



Domain and goal

- Understands three color names
- Follows three-step directions
- Remembers: number + color + shape

Activities

• Color Bingo

Buy or create bingo cards with a different color in each square. Make color cards by coloring one color on each card. Turn the cards over and pick one card at a time. Name the color. Your child puts a token on the color on the bingo card that matches what you said. When your child gets three tokens in a row, they yell, 'Bingo!'.

You will need:

- ✓ Cards
- ✓ Crayons
- ✓ Tokens

• Mixing Colors

After your child knows three colors, practice auditory memory for three-step directions while teaching how primary colors blend to make new colors. Use yellow, red, and blue paint. Give three-part directions, 'Paint with color. Paint color over the first color. Name the new color.' For example, 'Paint with red. Paint yellow over the red. Name the new color.' (orange)

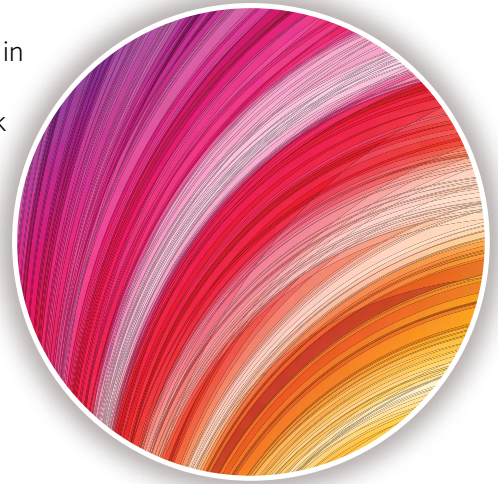
- Use paint and a paintbrush.
- Use water colors and a paintbrush.
- Use finger paint.
- Paint with sponges.

• Coloring Game

Play this game once your child can identify three different colors. Find or draw large and simple pictures of objects with bold outlines. Show your child how to place tracing paper over the picture and trace the bold outline. Play the coloring game where you give your child three-step directions. 'Color the part of the picture color, the part of the picture color, and the part of the picture color.'

You will need:

- ✓ Simple pictures with bold outlines
- ✓ Tracing paper
- ✓ Large pencil
- ✓ Crayons



Date	What did your child do?

Receptive & Expressive Language

Theme: Colors

WEEK 8

Domain and goal

- Matches and sorts by color
- Uses descriptions
- Understands idioms: feeling blue, tickled pink, heart of gold

Activities

• Matching Socks

Gather different colored socks belonging to people in your family. Match by color the socks and different articles of clothes. It doesn't matter if the socks and clothes belong to the same people since you are matching colors rather than matching clothes to people.

• Matching Gloves

This is similar to the Matching Socks activity. Gather different colored gloves or mittens. Match by color the mittens and different coats or sweaters.

• I Spy with My Little Eye

Play this verbal game to encourage your child to use descriptions and to practice color words. Locate something within your visual field. Say, 'I spy with my little eye something that is color.' Add two more bits of information to describe what you see. 'I spy with my little eye something that is yellow. It's up in the sky. It keeps us warm.' (sun) Take turns as your child describes something to you.

• Idioms

Expose your child to idioms that use color words. Use the following idioms at the appropriate times:

- Feeling blue – when someone is sad. 'She's feeling blue because her toy broke.'
- Tickled pink – when someone is happy. 'She's tickled pink about her cousin coming to play.'
- Heart of gold – when someone is kind and generous. 'He gave you a cookie. He has a heart of gold.'

TIP: ★ It may take several weeks and lots of practice before your child spontaneously uses descriptions.

★ Idioms are a form of abstract language because the words are not translated literally. Use idioms in everyday situations so your child attaches the meaning of the idiom to the context in which it is used.



Date	What did your child do?



Domain and goal

- Contrasts n and y
- Stimulate for y sound

Activities

Sometimes n and y sound similar, so this week contrast these two sounds to be sure your child clearly hears the difference between the two sounds. Do auditory babble activities with toys that motivate and keep your child's attention. You might use puzzle pieces, shape sorter toys, or balls where your child gets to drop a toy after listening and repeating the contrasting syllables. Here are examples of syllables to model. Expect your child to repeat them.

They are easier when the vowel changes:

- na yoe na
- noe yee noe
- ya nee ya
- noo ya noo

They are more challenging when the vowel remains the same:

- noe yoe noe
- nee yee yee
- noo noo yoo
- ya na ya
- yoo yoo noo
- yee nee yee



• Draw with Crayons

Get out the crayons and talk about using them to draw something you saw yesterday. Be sure to use a yellow crayon. Create an experience story to go with the drawing and talk with your child about the picture and experience. Here are some words you could use to give your child practice with the y sound:

- use
- yourself
- crayon
- yesterday
- yellow
- frontyard/backyard
- yes
- cute
- you

• Draw Shapes

Use the crayons and draw different sized shapes. Your child may need some assistance in drawing the rectangle and triangle. Use these words as you talk about the shapes:

- huge
- circular
- rectangular
- triangular

• Pretend Dog

Pretend to be a dog and make these sounds:

- yap
- yelp
- yip
- yowl



Date	What did your child do?

Domain and goal

- I See Rainbows (Tune: 'Frere Jacques') by Jean Warren
- Rainbow Parade (Tune: 'When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again') by Jean Warren



Activities

• I See Rainbows

(Tune: 'Frere Jacques') by Jean Warren

- Sing this song as you paint pictures of rainbows.

- Get images of rainbows or take pictures of a rainbow if you are lucky enough to see one. Create a book with these images and use the words to this song as the text for the book.

*I see rainbows,
I see rainbows,
Way up high
In the sky.*

*They are red and orange,
Yellow, green and blue.
Purple, too.
What a view!*

*I see rainbows,
I see rainbows,
Way up high
In the sky.*

*They are made from sunshine,
Shining through the rain.
What a view
In skies so blue!*



• Rainbow Parade

(Tune: 'When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again') by Jean Warren

- Practice, sing, and act out this song when other children are around or in a preschool or daycare setting. Each child wears clothing to match a color in the song.
- Make rainbow hats by painting a rainbow on poster board and pinning it to a hat.
- Create rainbow streamers using different colored crepe paper streamers.

You will need:

- ✓ Paint
- ✓ Paintbrush
- ✓ Poster board
- ✓ Hat
- ✓ Crepe paper streamers
- ✓ Tape
- ✓ Prism or crystal (optional)

*The children are marching into town,
hooray, hooray.
The children are dressed like rainbows as
they come our way.
Some wear orange, yellow or red,
Some wear rainbows on their heads.
Oh, we're oh so glad that the children
could come today.*

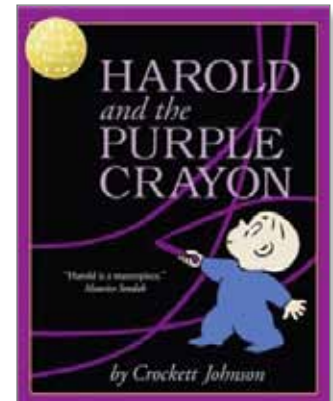
*The children are marching into town,
hooray, hooray.
Some hold prisms as they come our way.
Some wear purple, green or blue.
Some wave rainbow streamers, too.
Oh, we're oh so glad that the children
could come today.*

Date	What did your child do?

Harold and the Purple Crayon, *Crockett Johnson (Author, Illustrator), HarperCollins, 1998.*

Follow Harold on his walk outside as he uses his purple crayon to draw and create interesting elements to his adventure. There isn't a moon or a path, so he draws them. Harold's imagination is lively and wise. He draws landmarks so he won't get lost and makes a boat when he finds himself in deep water. This simple picture book stimulates your child's imagination and encourages him/her to use crayons to illustrate that anything is possible.

- Play charades and act out the story while teaching and reinforcing new vocabulary.
- Create a personalized book and title it **Your child's name** and the **child's favorite color** Crayon.
- Pretend to be Harold. Go outside and draw on the sidewalk using sidewalk chalk.



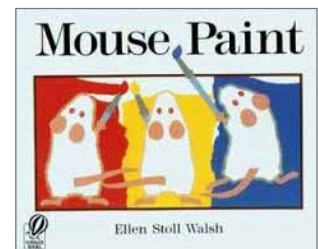
Mouse Paint, *Ellen Stoll Walsh (Author), Sandpiper, 1995.*

This fiction book teaches your child the joy of mixing primary colors red, blue, and yellow. Three white mice find jars of red, blue, and yellow paint and a colorful adventure is enjoyed by all.

Show your child how to mix primary colors to create different colors. Red and yellow make orange; red and blue make purple; blue and yellow make green. Paint a picture using different colors.

You will need:

- ✓ Red, blue, and yellow paints
- ✓ Paintbrush
- ✓ Cup of water for rinsing out the brush



TIP: ★ A few times each week, 'echo read' with your child. Read a short phrase from a story that matches your child's auditory memory. Encourage your child to repeat what you read. Do this for only a few minutes at a time since it is only one of several ways to read with your child. Your child learns that written words match spoken words, improves their auditory memory, and practices new vocabulary, language structures, and speech sounds when they 'read aloud' by repeating what you read.

