Whitley County School District



Colonel NTI Day Packet

Days 1-5

Literacy	
Math/Science	
Gross Motor	
Fine Motor	
Social/Adaptive	

Please circle and initial at least 5 completed activities, read a book together and **practice your focus words, alphabet, numbers and shapes (attached)**. Please send this sheet back to school with your child upon return to in-seat classes.

Student Name: Date:				
Literacy	Math Science	Gross Motor	Fine Motor	Social-Emotional Adaptive
Complete "Make a Name Puzzle" activity. (See attached.)	Draw a picture of your home. Draw and identify squares, triangles, circles, etc. to make your house.	Play "Follow the Leader". Include hopping, jumping, and rolling.	Practice writing your name.	Help an adult make your bed.
Using your book for the day, illustrate (draw) your favorite part of the book.	Count how many steps it takes to go from your front door to your room, from kitchen to your room, etc.	Count how many times you can hop on one foot.	Build towers using blocks or other objects. See how tall you can make your tower.	Practice reciting your address and phone number.
Find objects in your house. See how many rhyming words you can make from the object. (Example: Can – man, fan, etc.)	Make a Plastic Cup Pet. (See attached.)	Dance to your favorite music.	Use tongs, tweezers or a clothes pin to move small objects such as cotton balls from a bowl to a cup.	Practice "Social Skills Activities: Greetings and Introductions". (See attached.)
Read A BOOK TOGETHER:				
Title:				

Make a Name Puzzle

Preschoolers are the kings and queens of scribble scrabble. While their "words" don't quite make sense yet, all that scribbling means that they're starting to understand that written letters have meaning. You can help your child make the leap to the next level—understanding that letters put together in a certain order make words—by working with a sure-to-be favorite: your child's own name.

What You Need:

- An envelope
- Two strips of paper (about 9-12 inches in length)
- Scissors
- A red magic marker, and a black magic marker

What You Do:

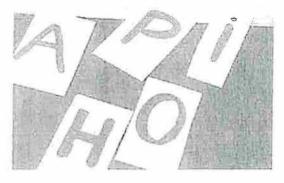
- Use the black marker to write your child's first name neatly in big bold letters on the first strip of paper. Do the same thing in red on the second strip. You'll want to leave about a finger-width of space between each letter so that you can cut them apart later.
- 2. Show the black strip to your child and tell him that this is their name. Run your finger under the name from left to right as you say it aloud. Have your child do the same. Now point to each letter, one at a time, and say the letter name aloud. Ask your child to copy you.
- 3. Leaving the first strip intact, pick up the second strip with the red letters and cut the letters apart into individual pieces. As you make each cut, say the name of the letter that you are cutting off the strip.
- 4. Mix up the pieces.
- 5. It's time to get puzzling! Ask your child to help you put the red name puzzle back together, using the black strip as a guide. This provides him with lots of support as they match letters to their mates.
- 6. Speaking the names of the letter aloud helps kids make connections between what they see and what they hear. So for the best practice, nudge your child to say the name of each letter aloud, as they put it into place. They should also try to put the pieces together in order, so they gets used to the sequence of the letters. You can help your child along with hints. (For example, to complete a name puzzle for "John," you might ask your child to look for the letter "J" first, rather than picking up a random piece and putting it in its place.)
- 7. After they've successfully matched the red letters to the black ones to build their name, it's time to fly solo! Ask them to build them name from memory, without looking at the black strip.
- 8. Finally, when clean-up time comes, slide all those reds and blacks into the envelope, and help your child write their name on the outside of it, saying each letter aloud as they writes.

Store the puzzle pieces and the name strip for later practice. And there you have it—a super easy way to make learning letters fun!



- 1. **Teach the skill:** Tell your child that when he/she meets someone new, he/she should say "Hi, I'm ____ (his name). What's your name?" If your child is not speaking in full sentences yet, you could modify this to have your child just say "hi" or "I'm ___".
- 2. **Practice the skill**: Have your child practice saying this to everyone that is available. He/she could practice saying it to Dad, Grandma, siblings, the babysitter, anyone that is around.





Daily

Focus Word Recognition

go	see	can
in	my	10
and	on	are
İS	the	We
look	you	do
what	like	play

Daily

triangle	rectangle	circle	square
star	heart	diamond/ rhombus	oval
octagon	cylinder	hexagon	sphere
cube			

B C D

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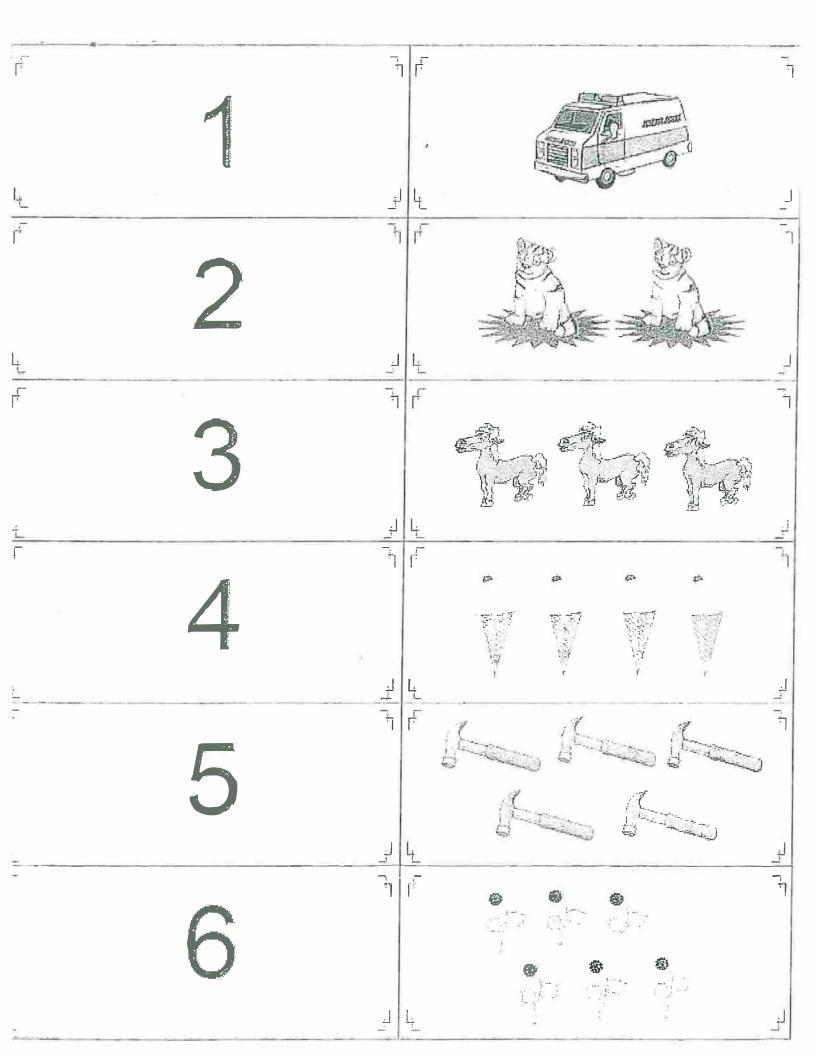
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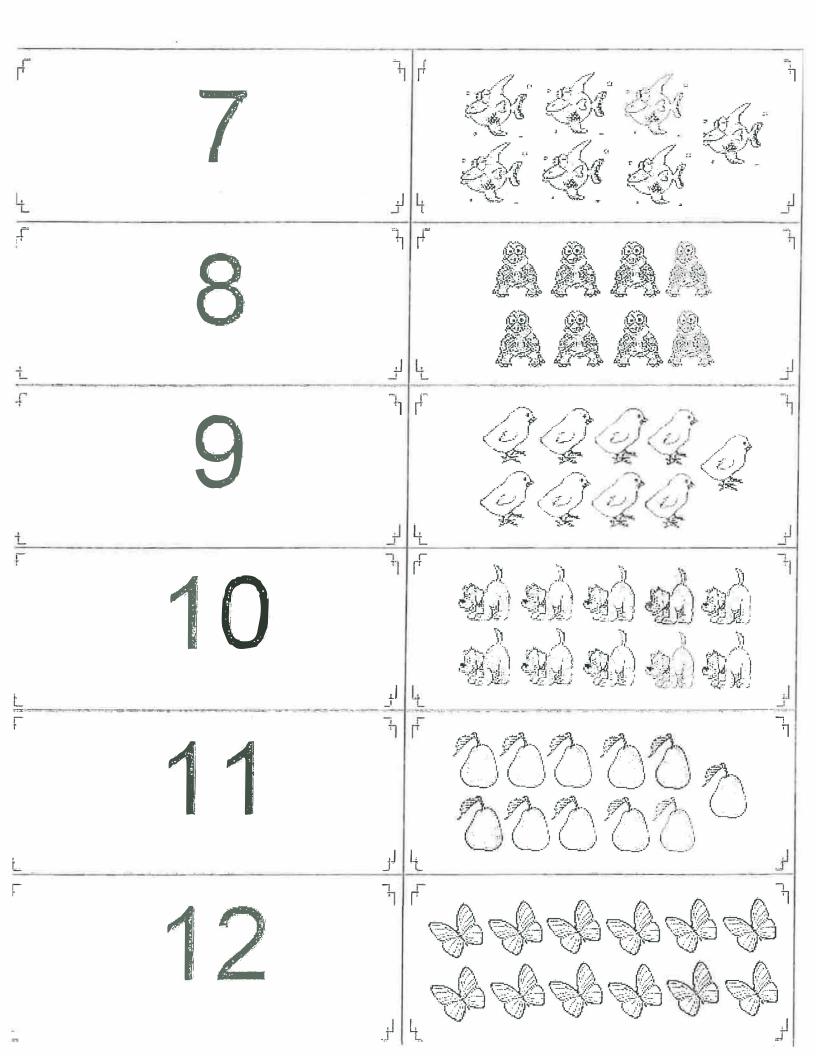
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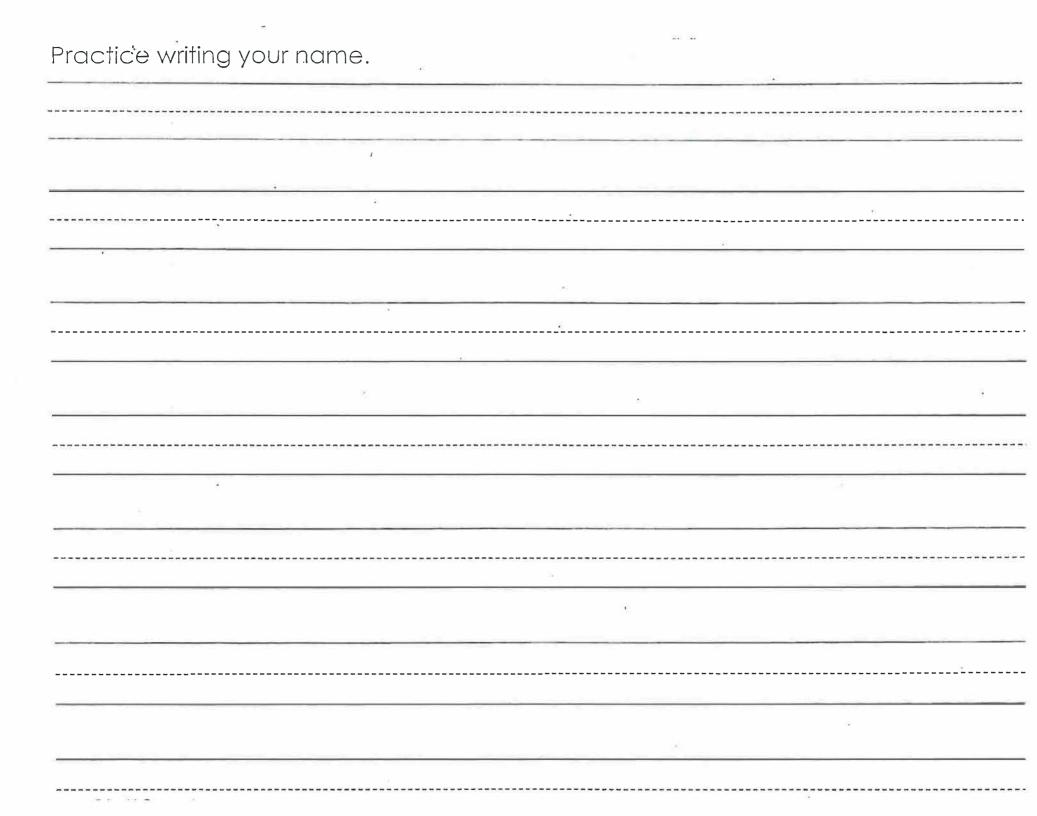
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Please circle and initial at least 5 completed activities, read a book together and **practice your focus words, alphabet, numbers and shapes (attached)**. Please send this sheet back to school with your child upon return to in-seat classes.

Student Name: Date:				
Literacy	Math Science	Gross Motor	Fine Motor	Social-Emotional Adaptive
Using your alphabet cards (see attached), cut the cards apart and match the upper and lower case letters.	Play "Number Memory Match Up". (See attached.)	Play "Ball Toss Game". (See attached.)	Practice writing your name.	Help an adult sort laundry.
Using your book for the day, have an adult ask you questions about the book.	Count the doors or windows in your home.	Count how many "toe touches" you can do from either standing or sitting on the ground with your legs stretched out in front of you.	Using play-dough, roll it into balls using your hands, then use your hands to flatten it like a pancake.	Practice reciting your address and phone number.
Practice reciting nursery rhymes together. (See attached.)	Take a nature walk and play "I Spy" using items from nature.	Dance to your favorite music.	Using your book for the day, draw a picture of your favorite part or your favorite character.	Play a game like Candy Land, Go Fish, Old Maid, Chutes and Ladders. Practice taking turns.
Read A BOOK TO	GETHER:			
Title:				

Jack and Jill

Jack and Jill went up the hill, to fetch a pail of water.

Jack fell down and broke his crown
and Jill came tumbling after.

Mary Had a Little Lamb

Mary had a little lamb

Its fleece was white as snow.

And everywhere that Mary

went

the lamb was sure to go.

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

Twinkle, twinkle little star.

How I wonder what you are?

Up above the world so high,

like a diamond in the sky.

Jack Be Nimble

Jack be nimble.

Jack be quick.

Jack jump over the candlestick

I Had a Little Turtle

I had a little turtle.

He lived in a box.

He swam in the puddles
and climbed on the rocks.

Baa Baa Black Sheep

Baa Baa Black Sheep
have you any wool?
Yes sir, yes sir,
three bags full.
One for the master,
one for the dame,
one for the little boy
who lives down the lane.

Teddy Bear Teddy Bear

Turn Around

Teddy Bear, teddy bear turn around.

Teddy bear, teddy bear touch the ground.

Play Number Memory Match Up!

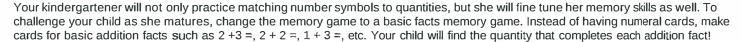
Playing games allows your child to learn, practice and reinforce many useful skills such as following directions, taking turns, and making predictions. Try this new twist to the traditional memory game to help your kindergartener match number symbols to the correct quantity while sharpening her memory skills!

What You Need:

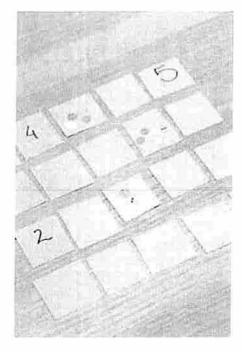
- · 20 index cards
- Stickers
- Colored markers

What You Do:

- 1. You and your child can work together to make the game cards. First make the ten numeral cards. Using markers, write the numerals from 1-10 on each card.
- 2. Next, have your child help make the ten quantity cards. You can use small stickers or draw pictures to show the quantities. For example, place 5 stickers on an index card. This is the quantity card to match the numeral card for the number 5.
- 3. Once all of the game cards have been made it's time to begin playing Number Memory! Mix up the cards thoroughly. Lay the cards on the floor or on a tabletop in rows. Make 4 rows with 5 cards in each row.
- 4. Have your child turn over two cards. If the cards are a match (a card with the numeral 3 written on it and a card with a picture of 3 objects), she has a match and can keep the pair. If the cards are not a match, both cards must be turned over and returned to their original positions. Then the next player takes a turn.
- 5. Keep playing until all of the matches have been found.







Ball Toss Game

Your preschooler won't even realize that she's working on her counting skills in this ball toss game. Good for indoor and outdoor play, the pieces are lightweight and can be found in almost any household. Our version has a patriotic twist that makes it perfect for the 4th of July or Memorial Day.

What You Need:

- Cotton balls
- Paper cups
- · Construction paper in red, white and blue
- Scissors
- Tape
- Marker

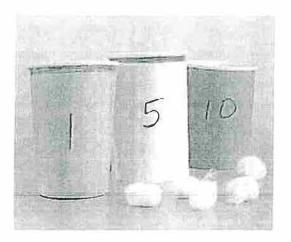
What You Do:

- 1. Have your child cut the construction paper in half, and roll it around a cup.

 Have a piece of tape ready for her to tape down the sides. Repeat this with the two other cups, in different colors.
- 2. Use a marker to write "10", "5" and "1" on each of the cups. These represent the number of points she will earn when a ball lands in the cup.
- 3. Line the cups up behind one another, in order of lowest to highest amount of points.
- 4. To play the game, take turns tossing the cotton balls into the cups. Add the points together after each person's turn. The player with the most points at the end wins!

On a breezy day, swap your cotton balls for pennies so they don't fly away!





Student Name:

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Date:

Literacy	Math Science	Gross Motor	Fine Motor	Social-Emotional Adaptive
Using the attached ABC cards, cut the cards apart, mix them up and put them back in order.	Help your parent with laundry and find matching socks.	Work with an adult to make an obstacle course which includes jumping, crawling, and moving side to side	Practice writing your name.	Help an adult put clothes from the washing machine to the dryer.
Using your book for the day, retell the story in your own words.	Play "Shape Tap". Someone calls out a shape and you walk around and tap all of the items you can find that are that shape.	Do stretches and waist bends for 2 minutes with hands on your hips (lean to the left, right, forward).	String beads, cereal or macaroni onto a piece of string or yarn.	Practice reciting your address and phone number.
With the help of an adult, find items around the house or outside that rhyme.	With the help of an adult, make "Two Ingredient Sensory Dough". (See attached.)	Dance to your favorite music.	Complete "Scissor Skills" sheet. (See attached.)	Tell an adult about the best thing that happened to you this week. How did that make you feel?
Read A BOOK TO	GETHER:			
Title:				

Two-Ingredient Sensory Dough

This very versatile dough has a lot of names and can be found in all sorts of stores, but it's easy to make at home. This recipe uses baby oil, since it's a simple easy-to-find ingredient, and it has a nice smell. Some less fragrant options include mineral oil, or cooking oils like vegetable or canola. This two-ingredient dough, sometimes called "moon sand," is a quick and cheap way to let kids explore their senses, build fine motor skills, and play!

What You Need

- 1 Cup baby oil
- 8 Cups flour
- Plastic tub
- · Plastic molds or scoops (optional)
- Food coloring in a color of your choice

What You Do:

- 1. If you'd like to add a third ingredient and add color to your sensory dough, one method is to mix one or two drops of food dye into the cup of oil before combining it with the flour. Otherwise, skip to Step 2.
- 2. In a bowl or container mix the oil and flour together, just like you might if you were about to bake something.
- 3. Transfer the sensory dough to the bin where your child can play with it. You could set the bin outside if the weather is nice or inside, with plastic or a drop cloth spread on the floor beneath it.
- 4. That's it! It's ready for your child to run her fingers through it, and mold it to her heart's content. Throw in a couple scoopers or plastic cups for variety.

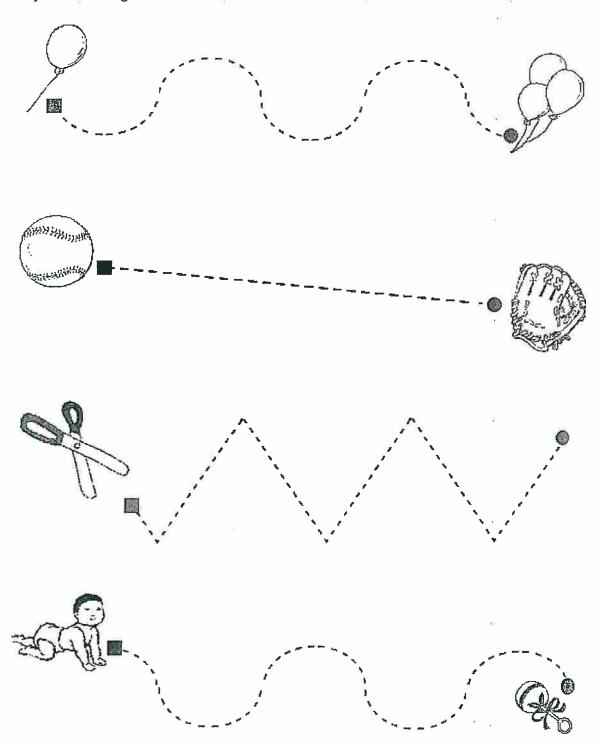
Check-out this other option for a variation on DIY sensorv dough.

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Cutting with Scissors

Use your scissors to cut from the black square to the black dot. Try to cut along the dotted line.



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Date:

Literacy	Math Science	Gross Motor	Fine Motor	Social-Emotional Adaptive
Choose a word, like "tall" for example. See how many other words you can make with that word going through the alphabet (ball, call, etc.)	With an adult in your home, sort coins into like piles.	If you have internet access, go to www.gonoodle.com and do 2 activites.	Practice writing your name.	Help an adult sort laundry.
Using your book for the day, use your finger and track the words as an adult reads to you.	Using shaving cream on a flat surface, practice drawing shapes and writing numbers.	Practice touching your toes from a standing position. See if you can do more than an adult in your home.	Using play-dough, make various shapes.	Practice reciting your address and phone number.
With the help of an adult, cut out letters from store ads or magazines. Match the letters, or build a word(s) using the letters.	Place an ice cube in a bowl of cold water and another in a bowl of hot water. Observe which one melts faster. Discuss why this happened.	Dance to your favorite music.	Practice tying your shoe lace.	Do the "Post Office Pretend Play" activity. (See attached.)
Read A BOOK TOGETHER:				
Title:				

Post Office Pretend Play

In preschool, your child will begin to learn about the world around him, from how objects fall and roll to the way things like grocery stores and post offices work. Pretend play isn't just fun; it's also important for a preschooler's brain development. Want to help boost your child's creativity in a fun and unexpected way? Set up a post office play station right in your very own home!

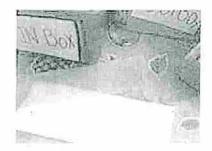
What You Need:

- Used envelopes with addresses on them
- Blank envelopes
- Stickers
- Sheet of 1 cent stamps
- · Pencils or crayons
- · 2 boxes or trays big enough to accommodate mail
- · Catalogs and magazines

What You Do:

- 1. Pretend play is all about imagination and letting your child invent his own world. However, there is some setup you can do that will help your preschooler get the hang of working at the post office.
- 2. Tell your child that one of the trays or boxes is the "Out" box, and should contain mail that's ready to be delivered. The other can be the "In" box, which contains mail that has not yet been sorted.
- 3. Members of the family can come to the post office with "letters" they need to send, and use the blank envelopes to address the letters. Your child should help by affixing stamps and stickers to the envelopes. Explain to him how stamps work, and that there are different levels of priority that you can assign to packages, etc.
- 4. Your child can practice sorting mail from the "In" box to the "Out" box, and even make a pretend delivery around the house.
- 5. Let your child's imagination take over as he plays with mail, stamps, and stickers. He'll be learning about what happens at the post office, and engaging in essential brain-building at the same time!

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Please circle and initial at least 5 completed activities, read a book together and **practice your focus words, alphabet, numbers and shapes (attached)**. Please send this sheet back to school with your child upon return to in-seat classes.

Student Name: ______ Date: _____

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Literacy	Math Science	Gross Motor	Fine Motor	Social-Emotional Adaptive	
Look around your house for items that begin with the letter "b". How many can you find? Choose more letters and do the same.	With the help of an adult, cut apart and practice number flashcards. (See attached.)	Throw a ball back and forth. Count how many throws before it drops.	Practice writing your name.	Help an adult take out the trash.	
Using your book for the day, do a picture walk and tell what you think the book is about before it is read to you.	Search your house for red objects. Count them as you find them. After red objects, look for blue, yellow, etc.	Run in place for 1 minute.	Practice drawing or tracing shapes from attached shapes page.	Practice reciting your address and phone number.	
Choose an object in your home and describe it to an adult (hard, soft, fuzzy, heavy, etc.). See how many descriptive words you can use.	Do "Tin Can Phone" activity. (See attached.)	Dance to your favorite music.	With the help of an adult, cut apart the cover of a magazine or front of a cereal box into pieces to make a puzzle. Put the pieces back together.	Name three things that make you feel scared.	
Read A BOOK TOGETHER:					
Title:					

^{*}You may see some of the choices repeated. It is ok to repeat some of the activities, but we also encourage you to try new things.

Tin Can Phone

Even in the era of the cordless and the mobile, there's a lot to be said for the old-fashioned tin-can phone. There's nothing flashy about this model, and you can't send email through the wire – er, string. But it offers something more modern versions don't – a fun project to make with a friend, and a dramatic illustration of vibration and sound waves.

What You Need:

- Two tin cans, tops removed
- Duct tape
- A nail
- A hammer
- String
- · Markers, paint, glitter, felt, or other decorations

What You Do:

- 1. If the can opener left rough edges when you removed the tops, tape over them so your child won't scratch a finger. Give her the decorating materials and let her loose! She can personalize her "phones" however she'd like.
- 2. Turn both cans upside down and hammer a nail through the bottom of each can to make a hole in the center. Remove nail and set aside.
- 3. Cut a long length of string up to 10 feet.
- 4. Poke one end through the bottom of one can, knotting on the inside. Repeat with the other end of string in the other can.
- 5. Instruct two kids to each take a can and move apart until the string is taut.
- 6. One child should put a can to his ear while the other talks directly into the other can. The sound will travel over the "wire."

What happened? When you speak, your voice makes vibrations. Once the string is stretched tight enough, these vibrations travel down the string and vibrate the bottom of the can on the other end which, in turn, vibrates the air and those vibrations travel through the air to the other person's ear.

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