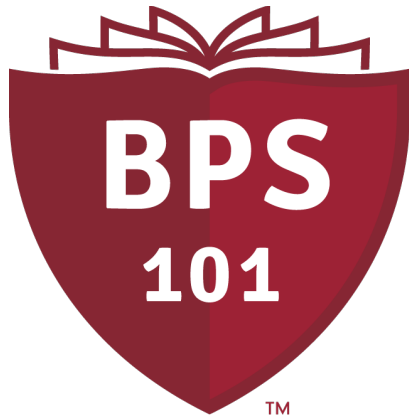




Kindergarten PREVIEW



**ALWAYS LEARNING,
ALWAYS GROWING™**



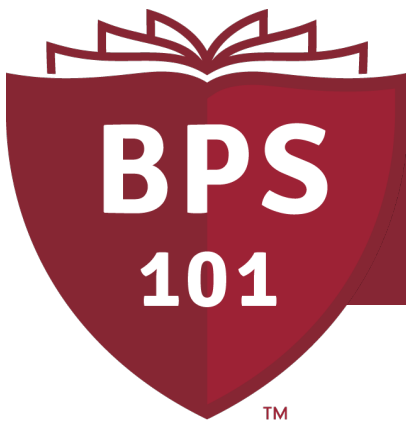
Is your child entering kindergarten this fall?

**Make plans to attend
Kindergarten Preview
Thurs., March 2, 2017**

Kindergarten Preview is a one-hour session hosted by your child's home school. Children who are expected to enter kindergarten participate in activities as a small group while being observed by BPS101 teachers and parents.



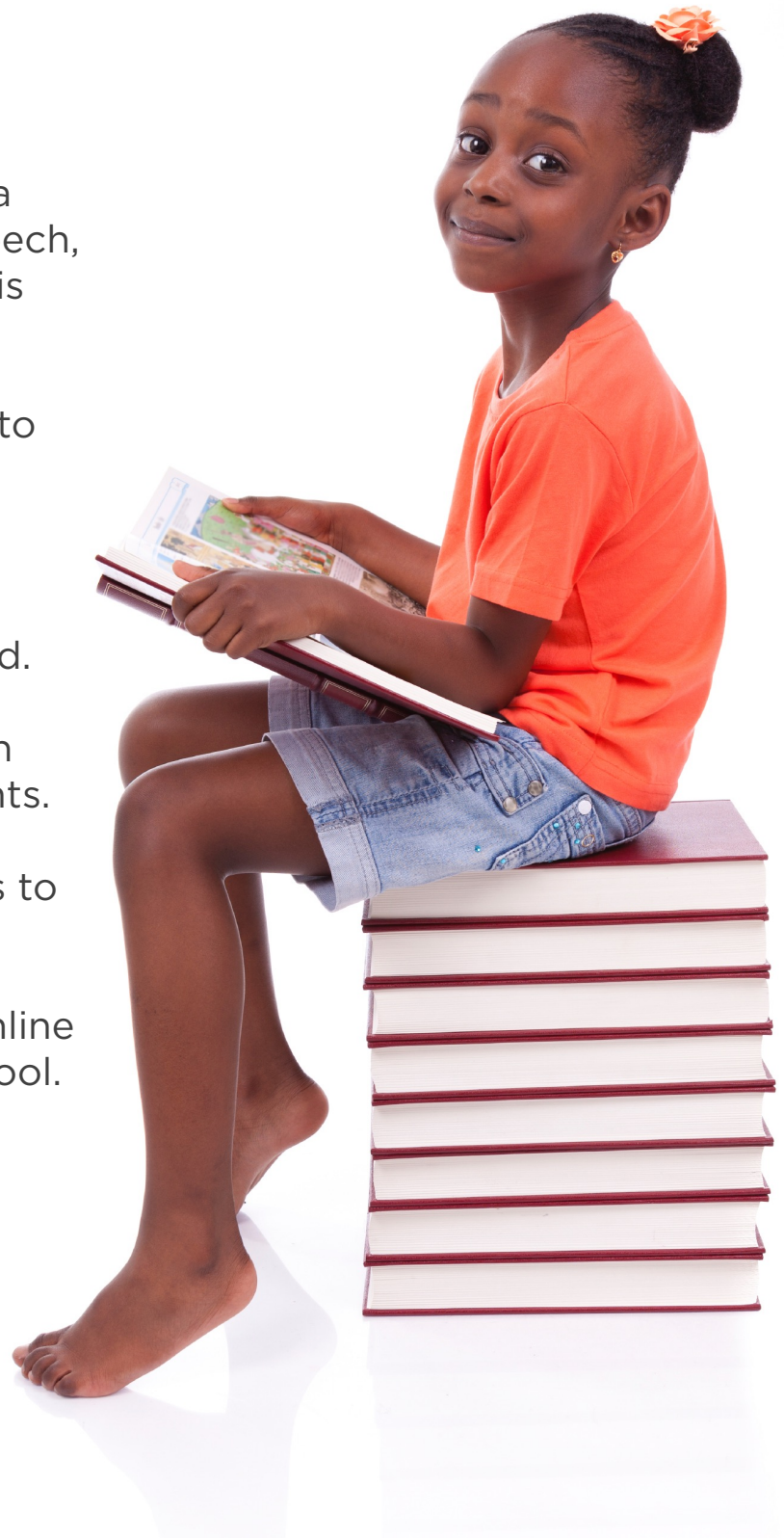
Visit <http://bps101.net/kindergarten-preview> for more information and to register.

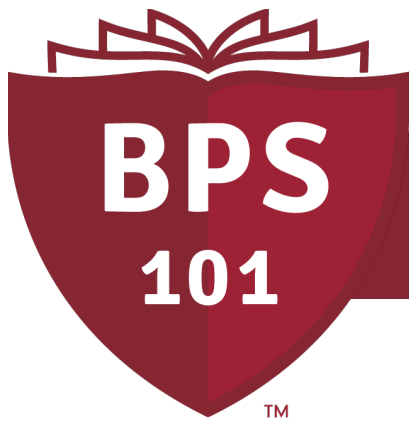


Kindergarten PREVIEW

Kindergarten Preview is an opportunity for teachers and parents to observe a sample of a child's fine-motor, cognitive, speech, and language skills. Its purpose is to:

- Offer parents the opportunity to observe their child in a school setting.
- Allow students, parents, and teachers to become acquainted.
- Provide a positive kindergarten experience to incoming students.
- Offer opportunities for parents to ask questions.
- Familiarize parents with our online registration system, PowerSchool.





Preparing Your CHILD

Children should come to school interested in learning and thinking school is a good and safe place to be.

Language Development

- Model complex sentences, I can go in the house after I take off my muddy shoes.”
- Engage your child in conversation to practice using pronouns (he, she, and they, his, her, and their) and future, present and past tense.
- Ask and answer questions using “Who,” “What,” “Where,” “Why,” “When,” “How.”
- Describe familiar objects from your kitchen, bedroom, playroom or bathroom. Help your child describe the shape, color, texture, size and name the object. Example: round, blue, smooth, ball.
- Describe pictures in books or magazines. Help your child name what they see, describe objects in the picture, tell what they are doing and predict what might happen next.
- Using real objects, such as toys your child is familiar with, ask your child to group them into categories such as animals, cars, food, or dolls. When they are comfortable with that add more details such as, red cars, animals with 4 legs, dolls with brown eyes. Discuss how they are the same and different.

Early Literacy Development

- Practice listening to sounds, words, conversation, and learning new words.
- Practice hearing sounds in words, listening to rhymes, making up silly words.
- Practice looking for and recognizing print all around us.
- Read aloud to your child and show him/her how to use books.
- Sing the alphabet song and practice recognizing letters and how to write them
- Engage your child in activities involving matching letters and their sounds.

Conceptual Development/Number Sense

- Use objects, such as, pennies, cheerios, noodles, to teach “how many”. Put one penny in your hand and ask, “How many do I have?” Repeat with numbers 1 through 10.
- Use small snack food, such as Goldfish, Cheerios or raisins, to teach more and less. Give the child one piece and ask if he wants more. Give two pieces and explain that two is more than one. Put one piece and three pieces on the table. Talk about which has more and less.
- Play games that use numbers with dice or cards. For example: Uno, Trouble, and Sorry, Go Fish and Memory.



Preparing Your CHILD

Gross Motor Skills

- Take your child to the park or the playground at school. Encourage your child to climb, run, jump, hang, and swing on the equipment. Assist your child on the monkey bars and show them how to pump their legs on the swings. Have fun and play with your child as they learn how to use the playground equipment.
- Help your child learn how to jump, hop on one foot, gallop, and skip. Hold hands while you practice together. Encourage your child's efforts and have fun. You might even do this on your way to the park or playground!
- Play catch together using a ball or beanbag. Practice using one hand to throw or toss and two hands to catch.

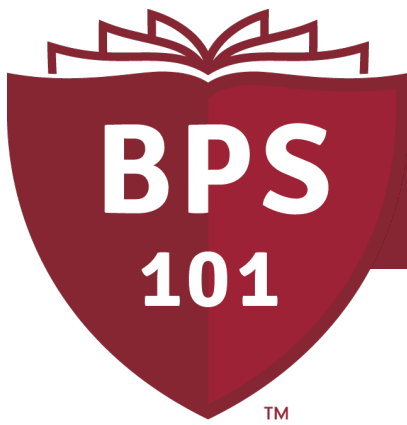
Fine Motor Skills

- Provide your child with paper and pencils and/or crayons and/or markers. Draw with them showing them how to make lines, circles, faces, people (including body parts like hands, legs, feet), houses, trees, and cars.
- Draw on the sidewalk with chalk or paint brushes dipped in water.
- Trace around stencils or objects, such as bowls, plates, puzzle pieces, or other toys.

- Make "dotted" shapes on paper and have your child trace them to discover what the mystery picture is.
- Practice cutting with scissors. Cut out some of the shapes you traced on paper. Cut out coupons or pictures from advertisements or magazines. (You can later sort these into categories.)
- Practice copying vertical, horizontal, diagonal lines, crosses, or squares.
- Use playdough to roll into "snakes" or strips. Have your child use the snakes to form letters or numbers.

Social Development

- Help your child to recognize his/her emotions and how to express them constructively.
- Spend time talking about and practicing the skills needed to manage strong emotions, such as: handling stress, controlling impulses, and motivating oneself to persevere.
- Provide social experiences to develop positive peer relationships where your child can assert himself or herself in socially acceptable ways while using skills for cooperating,



Reading to YOUR CHILD

Reading aloud to children is one of the most important things a parent can do to help children become successful learners.

Suggested Activities for Practice

- Show delight and enthusiasm as you read. Never turn reading into a chore.
- Try to read to your child each day.
- Find a time when you and the child are relaxed and interested in reading, such as at bedtime or after a nap.
- Let your child choose the books and pages to read.
- Point to the pictures as you talk about them.
- Let the child help hold the book and turn the pages.
- Tell a familiar story, but leave out words, or parts of sentences for your child to fill in.
- Let your child describe the pictures and tell the story to you.
- Write down your child's homemade story and read it to him.
- Ask the child to make up a story, or to finish one you have started.

How to Choose a Good Book

- Stories should be appropriate for the child's age level. Many school or public libraries offer lists of books by age range and subject matter.
- Pictures should be clear with not too many objects on a page.
- The pictures should tell a story that makes sense without the printed words.
- Stories should be for pleasure and fun, but include educational books, too. Some books may teach new speech sounds, concepts (such as farm animals, things we wear, colors) or morals (how to share, make friends, etc.).
- Books should help add new words to the child's vocabulary.

If your child periodically does not show an interest in reading, continue to read to the child as he plays quietly. Eventually the child will again be eager to participate in reading.

