

Month: December

Week: 3

Day: 1

Age range: School Age

Foundations: M1.1, M1.2, SE2.1, SC1.1, SC1.2, SC5.1, CA3.2

NAEYC Standards: 02F-364 Show or describe two examples of materials or experiences that encourage kindergarteners and school-agers to do addition, subtraction, and other numerical functions using numerical symbols and operators

Activity:

1. Snowman Puppet
2. Subtraction Math “War”
3. Bouncy Ball

Resources and materials needed:

Snowman Puppet

- Jumbo Wood Craft Sticks
- Cotton Pads {found in the nail care aisle}
- Kid Craft Scissors
- Craft Felt
- Felt Glue
- Mini Pom Poms

Subtraction Math “War”

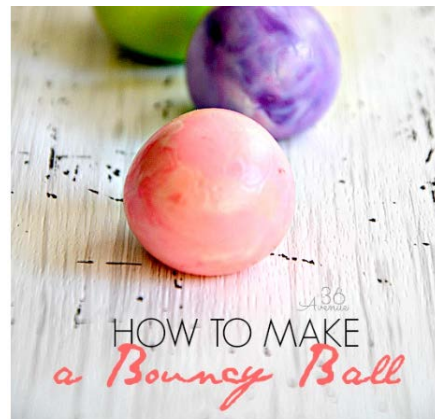
- Deck of Cards
- Kitchen Timer

Bouncy Ball

- ½ Cup Warm Water
- 1 Tb Borax
- 1 Tb of Cornstarch
- 2 Tb White Liquid Glue
- Food coloring
- Disposable rubber gloves

Procedures:

Snowman Puppet: Step 1. First you will want to glue THREE cotton pads, in a row, on ONE jumbo craft stick. Remember to leave some wood stick exposed so kids can hold their puppets with ease. Repeat for each snowman puppet you want to make. Once done, set aside to let them dry completely. Step 2. Next grab your craft felt and scissors. Go ahead and cut out embellishments for your snowmen. We did some simple black hats, colorful scarves and of course – small black squares for eyes and a triangular orange nose. Again, repeat for each snowman puppet you are making. Step 3. Now for the final and most fun step of all – assembling! Simply glue all your felt pieces to the front of the cotton pads, along with pom pom “buttons” along the body. Add other embellishments {maybe some glitter, feathers or even rhinestones} you see fit before displaying/playing with proudly.





Subtraction Math “War”: Shuffle the deck of cards and deal them face down, giving each player an equal number of cards until the deck runs out. Each player keeps his cards in a stack. Assign picture cards, such as jacks, queens, and kings, a value of 10. Give aces a value of 1. Demonstrate to your child how to play the game: Each player turns two cards face up, reads the number sentence and supplies the answer. For example, if your child draws a 5 and a 4, he says $5 - 4 = 1$. If you draw a 7 and an 2, then your number sentence is $7 - 2 = 5$. Because your result is larger, you win the four cards and you put them at the bottom of your pile. If each of you has a number sentence with the same answer, then it's war! At this point, you'll reverse the math "operation" and do an addition problem. Each player puts four cards face down and turns up two of them. The player with the sum wins all eight cards. Set up the timer and play the game for 10 to 15 minutes. When the bell goes off, each player counts his cards. The player with the most cards wins. If one player runs out of cards before time is up, then the other player wins.

Bouncy Ball: In a cup mix the warm water and the borax. In another cup mix the glue, cornstarch, and food coloring. Pour the glue mixture into the water-borax cup. The glue mixture will harden after 10 seconds; use a fork to take it out of the water. If the glue mixture is still sticky, squish it with your hands and dip it back in the water. Roll the mixture in your hands to make a ball. The more you handle the mixture the firmer it will become. You are done!

Month: December

Week: 3

Day: 2

Age range: School Age

Foundations: CA3.1, CA3.2, SS1.1, SS2.1, SS5.1, ELA3.2

NAEYC Standards: 03F-676 Show two examples of classroom experiences you have created that involve members of children's families.

Activity:

1. Family Tree
2. Reading a book on family
3. Collage of Different Families

Resources and materials needed:

Family Tree

- Green and Brown Paint
- Paint brush
- White construction paper
- Different color paper cut into rectangles
- Markers/crayons/ color pencils
- Glue
- Water
- Paper towels

Reading a book on family (Suggestions)

- Super Saturday Savers by Alisia Apple
- Mama, Do You Love Me? By Barbara M. Joosse

Collage of Different Families

- Computer
- Printer
- Scissors
- Glue
- Paper

Procedures:

Family Tree: (Before this project make sure you have an example provided). Explain to the children what a family tree is and ask about who is in their families. Then show them the example of the family tree that was made explain the structure of what they are seeing. Have children to first paint their hands green and place it on the paper as leaves, then with the brown paint make the trunks with the paint brush. Make sure you have them to wipe off their hands with paper towels and water. Allow their projects to dry and then have them to fold the rectangle papers in half and write the name of their family members on each paper (they can use different colors to represent different family members) or they can follow the example above. Then on the inside have them to draw their family member. Afterwards glue the papers to the tree in the family order.

Reading a book on Family: Children will get into groups of 3-5 and will read a book to each other and talk about the family in the book.





Collage of Different Families: After reading the book, children will go online and find at least 5 different pictures of different types of families. They will print out the pictures and cut them out and then glue them to the paper.



Month: December

Week: 3

Day: 3

Age range: School Age

Foundations: ELA2.3, ELA2.4, ELA3.1, APL1.1, APL2.1, SC1.2, SC5.1

NAEYC Standards: 02G-396 Show two lesson plans in which you encourage children to ask questions or make predictions about natural and physical phenomena

Activity:

1. Simon Says
2. Poetry Slam
3. Galaxy Slim

Resources and materials needed:

Galaxy Slim

- 1 bottle of Elmer's Clear School Glue (5 oz)
- 1/2-3/4 cup Sta-Flo Liquid Starch (I found mine at Walmart)
- Liquid watercolors (several squirts until you get the desired color)
- Fine glitter in a variety of colors

Simon Says

- Handout

Poetry Slam

- Paper
- Pencil/Pen

Procedures:

Simon Says: Teacher or leader will follow the rules of Simon Says and utilize the handout for the different activities that are on the sheet. Make sure that the children have enough room to do the activities and are not doing this activity during a quiet time.

Galaxy Slim: Ask children about the what they think will happen first before doing the activity. Have them to write down their predictions and then after the project is completed have them to write down what happened. So here's the skinny on slime-making...you gotta take it slow. You'll want to put your glue into a bowl first. Then add your coloring (I used liquid watercolors but I've heard that food coloring works, too) and glitter and mix well. THEN you can start adding your starch, but just add it in small increments at a time, stirring well to mix after each one to incorporate your starch fully. After the first couple of additions you'll need to use your hands to knead the starch in, just like you are making bread dough. Another thing- I know the common wisdom is equal parts starch and glue, but I never needed the entire amount of starch. When I did use the entire 3/4 cup of starch, the dough become more like a gak and wasn't as stretchy as I wanted. So, just add a little at a time and do a "stretch test" after each increment is kneaded in. Once your slime is the consistency you prefer, STOP.

Poetry Slam: Children will be given 15 to 20 minutes to write a poem about anything that they want and then they will present it to the group. Teachers will explain before that this space is a no judgment space and no one should make fun of anyone's poem. Teachers can give subject matter to write on, but children can be creative and make up their own poem.

SIMON SAYS

FITNESS DISGUISED AS FUN

Get your kids moving by playing Simon Says with these fun yet physical activities. You decide when or if you say "Simon Says"!

Shake your whole body.	Hold your arms out at your side and make circles with them in the air.	Reach behind you and try and hold your left foot with your right hand without falling over.
Jump up and down.		
Spin around in circles.	Hop on your left foot 10 times.	Lay on the floor and stretch out as far you can for 10 a count of 10.
Do a cartwheel.	Hop on your right foot 10 times.	Pretend to shoot a basketball 10 times.
Do a somersault.	Hop around like a bunny.	Pretend to jump rope for a count of 10.
Wave your arms above your head.	Balance on your left foot for a count of 10.	Pretend to ride a horse.
Walk like a bear on all 4s.	Balance on your right foot for a count of 10.	Pretend to milk a cow.
Walk like a crab.	Bend down and touch your toes 10 times.	Take 5 of the biggest steps forward that you can.
Hop like a frog.	Reach behind you and try and hold your right foot with your left hand without falling over.	Pretend to lift a car.
Walk on your knees.	Show off the muscles in your arms.	Do the strangest dance you can think of.
Lay on your back & pedal your legs in the air like you are on a bike.		Scream.
Pretend to sit in an invisible chair 5 times - sit then stand, sit then stand, etc.		



Month: December

Week: 3

Day: 4

Age range: School Age

Foundations: PHG1.2, M1.1, M2.1, M2.2, M3.1, ELA1.2, ELA2.3

NAEYC Standards: 02F-340 Show or describe two examples of experiences or materials you provide that help children learn about number concepts.

Activity:

1. Stranger Danger
2. Name that Verb
3. Cool Math

Resources and materials needed:

Stranger Danger

- Handout

Name that Verb

- Post It/ Scrap Paper
- Pen

Cool Math

- Computer
- Paper/ Pencil (optional)

Procedures:

Name that Verb: Teachers will explain what is a Verb. Verbs are action words such as jump, play, run, sleep, etc. Teachers will write down different verbs on a post- it/ scrap paper and children will read the word and act it out in front of the group. The child acting it out cannot speak and will receive 30 seconds to act out the activity. If the other children cannot guess the verb, the child will tell them the verb that they had. If you have children that have not learned about verbs yet, this is a great introduction to learning about words that are verbs.

Cool Math: Teachers will go to the following website <https://www.coolmath4kids.com/> and have children to do math games online depending on grade level. Some children may need to have scrap paper and pencil for calculations.

Stranger Danger: Teacher or leader will look on handout and read off different scenarios about stranger danger and listen to the response of the children. If they are confused or answer the question incorrectly, give them the correct answer and an example.

Stranger Danger - Sheet 12

What Would *You* Do?

What would you do if a stranger approached you and said

"Would you like some of my candy?"

"I've lost my new puppy. Can you help me find her?"

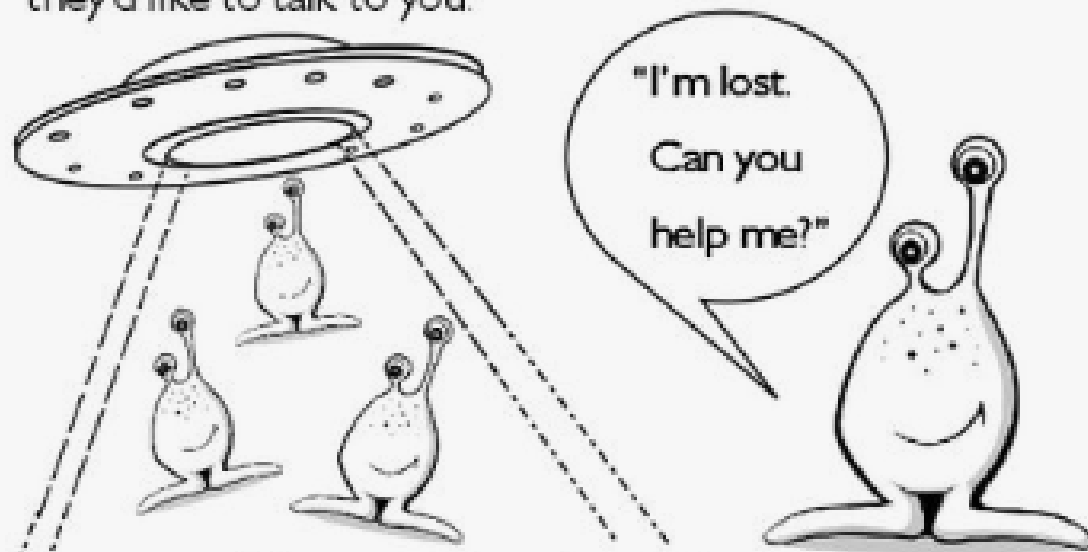
"I have a special gift for you in my car. Come with me."

"You look just like my favourite grandchild.
Do you mind if I take a few photographs of you?"

"I can't hear you very well. Come a little closer to me."

"Your parent has been in an accident and I'm here to take you to the hospital to visit them."

"I have your parent on my phone. Come over here they'd like to talk to you."



Month: December

Week: 3

Day: 5

Age range: School Age

Foundations: CA3.1, CA3.2, SC5.1, PHG2.2, APL4.1

NAEYC Standards: 02J-1554 Show three examples of opportunities and materials you provide for children to create three-dimensional art.

Activity:

1. Giant Homemade Bubbles
2. Toilet Paper Roll Christmas Tree

Resources and materials needed:

Toilet Paper Roll Christmas Tree

- 2 toilet paper rolls
- Green and brown paint for the tree (or different color if child has preference)
- Q-Tips
- Assorted paint colors (for lights)
- Glue gun
- Twine or string

Giant Homemade Bubbles

- Dish soap
- Glycerin
- Water
- Bucket
- Straws
- Yarn



Procedures:

Toilet paper: Roll: Cut each toilet paper roll in 1/2 longwise, so you have 4 equal sized pieces. Leave one piece as is. Holding the pieces horizontal, cut a little off each of the other 3 pieces, cutting a little more as you progress through the pieces. The idea is that when you lay them down, they progressively get shorter to the top of the tree. Take the piece you cut off the last piece and use it for your tree stump. Lay all the pieces out to form a tree. Use a hot glue gun to attach them. I had to mold them a little once the glue was dry. Paint the tree green and the stem brown and allow to dry. Once dry, take Q-Tips and paint lights on the tree with various colors of paint. If you want to make this into an ornament, make a loop with a piece of string or twine and glue the ends to the back of the top of the tree forming a hook to hang it from the tree.

Giant Homemade Bubbles: Create your own bubble solution by gently combining 1 cup dish soap, 1 tbsp glycerin and 4 cups water in a large bucket. To make a big wand, get two drinking straws and a piece of yarn that is six to eight times longer than one straw. Thread the yarn through the straws and tie in a knot. Using the straws as handles, dip the wand into the bubble solution, then wave it through the air in a large sweeping motion. tip: Holding your arms high while walking backwards results in the strongest, biggest bubbles!