This book is designed to help teachers and parents instruct young children to develop emergent reading and math skills, including fine motor skills, perpetual motor skills, and cognitive learning skills using the following standards:

- Phonetic Awareness
- Phonics
- Vocabulary Development
- Emergent Writing
- Number Sense, Operation, and Relationships
- Problem Solving
- Simple Geometry

An Early Childhood Book by Karen Sevaly
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Letters

Character Page - Cute cartoon characters illustrating the phonemic sounds of each letter can be used as a student color page. Letter cards, in both upper and lower case, are also included. Display the pages around the classroom to help youngsters recognize the letters and indentify the sounds they make. As additional letters are introduced, have youngsters sort and match the upper and lower case letter cards together.

Letter Page - Ask each student to color the large upper and lower case letters prior to tracing the letters on this page. Encourage students to practice writing the letters on their own in the space provided.

Sign Language - Teaching your students to sign the alphabet will give them a tactile method of remembering each letter. Later, they can sign their names and simple words. The large illustrations will help them hold their fingers in the correct positions. Display the sign language pages as you introduce each letter of the alphabet.
Matching Cards - Four matching word and illustration cards help young children practice the sounds each letter makes. (Cut the cards apart and mount them on squares of poster board. Laminate the cards for durability.) Young learners will begin to recognize the specific words while matching the cards. As additional letters and sounds are learned, more cards can be added to the matching activity.

Student-Made Letter Posters - Young children can make simple posters for each letter of the alphabet. Have the children color and cut out the pages for each specific letter. The elements can be arranged and pasted to a large sheet of construction paper. As each letter is introduced and mastered, have your students make the posters and take them home to share with parents.
ape
apple

A

a
A

a
apple

angel

alligator

anchor
bear
boat

B
b
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>book</strong></th>
<th>![Book]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>boots</strong></td>
<td>![Boots]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bell</strong></td>
<td>![Bell]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bicycle</strong></td>
<td>![Bicycle]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cat
candle

C
C
C

Letters, Numbers, and Shapes © Teacher's Friend, a Scholastic Company
car

cup

cow

candle
dinosaur doughnut
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>duck</th>
<th><img src="image" alt="Duck" /></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dog" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>door</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Door" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dinosaur</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dinosaur" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
egg

elephant

E e
Ee
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>elephant</th>
<th><img src="image" alt="elephant" /></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eagle</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="eagle" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egg</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="egg" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>envelope</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="envelope" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fan
fish

F
f
goose
guitar

G  g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>goat</th>
<th>![Goat Illustration]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guitar</td>
<td>![Guitar Illustration]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghost</td>
<td>![Ghost Illustration]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gate</td>
<td>![Gate Illustration]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hippopotamus
hat

H  h
Hh

Hh

Hh

Hh

h

h

h
Hh
horn

helicopter

horse

hammer
ice cream
ink

I
i
igloo

Indian

ice cream

iron
juggle
jack-in-the-box
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>jack-in-the-box</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>jack-o'-lantern</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>jelly</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>jar</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kangaroo
kite

K
k
kangaroo

keys

king

kite
lion
ladder

L
I
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lion</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ladder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light bulb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
monkey
mirror

M
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Mm

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>monkey</strong></th>
<th>![Monkey Illustration]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>mitten</strong></td>
<td>![Mitten Illustration]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>moon</strong></td>
<td>![Moon Illustration]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mouse</strong></td>
<td>![Mouse Illustration]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
nose
nest

N n
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nuts</th>
<th>needle</th>
<th>newspaper</th>
<th>nest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Nuts" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Needle" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Newspaper" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Nest" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owl</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Owl" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>octopus</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Octopus" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Orange" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ostrich</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Ostrich" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pig
pencil
paper
pencil

pear

parachute

piano
queen
question mark

Q
q
Qq
quail

queen

quilt

question mark

?
rabbit rocket

R r
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>rainbow</strong></th>
<th>![Rainbow Illustration]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>rabbit</strong></td>
<td>![Rabbit Illustration]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rake</strong></td>
<td>![Rake Illustration]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rocket</strong></td>
<td>![Rocket Illustration]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Letters, Numbers, and Shapes © Teacher's Friend, a Scholastic Company
seal sandwich

S

S

S
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>saw</th>
<th>![Image of a saw]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sun</td>
<td>![Image of the sun]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soap</td>
<td>![Image of soap]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sink</td>
<td>![Image of a sink]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
turtle
top

T

T
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>top</th>
<th>toothbrush</th>
<th>turtle</th>
<th>tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Spin Top" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Toothbrush" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Turtle" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Tree" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
unicorn
umbrella

U
u
Uu
umbrella

unicorn

United States

unicycle
vampire
valentine
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vest</th>
<th>violin</th>
<th>valentine</th>
<th>volcano</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![vest icon]</td>
<td>![violin icon]</td>
<td>![valentine icon]</td>
<td>![volcano icon]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
whale
wagon
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>watermelon</th>
<th>whale</th>
<th>watch</th>
<th>wagon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Watermelon" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Whale" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Watch" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Wagon" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
x-ray

xylophone
yarn

yak

yawn

yo-yo
zebra
zipper
zebra
zipper
zero
zigzag
Numbers 1-30 - Numbers 1-12 are represented by one large numeral and number word card, plus six matching cards. Numbers 13-30 are represented by three matching cards.

Numeral Page - Ask youngsters to color the simple numeral and then paste the appropriate number of items to the numeral. You might want to use one of the following items:
- dry cereal
- beans
- stickers
- pennies
- marshmallows
- candies
- dry pasta
- paper clips
- buttons
- cotton balls
- fish crackers
- rubber bands

Cut the number word card from the bottom of the page and ask students to match the number word to the numeral.

Matching Numbers - Matching numeral, number word and counting cards helps your children practice simple math concepts and recognize math words. (Ordinal numbers and Roman numerals are also included for numbers 1-12.)

Cut the cards apart and mount them on squares of poster board. Laminate the cards for durability.

Young learners will learn to sort, group and count while matching the cards. They will also begin to recognize specific number words. As additional numbers are introduced and mastered, more cards can be added to the matching activity.

Student-Made Number Posters - Young children can make a simple poster for each number 1-12. Have the children color and cut out the pages for each specific number. The elements can be arranged and pasted to a large sheet of construction paper. As each number is introduced and mastered, have your students make the posters and take them home to share with parents.
2

two

Ⅱ

second
three
3
three

three

third
4
four

Ⅳ
fourth
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>five</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>〇 〇 〇 〇 〇</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▽</td>
<td>fifth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
six
eight
8

eight

O O O O O O O O

eight

VIII
9

nine
9

nine

○○○
○○○
○○○

IX

ninth
10

ten
10  ten

X  tenth
11

eleven
11

eleven

XI

eleventh
12

twelve
12
twelve

〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇　

XII
twelfth
13

thirteen

14

fourteen
15

fifteen

X

16

sixteen
17 seventeen

18

eighteen
21  twenty-one

22

twenty-two
23

twenty-three

24

twenty-four
25  twenty-five

twenty-six
27  twenty-seven

28

twenty-eight
29

twenty-nine

30

thirty
Nine different shapes are represented on these reproducible pages. They include these geometric shapes: circle, square, triangle, rectangle, star, diamond, oval, hexagon and pentagon.

**Shape Page** - Ask youngsters to color the simple geometric shape and then paste appropriate shaped items to the shape. Cut the various shapes from colored paper for the youngsters to paste in place. Items such as dried cereal and pasta in the shapes of circles and squares can also be used.

**Matching Shapes** - Matching shapes and shape words helps young children practice simple geometric concepts and recognize math words.

Cut the cards apart and mount them on squares of poster board. Laminate the cards for durability.

Young learners will learn to identify, sort, group, and match the cards. They will also begin to recognize specific shape words. As additional shapes are introduced and mastered, more cards can be added to the matching activity.

**Color the Shapes** - Have youngsters practice their knowledge of simple shapes. Ask students to identify the simple shapes and color them the appropriate colors.
circle
triangle
rectangle
diamond
pentagon
circle

square

triangle
rectangle

star

diamond
oval

hexagon

pentagon
Color the shapes!
Color the circles red.
Color the squares blue.
Color the shapes!
Color the triangles orange.
Color the rectangles green.
Color the shapes!
Color the diamonds purple.
Color the ovals yellow.
Color the shapes!
Color the hexagons pink.
Color the pentagons brown.
Count the stars. There are ______ stars.
Color the stars.
Letters, Numbers, and Shapes!

This book provides reproducible, scientifically based research pages and activities that help teach essential skills that ensure “that no child is left behind.”

Most young children begin expressing literacy and mathematical concepts as they discover the world around them. As a young learner progresses in awareness and cognitive skills through play, the ability to reason, collect information, interpret information, organize, explain data and communicate their findings begins to develop. These skills can be encouraged and strengthened as youngsters are introduced to emergent reading, writing, and math activities. The pages in this book provide a way in which you can introduce these important emergent skills.

Note: Young children will need help with the reproducible patterns and worksheets in this book. Work individually with each child as he or she does each activity. After successfully completing a few letter or number units, the child may be able to work more independently. However, make sure you give your attention to areas in which the child has the most difficulty and always praise him or her for a job well done! When using these pages, it is most important to encourage children to use manipulatives, pictures, and everyday objects to demonstrate the reading and math readiness skills being taught.

Phonemic Awareness - With the introduction of letters comes letter sounds. During these early years, most children naturally acquire some ability to think about the sounds of letters and spoken words without necessarily being aware of their meaning. It’s your responsibility to assist youngsters in understanding the principle that letters have sounds and that these sounds make words. It is important that you provide activities and experiences to teach phonemic awareness along with basic writing skills. It has been proved that children are better equipped to begin reading if they are aware of the phonemes in spoken words. You should motivate the children with a print-rich environment and have available to them materials and manipulatives to help them learn these essential concepts.

Emergent Writing - Small children can begin writing before they can write letters. This form of writing, known as “emergent writing,” is essential in providing fine motor and expressive and receptive language skills. It is important that you model the proper way to write each letter. Do this several times before you have the children attempt to trace the letter. Show each of your strokes in the same way each time the letter is written. As the children gain confidence in their tracing abilities, have them try writing the individual letters without tracing. Make sure they continue to use the proper strokes in the correct order.

Math Concepts and Relationships - Counting, recognizing simple numbers, and identifying patterns and relationships is essential to the understanding of numbers and problem solving. Preschool children should be given the opportunity to classify objects; to sort objects by size, shape and color; to organize groups and types; to copy simple patterns, and to begin using language to communicate their thinking. As young learners do these activities and are able to verbally explain their reasoning, they develop important mathematical thinking skills that will make their school experience more successful and rewarding. It is most important to encourage children to use manipulatives and everyday objects to demonstrate the number concepts being taught.

Opportunities for number games and hands-on activities should also be incorporated into the young learner’s play time. It is also important to help children discover the numerous math relationships that make up their day. Sorting socks, pouring a half cup of milk, dialing a phone number or being in bed by a given time all offer the young learner experience at using math every day.