



**Incoming Kindergarten-Reading Choice Activities**

(with an adult)

Directions: Color in the completed reading activities. Bring this to school on the first day of school. The goal is to read at least 10 books this summer.

read a book with a flashlight	read a book you love	read a book under a blanket	read a book about animals
read a rhyming book	read a fiction book	read a book about bugs	read a book to your stuffed animals
read a book on the couch	read a book outside	read a book with your family	read a nonfiction book
read a book with a quiet voice	read a book in your room	build a fort and read the book inside of it	read a book with superheroes in it
read a book in the pool	read a book with someone you love	read a book that makes you laugh	read a book to a baby or pet

**QUESTIONS TO DISCUSS WITH YOUR CHILD:**

<p><u>Before Reading:</u> What do you think this book will be about? How do you know?</p>	<p>Who are the characters in the book? How would you describe each character? What is the setting? What do you predict will happen next? What happened in the beginning, middle, and end?</p>	<p><u>After Reading:</u> What was your favorite part of the book? Were your predictions correct? How would you change the ending of the book?</p>
---	---	---



## **Summer Math - Suggested Activities**

### **Incoming Kindergarten**

Learning math promotes working memory and increases other basic cognitive skills. Various studies indicate that a child's math skills upon entering kindergarten can strongly predict his/her future academic success in both math and reading throughout the elementary grades.

Below are some suggested, playful math activities to help students develop a strong mathematical foundation.

#### **Number Concept Activities**

Counting helps children learn number sequence—but they need to develop a basic understanding of numbers first. Three important number concepts are one-to-one correspondence (each object is counted only once); cardinality (the last object counted is the total number of objects); and invariance (the number of objects doesn't change if they are configured differently—for instance, spread out or placed in a circle). Here are math activities to help develop these concepts.

Count objects in everyday contexts. Count the buttons on clothing, the oranges you put in the grocery bag, the forks needed to set the Shabbat table, or the stairs to the front door. Start with small numbers and add a few as your child is ready for a challenge.

Put small objects in a row. Gather some coins and ask your child how many there are. After he/she has counted them, rearrange them in a circle or row, and ask her again. Don't be surprised if he/she has to count them for a second time. But if he/she automatically answers without counting, you'll know he/she has mastered number invariance.

Find objects that go together. If your child has difficulty with one-to-one correspondence, find objects that correlate—such as spoons and forks, cups and saucers, horse and cowboy figurines—and ask him to pair them together. As he/she does, have him/her count each set of objects to help reinforce the idea that each pair consists of the same number.

Play board games that involve counting. Simple board games like CandyLand and Chutes and Ladders help young children recognize numbers on a dice and count moves. More complex games involve two dice instead of one or doubling the number that comes up for each move.



## **Geometry and Spatial Understanding Activities**

Children develop a basic understanding of geometry and spatial relations by playing with building toys like blocks. Encourage geometry-related skills with these building activities.

Identify shapes in your home. Find basic shapes around the home, such as rectangles in light switches, squares in window panes, and circles in clocks. Ask your child to explain how she differentiates each shape by their defining features (for instance, a triangle has three connected sides) and non-defining features (such as the position or size of the triangle).

Talk about picture placement in a book. When reading a storybook, use spatial language to discuss the placement of pictures. Ask related questions such as "Where is the moon? Is it above the tree? Is it under the tree?" Or reference sizes by asking, "Is the hippopotamus bigger than the monkey? Which animal is bigger? Which animal is smaller?"

Make a map of your home. Practice spatial language by helping your child make a map of his or her bedroom. As he places and spaces out furniture, windows, and closets, ask him questions about where they're located and how close together they are.

## **Measurement Activities**

Your child will learn many forms of measurement (length, height, weight, size, quantities). Embed concepts into everyday life with these activities for young children.

Measure while you cook or bake. Fill measuring cups with water or flour—and measuring spoons with vanilla extract—to introduce your child to whole numbers and fractions. Ask questions such as "Can you fill a half cup? Can you fill one teaspoon?"

Guess weight at the supermarket. The next time you visit the grocery store, pull two different items from the shelves and ask your child which one is heavier: "Is it the can of soup or the box of crackers?" Children will learn how to understand the concepts of heaviness and lightness.

Compare feet sizes. Place your foot next to your child's foot and ask her which is longer or bigger. Have a ruler or tape measure on hand to compare the sizes and help her differentiate between long and short, large and small.

## **Reading about Math**

Click on the link below for suggestions about children's books that you can read to your child to foster mathematical thinking and reinforce mathematical concepts while reading.

[40 children's books that foster love of math](#)

