

NEWS CONNECTION

WORKING TOGETHER FOR A GREAT START

SEPT. 2017

SAVE THE DATES

Mon., Sept. 4th – Our center will be CLOSED for Labor Day
Thurs., Sept. 7th & 21st – Kona Ice
Thurs., Sept. 21st – NO School Palm
Beach County, NO VPK – DAY

Oct. 2nd-6th - Scholastic Book Fair

SEPT. CURRICULUM

CREATIVE

CAMP available

Week 1: Back to Books! Week 2: Feelings & Emotions Week 3: Our Five Senses

Week 4: Considering Others Feelings

IT STARTS WITH THE LETTER PEOPLE

Week 1: What's My Name with Mr. N Week 2: What Will I Wear with Ms. W Week 3: My Body with Ms. P Week 4: I'm Healthy with Mr. H

DID YOU KNOW YOU CAN PAY TUITION ONLINE? www.tuitionexpress.com



DON'T KNOW WHAT TO REQUEST FOR A SPECIAL OCCASION GIFT?

How about a GIFT CERTIFICATE for use at our center! Great for tuition, camps, aftercare, evening care... Ask for more info!



Get info about our school at: www.brightbeginningsprep.com

Preparing for Preschool Reading scholastic.com

Preschool teachers develop literacy by continually exposing children to oral and written language, and by building on prior knowledge and language experiences. Pictures, play, and the printed word combine with oral language to help your child understand the symbolic representation that underlies preschool reading and writing. Her teacher will use a variety of fun, engaging strategies in the classroom to develop preschool reading, such as:



- Reading aloud: A small group of children cluster around their teacher in the reading corner, listening intently as she reads The Cat in the Hat. She holds up the book so they can see the illustrations and talk about them. The teacher asks questions about the story and the children make predictions about what will happen next. By actively participating in the story, children acquire skills that will promote success in preschool reading.
- Poetry: Nursery rhymes, songs, and poetry are key parts of preschool reading.
 Listening to, and repeating, poetry is a wonderful way for children to learn phonemic awareness. That is the ability to notice and isolate the individual sounds, or phonemes, in words, like the "c" in cat or the "b" in bat a key skill for success in preschool reading. Preschoolers first learn that speech is made up of sounds, syllables, and words indirectly from listening to stories, nursery rhymes, poetry, and conversations.
- **Storytelling:** Listening teaches story structure and helps children learn to predict outcomes. One advantage of storytelling (versus reading aloud from a book) is that you can change the story depending on how the children respond.
- The printed word: To understand how print works, preschoolers need to be surrounded by it in books and magazines, in signs around the classroom, on bulletin boards, in labels on their clothes and possessions. They need to learn that written words correspond to spoken words, that words are composed of letters, and that sentences are made up of words with spaces between the words.
- **The alphabet:** Alphabet books and puzzles help children learn the relationship between sounds and letters, and give them practice recognizing and distinguishing letters.
- Writing and invented spelling: Writing is a key part of preschool reading. At
 preschool, your child will be encouraged to write captions for his pictures, to write
 stories about what he's drawn, and to tell stories based on his experiences and
 imagination.
- **Dramatic play:** Children exercise their imaginations, practice their communication skills, and learn the subtleties of spoken language in dramatic play and dress-up games.
- **Computers:** A computer can be an important tool for children in learning to write. Because their small motor control is still developing, preschoolers often find it easier to find the letters they are looking for on the keyboard than to use a pencil to form them.

DID YOU KNOW WE OFFER AFTERCARE? AGES 5-12 YEARS OLD!

Our aftercare is available 5 days a week. We DO provide pick-up service from most area schools.

We offer:

- Teacher assisted homework
- Arts & crafts
- · Enrichment activities & more
- Computer room
- Games
- Snacks provided

To register or get more information, ask at our front desk or call us at 561-629-8005.



DID YOU KNOW YOU WE OFFER EVENING CARE?

Mon. thru Fri. 6pm to 11:30pm. We offer drop-in, babysitting services, date night, night shift hour care. Dinner and snacks included! Ask at the front desk to see how we can provide your child great care that fits your schedule – at great rates!



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Take a minute to "LIKE" us on Facebook so you will get the latest news, event info, center information and more!
Facebook.com/BrightBeginningsFlorida



What You Can Do To Nurture Empathy In Your Toddler

www.zerotothree.org

Empathize with your child. Are you feeling scared of that dog? He is a nice dog but he is barking really loud. That can be scary. I will hold you until he walks by.

Talk about others' feelings. Kayla is feeling sad because you took her toy car. Please give Kayla back her car and then you choose another one to play with.



Suggest how children can show empathy. Let's get Jason some ice for his boo-boo. Read stories about feelings. Some suggestions include:

- I Am Happy: A Touch and Feel Book of Feelings
- How Are You Peeling by Saxton Freymann and Joost Elffers
- Baby Happy Baby Sad by Leslie Patricelli
- When I Am/Cuando Estoy by Gladys Rosa-Mendoza
- Feelings by Aliki
- · Baby Faces by DK Publishing
- The Feelings Book by Todd Parr

• My Many Colored Days by Dr. Seuss

Be a role model. When you have strong, respectful relationships and interact with others in a kind and caring way, your child learns from your example.

Use "I" messages. This type of communication models the importance of self-awareness: I don't like it when you hit me. It hurts.

Validate your child's difficult emotions. Sometimes when our child is sad, angry, or disappointed, we rush to try and fix it right away, to make the feelings go away because we want to protect him from any pain. However, these feelings are part of life and ones that children need to learn to cope with. In fact, labeling and validating difficult feelings actually helps children learn to handle them: You are really mad that I turned off the TV. I understand. You love watching your animal show. It's okay to feel mad. When you are done being mad you can choose to help me make a yummy lunch or play in the kitchen while mommy makes our sandwiches. This type of approach also helps children learn to empathize with others who are experiencing difficult feelings.

Use pretend play. Talk with older toddlers about feelings and empathy as you play. For example, you might have your child's stuffed hippo say that he does not want to take turns with his friend, the stuffed pony. Then ask your child: How do you think pony feels? What should we tell this silly hippo?

Think through the use of "I'm sorry." We often insist that our toddlers say "I'm sorry" as a way for them to take responsibility for their actions. But many toddlers don't fully understand what these words mean. While it may feel "right" for them to say "I'm sorry", it doesn't necessarily help toddlers learn empathy. A more meaningful approach can be to help children focus on the other person's feelings: Chandra, look at Sierra—she's very sad. She's crying. She's rubbing her arm where you pushed her. Let's see if she is okay. This helps children make the connection between the action (shoving) and the reaction (a friend who is sad and crying).

Be patient. Developing empathy takes time. Your child probably won't be a perfectly empathetic being by age three. (There are some teenagers and even adults who haven't mastered this skill completely either!) In fact, a big and very normal part of being a toddler is focusing on me, mine, and I. Remember, empathy is a complex skill and will continue to develop across your child's life.

BIRTHDAY CORNER

A special HAPPY BIRTHDAY goes out to...

Joanna L. – 9/20 Ms. Nori – 9/28

