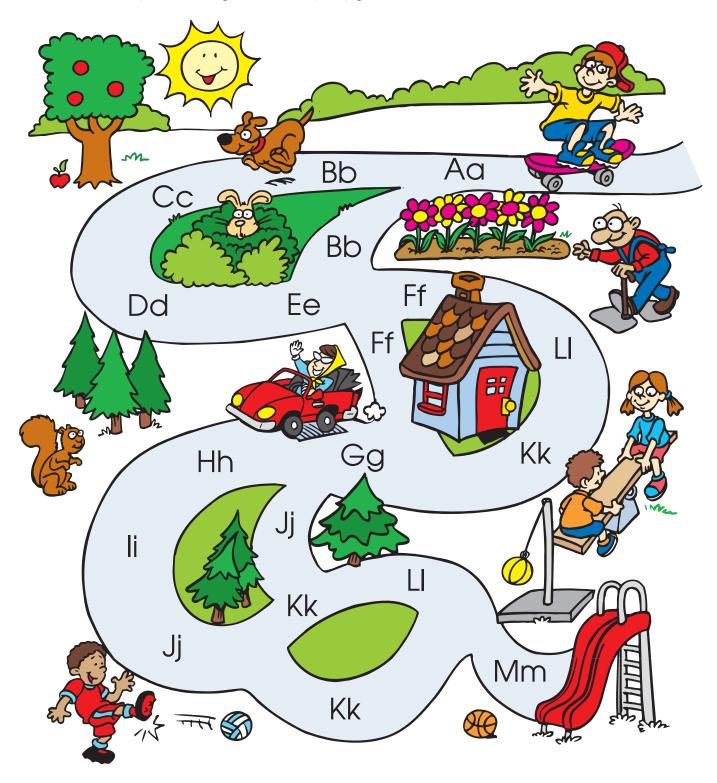






Review Aa-Mm

Directions: Help Adam get to the playground. Follow the letters in ABC order.





Mm, Nn, Oo

M	Н	M	n	L
m	M	a	m	n
N	M	Ν	m	N
n	n	m	a	n
0	0	D	В	0
0	a	0	С	0
The state of the s				



Pp, Qq, Rr

Р	D	Р	0	b
p	р	d	q	b
Q	0	Q	G	Q
q	р	q	d	b
R	R	В	Р	R
r	r	n	m	r



Review: Pp-Tt

Directions: Draw a line from each uppercase letter to its matching lowercase letter.

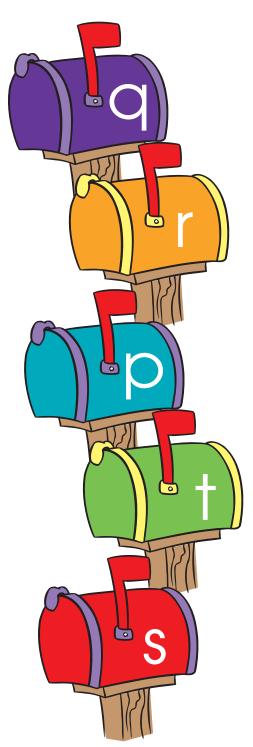














Ss, Tt, Uu

S	Р	S	В	S	
S	0	a	S	е	
Т	I	Р	L	T	
†	f		†	i	
U	U	D	U	0	
u	u	n	m	n	



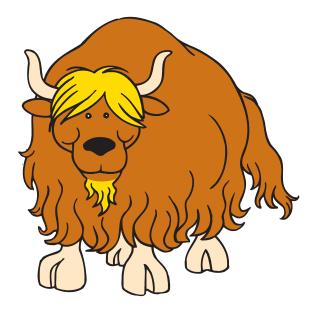
Vv, Ww, Xx

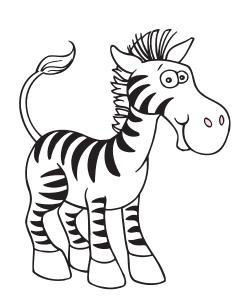
V	W	V	Α	Ν
V	W	X	V	У
W	V	M	Α	W
W	W	V	X	m
X	Y	X	V	K
X	У	k	X	Z



Yy, Zz

Y	W	Y	V	X
У	W	X	V	У
Z	Ν	M	Z	W
Z	n	Z	X	m







ABC Order

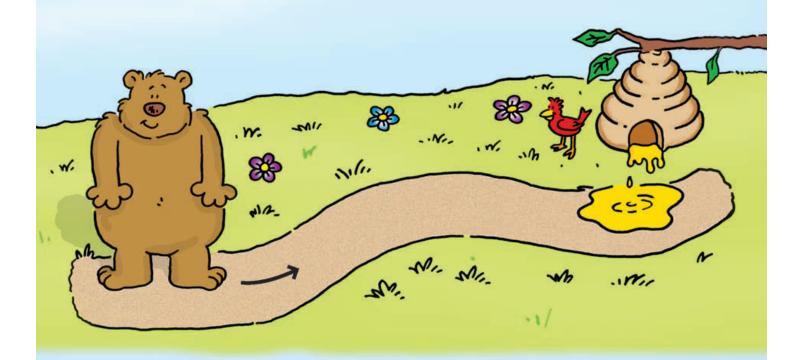
Directions: Connect the dots in ABC order. Color the picture.





Left to Right

Directions: Help the bear get to the honey. Follow the arrow to trace a path to the honey.



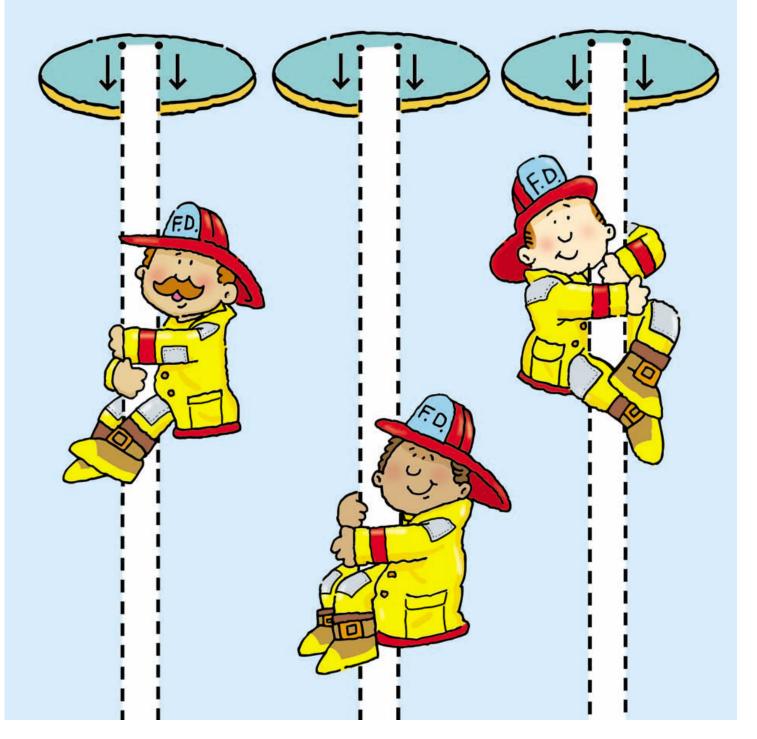
Directions: Help the cow get to the grass. Follow the arrow to trace a path to the grass.





Top to Bottom

Directions: Help the firefighters get to the fire. Trace the lines from top to bottom.





Curved Lines

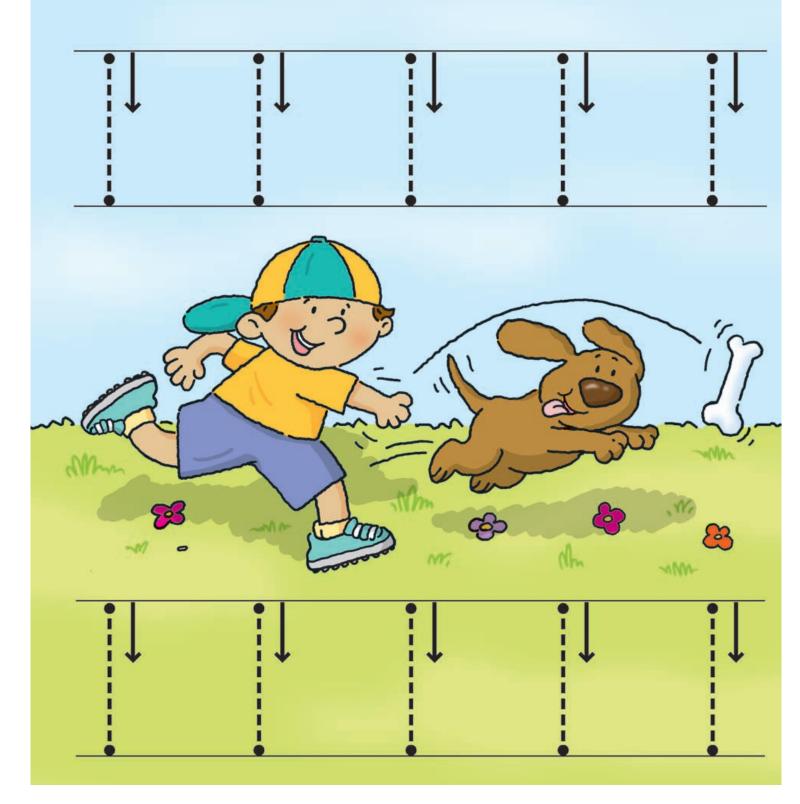
Directions: Trace each ocean wave from left to right. Then draw an ocean wave of your own.





Top-to-Bottom Lines

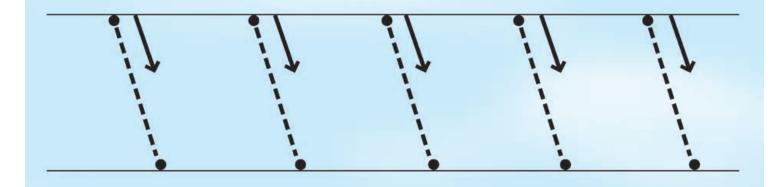
Directions: Start at the top. Follow the arrows to trace the dotted lines.

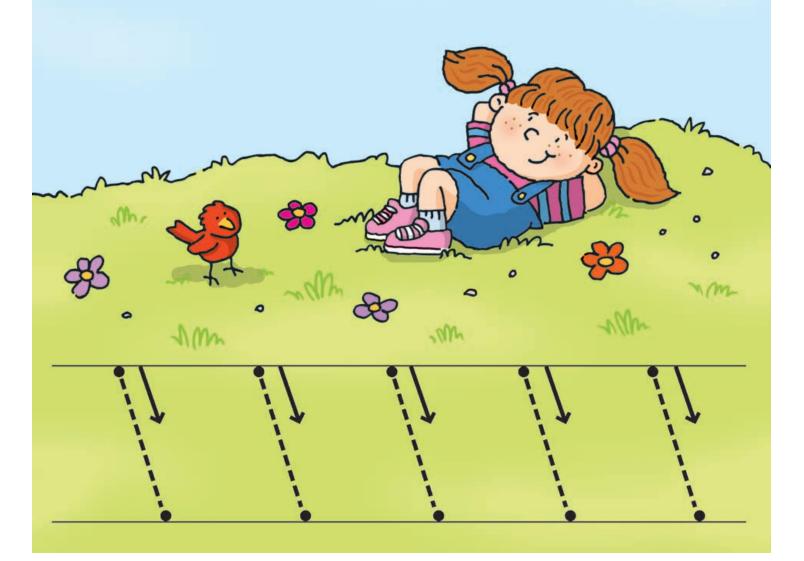




Slanted Lines

Directions: Start at the top. Follow the arrows to trace the dotted lines.

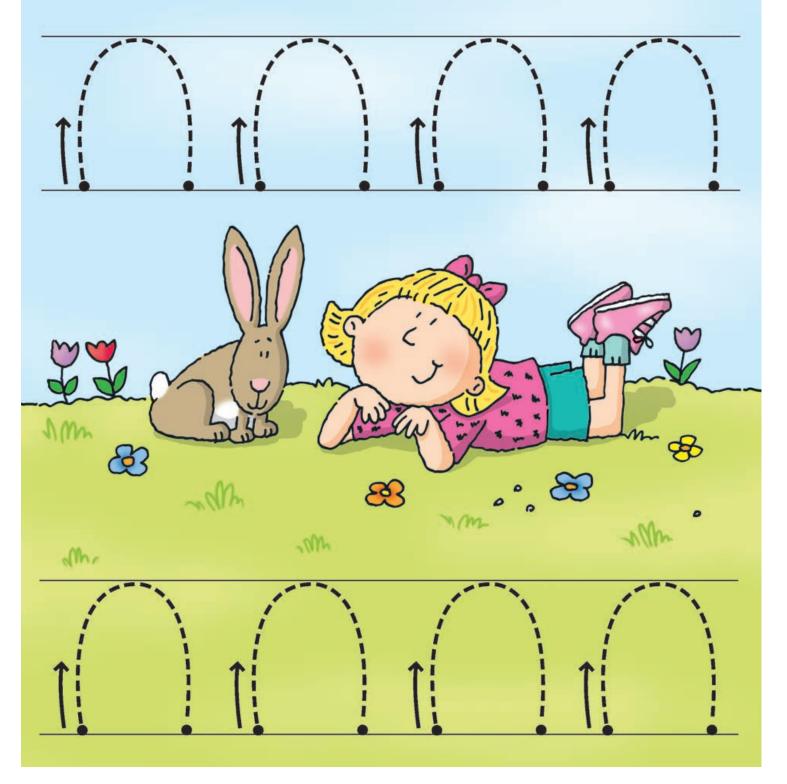






Curved Lines

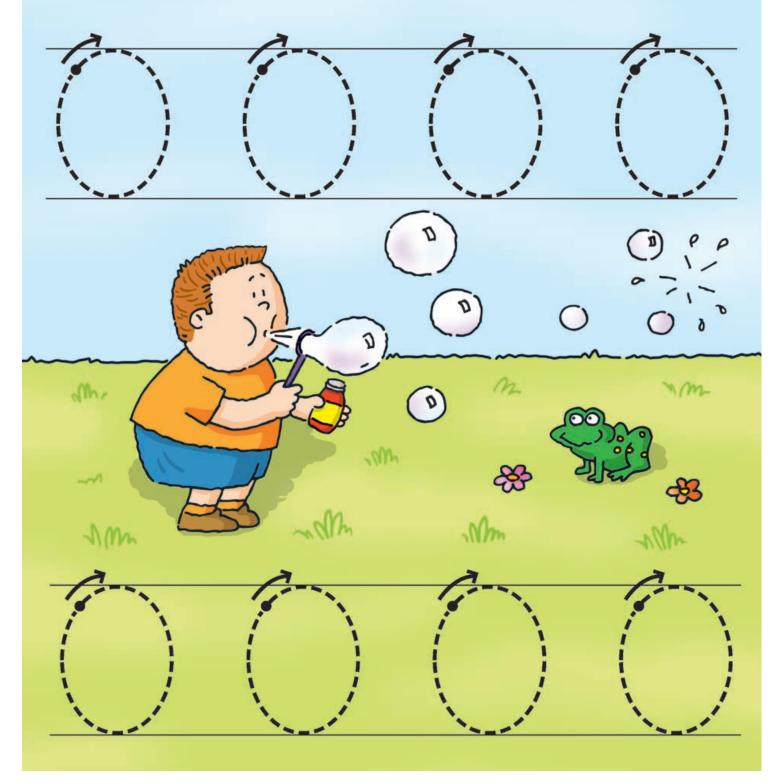
Directions: Start at the dots on the left. Follow the arrows to trace the dotted lines.





Circles

Directions: Start at the dots on the left. Follow the arrows to trace the dotted lines.





Capital Letters

Directions: Names are special. We use **capital letters** to set them apart from other words. Circle the capital letters in the names below.

Jacob

Mary

Erik

Emily

Lisa

Tom

Ann

Fred

Now, write your name. Circle the capital letter.



Capital Letters

rections: Write your name. Draw a picture of yourself doing something u like.
Jou like.



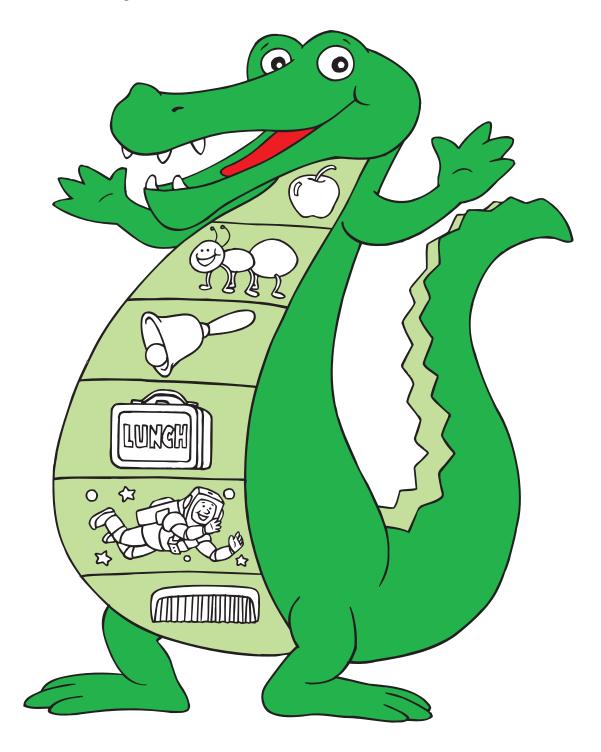
Writing Your Address

Directions: W	rections: Write your address. Draw a picture to show where you live.					



Short Vowel Aa

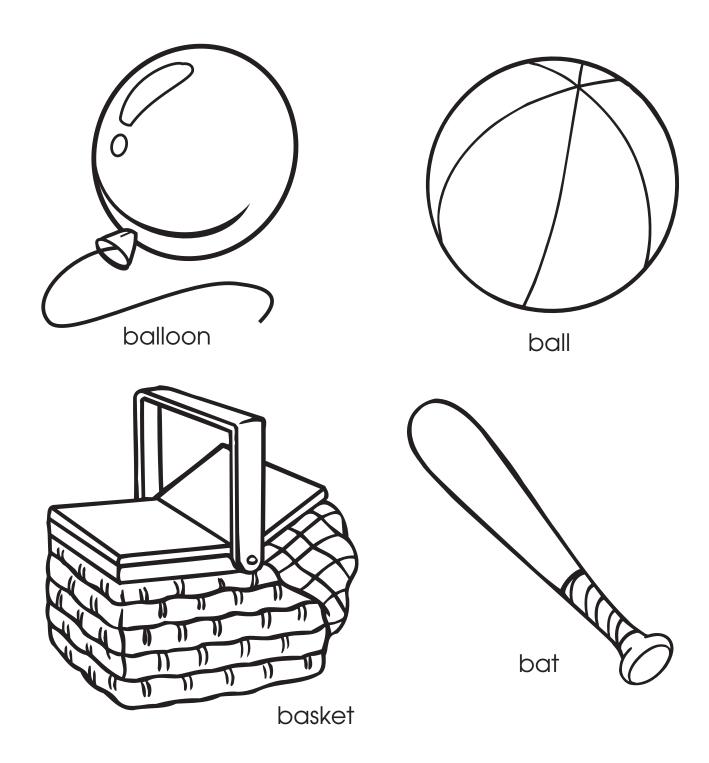
Directions: Short Aa is the sound at the beginning of the word **alligator**. Color the pictures that begin with the **short Aa** sound.





Beginning Consonant Bb

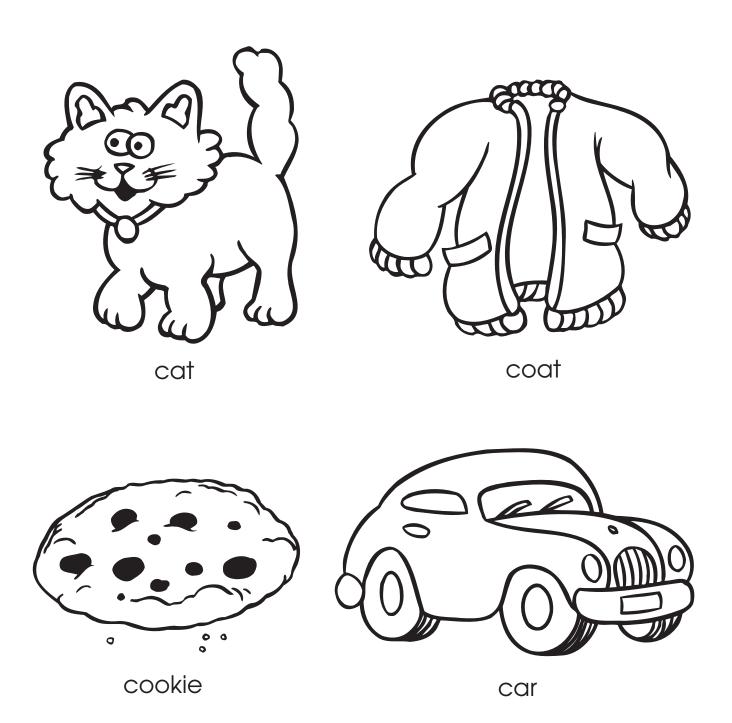
Directions: These pictures begin with the letter **Bb**. Color these pictures.





Beginning Consonant Cc

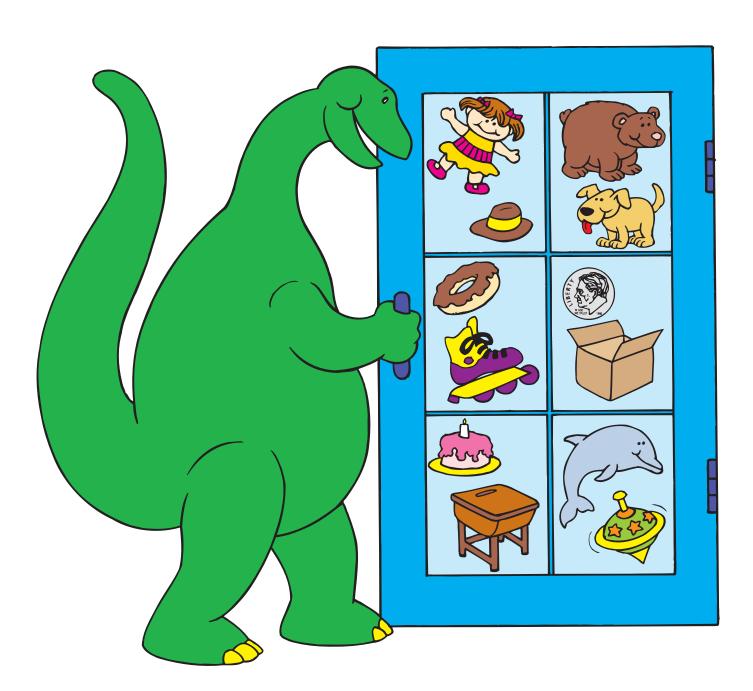
Directions: These pictures begin with the letter **Cc**. Color these pictures.





Beginning Consonant Dd

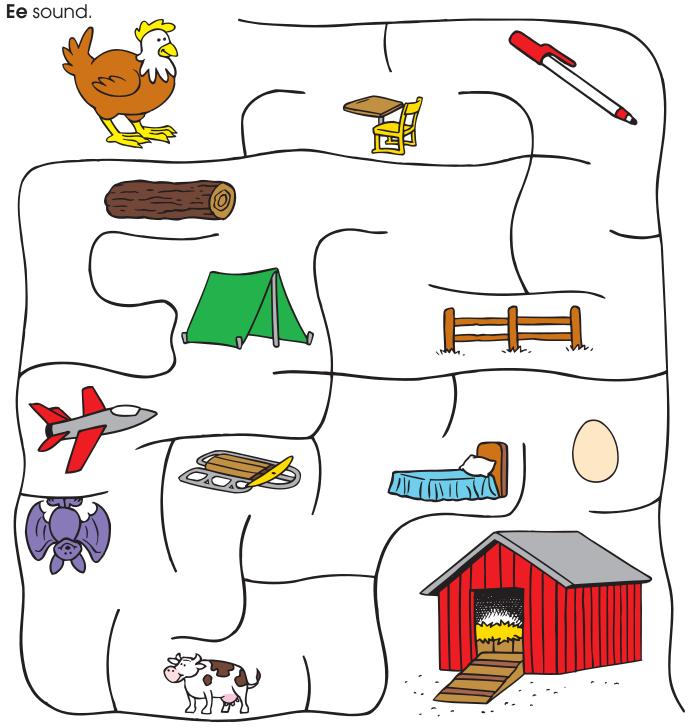
Directions: Say the picture names in each box on the door. Circle the picture whose name begins with the same sound as **dinosaur**.





Short Vowel Ee

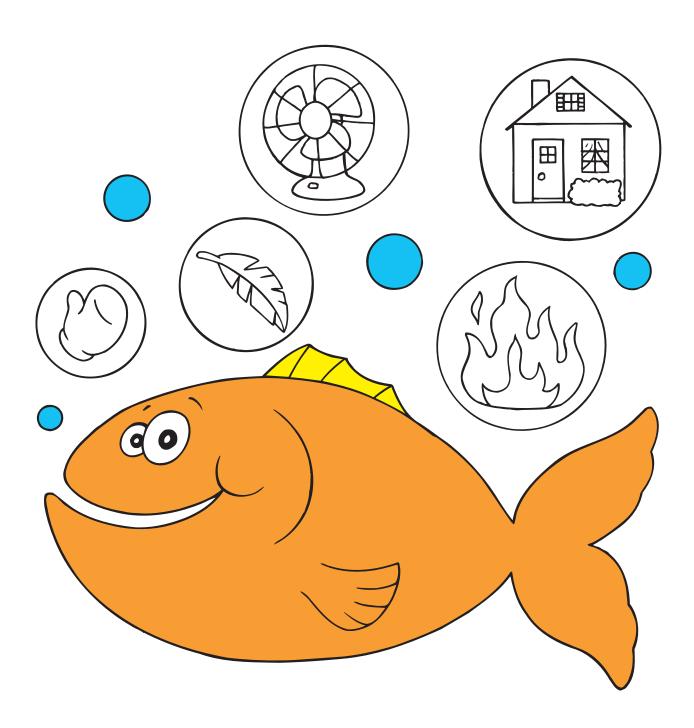
Directions: Short Ee is the sound in the middle of the word **hen**. Help the hen get to the barn. Follow the path with the pictures whose names have the **short**





Beginning Consonant Ff

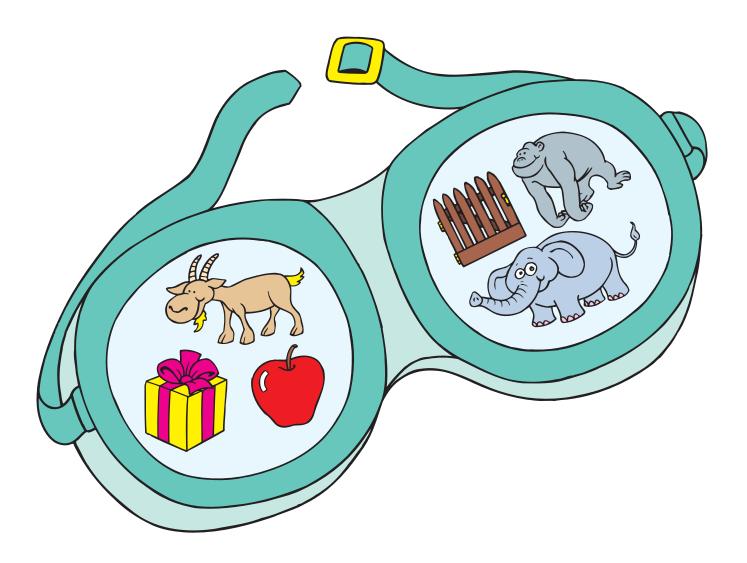
Directions: Look at the bubbles below. Say each picture name. If the picture begins with the same sound as **fish**, color it blue.





Beginning Consonant Gg

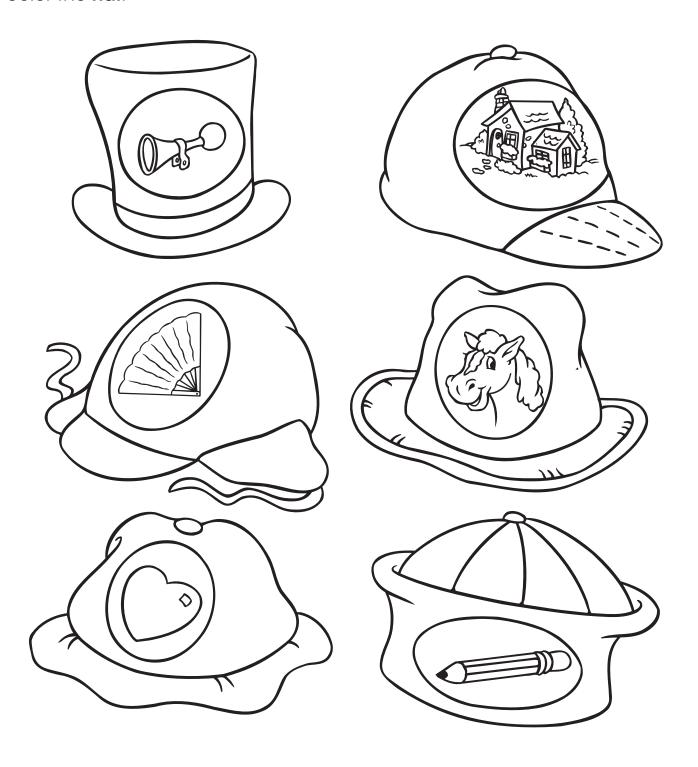
Directions: Say each picture name. Circle the pictures whose names begin with the same sound as **goggles**.





Beginning Consonant Hh

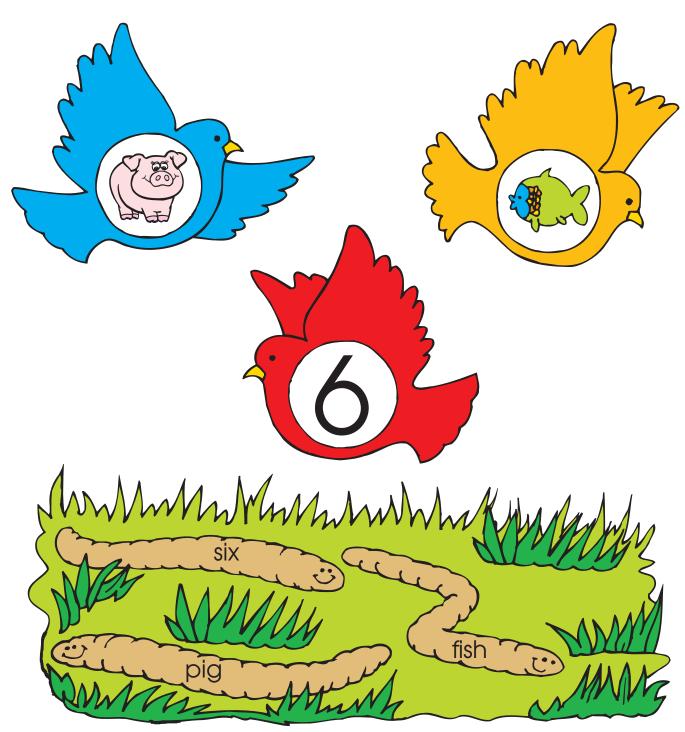
Directions: Say each picture name. If the picture begins with the **Hh** sound, color the **hat**.





Short Vowel li

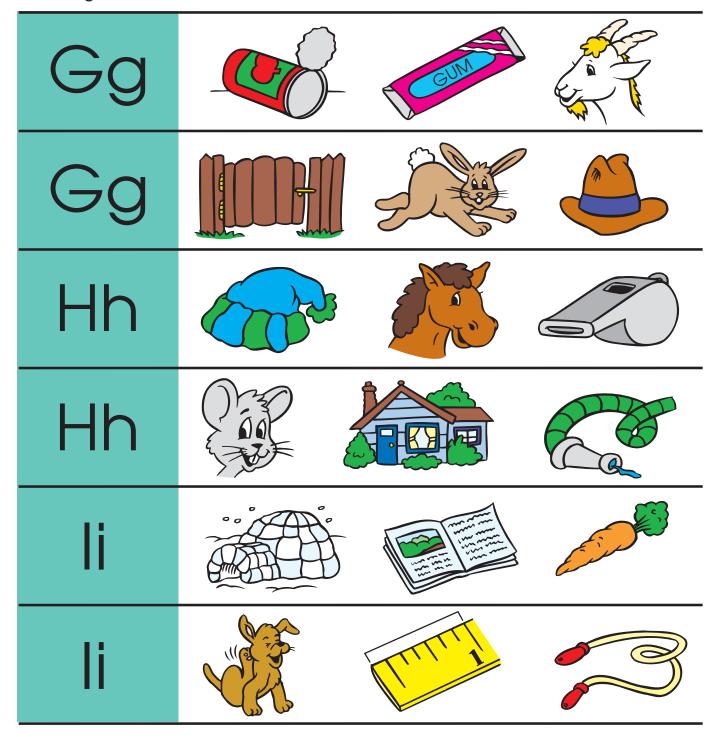
Directions: Read the words. Draw a line from each word to the picture that matches it.





Beginning Sounds Gg, Hh, li

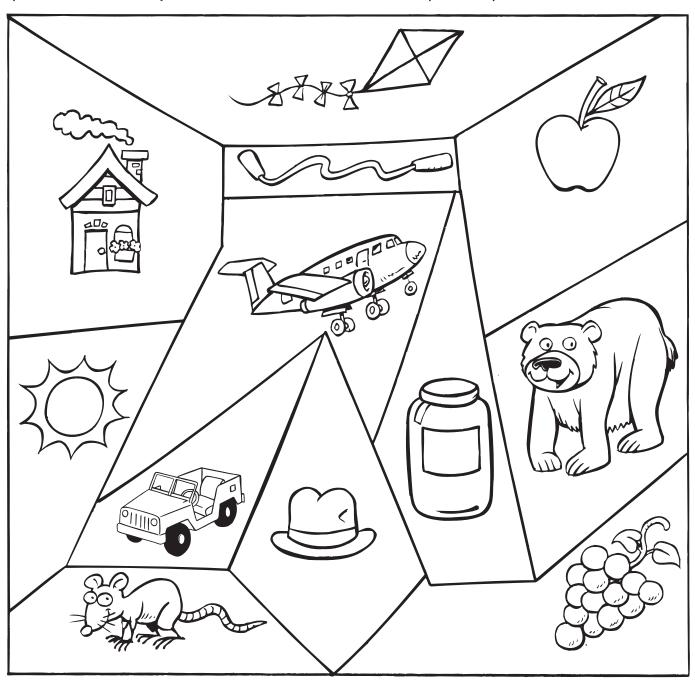
Directions: Say the sound the letters make. Circle the pictures in each row that begin with the letter shown.





Beginning Consonant Jj

Directions: What is Jamie wearing today? Say each picture name. Color the spaces with the **Jj** sound blue. Color the other spaces yellow.

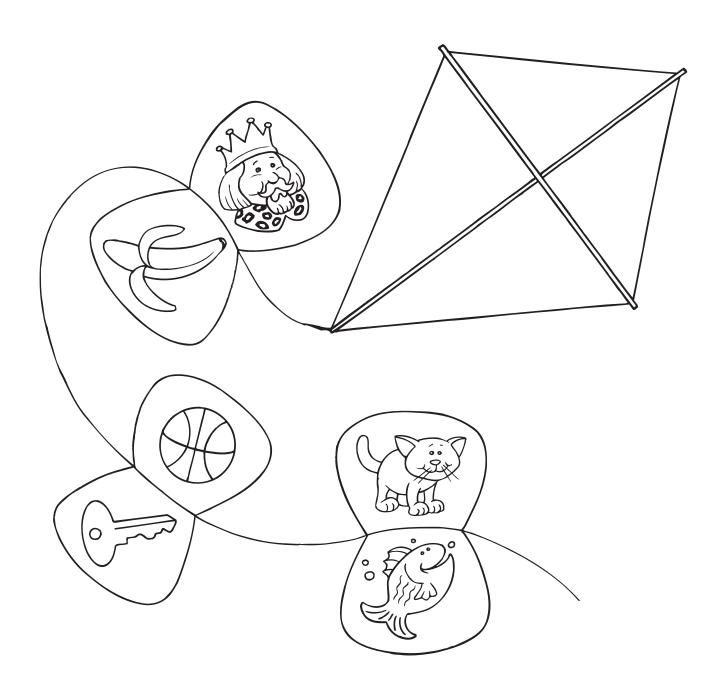


What is Jamie wearing?_____



Beginning Consonant Kk

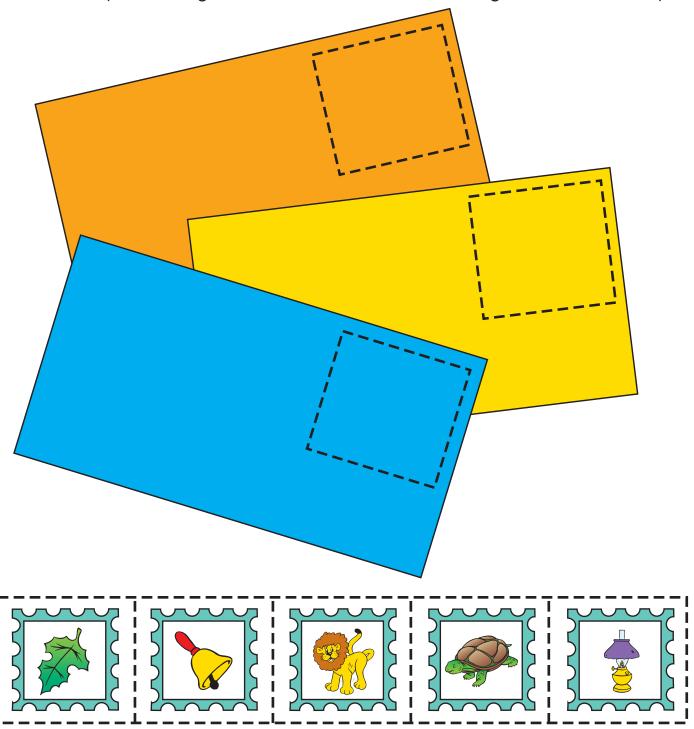
Directions: Look at the pictures on the kite's tail. Say each picture name. If the picture begins with the same sound as **kite**, color it orange. Then color the kite.





Beginning Consonant LI

Directions: Cut out the stamps at the bottom of the page. Say each picture name. If the picture begins with the same sound as letter, glue it on an envelope.

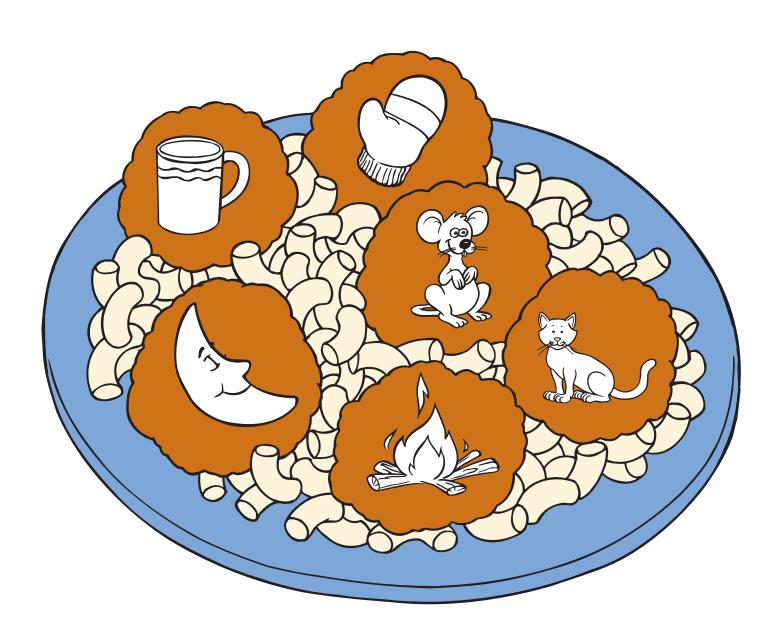


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Beginning Consonant Mm

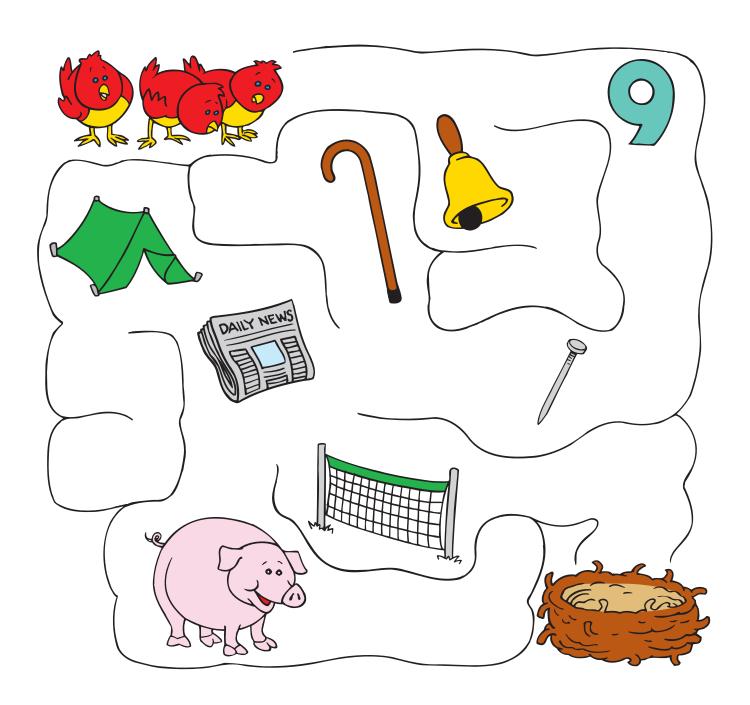
Directions: Say each picture name. Color the pictures whose names begin with the same sound as **macaroni** and **meatballs**.





Beginning Consonant Nn

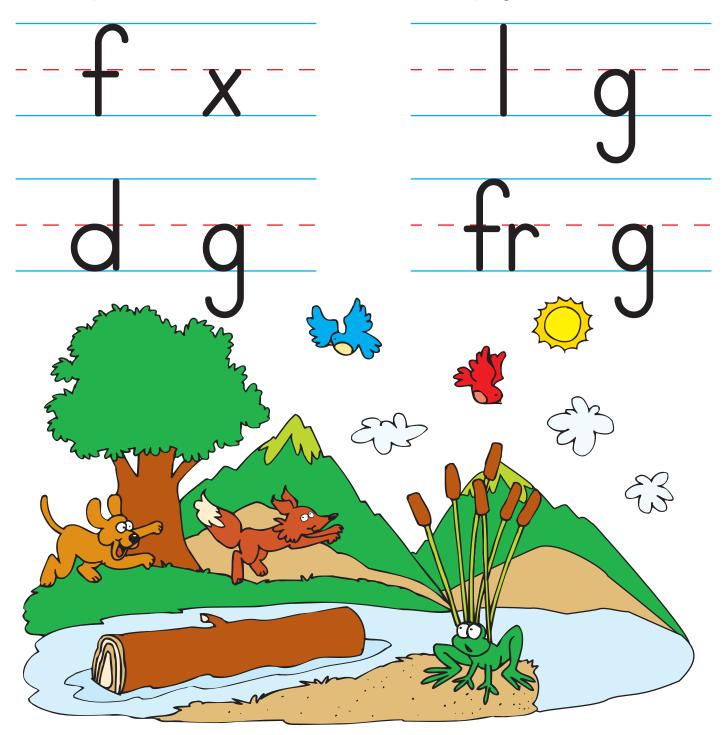
Directions: Help the birds find their nest. Follow the path with the pictures whose names begin with the same sound as **nest**.





Short Vowel Oo

Directions: Write the letter **o** to complete each word. Read the words. Then find the pictures of the words at the bottom of the page and circle them.





Beginning Consonant Pp

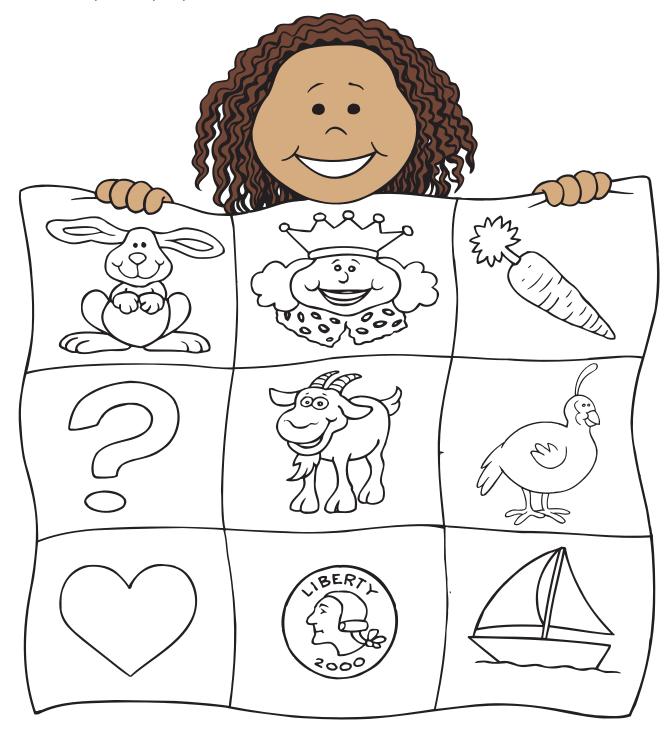
Directions: Pam only packs things whose names begin with the same sound as **panda**. Say the picture names. Circle each picture whose name begins with the same sound as **Pam** and **panda**.





Beginning Consonant Qq

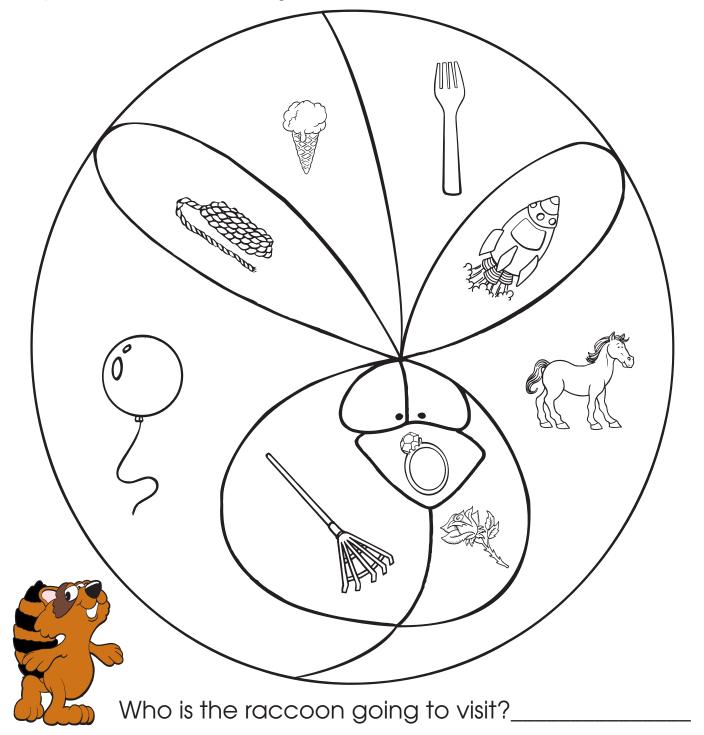
Directions: Look at the pictures on the quilt below. Say each picture name. If the picture begins with the same sound as **quilt**, color the square yellow. Color the other squares purple.





Beginning Consonant Rr

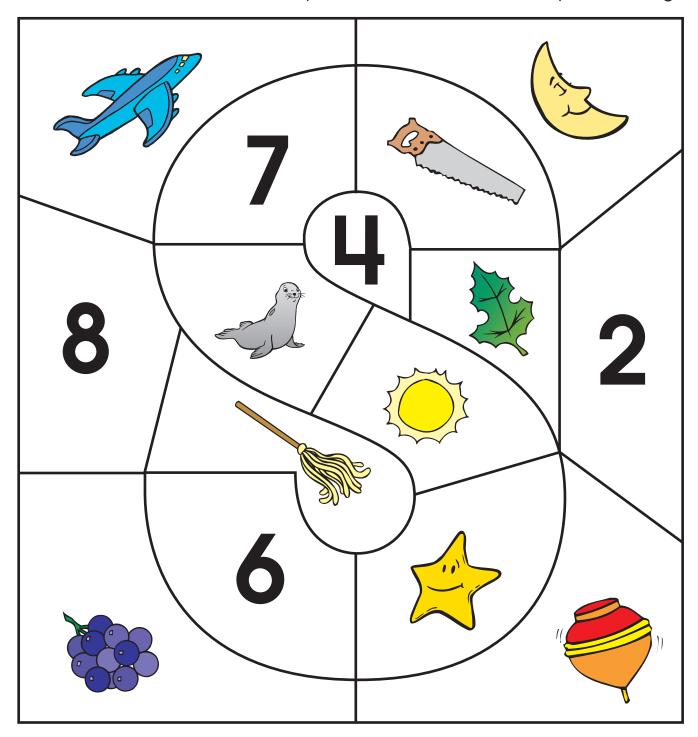
Directions: Who is the raccoon going to visit? Say each picture name. Color the pictures whose names begin with the same sound as **raccoon**.





Beginning Consonant Ss

Directions: Find the letter **S**. Say each picture name. If the picture begins with the same sound as **six**, color the space blue. Color the other spaces orange.





Beginning Consonant Tt

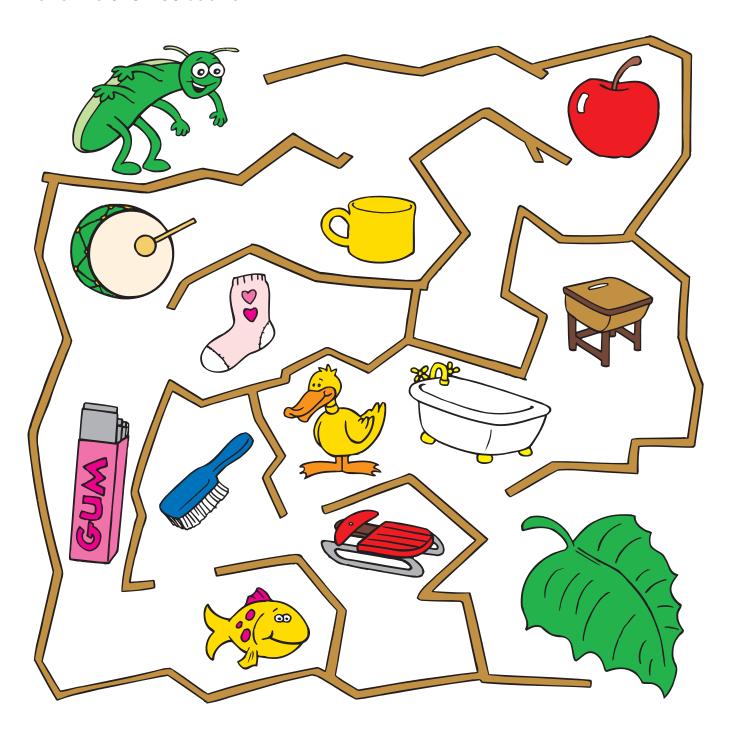
Directions: Say the picture name for each toy in the tub. Draw an ${\bf X}$ on the pictures whose names begin with the same sound as ${\bf tub}$.





Short Vowel Uu

Directions: Short Uu is the sound you hear in the middle of the word **bug**. Help the bug get to the leaf. Follow the path with the pictures whose names have the **short Uu** sound.





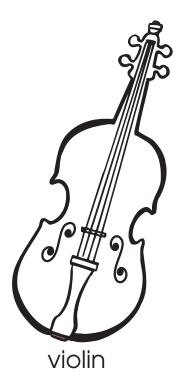
Beginning Consonant Vv

Directions: These pictures begin with the letter **Vv**. Color these pictures.





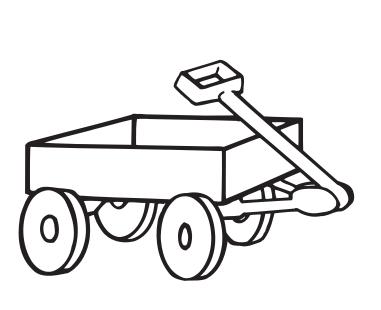






Beginning Consonant Ww

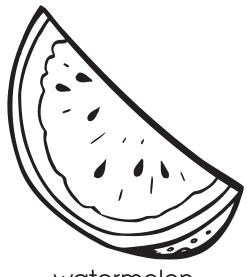
Directions: These pictures begin with the letter **Ww**. Color these pictures.



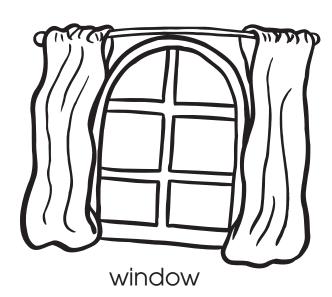
wagon



watch



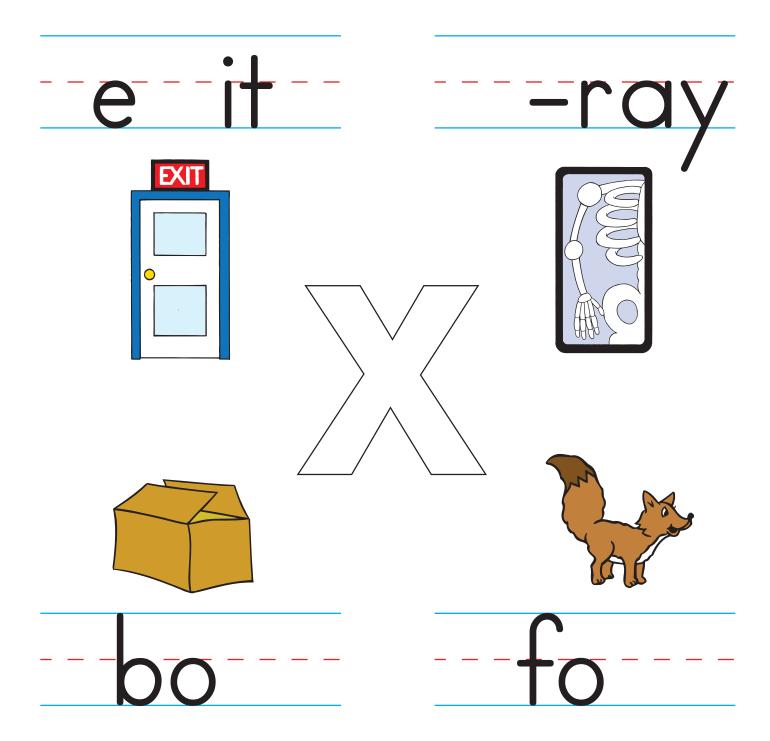
watermelon





Consonant Xx

Directions: Write an ${\bf x}$ on the lines to complete each picture name. Then color the big ${\bf X}$.



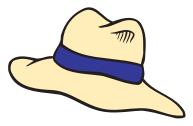


Beginning Consonant Yy

Directions: Say each picture name. Draw a green line from each ball of yarn to the pictures that begin with the **Yy** sound.









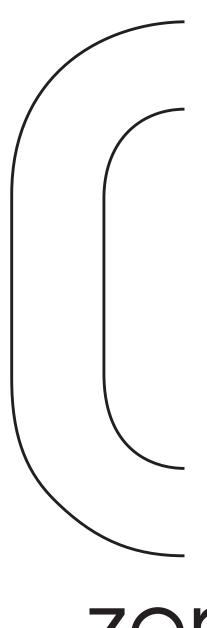






Beginning Consonant Zz

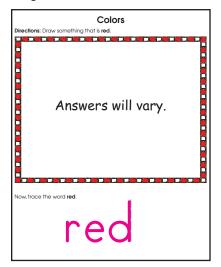
Directions: The word zero begins with the letter **Zz**. Complete the picture of the zero below.



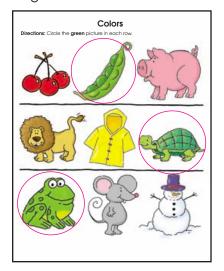
zero



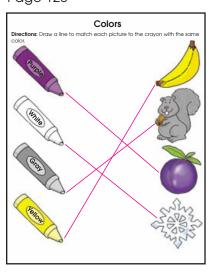
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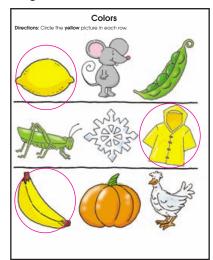
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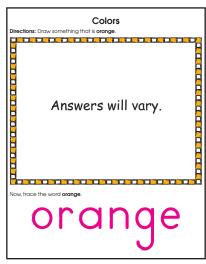
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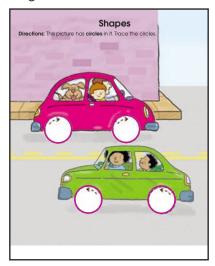
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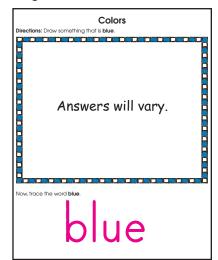
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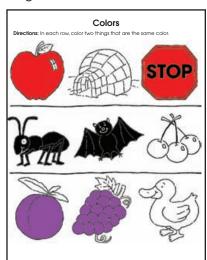
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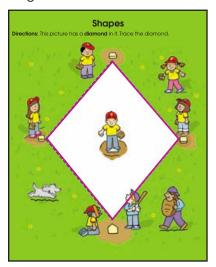




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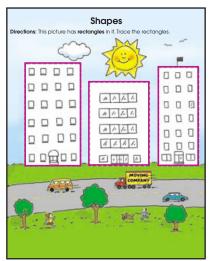


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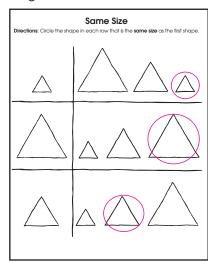


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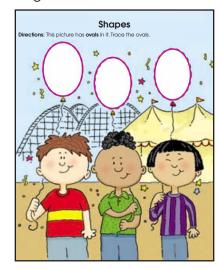
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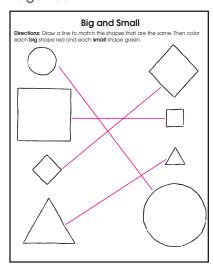
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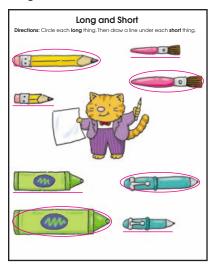


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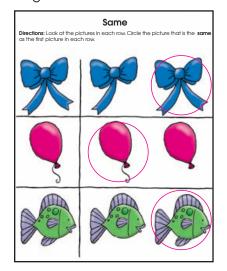




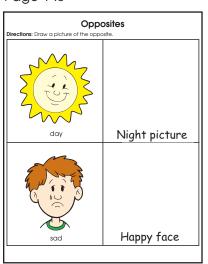
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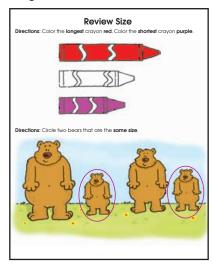
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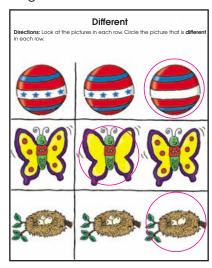
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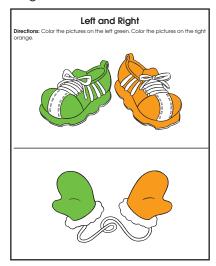
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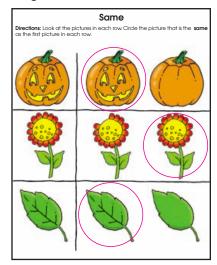
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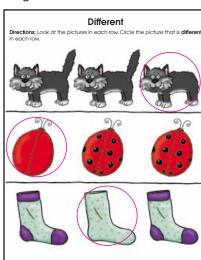
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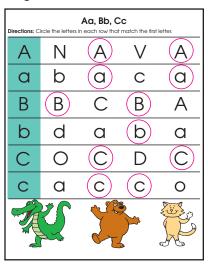
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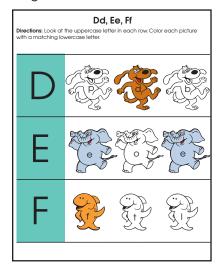


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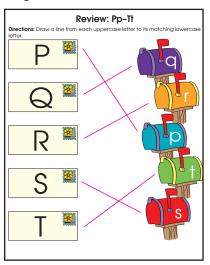
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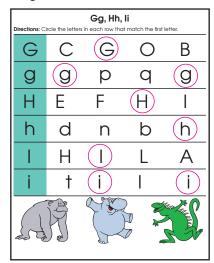


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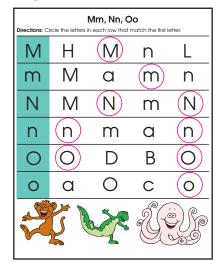


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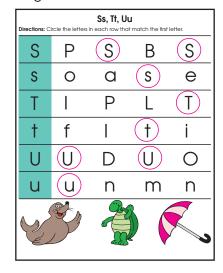
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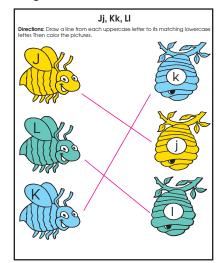
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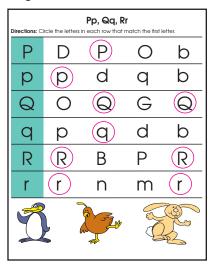
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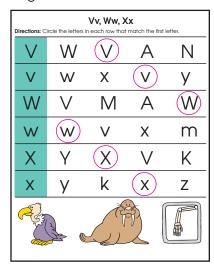
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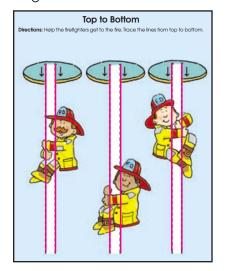




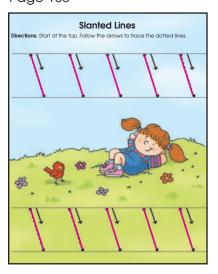
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Yy, Zz Directions: Circle the letters in each row that match the first letter.				
Υ	W	Y	V	Χ
У	W	Χ	V	y
Z	Ν	M	Z	W
Z	n	Z	Χ	m

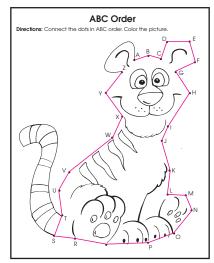
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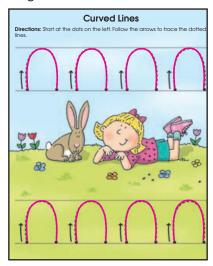
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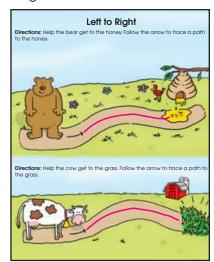
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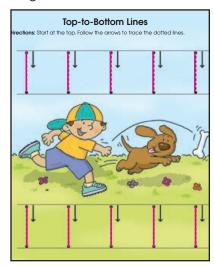
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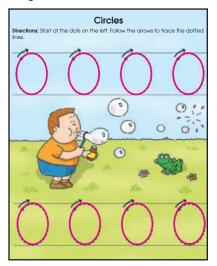
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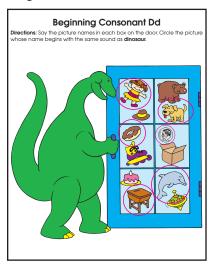
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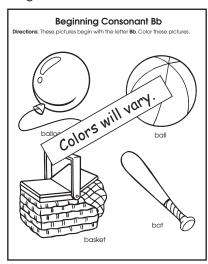


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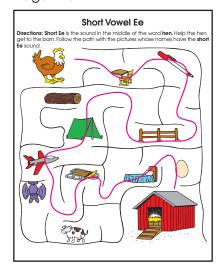
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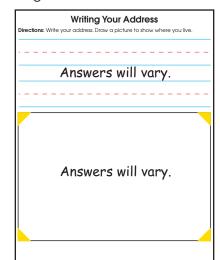
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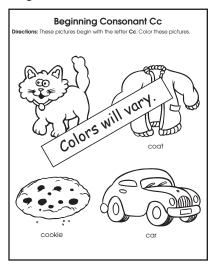
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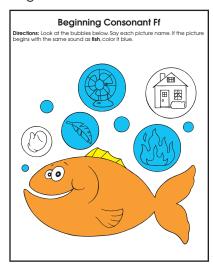
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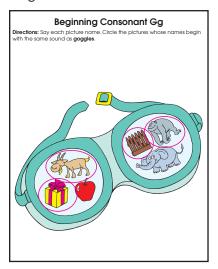


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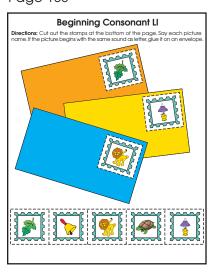
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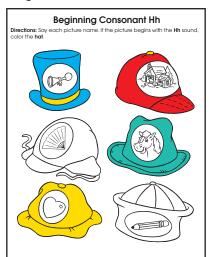
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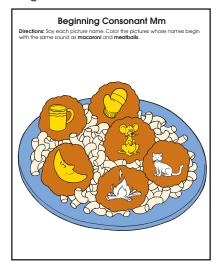
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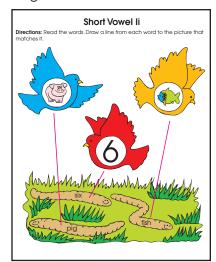
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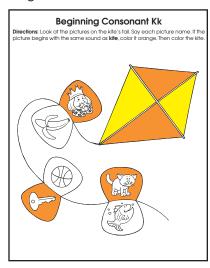
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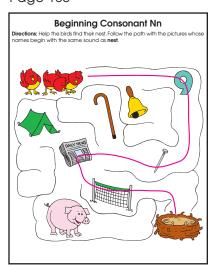
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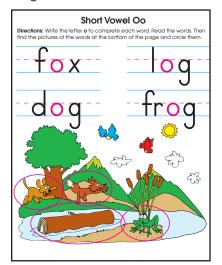


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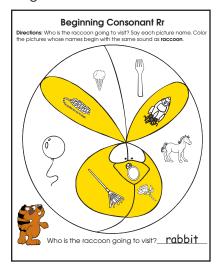




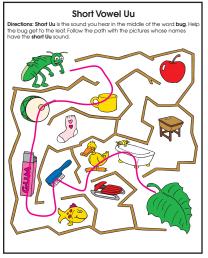
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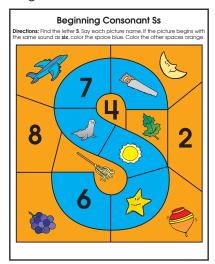


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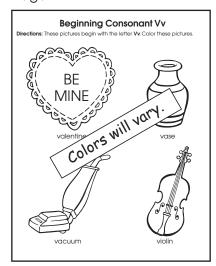
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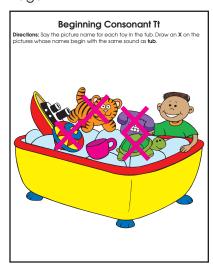
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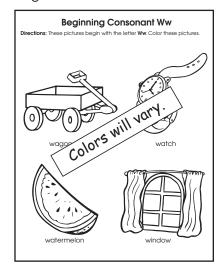
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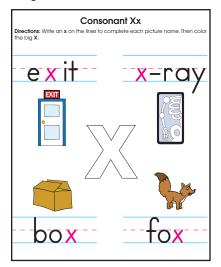


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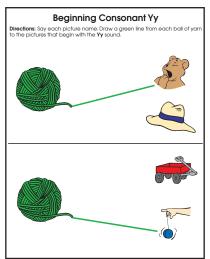




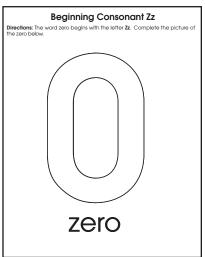
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Developmental Skills for Kindergarten Success

Language

Your child

- uses language effectively to express his or her needs and wants and to interact with others.
- can speak in complete sentences.
- asks many questions and looks for answers.
- enjoys being read to and talked to by adults.
- enjoys sharing information about him- or herself and his or her family.
- enjoys language play, nonsense rhymes, songs, riddles, and jokes.
- practices using words and language heard in school.

Cognitive Development

Your child

- has a much longer attention span and can listen to longer, more involved stories.
- can follow multiple-step directions.
- concentrates on tasks from beginning to end.
- can tell left from right.
- can name basic colors and shapes.
- can copy designs and shapes.
- can understand concepts of number, size, position, and time (such as days of the week).
- associates the number of objects with the written numeral.
- can recognize letters and identify the sounds they make.
- is able to print his or her own name.
- can read familiar words.



Developmental Skills for Kindergarten Success

Motor Development

Your child

- can control his or her large muscles. He or she can hop on one foot; jump over objects; and throw, bounce, and catch a ball easily. Your child can also run, climb, skip, tumble, and dance to music.
- is able to dress and clean himself or herself.
- is developing greater control over his or her small muscles. He or she should now be able to tie his or her own shoelaces and manage buttons and zippers.
- can cut on lines and use a paintbrush, crayons, markers, clay, and glue.
- can print uppercase and lowercase letters and his or her name.

Social/Emotional Development

Your child

- is social and enjoys interacting with other children.
- is curious and has an active imagination.
- is confident but still needs praise and encouragement when trying new things.













Reading Notes

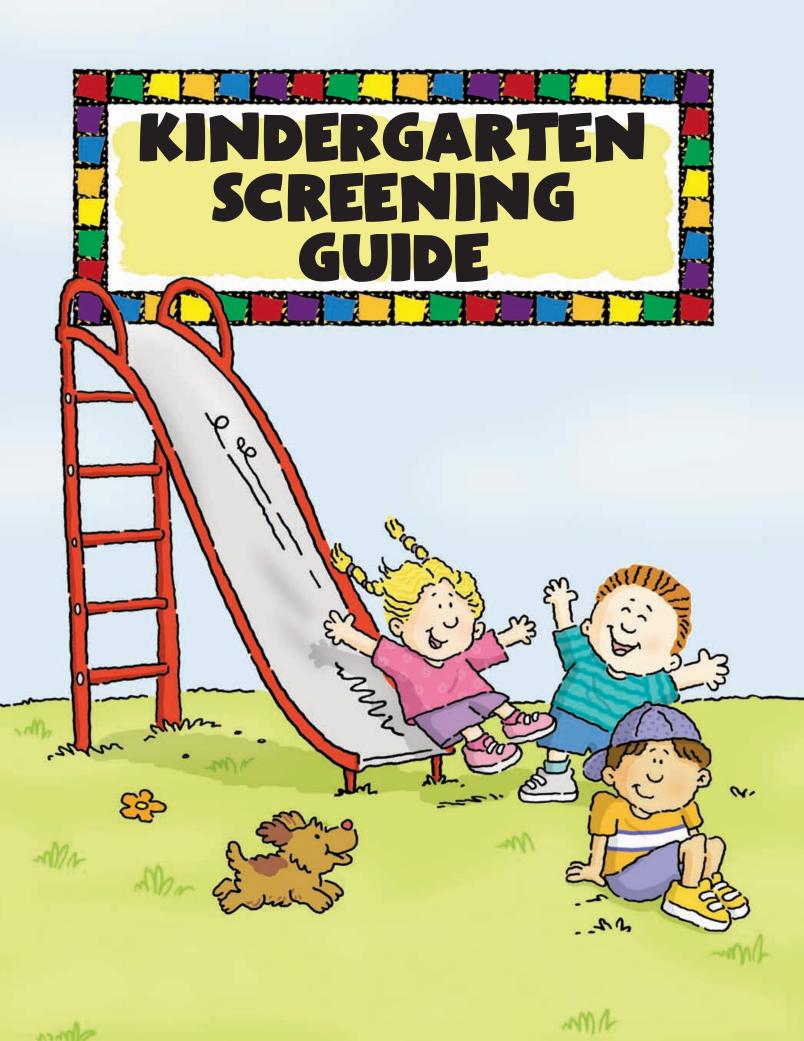


Reading Notes



Reading Notes

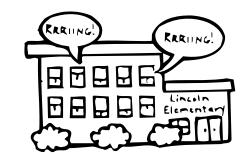
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There is no single quality or skill that enables children to perform well in school. Rather, it's a combination of qualities and skills that contributes to

their academic success. Kindergarten readiness screening, which is generally offered in the early spring prior to the start of kindergarten, gives parents and kindergarten staff an inventory of each child's developmental qualities and abilities.



Kindergarten readiness screening provides readiness feedback for parents who want their child to have the best possible start when entering kindergarten. It helps the kindergarten staff get an idea of the developmental level of each child before the year actually begins, so appropriate planning and instruction is in place for the incoming class. At the same time, it provides each child with a low-key, non-threatening opportunity to sample some fun, play-based activities in a comfortable school atmosphere.

Typically, kindergarten staff and other school aides set up several different activity stations in a room for your child to visit. Depending on the size of the staff and the room, the activities may accommodate one child at a time or small groups.



While children participate in the screening activities, parents may be invited to observe silently at a distance so as not to distract or interrupt them. Some screening programs invite parents to complete a Parent Questionnaire at the same time that the screening occurs.

Examples of typical parent questionnaires and activity stations are outlined below.



Parent Questionnaire

Many kindergarten screening programs set up an opportunity for parents to provide their child's medical history and developmental background. Typical questions include:

- complications or special circumstances regarding child's birth, such as a premature delivery
- hospital stays, surgeries, special tests performed
- serious illnesses or injuries
- child's current medications or treatments
- child's current immunization record
- child's early temperament, such as quiet, colicky, carefree, overactive
- child's style of expressing emotion, such as reserved, talkative, temper tantrums
- child's age when developmental milestones, such as speaking first words, were reached
- family information, such as number, age, and sex of child's siblings

Speech, Language, and Hearing Development

It is very important for a child entering kindergarten to be able to understand his or her teachers in order to learn and to know what to do. Likewise, it's very important for a child to be able to speak clearly and to be understood by others in order to express his or her needs. In addition to identifying any speech and hearing disorders, most kindergarten screenings also assess the following language developments:

- speak clearly enough so that people other than child's own family and friends can understand easily
- repeat a simple sentence
- respond to simple directions, such as where to sit, put a book, or throw a ball
- Talk in complete sentences of five to six words
- produce early-developing initial and final consonant sounds—n, m,p,b,h,k,g,f,w,y,t,d
- begin to produce later-developing sounds—s,z,l,r,sh,ch
- look at pictures and then tell stories about them





Self-Help and Social Skills

In kindergarten, young children will need to work well in large groups, get along with new adults and other children, and share the teacher's attention with other youngsters. Classroom routines will also be different from children's at-home routines. Consequently, children need to:

- be able to be away from their parents or people they know for a few hours without being upset.
- be willing and happy to be going to school
- be able to listen attentively when spoken to for three or more minutes
- be willing to try new tasks, and to try them again if they don't succeed the first time
- be able to follow a two- or three-step direction, such as "Close the door and hang up your coat."
- be able to play with other children without having a lot of fights
- be able to do some self-help things for themselves, such as take off and put on jackets and sweaters



Large-Motor Development

Before going to school, children need to have good control over their movements. They need to be able to sit, stand, walk, climb stairs, and run without bumping into things, hurting themselves, or breaking things. In school, they'll be part of a group that is doing the following things:

- walk down steps placing one foot on each step
- walk forward on a line, putting one foot after the other
- walk backwards for six or seven steps without turning to look behind
- stand on one leg at a time for 10 seconds
- stand on two feet, hands on hips, and bend body forward, backward, and sideways
- hop with two feet together
- hop on one foot a few times without falling
- jump using both feet at the same time
- kick a ball
- pump himself or herself on a swing



- balance on one foot for a few seconds
- run without falling frequently
- bounce a ball five consecutive times
- bounce a ball to another person 4 or 5 feet away
- throw and catch a ball using both hands
- carry something on top of something else, such as a juice box on a plate
- touch parts of his or her body with both hands, such as shoulders, neck, knees, toes, hips, chest
- dance while moving forward, backward, sideways left, and sideways right
- skip
- clap hands to music

Small-Motor Development

In school, children need to use their hands and fingers to open and close things and to use things without dropping, breaking, or spilling them. They need to be able to hold pencils and crayons correctly so they can learn to write and do math. Kindergarten screening of the following tasks allows for assessment of small-motor skill development:

- hold a pencil or marker comfortably using thumb and fingers
- open a door using a doorknob
- use crayons without breaking them
- use round-tipped scissors effectively
- color and stay within lines reasonably well
- copy a square on paper
- draw a reasonably good circle on paper
- put together a 9-piece puzzle
- print first name using capital and lowercase letters
- use paste or glue without too much mess
- string wooden beads together
- hammer pegs on a board
- use a spoon without spilling
- get a drink of water without a mess
- turn pages of a book without tearing pages





General Knowledge

Before children start school, there are some things they need to know so they will understand what's going on around them and what teachers and other people are talking about.

- know their own name, age, sex, address or street name, and telephone number
- know mother's and father's first and last names
- know names and ages of brothers and sisters
- name several parts of their own body, such as nose, mouth, hair, eyes, throat, chest, elbow, ankle
- know some things that are around their home, such as bed, door, steps, table
- know some words for when things happen in time, such as now, later, soon, never, before bedtime
- know words for how things compare, such as same, different, more, less
- know something about the places around them and what happens there, such as store, gas station, hospital, doctor's office
- know appropriate words to use to ask to go to the bathroom





Academic Readiness Components

- understands basic concepts
 - positions, such as top, middle, bottom, left, right
 - locations, such as down, up, above, below, across, over
 - quantity, such as less, more, many, few, heavy, light, small, large
 - recognizes feelings, such as happiness, sadness, anger, fear
- demonstrates memory perception
 - knows which object was removed from an earlier group
 - matches objects to pictures
- demonstrates strategies for understanding concepts
 - understands simple cause and effect, such as touching something hot can cause a burn
 - can sort objects into categories, such as vegetables are food
 - can identify and name the capital letters of the alphabet
 - can identify concepts about print, such as recognizing the cover of a book and understanding that words read from left to right
 - understands the difference between letters and numerals
 - can briefly tell a story he or she has just heard
 - can describe what he or she is playing
 - can describe his or her drawing
 - knows some nursery rhymes
 - can state choices about clothing
 - can follow directions for simple games, such as Red Light!
 Green Light!
 - asks questions beginning with why or how
 - recognizes his or her own name in print
 - makes actual letters, such as those in his or her name
 - attempts to print other letters and some words





Nurture Development

As you help your child get ready for kindergarten, remember that your goal is to nurture excitement for learning. Every skill does not need to be mastered by your child. In fact, complete mastery of every skill by a child is a rarity.

Skills are learned best if they are not turned into lessons. Introduce skills naturally in small doses, reinforcing from time to time through casual conversations and play.

Here are a few tips as you help your child prepare for kindergarten:

- Allow your child to learn by doing.
- Read, read, read to your child!
- Envelop your child in language—describe, explain, discover, and communicate at every opportunity.
- Ask your child to describe and explain things of interest.
- Praise your child for asking questions. Asking a question shows a high level of thinking and reasoning.
- Be patient as your child is learning. Don't try too hard or too early. Repetition and practice are helpful when the activity is fun.



Teaching Suggestions

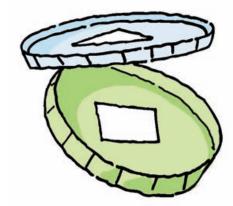
The teaching suggestions on the following pages are a springboard for further learning. Use these activities to spend important time talking and interacting with your child on a daily basis.

Basic Concepts/Skills

- Use color/shape/size words daily when speaking to your child. "The grass is GREEN." "This plate is a CIRCLE." "See the BIG dog."
- Take a color or shape walk with your child. Before you begin, let your child choose between two colors or shapes. Take an object of that color or shape with you on your walk. Ask your child to look for objects that are the same color or shape as the object he/she chose.
- Help your child learn colors, shapes and sizes by making up poems or songs to recite or sing every day.
- From construction paper, cut shapes
 (squares, ovals, circles,
 rectangles, triangles, diamonds)
 and sizes (small, medium, large)
 from several colors (red, green, blue, yellow, etc.). Have your child
 sort the shapes according to the category you name.
- Read color, shape and size books with your child. Try the following books, all by Tana Hoban: Big Ones, Little Ones; Circles, Triangles and Squares; Colors Everywhere; Is It Larger? Is It Smaller?; Is It Red? Is It Yellow? Is It Blue? You might also read Color by Christina Rossetti or any version of The Three Bears.



- Use a craft knife to cut shape stencils from plastic lids. Have your child use the stencils to create shape pictures.
- Place two similar objects in front of your child. Talk to him/her about how they are the same. Then place two objects that are not alike in front of your child. Talk to him/her about how they are different.
- Using poster board or heavy paper, cut ten cards measuring 12" x 6". Draw a heavy line down the middle of each. Write two sets of letters; one on each side. Make



some of the letter cards the same and some different. Turn the cards upside down and have your child find the type of matches you specify—same or different—until all the cards are turned over.



- With your child, look through your pantry or cupboards for food containers that are the same and those that are different. Then set out several pairs of containers, mix them up and have your child match the correct pairs.
- Soak several pairs of cotton balls with different scents (perfumes, scented oils, spices, etc.). Mix up the pairs. Have your child match the scents that smell the same.



Reading Readiness

- Read books and a variety of other things (cereal boxes, food labels, cards, road signs, newspapers, magazines, etc.) with your child daily.
 Run your finger under the words as you read them, so your child learns that words have meaning and are read from left to right. Let your child see you reading. Take your child to the library and let him/her choose one or two books to read or sign up him/her for story hour.
- Show your child that you value books. Show him/her the proper way to hold a book, to store and put away a book and to turn the pages. Let your child see you handling books with care.
- Read books to your child that contain lots of rhyme and repetition, such as *Mary Wore Her Red Dress* by Merle Peek; *I Went Walking* by Sue
 - Williams; Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See? by Bill Martin, Jr; and Millions of Cats by Wanda Gag. The children's librarian at your local library can give you additional suggestions.
- Take your child on a letter hunt when you are outside, in the car or at the grocery store. Find objects that begin with the letters of the alphabet. Invite your child to point out and name the letters he/she finds every day.



Math

 Make three-dimensional number cards with your child. Number index cards I through 10.
 Let your child glue the number of small objects, such as buttons, that correspond to the number on the card.





- Using two foam egg cartons, cut out 20 cups. In 10 cups, write the numbers from 1 to 10 on the bottom of the inside of the cup, using a permanent black marker. In the other 10 cups, draw dots that represent the numbers from 1 to 10. Turn over the cups placing the numbers and dots face down, and mix them up. Have your child turn over two cups at a time and try to make matches.
- Using several spoons of various colors, sizes and materials (wood, metal, plastic), ask your child to tell you how all the spoons are different, then how they are alike. Have your child group them into categories, such as by color, size or the material they are made from.

Fine Motor Skills

- Developing fine motor skills is essential for writing readiness. This means working with and manipulating objects with the hands. Working with the hands builds small muscle control needed for writing. You can help your child by providing tools made especially for preschool children: chunky crayons; thick, non-toxic, washable markers; thick, chunky pencils; safety scissors with rounded edges and that are both left- and right-handed; modeling clay; and large beads or pasta for stringing and sorting. Give your child plenty of practice using these tools.
- Make lacing cards by drawing a simple design on a piece of poster board or medium-weight cardboard.
 Use a hole punch to punch holes along the outside of the design. Cut some yarn, thick string or cord a little longer than you will need to "lace" the picture.
 Tie a knot in one end of the "thread." Wrap masking tape around the other end to use as a "needle." Help your child lace the yarn through the first one, then let him/her do the next one. Have your child color or decorate the design.













- Give your child spring-type clothespins. Encourage him/her to pick up objects, move them to another place and release them.
- Buy a large notebook for your child to write in. Encourage him/her to draw pictures and write about the pictures. Although your child's first pictures will look like scribbles, these scribbles are an important first stage in writing and will eventually begin to resemble letters and words.

Gross Motor Skills

- Use balls of all sizes to help your child practice throwing, catching and kicking.
- Set up a fitness course, indoors and outdoors, for your child. Have your child help create stations for running; hopping on one foot or skipping around obstacles; walking on tip toe; walking a straight line; jumping over a barrier (no higher than 6"); pedaling a bicycle; or throwing, catching or kicking a ball.
- Fill an old pillowcase with crumpled newspaper and sew the end closed. In an open area in your home, let your child kick the pillowcase around or through objects.

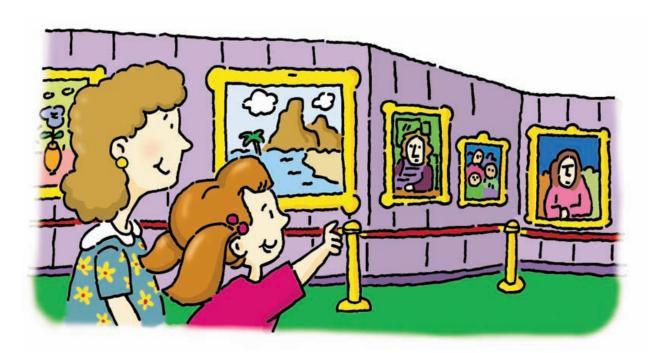


Art

 Encourage your child to express him/herself freely when doing art projects. Avoid asking your child "what" he/she is drawing. Instead, express your interest in your child's work by saying "Tell me about your picture."



- Provide art experiences for your child by taking him/her to an art museum or gallery or check out art books from the library. Ask your child about what he/she likes about a particular work. Ask him/her what he/she thinks may be going on in the work. Avoid going into critical detail about the work. Let your child enjoy the story the artist is telling.
- Keep plenty of art supplies on hand for rainy days or when your child says he/she is bored. Encourage him/her to experiment with several media: painting, collage, print making, sculpture, etc. Also, teach your child that part of being an artist is cleaning up after oneself and putting all supplies back in their proper places.



Cooking

 Cooking can be a rewarding experience for you and your child. Not only are you spending time with and giving your child an important tool for self-care, but you are also teaching your child how to count, measure and cooperate; new words; the importance of following directions; the importance of cleanliness; about time and the order of things; and about textures, colors and shapes.



 Make the cooking experience with your child a total one. Let your child make a picture of ingredients you will need from the grocery store. Let him/her go to the grocery store with you and pick out the ingredients on the list. Have your child help set up the utensils needed, stir, mix, pour and shake; this helps with fine motor skills and hand/eye coordination. Let your child help with cleaning up, too.



Thinking Skills

- Ask your child questions that require him/her to give you more than "yes" or "no" for an answer. For example, "How is applesauce made?"
- Ask your child to repeat a short sentence after you or say one number and ask your child to repeat it. Then ask him/her to repeat two sentences or numbers, then three.



- Make a habit of asking your child to tell you about one or two of his/her favorite activities during the day.
- Show your child a simple picture. Ask him/her to look at it carefully. Take away the picture and ask your child to tell you all the things he/she remembers about the picture.



Kindergarten Readiness Games

Preschoolers are constantly making connections between what they know and what they have just learned. Fun and inviting play-based experiences are the most effective way to develop these connections.

The games and activities that follow offer creative, enriching opportunities to practice kindergarten-readiness skills such as language, literacy, math, and fine-motor development

- Beginning Sound Memory
- Alphabet Word Box
- ABC Fingerplays
- Critical Thinking
- Math Attractions
- Number Match
- Imagination Play
- Self and Environment





Beginning Sound Memory Game

Cut out the letters and pictures below and on pages 237–241. Mix them up and turn them over to match the beginning sound with its picture.

Aa	Bb	Cc
Dd	Ee	Ff
Gg	Hh	Ii
Jj	Kk	
Mm	Nn	00

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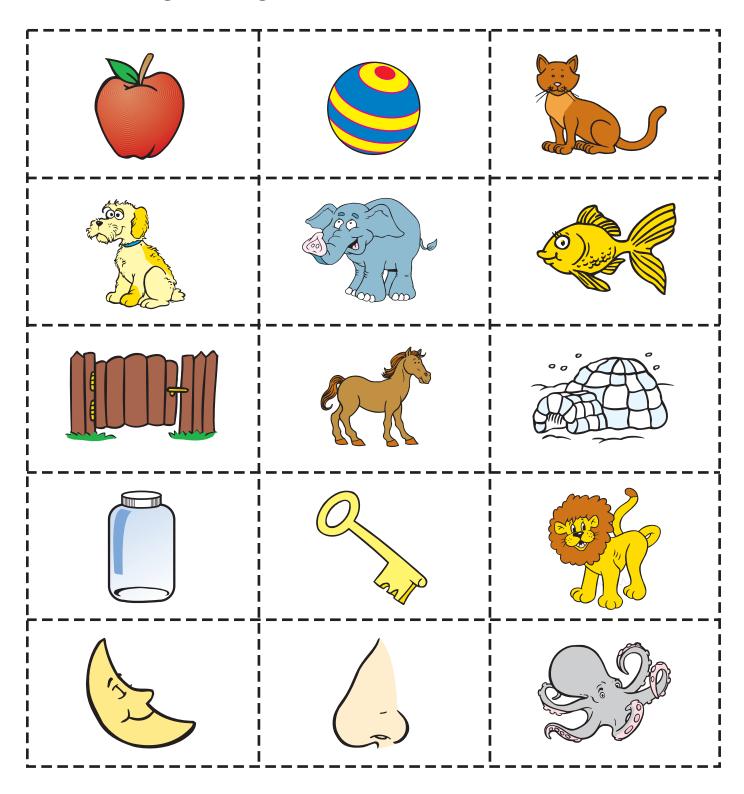
Beginning Sound Memory Game

Pp	Qq	Rr
Ss	Tt	Uu
Vv	Ww	Xx
Yy	Zz	

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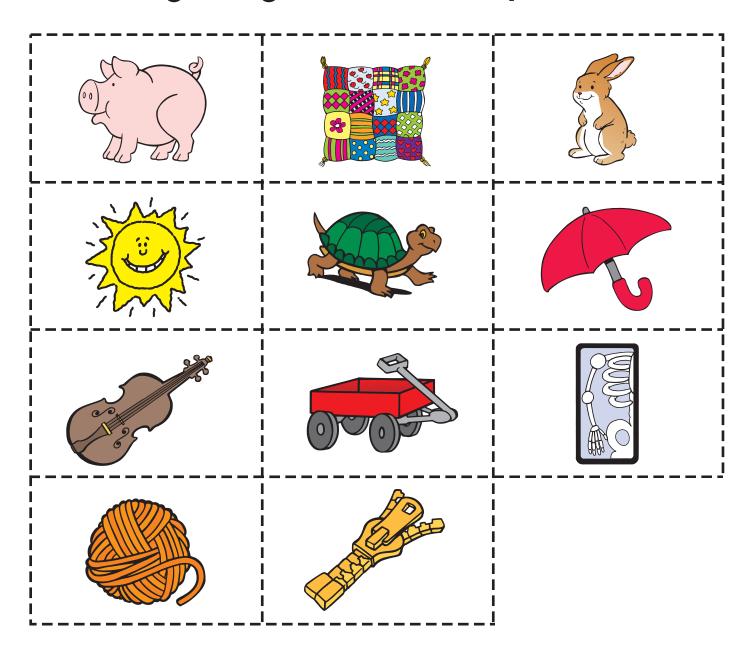
Beginning Sound Memory Game



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Beginning Sound Memory Game



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To encourage your preschooler's vocabulary development and awareness of beginning sounds, try playing this game. Choose a letter from the alphabet and place the items or pictures of the items from the list below in a box. Take one item at a time out of the box and have your child tell you what it is.

- 4	A
	Δ
	\neg

accordion	arm
ant	address
apron	animal
apple	alligator
	ant apron



baby	bear	b
banana	ball	b
boy	bus	b
book	button	b

pird boat bubble birthday boot

4	7	
		_
	`	

car	COW	comb	cat SE TT
costume	camel	cookie	cake candle
cup	candy	coffee	candle W
camera	caterpillar	card	cap

D

day	dime	dish
doctor	door	diamond
doughnut	daisy	duck
dolphin	deer	daughter

dog date dinosaur (doe

243



Ε

ear elf

elbow

eleven

eraser envelope eel egg

earth elephant

easel Eskimo eight

eagle eyes

exit (sign)

F

fish farm

foot

fig

fox four

fan felt

frog five

father finger

fire

face

furniture

family

G

giraffe gate

gum



game garden guitar

goose gold garbage goat gift grass

Н

heart horn

hen

hippopotamus

hair

helicopter head

happy

hand horse hog

ham



hammer house hat hive

invitation iguana inch



igloo ice cream insect

ice iron island

infant instrument ivy



	ш
•	J

jelly or jam jello jug

jet jacks journal jeans jar jaws



juice jockey jewel

K

kite kitten kangaroo

kaleidoscope king

Kleenex

kitchen key kid

kazoo koala kiss

L

lion lime Iollipop leaf

lemon lamb llama lace



letter lamp lumber lily

leg lasso log lake

M

mouse man money mail

milk magnet monkey moose

mittens machine moon mom

mask mouth marble map

N

number needle nail neck

net noodle napkin nose

night necklace newspaper nine

nest nickel nurse nut



owl oval orange

ostrich octagon olive operation

oak leaf oven oar orchestra

Olympics organ oatmeal octopus

P-Q

pig puppet penquin quart Q-tip purse park paper queen quartz

pencil police perfume quilt quail penny piano pocket quarter question

red rooster rake raspberry rat

rocket rose rock raisin reindeer

rainbow ring rabbit radio rhinoceros robin
rug
rectangle
raccoon
refrigerator

S

sun saddle sand sock sail seesaw Santa salt

seal sea soap sailboat seed soup saw sink





T

toast tape tire turtle tent tepee toy toad

table television tooth toe tool tie teddy bear tiger

U-V

umbrella underwear van vegetable underclothes unicorn vacuum volcano

underground utensil vest vase

U.S. uniform violin valentine

W-X wolf water wallet

wheel wig xylophone

window walrus Xerox machine windmill winter x-ray

Y-Z

yo-yo yogurt zebra yellow yardstick zoo

yak yolk zipper

yarn yam zucchini



ABC Fingerplays

Preschoolers enjoy the rhythmic predictability of rhyming language. Their ability to see patterns in word sounds will greatly influence their ability to read later on. Encourage your child to mimic your actions as you follow the fingerplay prompts with each rhyme below.

A - Animal Adventures

One little mouse, squeakety, squeak! Two little kittens, peekety, peek.

Three little puppies, bow-wow-wow!
Four little roosters, cock-a-doodle-doo!
Five old hens, clack clack clack!
Six fat ducks, quack, quack, quack.



(Hold up one finger)
(Make motion of drawing
whiskers beside mouth.)
(Hold up three fingers.)
(Hold up four fingers.)
(Hold up five fingers.)
(Hold up six fingers.)

B - Bobby

Bobby's fingers, Bobby's nose,

Bobby's head, Bobby's toes.

Bobby's ears, Bobby's eyes,

Bobby's arms, Bobby's thighs.

Bobby's neck, Bobby's cheeks,

Bobby's shoulders, Bobby peeks.

Bobby's mouth, Bobby's hips,

Bobby's thumbs, and Bobby's lips.

(Replace Bobby's name with your child's name, and point to each body part mentioned while you say this rhyme.)





C - Cats Asleep

When all of my cats are asleep in the sun, I like to count them one by one.

The first is Candy so cunning and sweet.

(point to each of four fingers.)

The second is Captain who looks so neat.

The third is Cotton with cuddly fur.

The fourth is Cubby with happy purr.

When all of my cats are asleep in the sun,

I like to count them one by one.

(Ask your child to name the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, etc., cats.)



Five young ducks went out to play

Over the hills and far away.

Mother duck called them,

"Quack, quack, quack."

But only four little ducks came waddling back.

(Continue the rhyme until no ducks return. End the rhyme with:)

Old Mother Duck went out one day

Over the hills and far away.

She called all her babies,

"Quack, quack, quack."

And all five little ducks came waddling back.

E - Elephants

One little elephant was playing in the sun.

He thought that playing was such a lot of fun,

He called another elephant and asked him to come.

Two little elephants were playing in the sun.

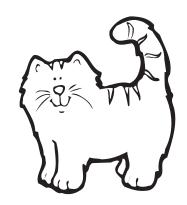
They thought that playing was such a lot of fun,

They called another elephant and asked her to come.

Ten little elephants were playing in the sun.

They thought that playing was such a lot of fun,

They didn't call another elephant to come.





F - What the Fingers Said

The fingers went to walk one day, And this is what I heard them sav: Thumb said, "I am fat, you see, But no one ever laughs at me." Pointer said this with a shout, "Folks need me to point things out!" Middle said, "I'm very long, But I keep the others strong." Ring said, "Important I must be When someone puts a ring on me." Little one said, "Oh, please don't fuss. needs all of us!" (Point to one finger at a time, and substitute your child's name each



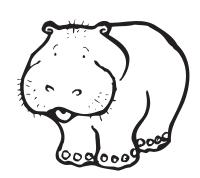
G - Grandmother's Spectacles

time the rhyme is said.)

Here are Grandmother's Spectacles, (Make circles around eyes with thumbs and pointer fingers.) Here is Grandfather's hat. (Hold both hands as a hat over head.) I lay my hands on my lap, Just like that! (Fold hands in lap.)

H - Hippopotamus

This hippopotamus looks like a hog. This hippopotamus is a very large size. This hippopotamus weighs 8000 pounds. This hippopotamus has very small eyes. This hippopotamus has bristles on his head.





I - If You Can

If you can stand on the tips of your toes, I will give you a red, red rose. If you can stand way back on your heels, I will give you two orange peels. If you can bend down and touch the floor, (Bend and touch floor) I will give you three apple cores. If you can twist to the left and the right, I will give you four candy bites. If you can reach your hands to the sky, I will give you five pieces of pie. I wish that this game was not pretend, And I am sorry that it has to end.

(Ask your child what other things can be done with

(Stand on tiptoes.) (Hold up one finger.) (Stand on heels.) (Hold up two fingers.) (Hold up three fingers.) (Twist to left and right.) (Hold up four fingers.) (Reach hands up.) (Hold up five fingers.)

J - Jumping Jack

I am a little jumping jack. I jump out of my box and I jump right back. I jump up high, I bend down low, For that is the way that I must go.

I jump to the left, I jump to the right, I jump in my box and I hide out of sight.

his or her fingers, hands, and body.)

I jump up and down and I turn all around,

And I jump right out and land on the ground. (Secure a large empty box that will hold your child comfortably and let your child pretend to be the jumping jack.)





K - Kangaroo

Old hoppity-loppity kangaroo

Can jump much faster than I or you.

Hoppity-loppity, jump, one-two (Child jumps.)

Her tail is bent like a kitchen chair.

So she can sit down while she combs her hair.

Hoppity-loppity, jump, one-two (Child jumps.)

She has a pouch where her baby grows.

She carries the baby wherever she goes.

Hoppity-loppity, jump, one-two (Child jumps.)

And when she jumps, she uses her tail,

So she can jump farther and almost sail.

Hoppity-loppity, jump, one-two. (Give two long jumps, one short jump on the words "hoppity-loppity, jump," and two quick

jumps on the count "one-two.")

L - Ladybugs

Tick-tack-tick-tack! See them go! Four little ladybugs are marching in a row.

(Hold up four fingers.)

The first one is yellow

and trimmed with specks of black.

(Point to one finger at a time.)

The second one is orange with a round and shiny back.

The third one is bright red with teeny, tiny dots.

The fourth one is fancy with different kinds of spots.

Ladybugs help ranchers. Ladybugs have use.

They eat up all the tree pests,

So we can have orange juice!

(To make a ladybug, have your child paint the back of a small paper plate red. When the paint is dry, add a small half-circle head and dots made from black construction paper. Then attach six legs made from black pipe cleaners.)



(Child jumps.)



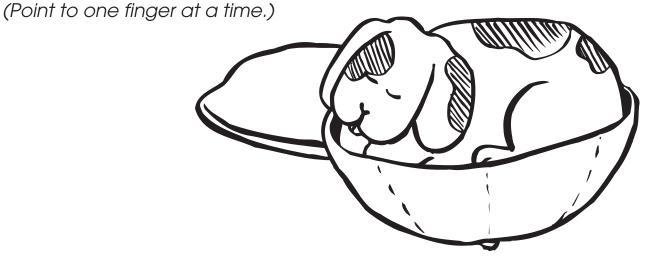
M - One Old Man Went Out to Mow

One old man went out to mow,
Went out to mow in the meadow.
Two old men went out to mow,
Went out to mow in the meadow.
Two old men and one old man
Went out to mow in the meadow.
Three old men went out to mow,
Went out to mow in the meadow.
Three old men and two old men and one old man
Went out to mow in the meadow.

(Point to one finger at a time.)



One little puppy jumps in my lap. He takes a nap in Daddy's cap. One little kitten purrs a tune. She takes a nap every afternoon. One little boy/girl with curly head Knows it is time to go to bed.





O - Octopus, Octopus

Octopus, octopus down by the sea.

How many arms can you show to me?

Only one, or will it be two?

(Show one finger, then two.)

Why are all of these arms on you?

Will it be three or will it be four?

(Show three fingers, then four.)

Oh, dear me! Are there really more?

Will it be five or will it be six?

(Show five fingers, then six.)

I think that my eyes are playing tricks.

Will it be seven or will it be eight?

(Show seven fingers, then eight.)

Tell me octopus. I cannot wait.

Octopus, octopus down by the sea,

How many arms can you show me?

Child: "I have eight arms, as you can see.

(Show eight fingers.)

(Create an octopus by painting a paper bag gray. Stuff it with newspaper and tie it at the "neck." Add eight streamers for arms.)

P - Puddle

One puddle, two puddles

Made by the rain.

Three puddles, four puddles

Down in the lane.

Five puddles, six puddles

We can wade through.

Seven puddles, eight puddles

Quite muddy, too!

Nine puddles, ten puddles

Covering tiny roots.

Eleven puddles, twelve puddles—

We all need our boots.





Q - Quiet Time

Be quiet, feet.

Be quiet, legs.

Be a hen sitting on eggs.

Be quiet, fingers.

Be quiet, wrists.

Let your hands make tiny fists.

Be quiet, shoulders.

Be quiet, chest.

Be a bird asleep in a nest.

(Ask, "What other parts of your body do you want to be quiet? Show me how a bird sleeps in a nest.")

R - I Can Raise My Right Hand

I can raise my right hand.

I can raise it high.

I can wave my right hand.

At an airplane in the sky.

I can raise my left hand.

I can raise it high.

I can wave my left hand

At an airplane in the sky.

(Before beginning the poem, ask your child to demonstrate raising his or her left and right hands.)



SH-H-H-H!



S - Ten White Seagulls

Ten white seagulls
Just see them fly
Over the mountain,
And up to the sky.
Ten white seagulls
Crying aloud,
Spread out their wings,
And fly over a cloud.
Ten white seagulls
On a bright day.
Pretty white seagulls,
Fly, fly away!



(Hold up ten fingers.) (Make motion of flying.)

> (Raise arms high.) (Hold up ten fingers.)

(Make motion of flying.) (Hold up ten fingers.)

(Pretend to fly around the room.)

T - Tiptoeing

I tiptoe here and I tiptoe there.

I tiptoe as lightly as wings in the air.

I tiptoe along in my two little shoes.

I tiptoe softly as a kitten mews.

I tiptoe slowly with no rush.

I tiptoe quietly as a hush.

I tiptoe here and I tiptoe there.

And tiptoe over to sit in my chair.

(Have your child tiptoe around the room as you say the rhyme.)

U - Umbrellas

I put on my raincoat.
I put on my hat.
I put up my umbrella
Just like that!
Umbrellas go up,
Umbrellas go down,
When the rain clouds

When the rain clouds are dark All over the town.









V — Valentines

I'll send you one valentine, that's what I'll do.
I'll send you one valentine, and maybe two!
I'll send you two valentines, wait and see.
I'll send you two valentines, and maybe three!
I'll send you three valentines from the best store.
I'll send you three valentines, I cannot do more!
I'll send you four valentines, that's all I can do.

But on each one I will write: "I love you."



W — Wiggles

A wiggle-wiggle here,
A wiggle-wiggle there.
Wiggle you hands up in the air.
Wiggle your shoulders
Wiggle your hips
Wiggle your knees
And move your lips
Wiggle, wiggle,
And wiggle some more;
Now let's sit down on the floor.



X — The Xylophone

Grandpa and I went to hear play musical sounds only yesterday.

A rum-ba-bum-bum, so said the drum.

A song by the oboe came after the cello.

From the back was born, a cry from the horn.

A root-a-toot-toot echoed the flute.

I realized I'd slept, while the violin wept.

Grandpa gave me a poke, and suddenly I woke to hear sounds that I swear had a beauty so rare That I wanted to stay and learn how to play

the instrument that made so lovely a tone— None other than—the amazing xylophone.



Y — Yawns

I saw a puppy yawn and yawn!
I caught the yawns and then
I yawned, and yawned-ho hum!

And then I yawned again. I saw my kitten yawning.

I had to stop and play.

I yawned at least one minute And yawned the yawns away. The animals make me sleepy,

With mouths so yawning wide.

I must relax and close my eyes. I feel so many yawns inside.



Z — Counting at the Zoo

Count one: I.

Come and have some fun!

Count two: 1, 2.

Let's run to the zoo!

Count three: 1, 2, 3.

A monkey's in the tree.

Count four: 1, 2, 3, 4.

Hear the animals roar!

Count five: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Watch the porpoise dive.

Count six: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

An ape is doing tricks.

Count seven: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

The giraffe is as high as heaven.

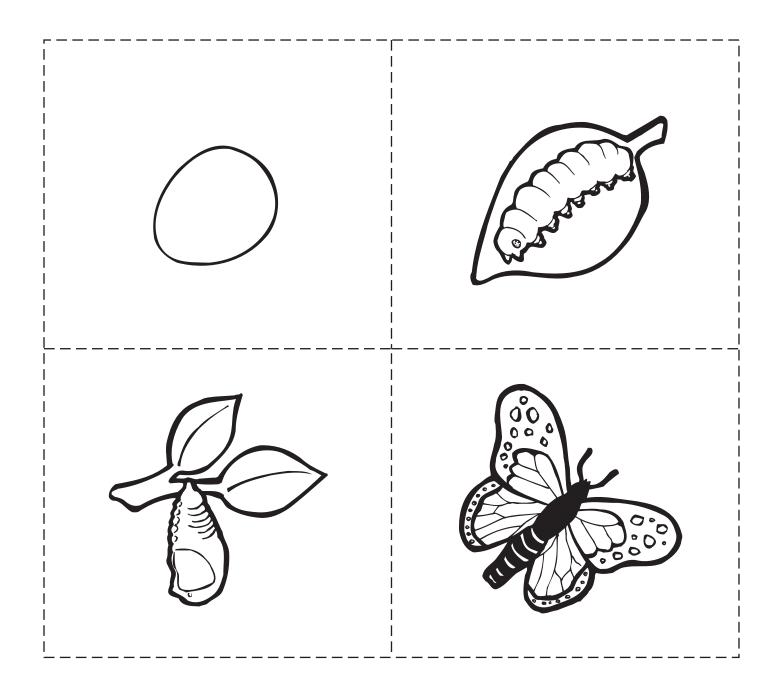






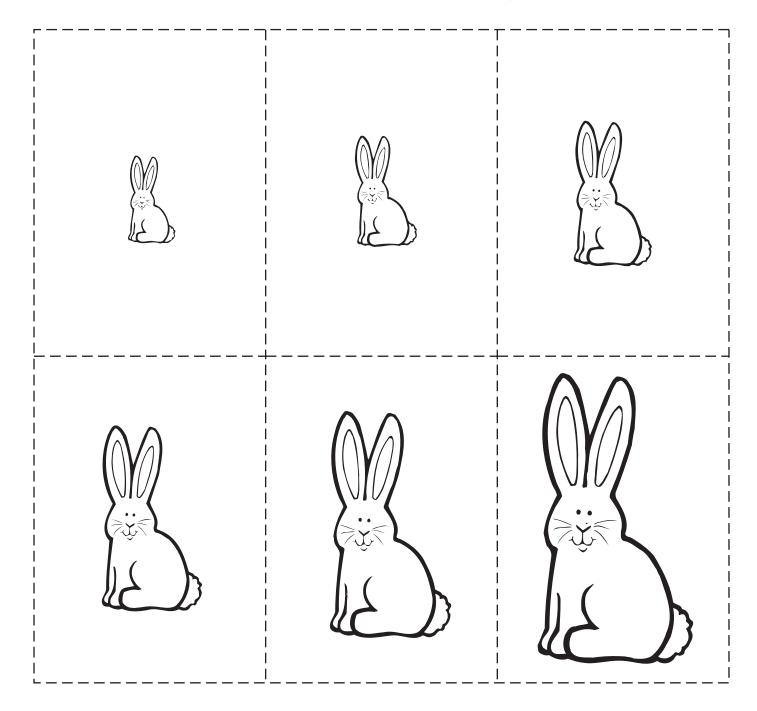


Let your child color and cut apart the cards below. Then have him or her put the cards in the correct order. Fasten them together to make a book.





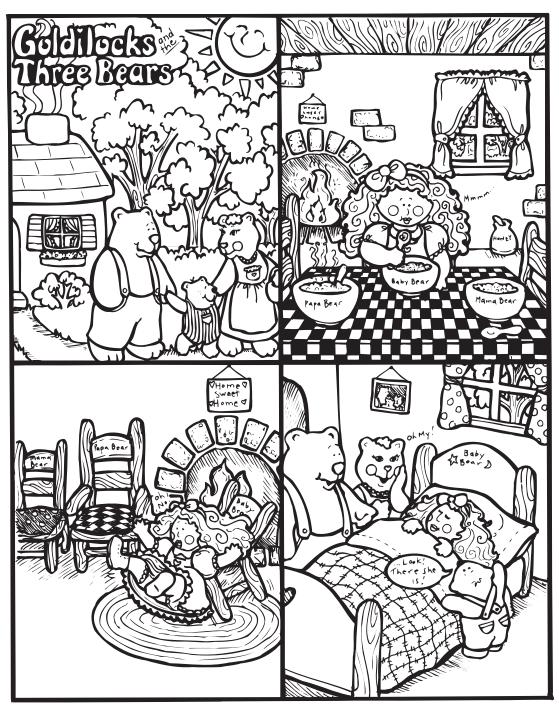
Let your child color and cut apart the cards below. Then have him or her put the cards in a straight line according to size.





Let your child color and cut apart the cards below. Then have him or her put the cards in the correct order. Fasten them together to make

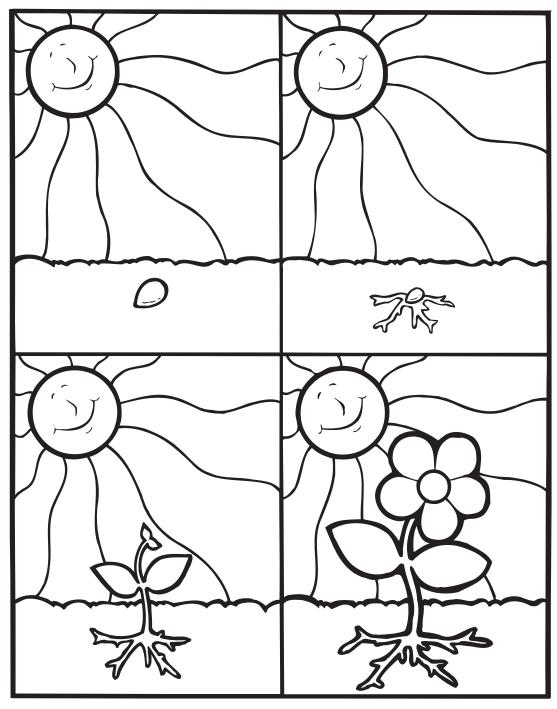
a book.





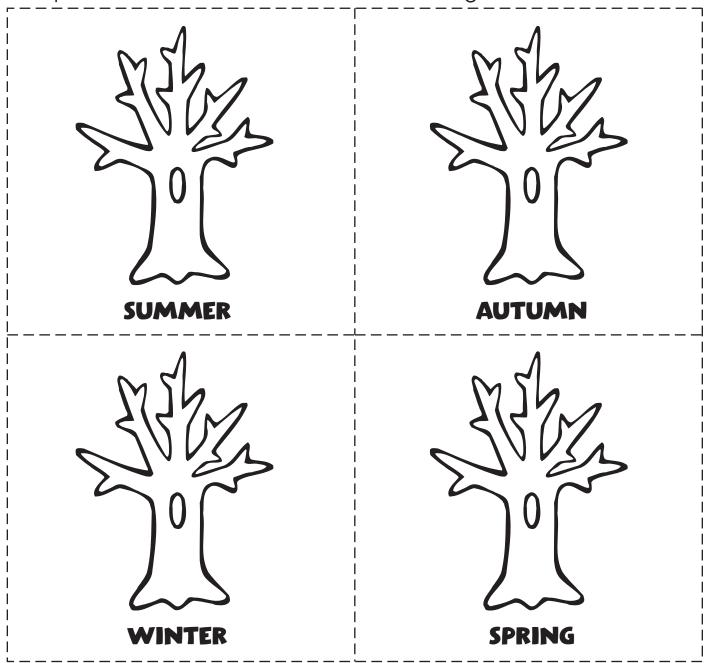
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a book.



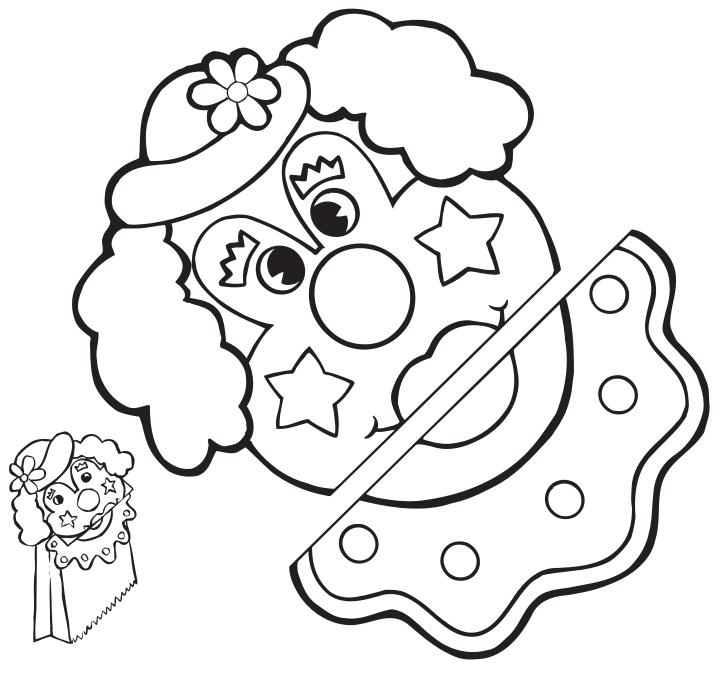


Let your child draw and color details on the trees below according to each season of the year. Then have him or her cut the cards apart and put them in correct order. Fasten them together to make a book.



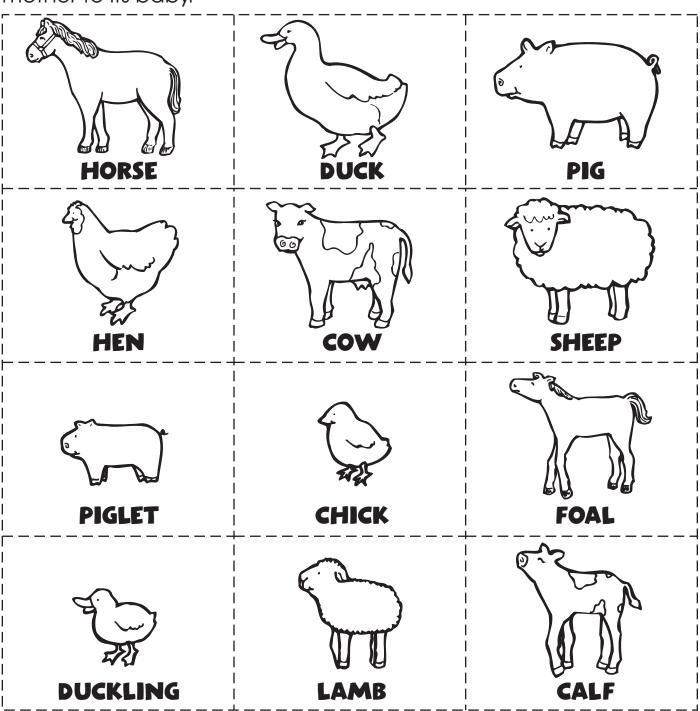


Let your child color and cut apart the pattern pieces for the clown puppet. Have him or her glue the puppet face to the bottom of a lunch-sized paper bag. Fold the bottom down to flatten the bag. Then ask your child to position and glue the neck ruffle piece slightly lower than the face and under the flattened-bottom fold.



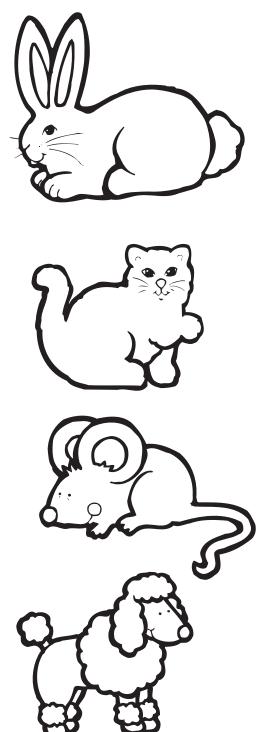


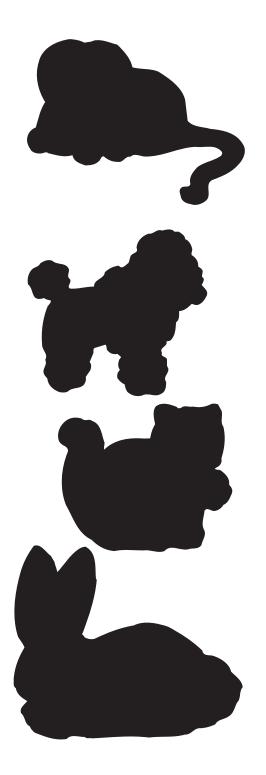
Color and cut apart the cards below. Ask your child to match each mother to its baby.





Draw a line from each animal to its shadow.







Math Attractions

The following play activities allow your preschooler to discover and develop early math concepts while simply having fun.

Abra-ca-dabra

Place several objects on a table. Let your child look at the objects and count them quickly. Place a box in front of the objects so your child can no longer see them. Remove some of the objects. Show your child the objects again. Ask him or her to figure out how many objects are missing. This is a fun "magical" game



to use when you want to introduce the concept of subtraction. Even very young preschoolers are able to understand that a certain number of objects are gone.

Bingo

Bingo is a wonderful game to help children learn to recognize numbers. Print numbers 1 through 9 in random order on a nine-square grid. Your child wins when he or she covers three numbers in a row. This game is also fun to create using shapes or sets of objects. The possibilities are endless!

1	9	3
4	5	7
6	8	2

Clocks

Clocks are wonderful for simply learning how to identify numbers and to begin the concept of telling time. Make paper plate clocks that have the time set for activities that always happen at the same time each day (lunch, snack, naps, etc.). Show your child that the times of the "real" clock match the paper plate clocks. They can set their clocks for "bedtime" or "getting-up-in-the-morning" time.





Copy Cat

Make clapping sounds and invite your child to imitate the pattern. Add slapping sounds so that the pattern becomes clap, slap. Vary the number of times each sound is made. Then add foot-tapping sounds. The pattern then becomes clap, slap, tap. Snapping fingers can also be added. Vary the order of the sounds to form new patterns: clap, clap, slap, clap, tap, snap, tap. Have your child repeat the patterns.

Graphing Activities

Graphing activities teach your child important early math concepts, such as one-to-one correspondence and classifying. Invite your child to graph the number of different colors in a bag of M&Ms, or the number of friends who have pets versus friends who don't, or the number of vegetables versus fruits in your refrigerator.

Height Chart

Purchase or make a growth chart to hang on a wall in your home. Record the heights of your child and several friends. Children love to actually "see" how much they are growing. Using the information provided on the height chart, ask, "Who is the tallest? Shortest? Same height?" Then organize the children by seriation (tallest to shortest or vice versa).



I Guess

Fill a small jar with jelly beans. Ask your child to guess (estimate) how many jelly beans are in the jar. After he or she has guessed, count the jelly beans aloud together. When the counting is done, divide the jelly beans equally among your child and his or her friends. You can increase the difficulty of this activity by using baby food jars. Fill several baby food jars with jelly beans. After counting the number of jelly beans in the first jar, ask your child if one jar has "more" or "less than" the previous jar.



Jump Rope

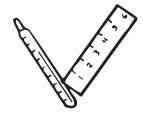
Jumping rope is a wonderful way to teach rote counting, counting by twos, fives, or tens. Here are two counting rhymes you can use when your child jumps rope:



- 1. (Insert name) likes to jump. (Insert name) likes to count. (Insert name) knows her numbers. Listen as she counts. (Then count by 1's, 2's, 5's, or 10's as your child jumps.)
- Going to the market. Going to the store.
 We need some treats. How many more?
 (Then count by 1's, 2's, 5's, or 10's as your child jumps.)

Measure Up

Many tools that measure things have numbers and lines. Show your child the following items and ask what each tool would measure: measuring cups, measuring spoons, thermometer, tape measure, ruler, calendar, clock.



Mystery Numerals

Moisten the end of a cotton swab. Lightly print a numeral in the palm of your child's hand. Can your child guess which numeral you made?





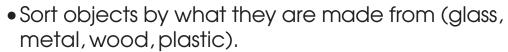
Sorting Extravaganza

Have your child:

- Sort objects by color (pegs, buttons, toys, cards).
- Sort objects by shape (parquetry, blocks, beans, beads).



- Sort sounds as loud or soft.
- Sort toys by where they belong in the classroom.
- Sort clothes by type (shirt, dress, pants, blouse, socks).



• Sort objects by function (screwdriver, hammer, mixer, table, chair, rake).









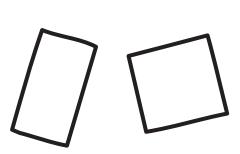






What Is Missing?

Place three to six shapes in front of your child. Ask him or her to name the shapes. Then tell your child to close his or her eyes or to look away. Remove one of the shapes, and ask your child which shape is missing.





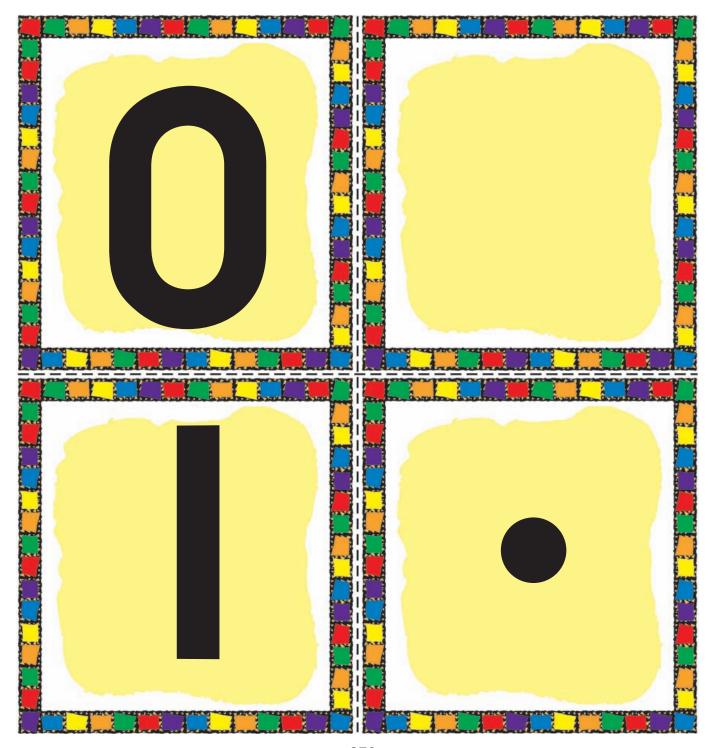
Practice Writing Numbers

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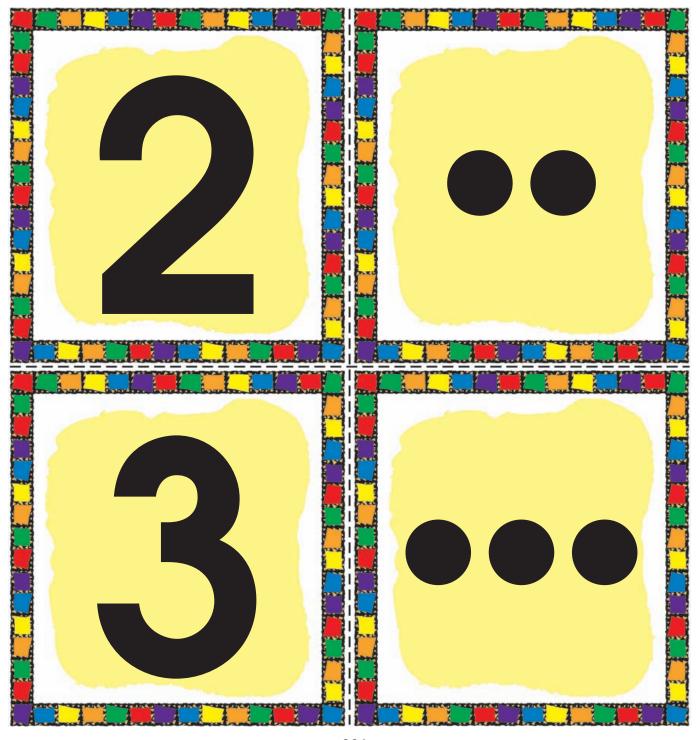
Number Match Game

Cut out the cards below and on pages 281 to 289. Then match the number cards with the cards that have the same number of dots.



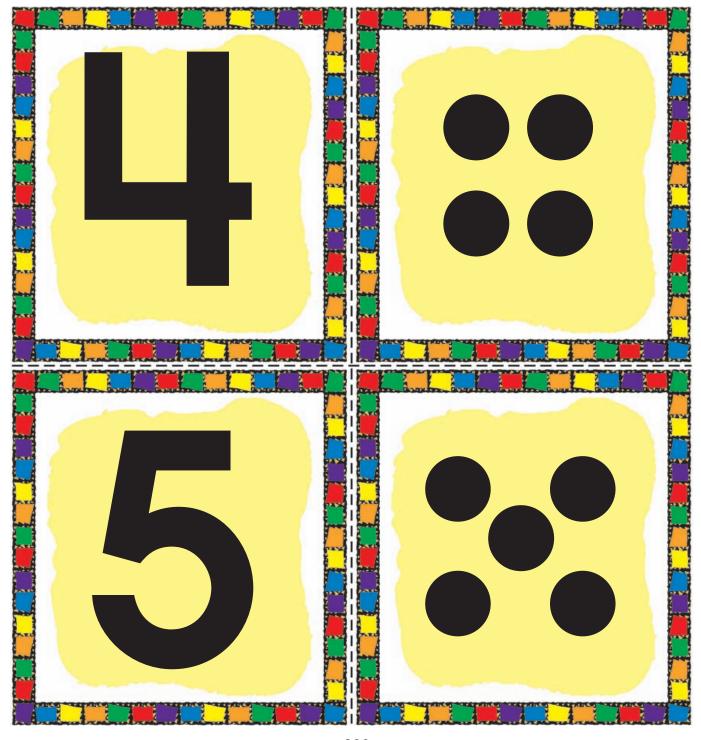


Number Match Game



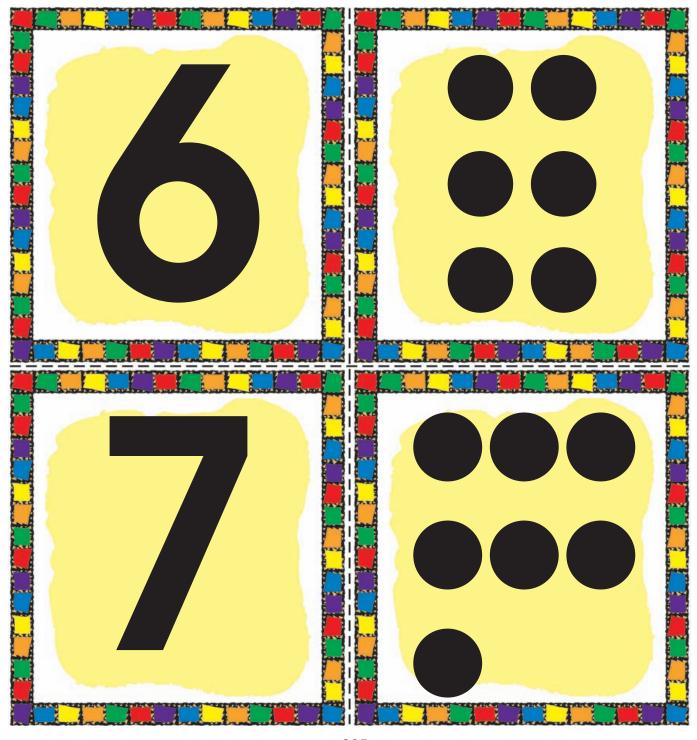


Number Match Game



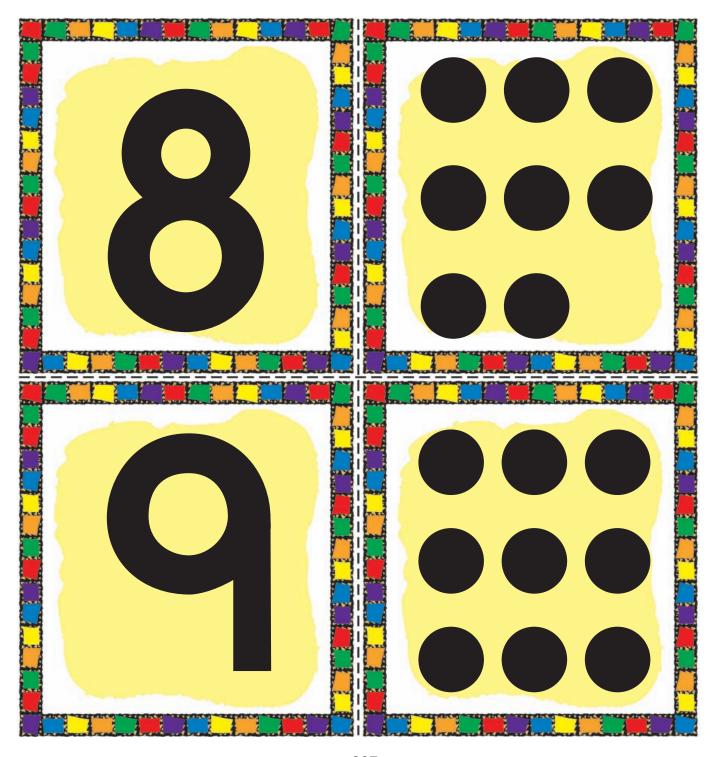


Number Match Game





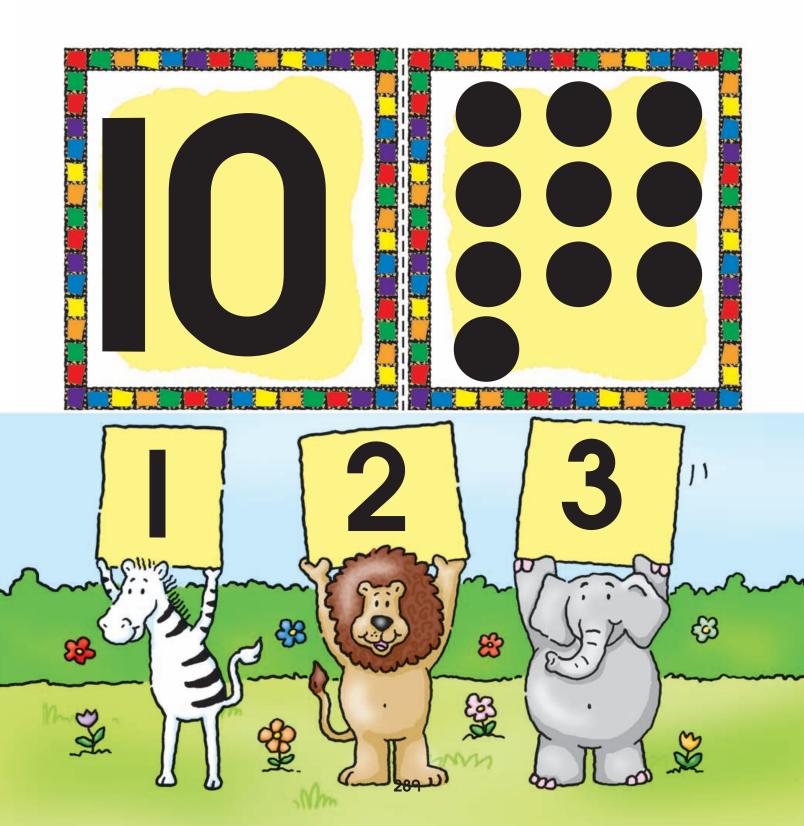
Number Match Game



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Number Match Game



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Imagination Play

Airplane

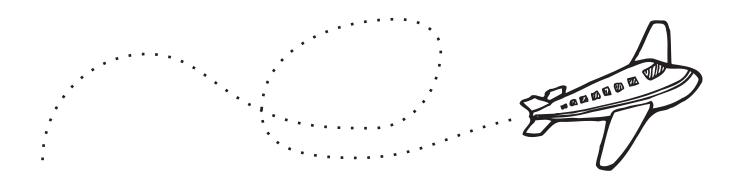
Play Props: suitcases, small pillows, blankets, food trays, magazines, pens, paper, dishes

Setting: chairs, cockpit window, counter for ticket agent, headsets, instrument panel, microphone, plane seats, steering wheel

Costumes: Pilot hats, scarves, ties, vests, dress-up clothes



- Passengers can get ready for a trip by packing suitcases, dress up in travel clothes, go to the airport, purchase tickets, sit in the waiting area, board the plane, or eat a meal on board.
- Agents can sell tickets or assign seats.
- Flight attendants can show passengers to their seats, serve drinks and meals, and give safety instructions.
- The ground crew can load the plane with baggage, direct the plane to move, and unload the plane after it lands.





Restaurant

Play Props: dishes, utensils, coffee pot, water pitcher, pots and pans, cooking utensils, imaginary food, order pads, pencils

Setting: tables, tablecloths, chairs, cash register, play money, menus, toy sink and stove, coat tree, restaurant sign

Costumes: aprons, chef hats, dress-up clothes

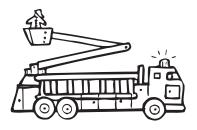
Play Possibilities:

- Customers can order from the menu, enjoy eating the food, practice using good manners, and pay the bill.
- Chefs can prepare the food.
- Waiters and waitresses can take orders, serve food, and set and clear the table.
- Host or hostess seats customers, provides menus, receives money, and makes change.

Fire Station

Play Props: garden hose or hose from an old vacuum cleaner, ladder, bucket, sponges, map of a city, paper and pencils, telephone

Setting: fire engine, countertop, tables



Costumes: yellow slickers, black rubber boots, fire fighter hats

- Fire fighters can wear slickers, boots, and hats. They can ride the engine, make a siren noise, use the hose to put out a pretend fire, return to the fire station, clean the fire truck, and finally, hang up the hose to dry.
- Dispatchers can take phone calls about fires. They can rescue cats from trees, or they might help call the ambulance for injured people.



Flower Shop

Play Props: real or fake flowers, tissue paper, stapler, ribbon, pad of paper, pencil, telephone, delivery truck, a variety of containers such as vases or pots

Setting: flower shop sign, work and display tables, countertop, shelves, cash register, play money

Costumes: smocks or aprons, dress-up clothes





Play Possibilities:

- Flower shop clerks can design flower arrangements for display, write up orders, deliver arrangements, receive payments, and make change.
- Customers can dress up in the home area and go out shopping for arrangements to decorate the home, pay for the arrangements at the flower shop, find a place to display the flowers attractively, and finally, enjoy looking and smelling them.

Grocery Store

Play Props: toy shopping carts, fruits and vegetables, plastic eggs and cartons, empty food boxes, empty plastic bottles, cans, paper, pencils, paper bags

Setting: shelves, countertop, cash register, play money, price signs, grocery store sign

Costumes: aprons and shirts

- Customers can make shopping lists, push shopping carts, and choose, pay for, and take home groceries.
- Clerks can stock shelves and help customers find what they need.
- Checkers can ring up sales, take money, and make change.
- Baggers pack the customer's groceries and carry them to his or her car.



School

Play Props: alphabet cards, pencils, rulers, lined and unlined paper, crayons, readers and other books, dot-to-dot books, number games, large clock, dolls

Dramatic Setting: tables, desks, chairs, shelves, a blackboard if possible

Costumes: one child is dressed like a teacher, the others in normal play clothing

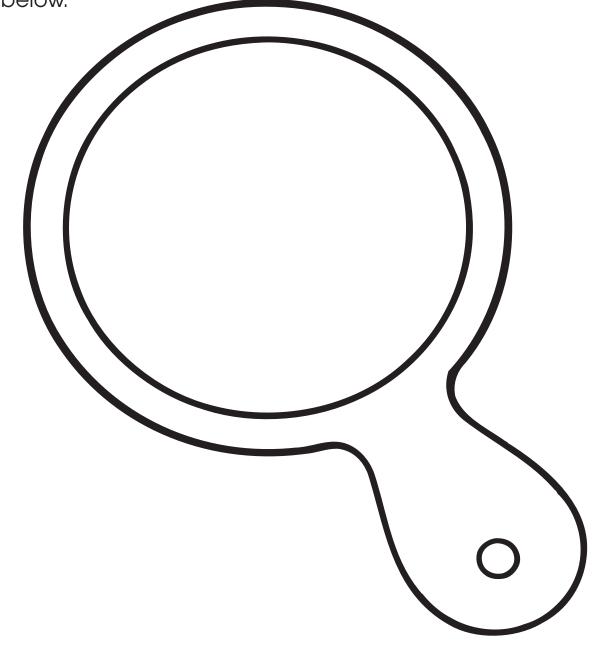
- Teachers can teach dolls, stuffed animals, or other children.
 They can direct activities, decide on tasks, lead a reading group, or assign writing projects.
- Students can do writing projects, copy the alphabet, or do small number games.





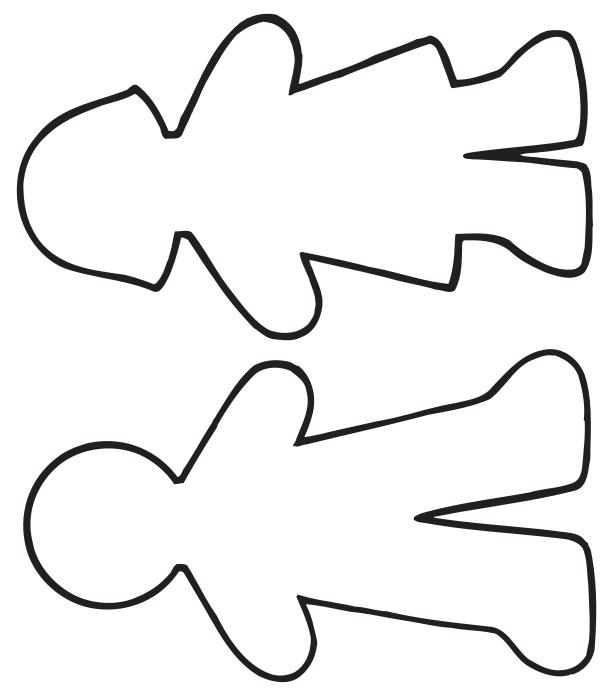
The following activities allow preschoolers to develop a sense of who they are and to express their feelings about their environment.

Have your child draw and color his or her face in the mirror below.



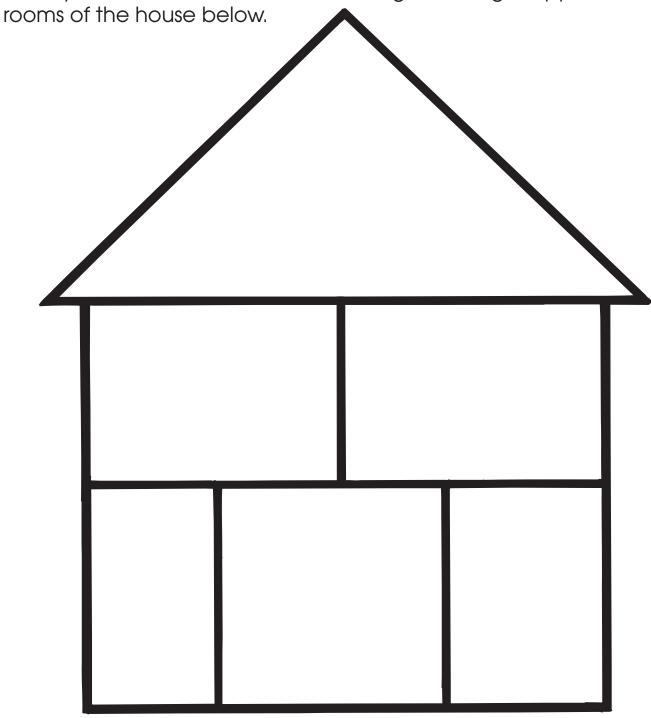


Invite your child to draw and color features for the boy and girl outlines below. Encourage using as many facial and clothing details as he or she can think of to personalize them.



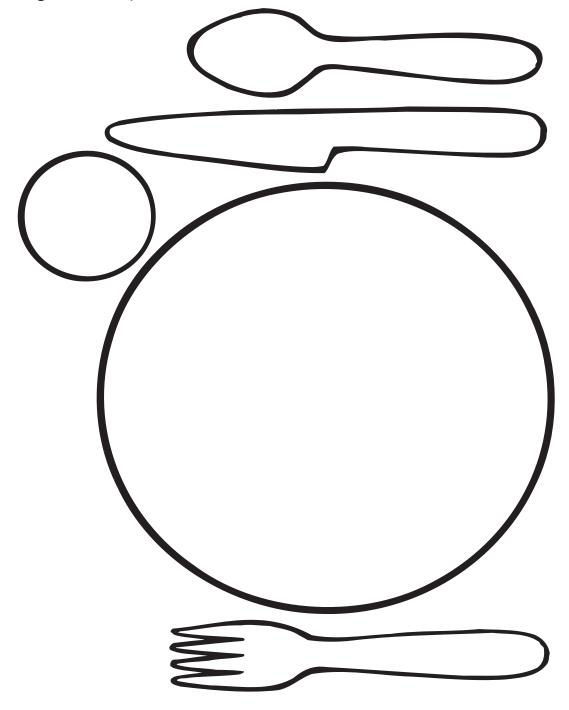


Invite your child to draw and color things that might appear in the



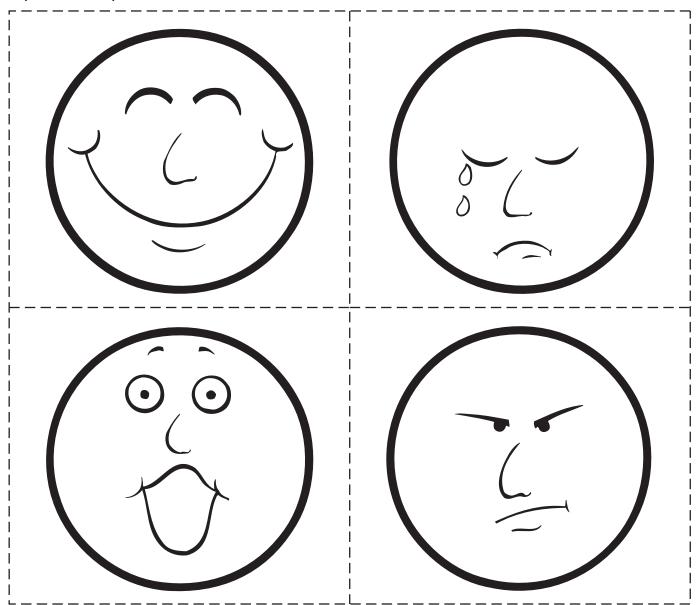


Invite your child to draw and color his or her favorite foods and beverage in the picture below.





Invite your child to identify the four moods that are shown in the pictures below. Ask your him or her to tell you about a time when he or she experienced each of those feelings. Then have your child cut apart the pictures and fasten them into a book.



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Invite your child to send a note to someone special using the notepaper below. Encourage your child to draw and color a special picture in the space provided. If interested, he or she might also like to "write" the special person's name on the lines. Then let your child cut out and fold the note. Use a sticker to seal the flap.

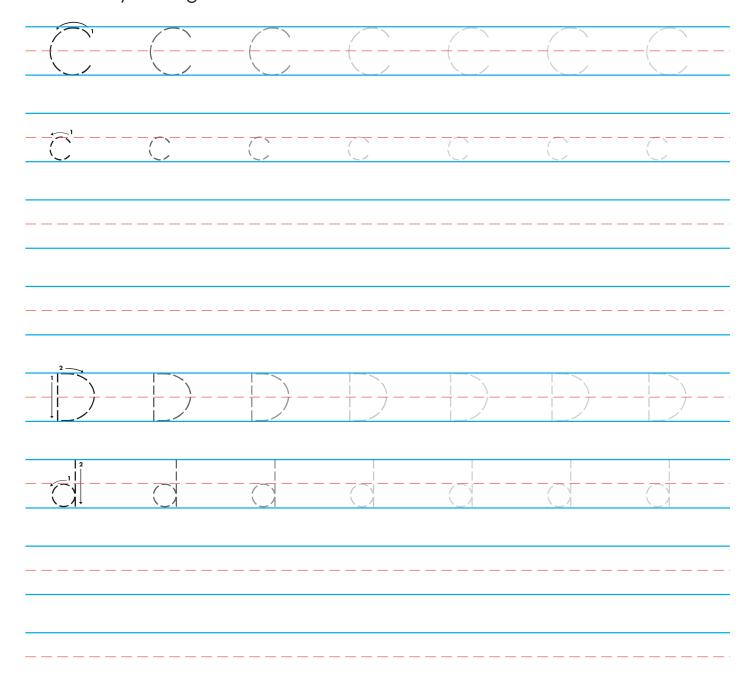
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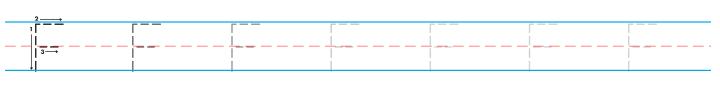


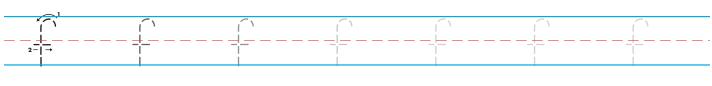


Practice by tracing the letter. Then write the letter.

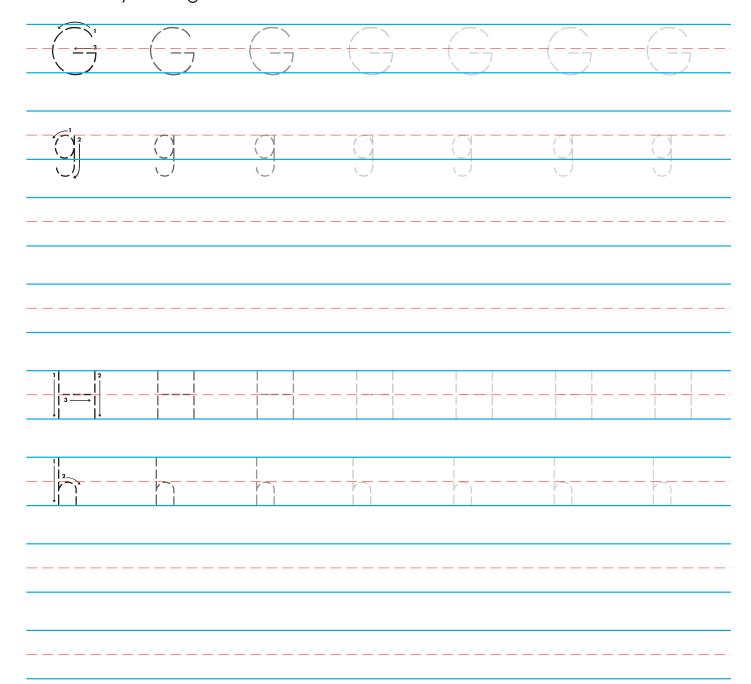




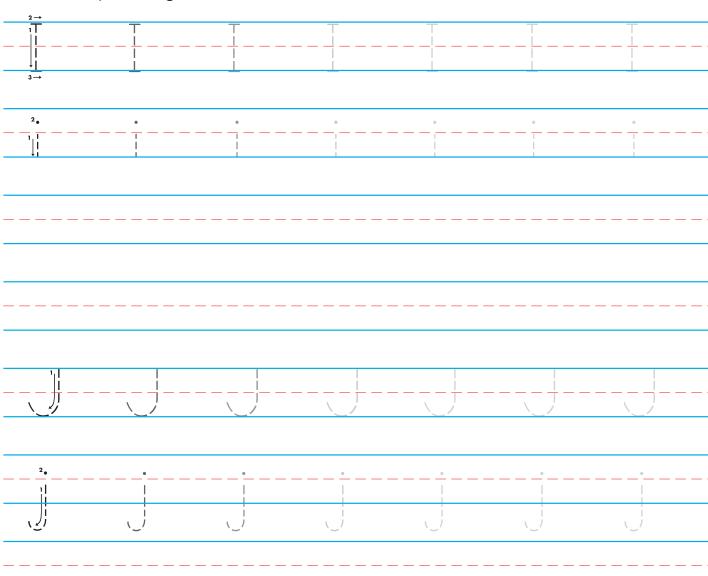




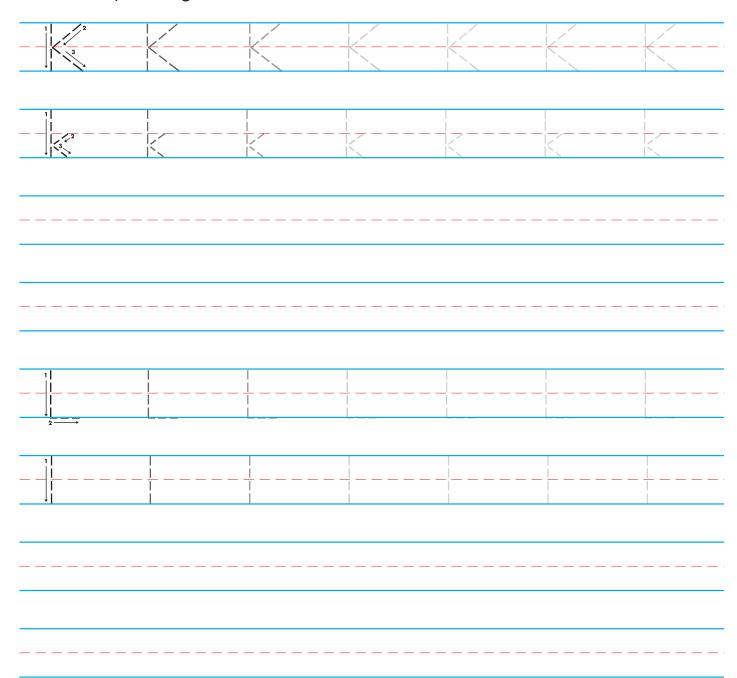




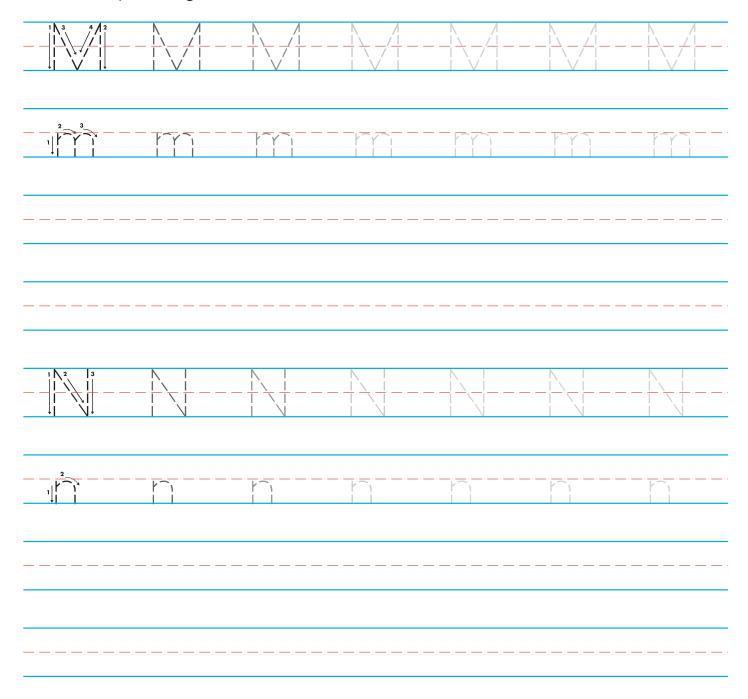




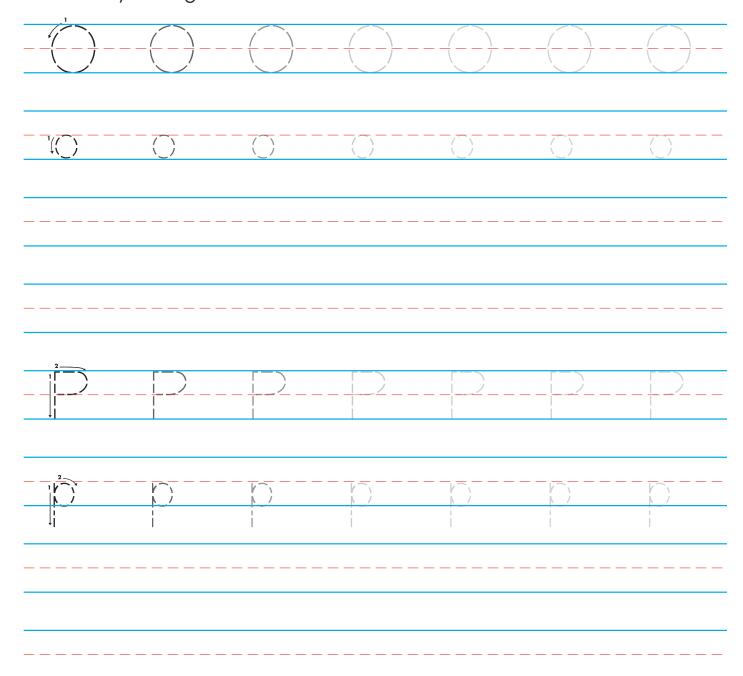










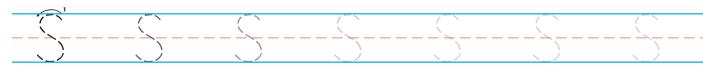






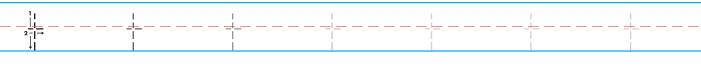


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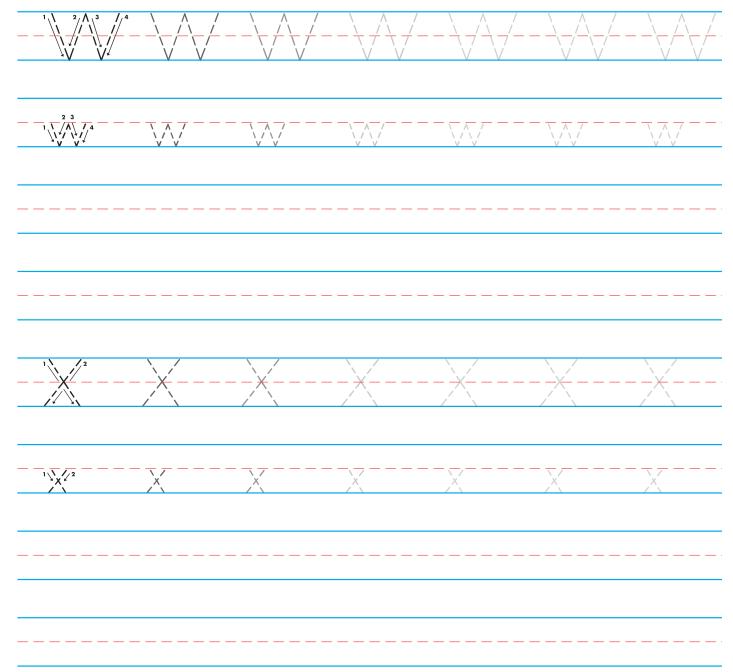






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