

# Parents' Guide to Student Success



## KINDERGARTEN

This guide provides an overview of what your child will learn by the end of kindergarten in mathematics and English language arts/literacy. This guide is based on Ohio's New Learning Standards, including the Common Core State Standards in mathematics and English language arts. If your child is meeting the expectations outlined in these standards, he or she will be well prepared for 1st grade.

### Why Are Academic Standards Important?

Ohio's New Learning Standards provide students with practical experience applying math, reading, and writing skills that matter most. The new standards emphasize the ability to collaborate, communicate, and tackle challenges. They will help your child gain the critical thinking and problem-solving skills they need to succeed in college, in their careers, and in life.

## English Language Arts & Literacy

### A Sample of What Your Child Will Be Working on in Kindergarten

- Naming upper-and lower-case letters, matching those letters with their sounds, and printing them
- Comparing the adventures and experiences of characters in familiar stories, such as fairy tales and folktales
- Retelling familiar stories and talking about stories read to them using details from the text
- Using a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to describe an event, including his or her reaction to what happened
- Stating an opinion or preference about a topic or book in writing (e.g., My favorite book is . . .")
- Taking part in classroom conversations and following rules for discussions (e.g., learning to listen to others and taking turns when speaking)
- Speaking clearly to express thoughts, feelings, and ideas, including descriptions of familiar people, places, things, and events
- Asking and answering questions about key details in stories or other information read aloud
- Understanding and using question words (e.g., *who, what, where, when, why, how*) in discussions
- Learning to recognize, spell, and properly use those little grammatical words that hold the language together (e.g., *a, the, to, of, from, I, is, are*)



### Talking to Your Child's Teacher

#### Keeping the conversation focused.

When you talk to the teacher, do not worry about covering everything. Instead, keep the conversation focused on the most important topics. In kindergarten, these include:

- Using knowledge of letters and letter-sound correspondences to figure out how to spell words as they sound
- Reading and understanding a story designed for early readers
- Ask to see a sample of your child's work. Ask the teacher questions such as: Is this piece of work satisfactory? How could it be better? Is my child on track? How can I help my child improve or excel in this area? If my child needs extra support or wants to learn more about a subject, are there resources to help his or her learning outside the classroom?



# Mathematics

## A Sample of What Your Child Will Be Working on in Kindergarten

- Counting objects to tell how many there are
- Comparing two groups of objects to tell which group, if either, has more; comparing two written numbers to tell which is greater
- Acting out addition and subtraction word problems and drawing diagrams to represent them
- Adding with a sum of 10 or less; subtracting from a number 10 or less; and solving addition and subtraction word problems
- Adding and subtracting very small numbers quickly and accurately (e.g.,  $3 + 1$ )
- Correctly naming shapes regardless of orientation or size (e.g., a square oriented as a “diamond” is still a square)

### TALKING TO YOUR CHILD'S TEACHER

#### KEEPING THE CONVERSATION FOCUSED.

When you talk to the teacher, do not worry about covering everything. Instead, keep the conversation focused on the most important topics. In kindergarten, these include:

- Counting to tell the number of objects (this will not be written work; ask the teacher for his or her observations of your child's progress in this area)
- Solving addition and subtraction word problems

## Help Your Child Learn at Home

Try to create a quiet place for your child to study, and carve out time *every day* when your child can concentrate. You should also try to sit down with your child at least once a week for 15 to 30 minutes while he or she works on homework. This will keep you informed about what your child is working on, and it will help you be the first to know if your child needs help with specific topics. Additionally, here are some activities you can do with your child to support learning at home:

### English Language Arts & Literacy

- Read with your child every day, Ask your child to explain his or her favorite parts of the story. Share your own ideas.
- Encourage your child to describe his or her day at school by drawing a picture. Have your child describe the picture to you.

### Mathematics

- Ask your child questions that require counting as many as 20 things. For example, ask, “How many books do you have about wild animals?”
- Ask your child questions that require comparing numbers. “Who is wearing more bracelets, you or your sister?” (Your child might use matching or counting to find the answer.)



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