

HIP HIP HOORAY

LET'S GET READY FOR K

©SIMPLYkinder



Kindergarten is an amazing year where students learn many of the foundational skills they will need throughout their entire time in school.

You may be wondering what can you do now to help prepare your student for school?

Below is a list of basic skills to work on and this packet has even more activities to help you prepare your students for kindergarten.

Language Skills:

- Speak in complete sentences
- Follow two step directions
- Ask for help when needed

Social Emotional Skills:

- Take turns and share
- Try to solve problems on own
- Interact with others

Self Care Skills:

- Go to restroom independently
- Button and unbutton own clothes
- Clean up after themselves

Fine Motor Skills:

- Write first name
- Use pencil, scissors & glue stick
- Color within the lines

Literacy Skills:

- Sit and listen to a story
- Recognize name in print
- Say the alphabet

Math Skills:

- Count aloud to 10 or beyond
- Count objects 1 to 1
- Recognize basic shapes



Reading is a huge focus in kindergarten. Please help your student by reading books together. Reading with your child will help promote an interest and love of reading for years to come. It also builds vocabulary. Use expression in your voice, discuss the pictures, and ask your child questions about the story when reading.

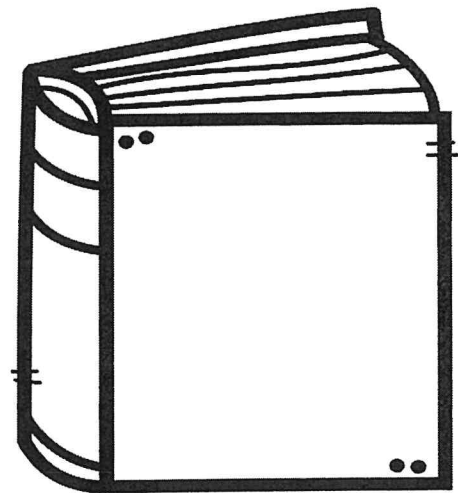
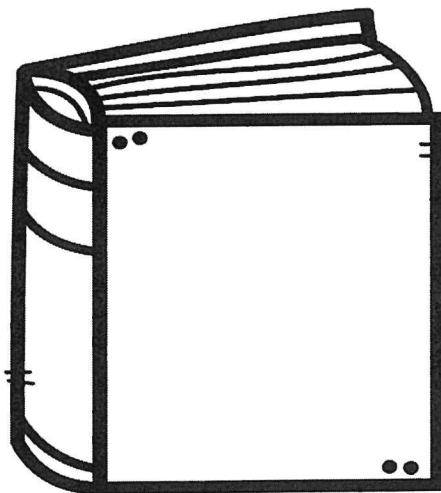
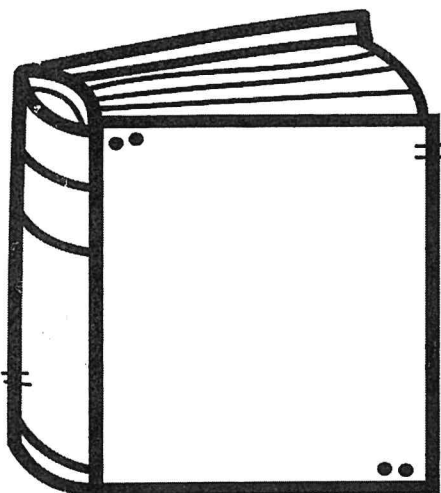


Let's read.

Reading Tips:

- Read daily. Talk about the mechanics of reading a book including turning pages from left to right, reading from top to bottom, and how to hold a book.
- Talk about the parts of the book. Include the title, front cover, back cover, author, illustrator, and spine.
- Stop and ask questions about the characters, setting, and storyline.

After you read a book, draw a small picture on one of the covers below to record it.

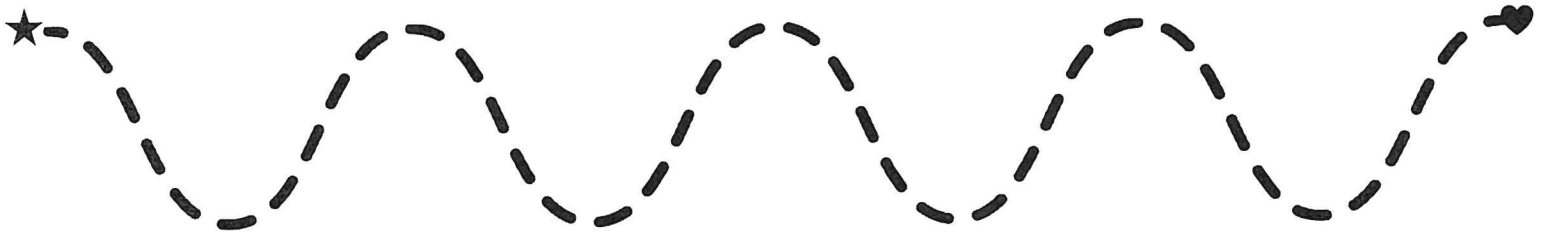
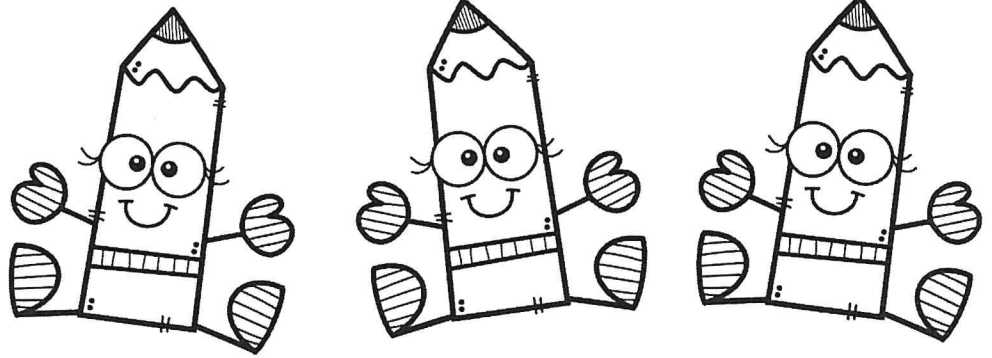




Tracing is an important pre-writing skill that will help students with their fine motor development and will lead to making the strokes of letters. Please have your student work on tracing at home to help build their hand-eye coordination, pencil grip, and control.

Let's write.

Have your child trace the lines from left to right, from the star to the heart.

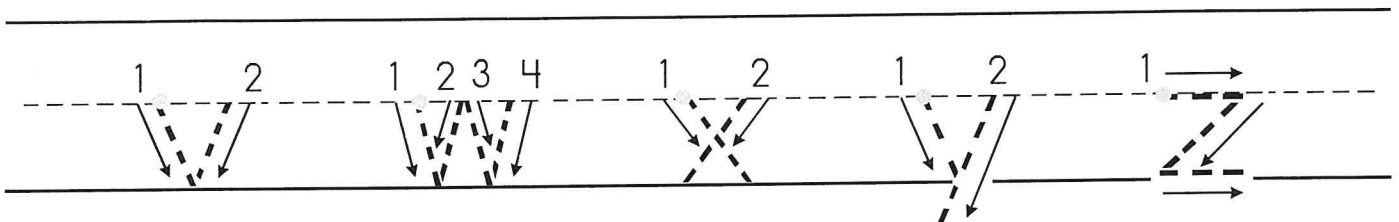
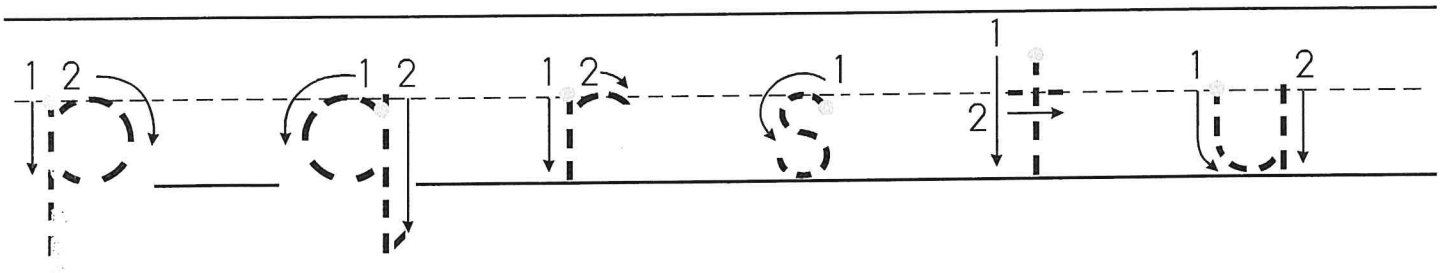
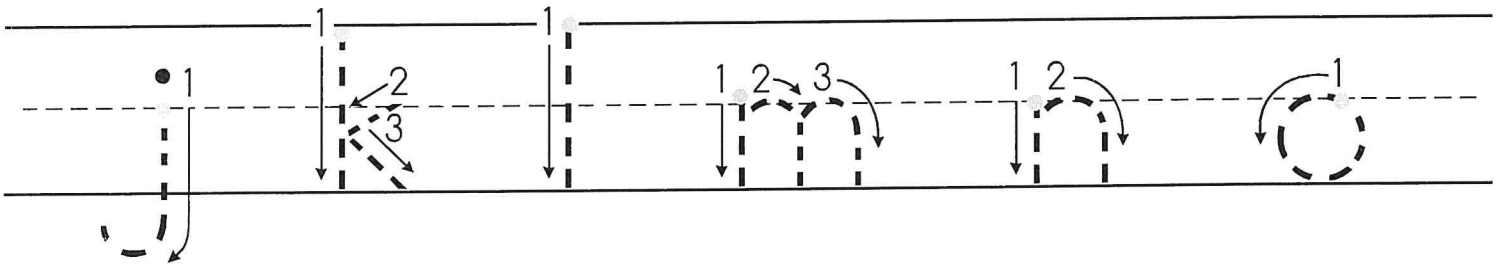
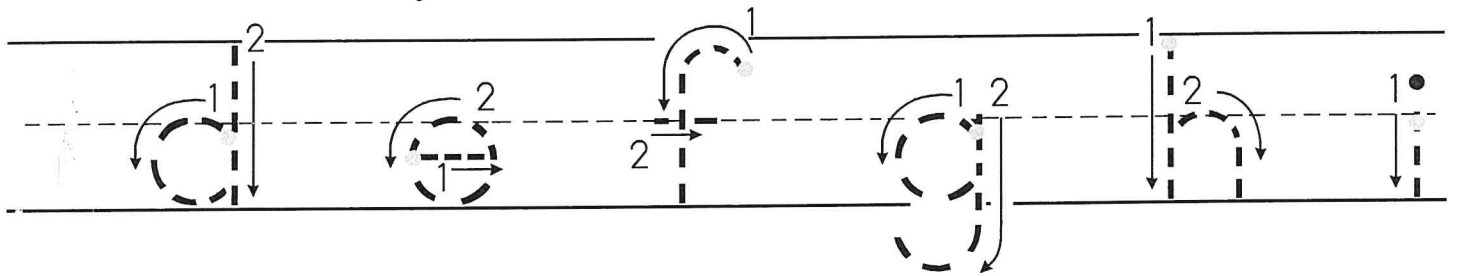
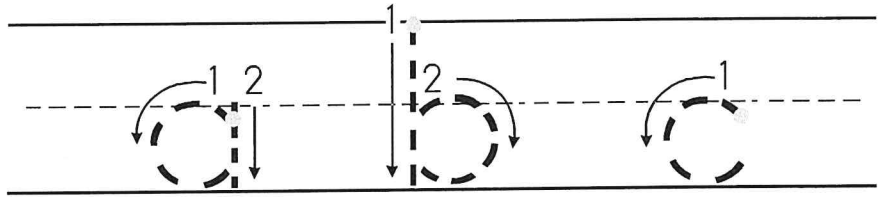
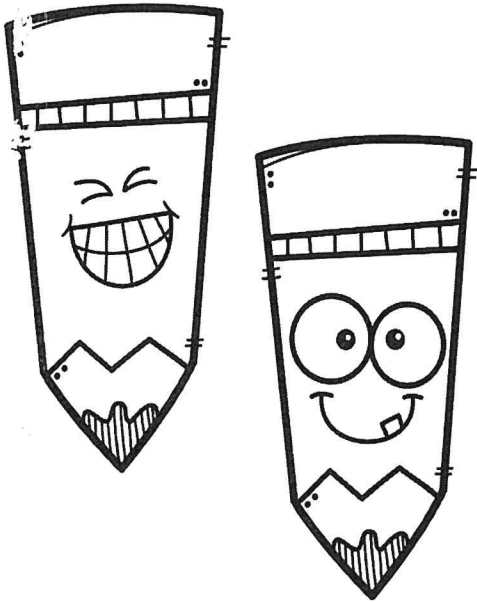




Proper letter formation is a foundational writing skill. Please help your student write the letters in this way. Students should start at the gray dot and follow the strokes to form the letter correctly. Note that most letters go from top to bottom. You can put this sheet in a sheet protector and practice again and again with a dry erase marker.

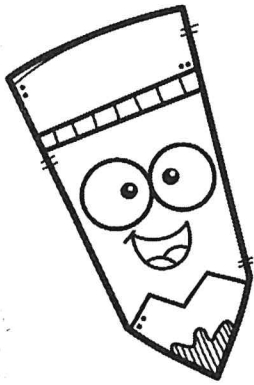
Let's write lowercase letters.

Start at the dot and trace the letters.

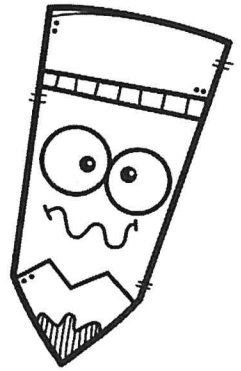




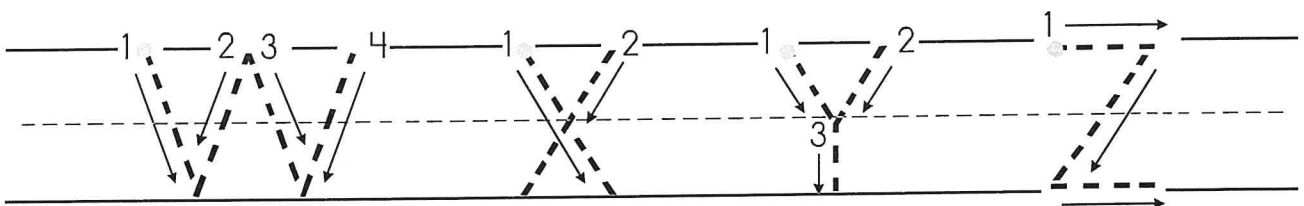
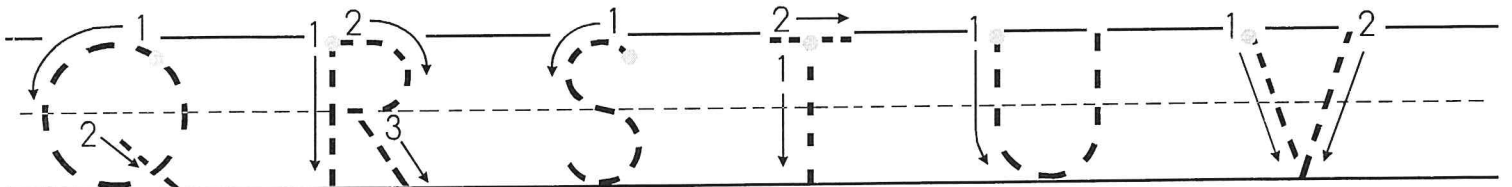
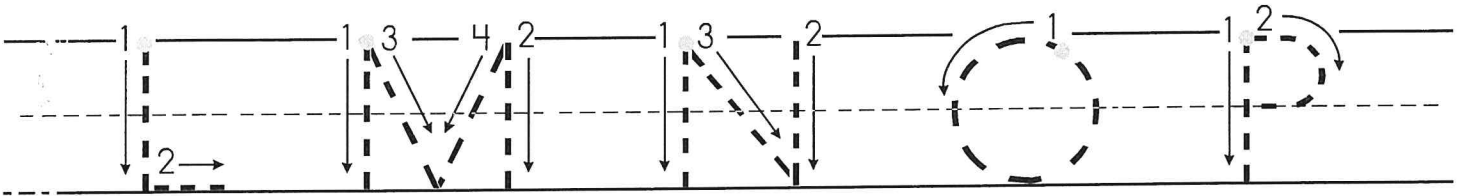
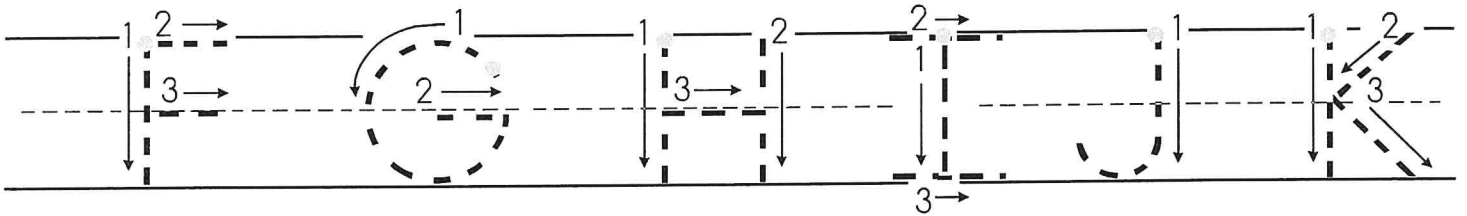
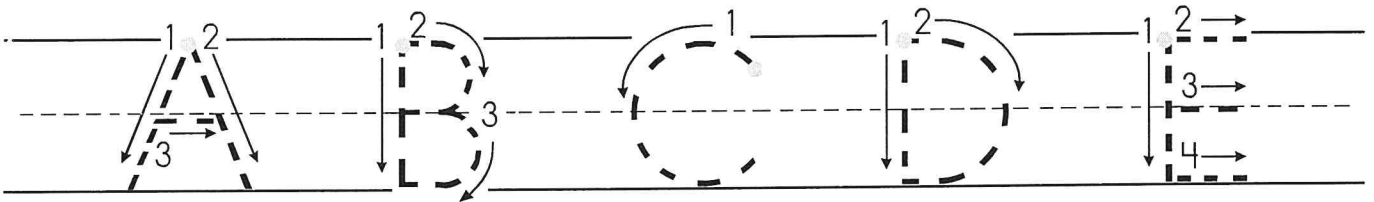
Proper letter formation is a foundational writing skill. Students should start at the gray dot and follow the strokes to form the letter correctly. As adults we may write in all capitals, but it's important that students are only using them when appropriate. You can put this sheet in a sheet protector and practice again and again with a dry erase marker.



Let's write uppercase letters.



Start at the dot and trace the letters.





The alphabet is at the core of what we will do in our literacy class. Sometimes students will sing LMNO is one letter because of how we sing the alphabet, so we encourage you say the alphabet with claps and not just sing it. The claps will break apart some of those letters that commonly get blended together.


Let's say the alphabet.

Practice saying (not singing)
the alphabet with claps.


a b c

d e f g 

h i j k

l m n 

o p q 

r s t 

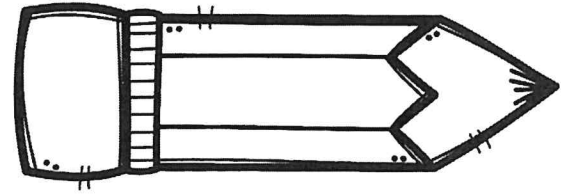
u v w 

x y z 



We will work a lot with our names. We will identify our name amongst our classmates, learn the letters and sounds in our names, and learn to write (or further practice writing) it. Proper letter formation and placement is important. Please only capitalize the first letter and refer to the alphabet pages to see how to make each stroke. Please also work with your students to say their full name (and teacher's name too).

Let's write our name.



Write your child's first name with a highlighter on the first 3 lines for them to trace over.



Three horizontal lines for writing practice: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.



Three horizontal lines for writing practice: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.



Three horizontal lines for writing practice: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Write your name here on your own.

Three horizontal lines for writing practice: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.



Please help your student learn this beginning set of words. These first six words are very common, will reoccur in many books, and are words they may want to use as they learn to write. You can put this sheet in a sheet protector or cut these words apart into cards to be able to practice again and again.

Let's learn high frequency words.

Work with your child to
learn these words.

I

like

me

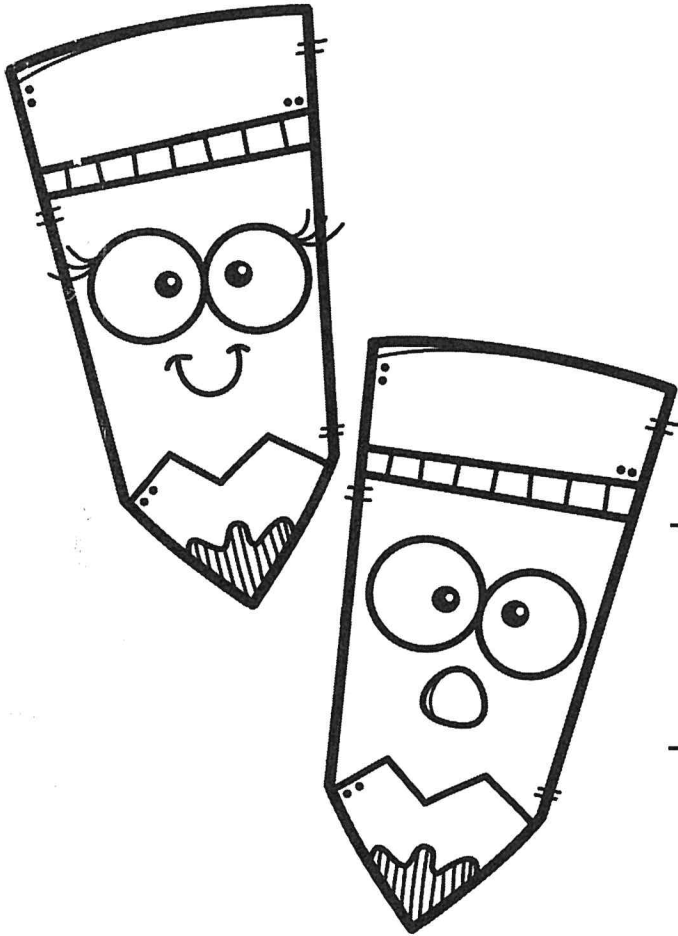
the

see

is

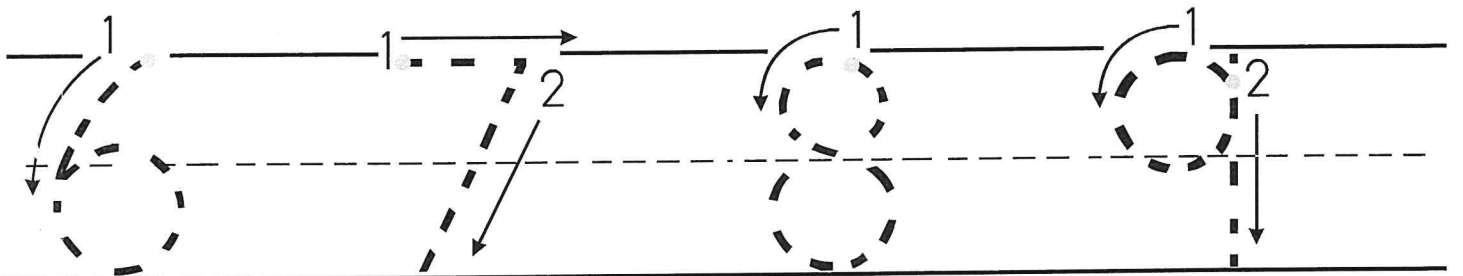
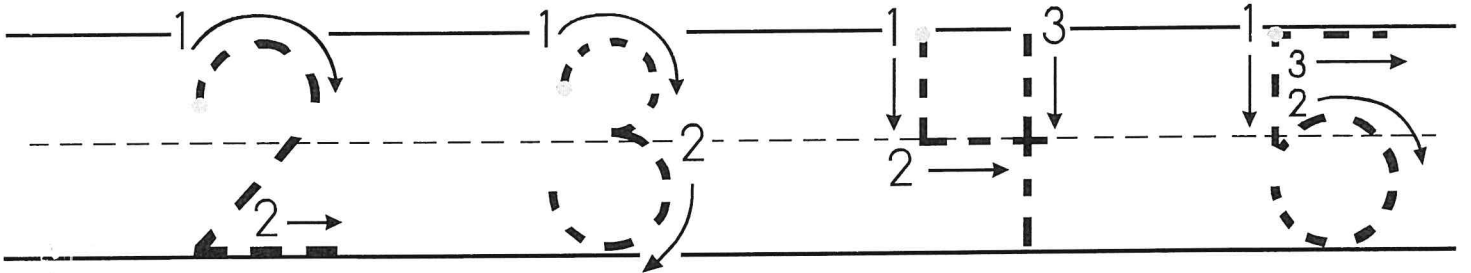
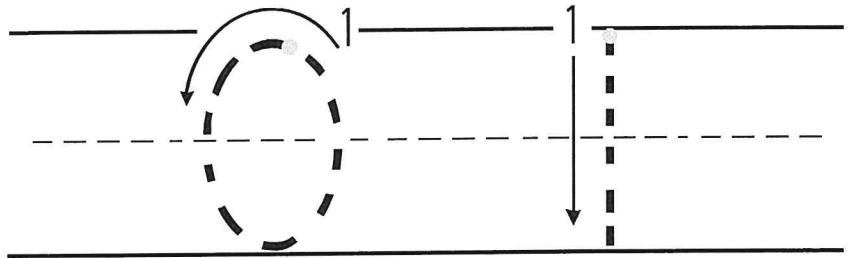


Proper number formation is a foundational writing skill that we focus on. The numbers 0-9 are used to make all other numbers, so it is important we make them correctly. Students should start at the gray dot and follow the strokes to form the number correctly. You can put this sheet in a sheet protector and practice again and again with a dry erase marker.



Let's write numbers.

Start at the dot and trace the numbers

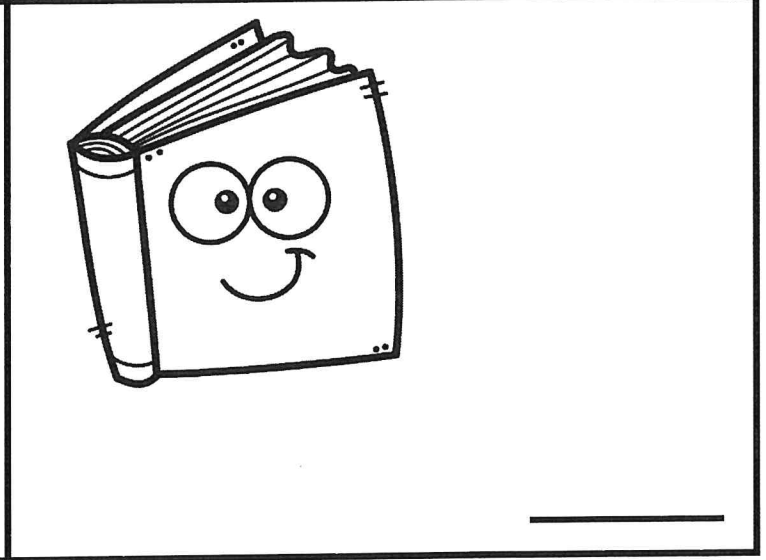
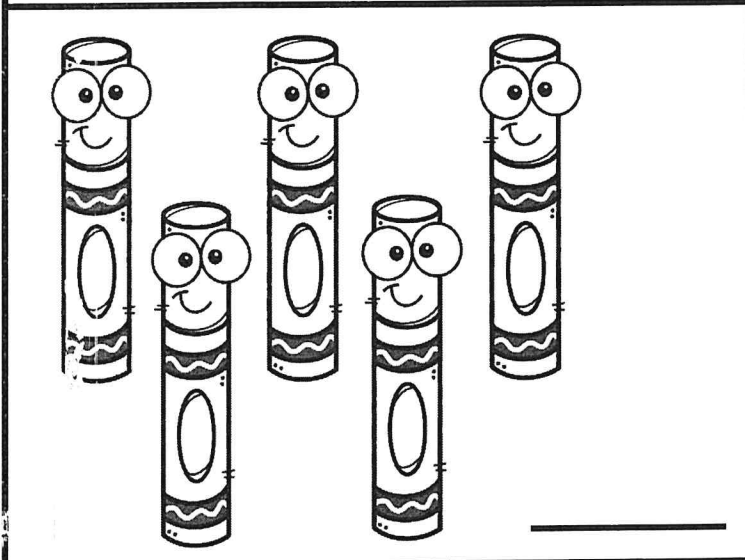
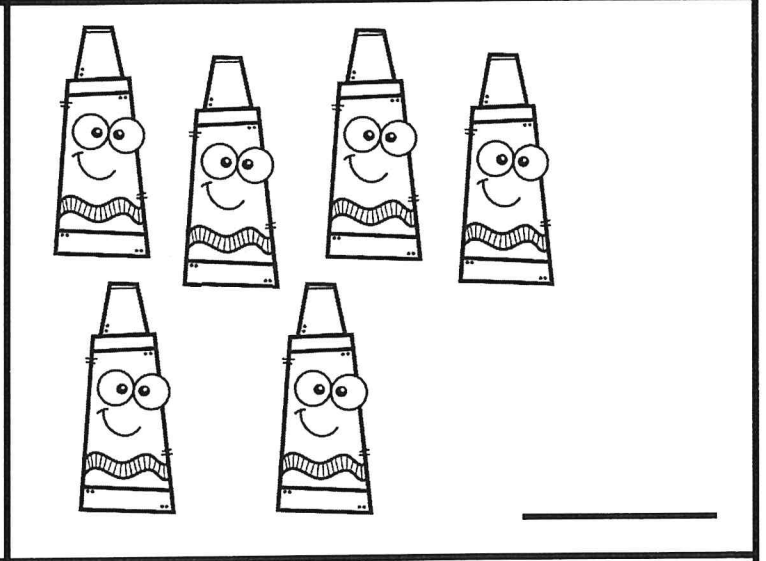
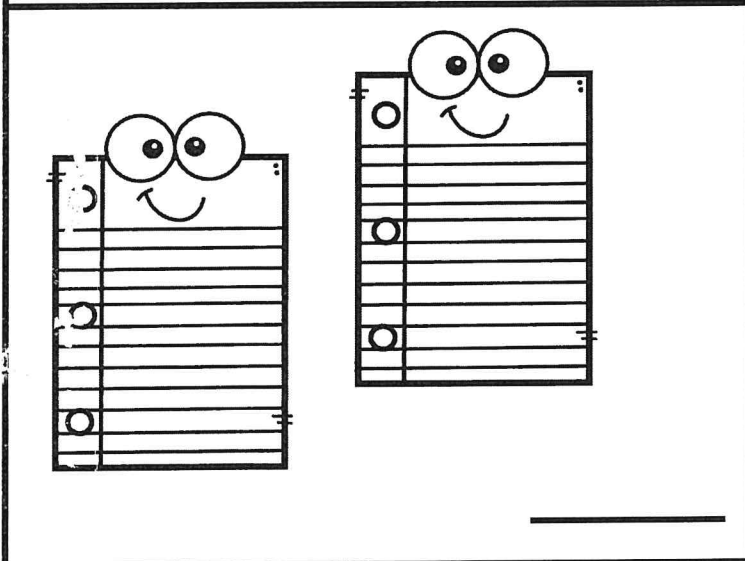
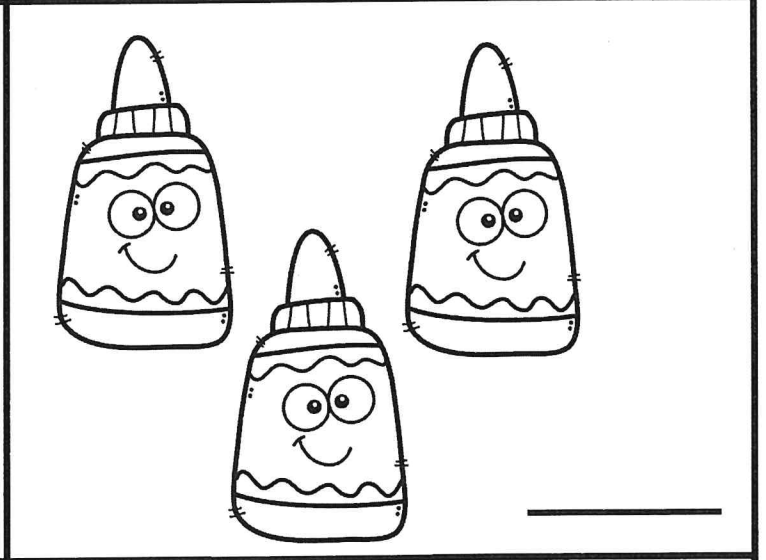
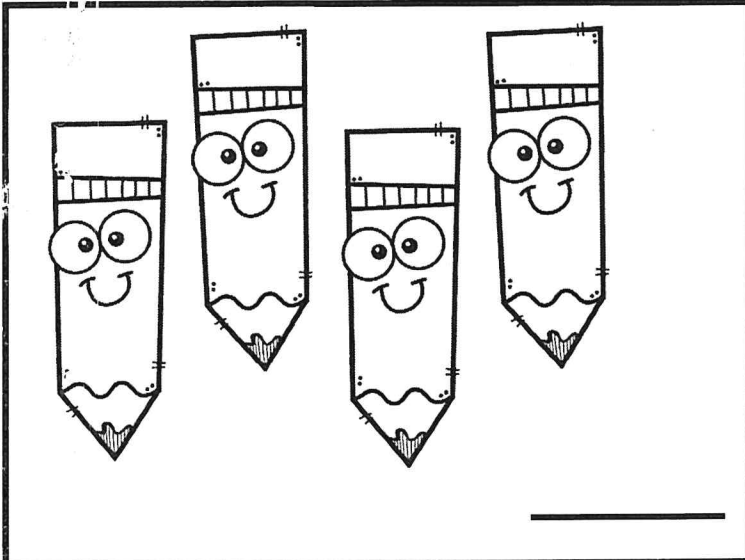




Number sense is something your students will work with their entire school career and so having a good foundation with numbers is important. This year we will work to count to 120 aloud, count objects to 20 and beyond, and add/subtraction numbers through 10. When we count, we will work on one-to-one correspondence by pointing to each object.

Let's count.

Count how many and write the number on the line.





We will be using scissors all year in class. Please help your student to cut safely by teaching them these concepts. It's also important to hold scissors correctly. The thumb goes in the top hole and the thumb always faces up. To help your student remember this you can put a small sticker on that part of the scissors as a reminder for them.

Let's use scissors correctly.

We will only cut paper.

We will only use scissors when we are supposed to.

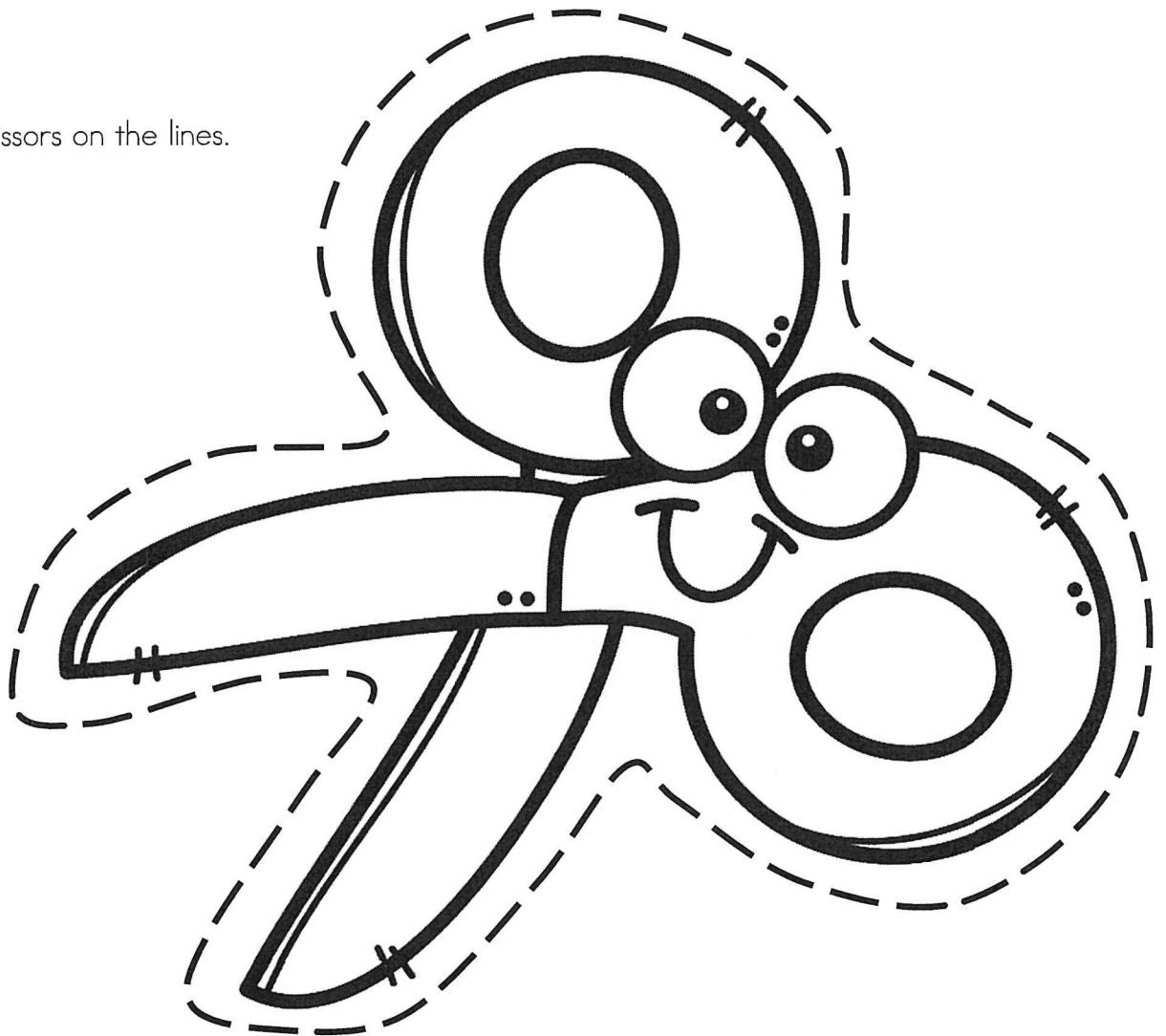
When we are cutting, scissors are always pointing out and not at yourself.

We do not move our scissor hand when we cut. We move the hand holding the paper, rotating it to get the cut we need.

We will not walk with scissors and if we must we will hold them at the closed blades.

We will work towards having as little number of scraps as possible, so avoid cutting off little sections that will make a big mess. However, if a scrap is getting in the way we can trim it off.

Cut out the scissors on the lines.

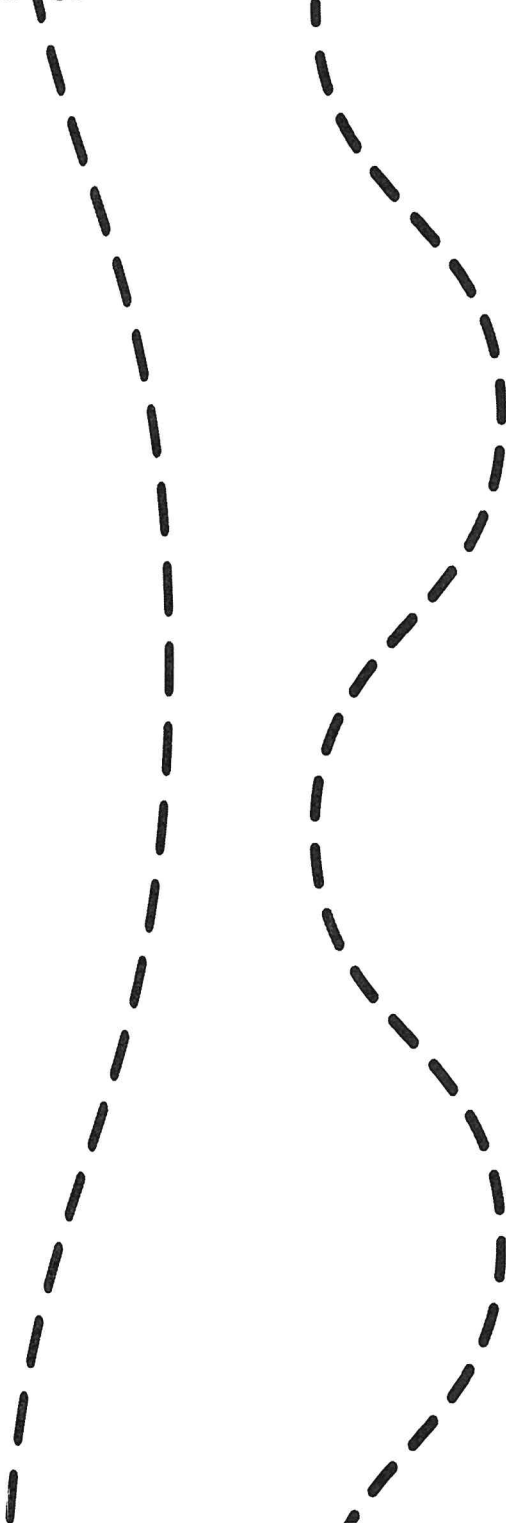
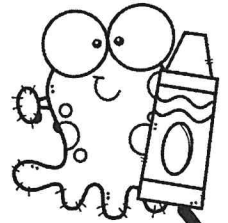
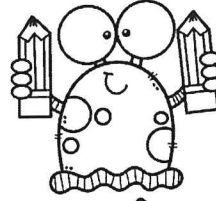
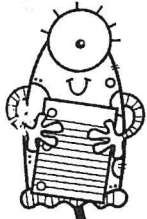




Scissor Skills are an important skill we will work on all year. Scissor skills build hand strength, which helps to develop very important muscles in a child's body. Please have your child work on scissor skills at home to help develop these fine motor skills.

Let's cut.

Have your child cut the lines from bottom to top.

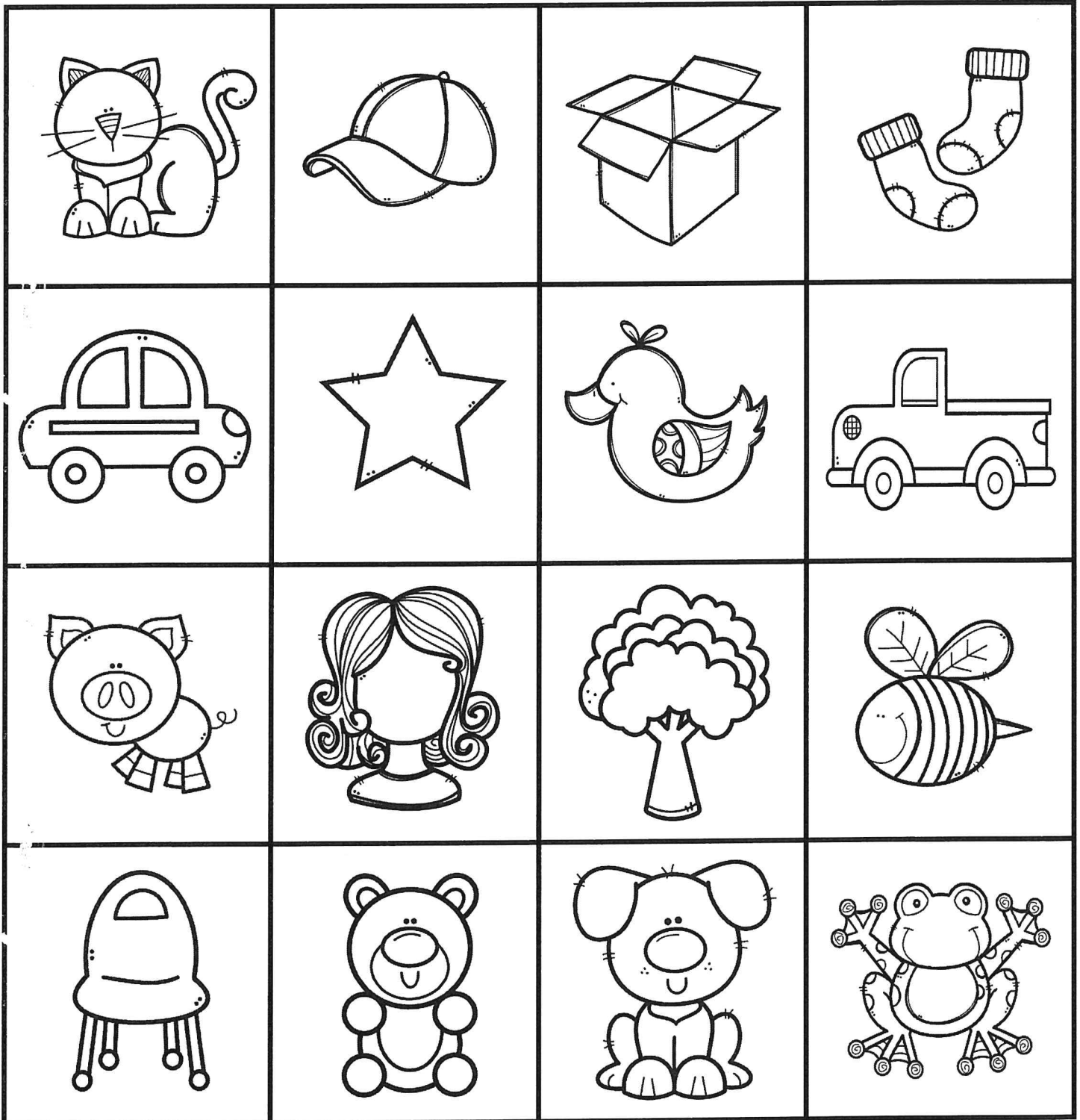




Many early literacy skills involve hearing and manipulating words and rhyming is an important one. In class we will start by identifying if words rhyme and progress to creating our own rhyming word sets. Key: cat-hat, box-socks, car-star, duck-truck, pig-wig, tree-bee, chair-bear, dog-frog

Let's rhyme.

There are several ways to use these cards. You can use this page and say point to a picture that rhymes _____ or you can cut them out and play memory.





Lunch requires independence so start now by having your student open their own chip bag, fruit snack packaging, etc. Opening milk cartons can be tricky too. There are lots of strategies (search on YouTube) but we like the open the two sides and then pulling diagonally method. Lastly, students have a limited time for lunch, so they need to focus on eating and not socializing during this time.

Let's have lunch.



Color the picture and have a conversation about lunch.

Don't eat your lunch in class.

Focus on eating at lunch time. Don't spend so much time talking at lunch you don't eat your food.

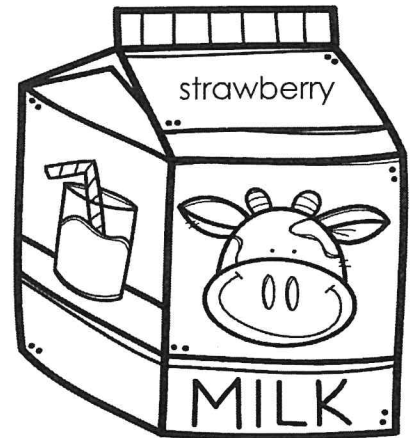
Open your own lunch items if you can.

Raise your hand if you need help. Try first.

Don't throw away containers brought from home.

Clean up your trash.

What kind of milk do you like?





Students should be able to go to the restroom independently. They should be able to button their own pants, wipe themselves, and wash their hands when they are done. Please practice this at home.

Let's talk about the restroom.

Color one student and the bathroom. Cut out the student and use tape to put in the restroom. Use the student as a puppet to talk about behavior in the restroom.

