



I'm not robot



Continue

About me worksheet kindergarten

Photo: Naomi Shi (Pexels) I have a friend who took kindergarten prep very seriously. When her son started getting homework in kindergarten (work and preschool are two words that should never go together) and couldn't properly identify the work that car started with the letter C, she freaked out. The poor kid was almost homeschooled during the summer, he told me later. I took a bunch of activity books and we worked on them. I think we made words spectacle, adding and removing, letter sounds and counters. Pretty much all the things we did in kindergarten. Since her son has a September birthday and would be among the youngest in his class, she felt confident that she had to catch him up to where he imagined the other children would be at the beginning of the year. But it backfired on her. When he went to school, he knew everything, she said. I got phone calls that he was doing his job and then he went around the classroom and corrected the other kids. Before my son started kindergarten a few years ago, and I was worried that he wasn't even reading at all, her advice to me was simple: Don't push it. He's going to find out what he needs to know in kindergarten. G/O Media can get a committee There's a lot of discussion about how kindergarten is the new kindergarten and kindergarten is the new first grade, but does that mean our kids need to be more academically knowledgeable at this age than we were? Most experts say no. What you need to start learning before kindergarten is more about life skills and less about whether they know that two plus two equals four. Marcy Guddemi, former executive director of the Gesell Institute for Child Development in New Haven, Conn., told Today.com that concepts that promote independence in children should be introduced—but not necessarily conquered—before they start kindergarten. Guddemi insists that learning happens at different rates for different children, and the best thing you can do for your child at this age is to encourage the love of learning. Hint: It's all about cultivating trust and independence at this point. So what should they be able to do before kindergarten? Should they be able to use books Dean children need to learn to read before kindergarten? I'm sure you don't. But they need to know how books work. You need to know how to own a book and how to turn the pages, and you need to begin to understand that the story is told through words, rather than just with images. You can get this point across by identifying words with your fingers or pointing out specific words within the Reading to children regularly and reading them is the best way to guarantee that they will be lifelong readers, and this is more important than whether they can sound words at the age of five. You need to know some letters and numbers If you recognize most letters and can count from 1-10, it is on track for kindergarten. They don't necessarily need to know what sound each letter makes, but recognizing the letters and understanding that they are grouped together to make words is the first step to being able to read. They should also be able to identify some basic colors and shapes. Should be able to write their first name By kindergarten, children should get quite adept at writing their name in the letters arranged in the correct order from left to right and, ideally, with a capital letter at the beginning (no need to panic about the last part, though). Their writing need not be perfect but clear enough for the teacher to be able to read it. They should have a little bit of independence With kindergarten, children should be able to dress mostly themselves, use the toilet on their own, pack their own backpack and, in general, be able to ask for what they need. They should be able to use basic art supplies such as crayons, glue sticks and safety scissors. And they should be able to separate themselves from their parents without too much distress (this is something that is more difficult for some children at the beginning of the year, but should get easier over time). You need to get pretty good at working together Kindergarten teachers should be able to share, in turn and be able to (mostly) listen and follow simple directions. This will obviously continue to be a work in progress for some time, but the concept of have to wait in line or raise your hand before speaking should not be extremely new. (I've also read some tips on how to teach them to still sit -practice playing school at home-but I don't know... good luck with that.) You need to know some basic personal information At five years old, children should be able to state their first and last name and if you can get them to memorize their address and phone number, this is even better. When I picked up my son from kindergarten one afternoon and he told me he had a mission to memorize his address by the end of the week, I almost laughed in response. Did you hear his address? How on earth was he going to memorize his address? But, I started reciting it to him over and over in a special singing voice, until today, he'll repeat it at the same rate. Same with my cell phone number, which I taught him around the same time in case he ever separated from me and had to use someone's phone to call me. So while kindergarten may be the new first grade in terms of daytime duration and how quickly they progress academically during the year, there is no need to push preparation too much before they are ready. Kindergartens introduce basic academic subjects, lay the foundations for later learning and, hopefully, develop a love of learning for new students. U.S. Census Bureau says U.S. elementary schools enrolled 56 million children in fall 2010, and about 70 percent of kindergartners attended a full day of class. Kindergarten teachers need ambitious goals and comprehensive knowledge to effectively teach children. The Bureau of Labor Statistics notes that early education teachers should be aware of the basic curriculum. This knowledge includes academic language contracts, including reading, writing, listening and speaking skills. Kindergarten teachers need to be aware of the voice, understand the construction of proposals and be able to facilitate a classroom discussion. Other important skills include understanding basic mathematical processes, including algebraic thinking, time concepts and geometric analysis. Teachers at this level need to appreciate the student's world and community and use this information to teach the basic concepts of geography, history, politics and economics. First teachers should also be aware of the functions of different forms of governance and have the skills to manipulate events in a timeline. Teachers need to understand elementary natural sciences, life and earth sciences, as well as have the skills to explore scientific research and experimentation. Early learning courses teach art and music, and effective teachers know the vocabulary of music, movement and visual arts. Early childhood educators should also have the skills to teach movement, direct activities and teach children about basic nutrition. Kindergarten teachers need to be aware of teaching methods for use at pre-school level. Effective teachers should understand pupils' proficiency pooling practices and the best ways to present the curriculum. The National Association for the Education of Young Children recommends that teachers at this level understand the development of students in various fields, including social, cognitive, physical, emotional levels. The NAEYC also notes that teachers need to develop reasonable expectations for learning and recognise the individuality of each student. Kindergarten teachers should understand the cultural elements of teaching and recognise the role that culture plays in the lives of their young pupils. A basic knowledge of assessment types and how to use them to judge students' achievements helps kindergarten teachers evaluate new students. Instructors need to know the tools available and how to correct their who don't make a grade pass. Some evaluations include a formal evaluation, while others offer a quick, informal review of understanding. Instructors should know how and when to use both types. Classroom management has a positive routines structure for the classroom, planning a day focused on learning, and creating a room filled with learning centers, according to the NAEYC. The necessary specialized skills also include the ability to carry out a sound discipline policy, and understanding how to place students in groups. Management includes maintaining order, coordinating activities in order, order, overseeing kindergarten students moving to the playground or school library. The administration also requires knowledge of basic record-keeping in order to archive scores and calculate students' grades. Best practices at the kindergarten level include effective communication, according to research presented in 2010 in the Southern Regional Association of Teacher Teachers Journal. Kindergarten teachers must network with other trainers and work with administrators. Educators should also be able to explain children's assessments to parents during open houses and special academic school meetings. The most important interpersonal skills for kindergarten teachers include the ability to talk to students, and create a relaxed atmosphere that encourages young students to feel comfortable talking about academic issues and personal problems that affect learning. Kindergarten and elementary school teachers earned a median annual salary of \$55,480 in 2016, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the low end, kindergarten and elementary school teachers earned a 25th percentile salary of \$44,220, meaning 75 percent earned more than that amount. The 75th percentile salary is \$70,600, meaning 25 percent earn more. In 2016, 1,565,300 people were employed in the U.S. as kindergarten and elementary school teachers. About Author Lee Grayson has worked as a freelance writer since 2000. Her articles have appeared in publications for Oxford and Harvard University presses and research publishers, including Events in the Archive and ABC-CLIO. Grayson holds certificates from University of California campuses in Irvine and San Diego. Diego.