

Last Sprint to  
Kindergarten!



# A Successful Transition to Kindergarten

Being ready for kindergarten means having well-developed academic, social and physical skills. Children develop these important skills throughout their Pre-K year.

By providing young learners with meaning and developmentally appropriate early childhood experiences, materials and instruction, we help prepare them to learn and be successful in Kindergarten and beyond.

Here some final resources for this last sprint to Kindergarten!



# Early Numeracy

## Patterns:

The ability to recognize and create patterns help children make predictions based on observations.

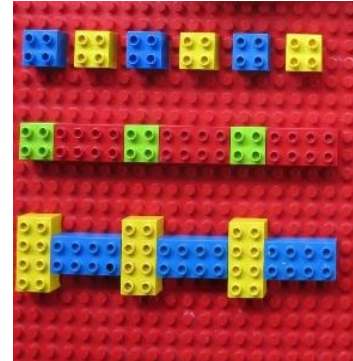
Understanding patterns helps prepare children for learning complex number concepts and mathematical operations.

Create an “AB-AB-AB” pattern. Children need to repeat the sequence at least two to three times in order to understand and continue the pattern. Once children master this skill, continue to make them more challenging by creating an “ABC-ABC-ABC” pattern.

## Natural materials



## Legos



## Plastic spoons

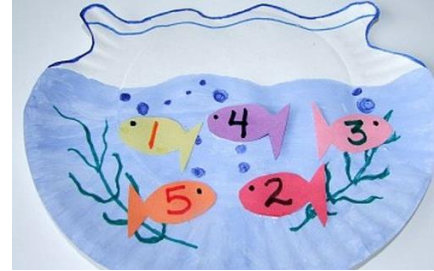


# Early Numeracy

## Number Recognition:

Is the ability to identify and name basic numerals. This skill needs to be broken down into several core mathematical skills such as counting and matching numbers to quantity.

## Fishing Numbers



## Cutting Numbers



## Numbers and Buttons



## Playdough Numbers



## Birthday Candles





# Early Numeracy

## Measurement:

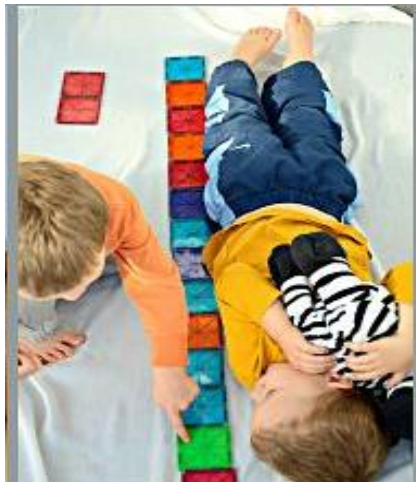
There are many formal and informal opportunities to support the development of measurement in the classroom.

Children may compare sizes and/or weight by weighing two toys and comparing the length of rows of blocks. They also begin to develop measurement and comparison vocabulary by using terms such as longer, shorter, taller, bigger, smaller, wider, heavier, lighter, etc.

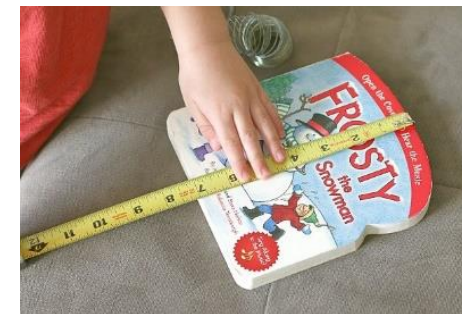
Using a Scale



Using Cubes or Legos



Using a Measurement Tape



# Vocabulary

Vocabulary growth is directly related to school achievement.

Vocabulary helps children to think and learn about the world. Expanding a child's knowledge of words provides unlimited access to new information.

The size of the vocabulary of a child transitioning to Kindergarten, predicts their ability to learn to read.

## Spatial Relationship Words



## Positional Words



## Descriptive Words



# Vocabulary

## Synonyms:

Children learn synonyms to expand their vocabulary and make their sentences more effective.

hilarious/funny - big/enormous – tiny/small  
stinky/smelly

## Puppets and Storytelling





# Vocabulary

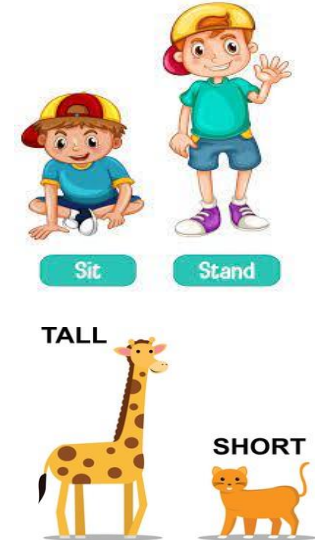
## Opposites:

Opposites are pairs of words that have different meanings (e.g., big/little, fast/ slow, happy/sad). Learning and comprehending basic concept word pairs of opposites allows children to gain new vocabulary.

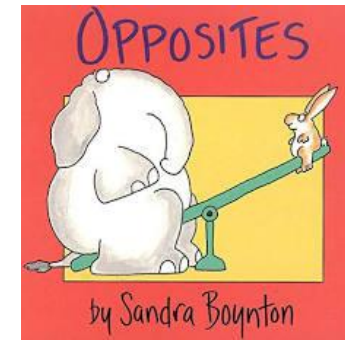
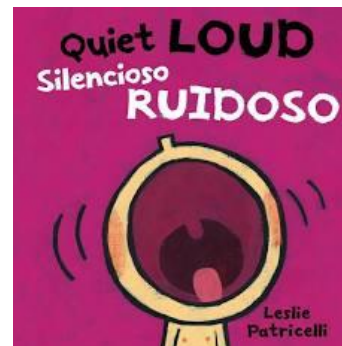
## Memory cards



## Opposites at circle time



## Books about Opposites





# Visual Discrimination

Visual discrimination is the ability to recognize the details in visual images including likeness and differences of objects, symbols, shapes and colors, as well as size and orientation. Activities include those related to identifying opposites, sorting cards, doing puzzles, ordering blocks, matching cards, and picking out images.

Visual discrimination is important because it provides practice with skills necessary for children to learn how to read and write.

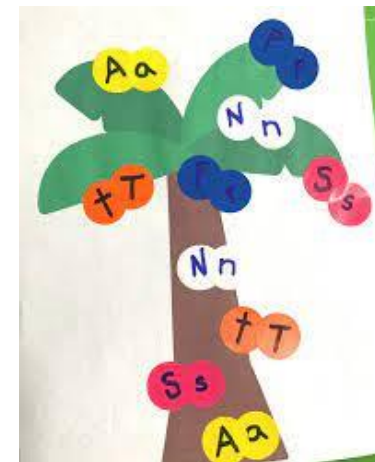
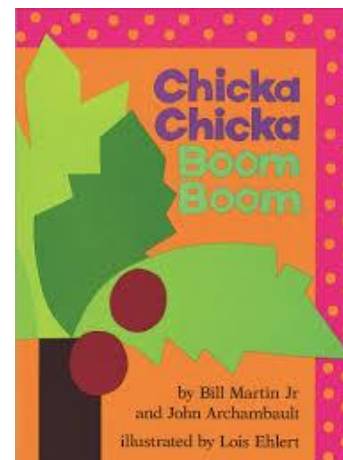
## Match the Letters



## Mend Letter Hearts



## Letter Recognition



# Visual Discrimination

## Word recognition:

*“Effective word-recognition strategies permit children to quickly and automatically translate the letters or spelling patterns of written words into speech sounds so that they can identify words and gain rapid access to their meanings” (Vandervelden & Siegel, 1997).*

## Steps before word recognition:

Rhyming words / dividing sentences into words/  
dividing words into syllables/ segmenting and  
blending onset and rime/ identifying beginning and  
ending sounds in spoken words /segmenting and  
blending individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken  
words.

## Words Fly Swat



## Invisible Magic Words Match



## Word Recognition Hopscotch





# Phonological Awareness

*"Phonological Awareness is the awareness and manipulation of the different sounds in a word" OEL*

## Word awareness:

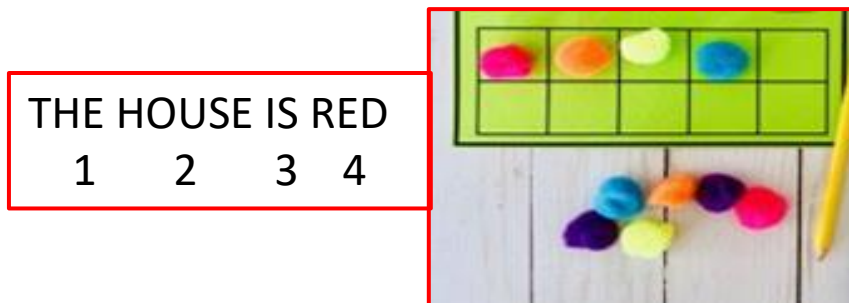
Words are individual units and are separated one from the other.

Children who are aware of word units, and understand the concept of a word, can listen to a word and recognize its meaning.

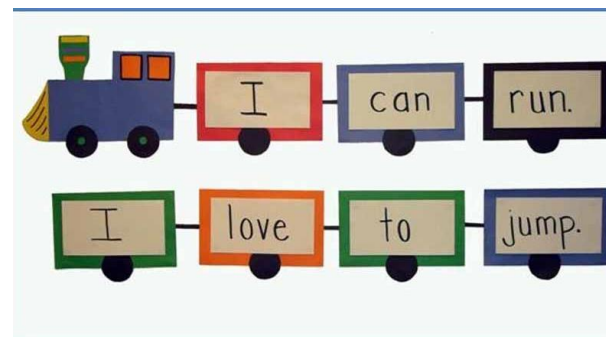
## Secret Words



## Words and Pompons



## Word Wagons



# Phonological Awareness

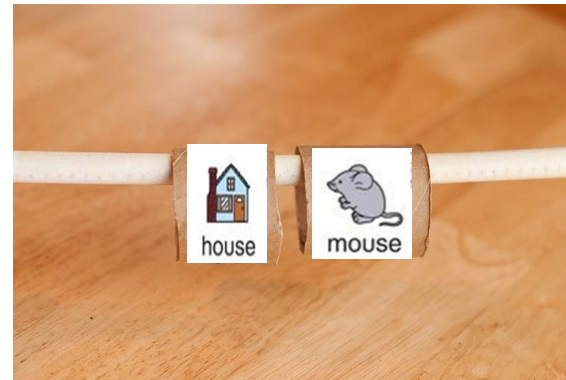
## Rhyming words:

Rhyming words are words that sound the same at the end of the word.

## Rhyming Spoons



## Paper Rolls



## Rhyming Bowl



## Rhyme and Clip





# Phonological Awareness

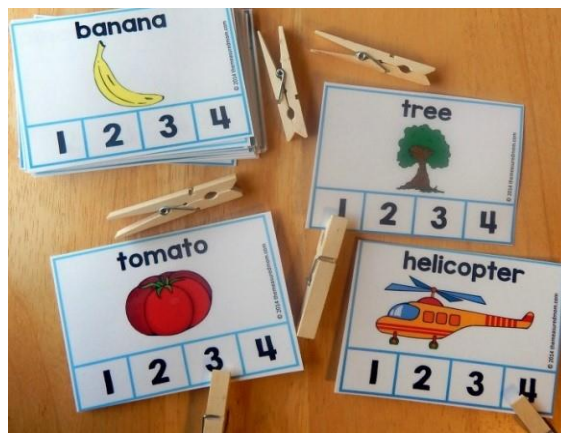
## Syllabication:

Syllables are rhythmic pulses in words or parts of a word.

## Legos and syllables



## Counting syllables



## Buttons and syllables



# Phonological Awareness

## Onset-Rime:

Syllables can be broken into smaller units called onset and rime.

Onset: The onset of a word is the consonant sound before the vowel

Rime: The rime is from the vowel sound to the end of the word.

## Matching Dice



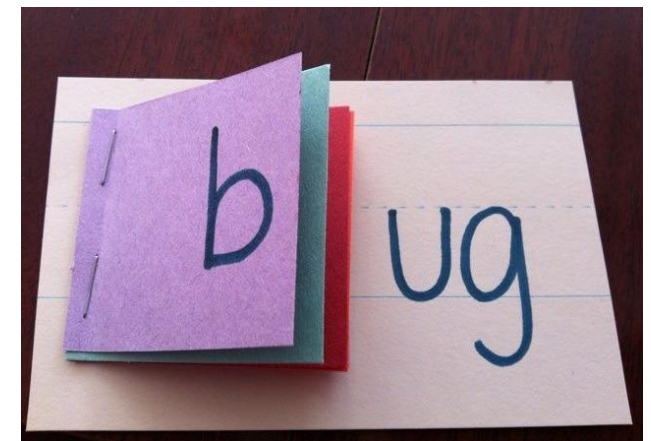
## Paper Rolls



## Puzzles



## Collecting Words



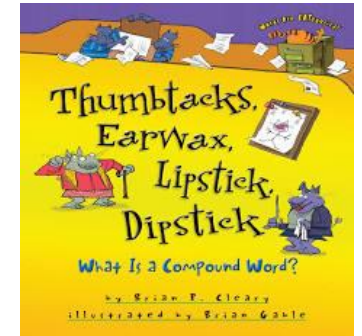
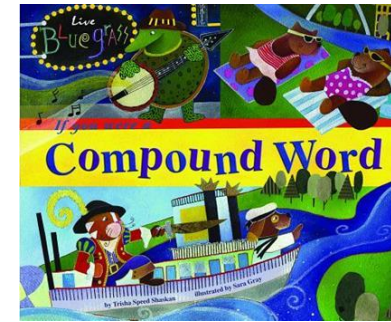


# Phonological Awareness

## Compound words:

Two individual words (root words) that can be combined to make a new word, a compound word.

## Compound Words Storytelling



## Constructing Compound Words

### Clap for a Compound Word



### Sand Stamping

