## Pre-Kindergarten ELA Week 3

For Week 3 of TeleSchool, choose and complete one ELA activity per day.
Gather a set of letters. These
can be magnet letters, letter
cards, letters written on paper
and cut apart, etc. Next, gather
items from around your house
that represent each letter of the
alphabet. Arrange the objects in
random order and have your
child find the printed letter that
corresponds to the beginning
sound of each object. For an
extended challenge, find objects
that end with the letter sound.


Tell your child you are going down a "word trail" outside. Use chalk to draw footprints on the ground. Read a phrase or sentence and have your child take one step for each word that was read in the sentence. After he/she has taken the steps, have the child tell you how many words were in the sentence.

Collect 26 rocks that have flatter surfaces. Use a black Sharpie/permanent marker to write lower case letters on the rocks. Write the lower-case letters a-z on a piece of paper. Write the upper-case letters A-Z on a piece of paper. Leave enough space for the rocks to fit on top of each letter. Put the rocks in a basket, bowl, or pile in the middle of the table. Give your child the lower-case letter mat and have him/her match the rock to the correct letter. After completely matching the lower-case letter set, give your child an upper-case mat and have him/her match lower case to upper case. For an extension, ask your child to tell you which lower-case and upper-case letters are the same ( $\mathrm{Cc}, \mathrm{Oo}, \mathrm{Ss}$, $\mathrm{Uu}, \mathrm{Vv}, \mathrm{Ww}, \mathrm{Xx}, \mathrm{Zz})$.


Provide picture cards and encourage your child to name words that rhyme with the pictured item.
Using any book, go back to pages and tell your child that you spy something on the page that rhymes with $\qquad$ . Prompt your child to guess the word. [e.g. Something on this page rhymes with "bear." (hair)]

## Kindergarten Math \& Science Week 3

For Week 3 of TeleSchool, choose and complete one Math or Science activity per day.

Gather a small jar and objects such as cotton balls. This activity can be adapted to different skill levels by using smaller or larger amounts of objects. Place objects in the jar and have your child estimate how many in total. Remind your child that estimation is generally a "guess." Dump the contents from the jar and count objects to see if the estimation was accurate.
Use small colorful items to create simple patterns (e.g. Lego pieces, pom poms, buttons, etc.). Ask your child to tell you about the pattern (e.g. red, blue, red, blue; big, small, big, small). If your child needs help creating a pattern, you can use a piece of paper and draw the beginning of the pattern with crayons, markers, colored pencils, etc. Ask your child to continue the pattern with the small items.

Gather 2 dice and objects that can be used for counting. Have your child roll the dice. Place the amount rolled on the first die in a pile. Place the amount rolled on the second die in a pile. Say, "On this side you rolled a 4. Let's count them out. 1, 2, 3, 4. On this side, you rolled a 3. Let's count them out. 1, 2, 3. Let's put all the objects together and see what we have. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.4 plus 3 equals 7." You can challenge your child by having him/her write the addition problem. $4+3=7$

Gather all the things in your home with numerals or quantities on them (e.g. playing cards, dice, dominoes, wooden numbers, magnets, string beads, buttons, etc.). Place the numbered objects on the table and ask your child to find "everything with a 4." Have the child organize all the objects by number.

Gather toothpicks, play dough, and shapes from around the house. If you don't have toothpicks and play dough, Q-tips can be used for this activity. Have your child use the toothpicks and play dough or Q-tips to create the shapes. Discuss the attributes of each shape (e.g. a square has four sides, a triangle has three points, etc.). Compare two of the shapes. Discuss similarities and differences.
Create sensory bottles by filling a plastic bottle (soda, water, etc.) with room temperature water, some oil, and a couple drops of food coloring. Let your child explore. Ask, "What do they notice?" Extend the activity by creating multiple bottles and asking, "What do you think would happen if we add....?" Make predictions and add the item (e.g. glitter, small toys, leaves, etc.). Compare the bottles.

Gather play dough, toothpicks tray (optional). This activity can be adapted for different skill levels by making smaller or larger numbers. Have your child roll out play dough and make numbers. Have the child count the amount of toothpicks that matches the playdough number. Poke toothpicks into the play dough (number 3 would get 3 toothpicks, number 12 would get 12 toothpicks). Place flat objects on a dark piece of construction paper (like a ruler or key). Place in direct sunlight for a few hours. Show how the sunlight faded the paper, leaving dark silhouettes. Talk about cause/effect.

Read a book about clouds (e.g. It Looked Like Spilt Milk, The Cloud Book, Little Cloud, etc.). Go outside, observe the clouds, and discuss what you see. Explain that clouds are a collection of very tiny water droplets or ice crystals that float in the air together. When water droplets and ice crystals continue to collect in a cloud, they get heavier and heavier. They will eventually become too heavy to float on the air. Water droplets will fall to the earth as rain. Complete this science experiment to show how clouds make rain. You'll need shaving cream (use the foam kind, not gel), a jar, water, and food coloring.
Fill the jar almost to the top with water. Cover the top with a "cloud" of shaving cream.
Let your child drop food coloring into the cloud until the color starts "raining" into the water below. Explain that this is how rain works, too. The water collects in the cloud until there is too much, and then it leaks through, forming rain.

