

This week we are learning about

# INSECTS & BUGS



## Miss Lindsay's video vocabulary

Fly	Beetle	Grasshopper
Bee	Ladybug	Dragonfly
Ant	Mosquito	Cricket

## Books and Stories

Heads and tails video story

Miss Ariel reads a spring story

Miss Jen reads "Beetle Bug's Party"

The Very Hungry Caterpillar video story

## Art

Miss Nadine's Insect

Rock Art

Miss Chris' Insect Art  
(see below)



## Science & Math

Miss Kristin's Spider Race

Julia's outdoor math

Miss Claire's Insect Math

Game

Miss Mariette's Tens Frame Activity  
(see below)

Miss Elsie's Insect Part Labeling and  
Ladybug Math (see below)

## Letters & Writing & Fine Motor

Miss Cynthia's Worm Writing

Miss Mariette's caterpillar name activity  
(see below)

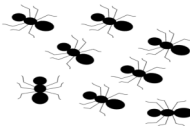
Miss Carrie's Cutting Challenge  
(see below)



## Social - Emotional Skills

Miss Ann reads  
"The Grouchy Lady Bug"

Second Step Video Lessons

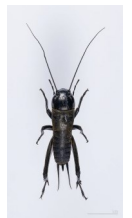


## Movement, Music & Meditation

Miss Erika-Deep Breathing

Super Simple Songs

Cosmic Kids Yoga-Bugs



## Tens Frame Activity:

The idea for this activity and information about tens frames were taken from the blog BUSY TODDLER MAKING IT TO NAPS ONE ACTIVITY AT A TIME. The complete article can be found on Pinterest. We use tens frames in our classroom daily so I thought that it would be a great activity to practice at home!

“Ten frames can change everything for preschoolers.

Introducing this concept in early childhood set our kids up for big time success.

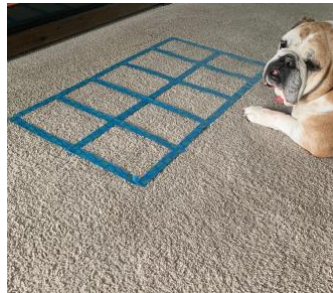
They aren't surprised by ten frames in Kindergarten, lost, and wondering how to make this work.

They develop a deeper understanding of numbers – and build that conceptual learning.

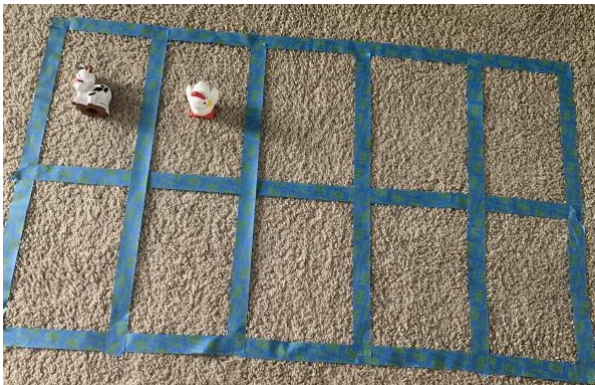
They learn skills to rapidly recall groups of objects, like they do with pips on a dice.”

### Directions:

- Make a tens frame out of tape on your floor, table, or a large poster board if you have one.



- Help your child to select ten small toys that they would like to use.
- You can show your child how to put one toy in each square. It is best to start with low quantities and then add more as your child begins to understand. For example, only start by putting two toys at first.  
\*\* Not all children know to put the objects from left to right in each row. This is something that an adult can model first. Once your child has a better understanding you can start asking them to place a certain quantity in the tens frames. “Can you please put three toys in the tens frame?”

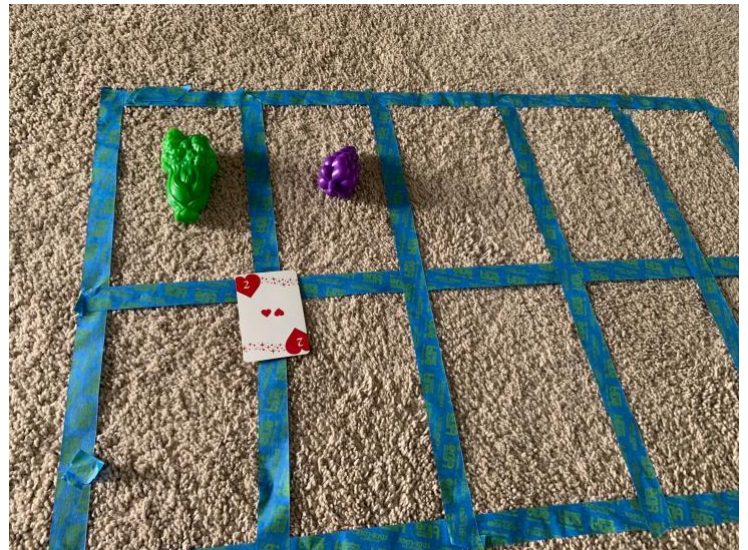
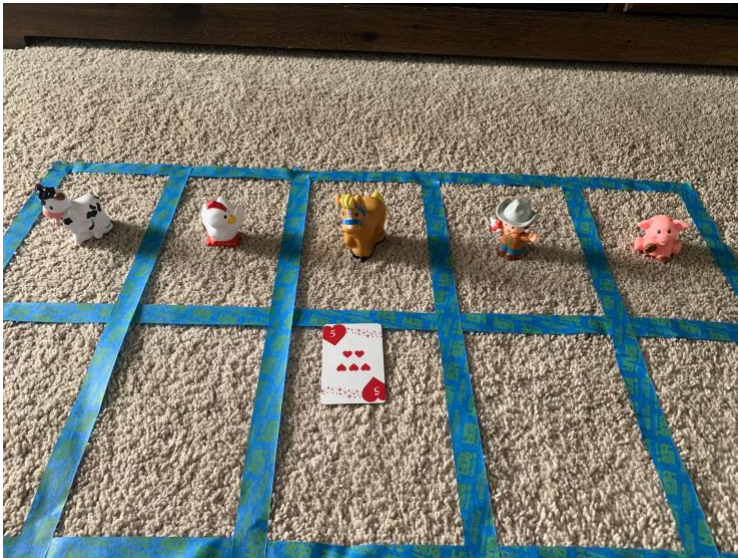


- Encourage your child to count each object and then identify how many they counted. You can prompt them by simply asking how many did you count?

- More advanced learners can use playing cards to match the quantity on the card with how many they should put into the tens frame. You can also ask them to compare the quantities they have counted. "I see that you counted two! Last time you had five. Which one is bigger? Which one is smaller? Are they the same/equal?" If your child is having difficulty with this concept you can make two tens frames so that they can have a better visual for comparing.



The picture above is a number line for children to choose numbers from. Playing cards are great because they can count the pictures if they are not sure what the numeral is.



Depending on your child's ability you can also have them represent the quantity on a piece of paper or a board. They can write the numeral or draw circles in a tens frame.



**NYS Preschool Standards:**

PKELAL1a,c: Demonstrates understanding of the organization and basic features of print.

PKPDH5b: Demonstrates eye hand coordination and fine motor skills.

PKAC1d: Initiates and extends conversations both verbally and nonverbally.

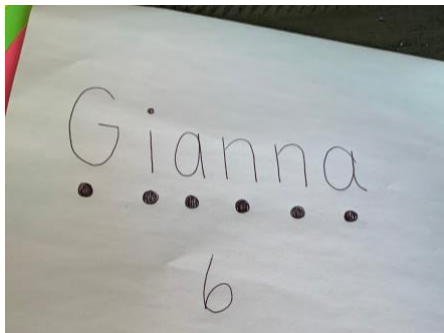
PKAC3ab: Demonstrating understanding of what is observed.

PKAC4abc: Demonstrates growing receptive vocabulary.

PKMath2,3ab,4b,6: Counts to tell the numbers of objects.



Materials Needed: Your child's name written down, pencil/pen, colored paper, scissors, cup, glue/tape and precut strips of paper for antennas and legs.



Have your child count how many letters are in their name. When they are done counting you can show them what the number looks like. Your child can try to write the number on their own. You will need that many circles plus one for the caterpillar's head.



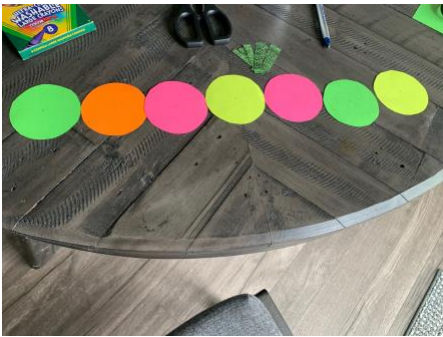
Have your child help to trace circles on the colored paper. Think ahead if you want your child to make a pattern so that you have the correct number of each color that they will need.



Cut squares around the circles that you and your child drew.



Encourage your child to cut out the circles if you have child safe scissors.



Have your child line up their circles to start forming a caterpillar.



This is when you can have your child make or extend a pattern if they are able to.



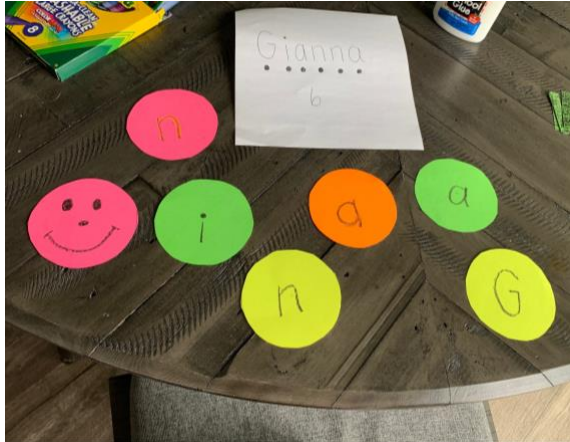
Have your child draw a face on the first circle.



Have your child write their name on the circles putting one letter on each circle. If your child still struggles with writing their letters you can draw lines or use a highlighter so that your child can trace the letters of their name.



Have their name available for them to look at while they are writing.



You can mix up the letters and see if they can put it back together again!



Once the letters are in order, your child can start gluing their circles together. In our classroom we always say "Dot, dot, not a lot!" to remind children not to use too much glue.



Your child can then begin to add the antennas and legs to their caterpillar.



You can refer back to their caterpillar during the week to review saying the letters of their name. 😊

### Fun Caterpillar Facts!

(This information was found on [preschoolinspirations.com](http://preschoolinspirations.com/)/Image from Thoughtco.com)

- Caterpillars usually begin by eating their own egg shell.
- As it eats, and eats the caterpillar grows. It becomes too big for its own skin and had to shed or molt the old skin.
- Some swallowtail caterpillars make tents out of leaves for shelter.
- When a caterpillar reaches full size, it will molt to reveal a soft new body called prepupa. The caterpillar spins silk and attaches itself to a twig or stick. His new soft body with harden to form a chrysalis.
- The caterpillar then transforms into a beautiful.....

**BUTTERFLY!!!**





# Insects and Bugs



ant

<https://youtu.be/cXUCUvcscXs>



grasshopper



ladybug

<https://youtu.be/nl7KqpqoN9o>



bee

<https://youtu.be/B2jfMHWYTDk>



fly



beetle



dragonfly



mosquito

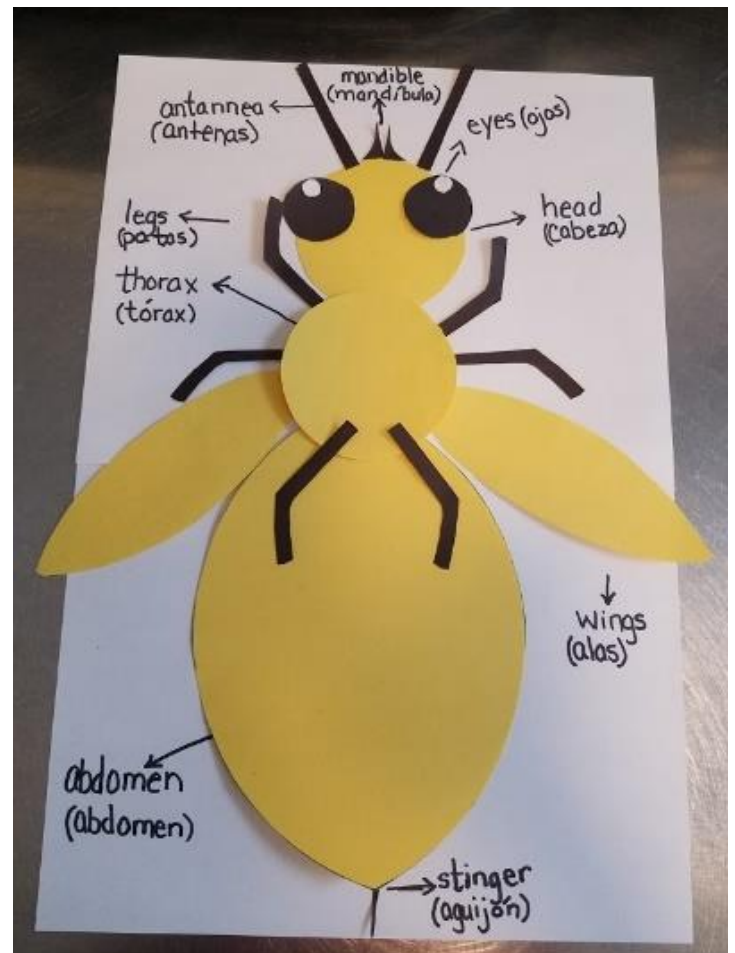


cricket

## INSECT PARTS- PARTES DE INSECTOS

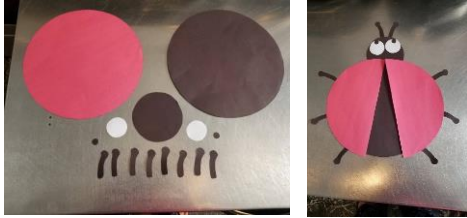
Cut all pieces needed to put together and make an insect to study their parts.

Cortar las piezas necesarias para unir y hacer un insecto para estudiar sus partes.

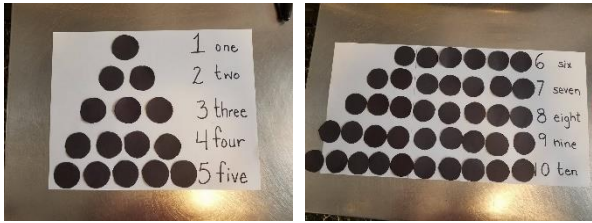


## INSECTS-INSECTOS

Cut all the pieces needed for a ladybug art.  
Cortar las piezas necesarias para un arte de mariquita.



Cut small black circles for the spots.  
Cortar círculos pequeños para las manchas negras.



Have your child decide how many spots they want on their ladybug. You can also pick a number, have them identify it and then add the spots.

Haga que su hijo decida cuántos puntos quiere en su mariquita. También puede elegir un número, hacer que lo identifiquen y luego agregar las manchas.



# Insect and Bug Art

Art activities using common household health supplies

Ideas inspired by Miss Chris (HCHS Health Coordinator)

## Bandage Lightning Bugs

Gather your materials. You will need 2 yellow bandages for each bug and one of another color, two plastic eyes (or can draw them on). You will need a yellow and a white crayon and glue.

Start by drawing your night scene, a moon, some stars!

Open your bandages.

Stick the bandages you are using as bodies on first.

Next criss cross the yellow bandages over the body to make wings.

Using the yellow crayon make antennae.

Add the glue for the eyes and add them or draw on the eyes

Let dry.



## Gauze Butterflies

### Supplies

Piece of colored paper

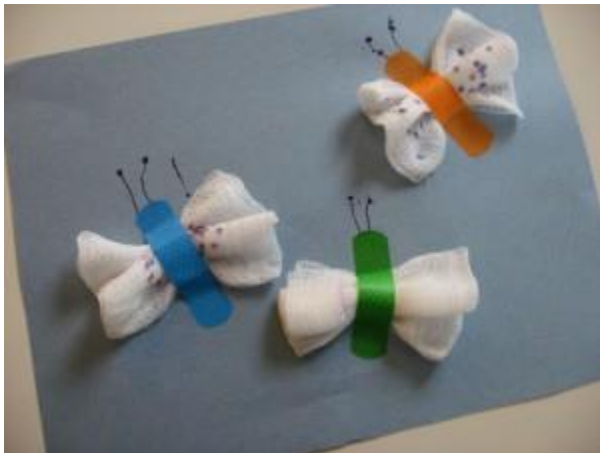
Gauze pad

Bandaid

Markers

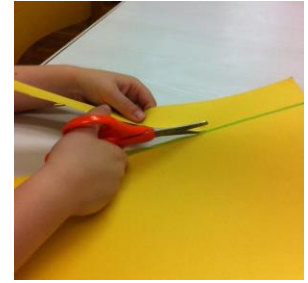
### To do:

1. Color gauze pad with marker. Any colors any design. Color will spread.
2. Open bandaid
3. Pinch colored gauze pad in center
4. Place on piece of colored paper and hold in place with the open bandaid
5. Draw on face and antennas
6. Decorate back ground as desired.



---

# Cutting Challenge



## Primary Objectives 7a.

Uses fingers and hands

**Why It's Important** As children learn to coordinate their eye and hand movements, cutting with scissors is one of the most complex tasks that they begin to explore. Providing your child with the opportunity to practice this useful fine-motor skill supports his growing physical development.

**Materials** Plastic tub; several scraps of paper in a variety of colors, textures, and sizes; toddler-sized safety scissors

## What You Do

1. Put the scrap paper and scissors in the plastic tub.
2. Invite your child to participate in a cutting activity. Explain that he may practice cutting paper using the paper and scissors in the tub.
3. If needed, help him position the scissors correctly in his hand. You may need to hold his hand and practice the cutting motion until he feels comfortable. *This is the way we hold scissors when we are ready to cut. Then we move our hand like this: open, close, open, close.*
4. Once your child has a basic understanding of the grip and motion of the scissors, allow him to practice cutting independently. Talk about safety rules when using scissors. Describe what your child is doing. *I see you are cutting the yellow paper into very small pieces.*
5. Allow your child to continue for as long as he is interested. If you have space in your home, keep the materials together in the plastic tub and encourage your child to practice his cutting from time to time.

