DOWNLOAD PDF COLORS/SHAPES/SIZES (BEGIN-TO-LEARN)

Chapter 1 : Color, Shape, and Size | Scholastic | Parents

*COLORS/SHAPES/SIZES (Begin-To-Learn) [Walt Disney Productions] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Disney characters learn about the colors from red to purple, and shapes such as circles, squares, and triangles.*

You can read our full disclosure policy. During one of our recent circle times, our preschoolers loved this activity that included learning colors and shapes. After reading a shape book, we set the color bowls in the center of the circle. During the activity, our preschoolers identified the shapes they were given and placed them in the matching color bowl. These simple hands-on activities at circle time allow all the children to be involved at once, building self-confidence. Circle time is a great way to introduce concepts to our 3 year olds through group activities. They were then invited to come to the center of the circle when called to sort their shapes into the matching bowls. The children placed their shapes in front of them. As they did so, they told us the color and the shape, if known. Activities such as these allow me to assess the children. By taking pictures, I can go back and look at them later and make notes in my assessment binder. This helps greatly when it is time to do evaluations. Group activities promote awareness of a community. Everyone is working together on the same activity. They are learning how to come forward and share. They are learning to help each other when solving problems. They are listening to each other. When planning circle time activities, we make sure they are not too long. For 3 year olds, we keep each group time under 15 minutes. For this reason, we have 3 or even 4 separate circle times during our 3 hours. Our first circle time is after all the children arrive. This is when we say good morning and introduce the materials we will be using. Our second circle time is before snack, when our class helper reports the weather and we do a group activity. Our third circle time is after snack, as we are transitioning to leave for the gym. We use this time to sing songs and do finger plays. Our last circle time is when we return from the gym and need to calm our bodies down. This is when one of the teachers will read a story.

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Chapter 2 : Name Badge Sizes, Shapes and Colors | Imprint Plus

Funny Food consists of 16 various educational games for your children. Funny Food addresses various topics such as: geometric figures, colors, units as parts and as a whole, logic, sizes etc.

Print Children are using early math skills throughout their daily routines and activities. This is good news as these skills are important for being ready for school. Even before they start school, most children develop an understanding of addition and subtraction through everyday interactions. For example, Thomas has two cars; Joseph wants one. Other math skills are introduced through daily routines you share with your childâ€"counting steps as you go up or down, for example. Informal activities like this one give children a jumpstart on the formal math instruction that starts in school. What math knowledge will your child need later on in elementary school? Early mathematical concepts and skills that first-grade mathematics curriculum builds on include: Understanding size, shape, and patterns Ability to count verbally first forward, then backward Recognizing numerals Identifying more and less of a quantity Understanding one-to-one correspondence i. In the toddler years, you can help your child begin to develop early math skills by introducing ideas like: Number Sense This is the ability to count accuratelyâ€"first forward. Then, later in school, children will learn to count backwards. A more complex skill related to number sense is the ability to see relationships between numbersâ€"like adding and subtracting. Ben age 2 saw the cupcakes on the plate. He counted with his dad: Casey aged 3 was setting out a pretend picnic. He carefully laid out four plastic plates and four plastic cups: Aziz 28 months was giggling at the bottom of the slide. Measurement of time in minutes, for example also falls under this skill area. Gabriella 36 months asked her Abuela again and again: Fill it up once and put it in the bowl, then fill it up again. This is very difficult for young children to do. You can help them by showing them the meaning of words like more, less, bigger, smaller, more than, less than. Nolan 30 months looked at the two bagels: That bagel is bigger. That bagel is smaller. Breakfast is coming up! Patterns help children learn to make predictions, to understand what comes next, to make logical connections, and to use reasoning skills. Ava 27 months pointed to the moon: In the morning, the sun comes out and the moon goes away. At night, the sun goes to sleep and the moon comes out to play. It means using past knowledge and logical thinking skills to find an answer. Carl 15 months old looked at the shape-sorterâ€"a plastic drum with 3 holes in the top. The holes were in the shape of a triangle, a circle and a square. Carl looked at the chunky shapes on the floor. He picked up a triangle. He put it in his month, then banged it on the floor. He touched the edges with his fingers. Then he tried to stuff it in each of the holes of the new toy. It fell inside the triangle hole! Carl reached for another block, a circular one this timeâ€¦ Math: One Part of the Whole Math skills are just one part of a larger web of skills that children are developing in the early yearsâ€"including language skills, physical skills, and social skills. Each of these skill areas is dependent on and influences the others. Trina 18 months old was stacking blocks. She had put two square blocks on top of one another, then a triangle block on top of that. She discovered that no more blocks would balance on top of the triangle-shaped block. She then added two more blocks to her tower before proudly showing her creation to her dad: Her physical ability allows her to manipulate the blocks and use her thinking skills to execute her plan to make a tower. She uses her language and social skills as she asks her father for help. Her effective communication allows Dad to respond and provide the helps she needs further enhancing her social skills as she sees herself as important and a good communicator. This then further builds her thinking skills as she learns how to solve the problem of making the tower taller. What You Can Do The tips below highlight ways that you can help your child learn early math skills by building on their natural curiosity and having fun together. Most of these tips are designed for older childrenâ€"ages 2â€"3. Younger children can be exposed to stories and songs using repetition, rhymes and numbers. Talk with your child about each shapeâ€"count the sides, describe the colors. Make your own shapes by cutting large shapes out of colored construction paper. Gather together a basket of small toys, shells, pebbles or buttons. Count them with your child. Sort them based on size, color, or what they do i. With your 3-year-old, begin teaching her the address and phone number of your home. Talk with your child about how each house has a number, and how their house or apartment is one

of a series, each with its own number. What size is it? Notice the sizes of objects in the world around you: That pink pocketbook is the biggest. The blue pocketbook is the smallest. Even young children can help fill, stir, and pour. Through these activities, children learn, quite naturally, to count, measure, add, and estimate. Taking a walk gives children many opportunities to compare which stone is bigger? You can also talk about size by taking big and little steps , estimate distance is the park close to our house or far away? Use an hourglass, stopwatch, or timer to time short 1â€”3 minute activities. This helps children develop a sense of time and to understand that some things take longer than others. Point out the different shapes and colors you see during the day. Read and sing your numbers. Sing songs that rhyme, repeat, or have numbers in them. Songs reinforce patterns which is a math skill as well. They also are fun ways to practice language and foster social skills like cooperation. Use a calendar to talk about the date, the day of the week, and the weather. Calendars reinforce counting, sequences, and patterns. Build logical thinking skills by talking about cold weather and asking your child: This encourages your child to make the link between cold weather and warm clothing. Help him give one cracker to each child. This helps children understand one-to-one correspondence. When you are distributing items, emphasize the number concept: Give your child the chance to play with wooden blocks, plastic interlocking blocks, empty boxes, milk cartons, etc. Stacking and manipulating these toys help children learn about shapes and the relationships between shapes e. Nesting boxes and cups for younger children help them understand the relationship between different sized objects. Open a large cardboard box at each end to turn it into a tunnel. This helps children understand where their body is in space and in relation to other objects. The long and the short of it. Cut a few 3â€”5 pieces of ribbon, yarn or paper in different lengths. Talk about ideas like long and short. With your child, put in order of longest to shortest. Cut shapesâ€”circle, square, triangleâ€”out of sturdy cardboard. Let your child touch the shape with her eyes open and then closed. Have fun with patterns by letting children arrange dry macaroni, chunky beads, different types of dry cereal, or pieces of paper in different patterns or designs. Supervise your child carefully during this activity to prevent choking, and put away all items when you are done. Make household jobs fun. As you sort the laundry, ask your child to make a pile of shirts and a pile of socks. Ask him which pile is the bigger estimation.

Chapter 3 : Discovering Shapes and Space in Preschool | NAEYC

Shapes. 2 years old is a great age for teaching calendrierdelascience.com by identifying the shapes you see in the world around you. Your child should have a basic understanding of shapes by 2 Â½ years old and should be able to identify many shapes by the time he is 3.

They can provide developmentally appropriate materials and opportunities to help preschoolers understand the topic. Math can be a part of daily routines, activities, and interactions in preschool. The first is representing, relating, and operating on whole numbers with sets of objects. By the end of kindergarten, children need to demonstrate understanding by analyzing, comparing, creating, and composing these shapes. Preschool teachers have numerous opportunities to help children begin to develop their understanding of shapes and space. Recognize and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes In preschool, children can learn to identify and name circles, triangles, squares, rectangles, and ovals. By using materials such as posters, blocks, books, and games, teachers expose children to various shapes and help them analyze two- and three-dimensional shapes in various sizes and orientations. The following strategies and activities can help preschoolers learn to recognize and compare shapes. Introduce children to different kinds of triangles, such as equilateral, isosceles, scalene, and right. After finding them in the classroom or outdoors, children can outline the triangles with colored tape. For example, they might make right triangles red and scalene triangles blue. Create a math word wall or incorporate mathematical words into the existing word wallâ€”color-code the math words to make it easier for children to notice them. Teachers can use real objects, photos, and black line drawings to define the words. Ask children to identify different sizes of the same shape. For example, in the classroom they could search for rectangles, such as windows, doors, books, shelves, cabinets, computer screens, tabletops, and cubbies. Next, help children think as they compare the sizes of rectangles. The door is bigger than the cubbies. The cubbies are bigger than the book, but they are all rectangles. Encourage children to do the same with triangles, circles, and other shapes. Explain the differences between two-dimensional flat shapes and three-dimensional solid shapes. How are the book and piece of construction paper the same? How are they different? Teachers and families can collect three-dimensional objects such as cans, cartons, boxes, and balls to create a shape-scape. Children can use cylinders paper towel rolls as tree trunks, spheres balls as treetops, and rectangles cereal boxes as buildings. Teachers and children can work together to label the shape-scape, count the number of shapes used, and plan additions to the structure. Go from 3-D to 2-D. Preschoolers can dip three-dimensional objects in paints and press them on paper to make prints. Cans, spools, candles, and drinking glasses work well. The children will see the flat shapes that make up the sides of the objects. Look for manhole covers, flags, windows, signs, and other distinct shapes. Working together, children and teachers can take photos of the shapes, label them in the photos, and assemble the photos into a class book. Offer snacks with various dimensions and encourage children to use comparative words when asking for food. Add these descriptive words to the word wall. Play shape hokey pokey. Have each preschooler hold a shape and put it in the circle instead of a body part. Put your square in. Take your square out. Do the hokey pokey and turn yourself around. Play a shape guessing game. Have preschoolers play in pairs. Explain that one child will hide the shape behind her back and the other will ask questions about the shape. Does the shape have three sides? Does the shape have four angles? Teachers can offer geoboards and geobands so children can create as many different shapes as possible. Provide an additional challenge by asking children to color-code the shapes. Create and take apart shapes Once preschoolers can correctly identify flat square, circle, triangle, rectangle, hexagon and solid or three-dimensional shapes cube, cone, cylinder, sphere , they are ready to create and then take apart shapes using materials provided by their teacher. Offer toothpicks, pipe cleaners, straws, or craft sticks as materials children can use to make into shapes. Discuss the shapes they make. How could you turn it into a square? Children can glue together two or more shapes cut from paper onto a blank piece of paper to form other shapes. You glued two triangles together to form a rectangle. Children can roll, pinch, and manipulate playdough or clay to make two or more shapes. Then they can combine their creations to make new shapes. Children can explore how to form three-dimensional shapes. For example, let children watch as

you cut rectangular containers such as cereal boxes. How many rectangles are there in the box? Then ask children to figure out how to put them back together. Have several sets of tangrams and pattern cards on hand. Children can start by laying tans on each pattern. They can progress to re-creating the pattern on another surface and making up their own patterns. Build a hexagon puzzle. Cut one hexagon into trapezoids and triangles. Invite children to use those pieces to fill in another hexagon of the same size. Spatial visualization Encourage preschoolers to slide, flip, or turn shapes to promote problem solving and an understanding of transformations. These transformations are crucial to developing spatial visualization abilities and understanding geometry, which involves matching shapes through visualization. Use the correct terms. Send pattern cards and tangrams home. Encourage families to play, discover, and name transformations at home as they duplicate figures on the cards. Can you rotate the triangle to fit the figure? I saw you slide the rectangle. Play a transformation game. Give children dolls or stuffed toys and point out the front and back of each toy. Call out directionsâ€”flip your doll up, turn your teddy bear on its sideâ€”to see if preschoolers can demonstrate the transformations. After they master flipping the toys, have the children practice with shape pieces. Give each child a single set of pattern blocks and a small mirror. Ask children to create a design with their blocks. Then have them hold the mirror up to each side of the design to see how it appears to be flipped in the mirror. Spatial orientation As preschoolers learn to identify objects, they can use spatial orientation vocabulary to describe the relative positions of objects. Focus on a word a week. Use the word throughout the day in the classroom, in the hallway, and on the playground. You are sitting beside a friend. Place your napkin beside the plate. Stand beside your partner. Pair positional and shape vocabulary. The clock is a circle. It is beside the door, which is a rectangle. Invite families to write about a favorite activity using positional words. We drove next to the park, traveled under the expressway, and walked over the bridge. Children can provide the illustrations. Take photos of the children demonstrating positional concepts. Hong is standing under the clock. Add photos and words to the word wall. Play spatial Simon Says. Give each child in a small group a stuffed animal and play Simon Says using positional vocabulary. Simon Says put your animal above your head. Put your animal under your chair. Create positional obstacle courses. Before going outside, climb up the steps, slide down the slide, jump over the cones, and line up next to the door. Narrate actions with orientation.

Chapter 4 : Shapes, Colors, Size, English Lesson for Kids | FredisaLearns

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EMAIL Have you ever wondered why most early childhood programs teach children their colors and shapes early in the year? Why not letters and numbers? Why not cats and dogs? When you look out your window, you may not be saying it Color and shape are ways children observe and categorize what they see. These very recognizable characteristics encourage children to define and organize the diverse world around them. These first teachings in preschool and kindergarten are basics that your child needs to know before she learns the "other basics" of reading, writing, and math. Understanding color and shape is a tool for learning many skills in all curriculum areas, from math and science to language and reading. For example, when your child learns to discern the similarities and differences between colors and shapes, she is using the same skills she needs to recognize the differences between letters and numerals. When young children are asked to mathematically sort objects such as leaves, rocks, shells, or keys they usually use the most obvious attributes of color and shape, plus size, to categorize the items. When your child plays, he uses sorting and classifying skills as he observes similarities and differences of color and shape, makes comparisons, and organizes this information into piles. This seemingly simple process that we use every week when we sort the laundry or find things in the grocery aisles is the foundation for living in a mathematical world. Sorting by color and shape prepares your child for the future application of these skills in making graphs or searching for a book at the library. The Importance of Color Color is one of the first ways your preschooler makes distinctions among things she sees; color words are some of the first words she uses to describe these things. Helping you fold the laundry, she may naturally start sorting the socks into piles of different colors while exclaiming, "Look what I did! You can help by inviting him to notice many shades, hues, and tints. Make up names for these colors together, such as lemon yellow or apple red. You will be helping him use color as a means for creative thinking and language. Invite him to use descriptive language as he tells you how one green is different from another. One 4 year old I observed proudly said, "That green is dark like a Christmas tree and this one is light like celery! She can sort them into different color piles, match similar colors, and create a sequence or "color train" of hues from light to dark. Bring out the glue stick and she can cut and paste the colors to make monochromatic collages of yellows, reds, blues, etc. Find more games and activities about color. The Power of Shape We all use shape as a way of identifying and organizing visual information. Very early, your child begins to make a connection between familiar objects and their shapes. Changes in these can be surprising. For example, at first he may not want to eat round waffles or square cookies. But once he experiences this new shape information and finds out it is still delicious! When your child explores different shapes, she is using one of the most basic educational processes: This concept provides her with a basic process that she will be able to use in observing, comparing and discussing all she sees and encounters. Play shape-sorting games with simple household items. Put a collection of objects on the floor and invite your child to sort them into different piles â€” for round, square, flat, or rectangular items. Then ask him to go on a treasure hunt around the house to find one more thing that can go in each pile. You will be asking him to apply what he has learned in sorting the shapes to the greater world around him. Take a shape walk around the neighborhood. You might want to focus on one shape at a time. This will help your child match the shape to objects in the environment, and to notice same and different. Give her a cardboard circle to carry as you go on your "circle walk. Carry a clipboard and a piece of paper with the basic shapes drawn on it. Every time your child finds one of the shapes, she can draw a tally mark. Which shape did she find the most of? Find more shape and size activities. Shapes are also symbols. Capital letters are made mostly of circles or parts of circles and lines. The first step in understanding letters is the ability to know the difference between a circle and a square or rectangle. Provide your child with lots of paper and crayons to experiment with drawing lines and shapes. It is most important for him to get the "feel" of the shapes in his hand before it is perfectly represented on paper. This shape drawing will naturally lead to writing

letters. Take the letters of his name and help him see the shapes inherent in them. Of course, where would the world of art be with out color and shape? Explore your favorite picture books together with an eye for color and shape. Great authors to explore include Leo Lionni and Eric Carle. Help your child see the way the artist has used colors and shapes to create. Bring out the paper and paints or markers and encourage her to create her own art in the style of her favorite illustrator! About the Author Ellen Booth Church is a former professor of early childhood, a current educational consultant, keynote speaker, and author.

Chapter 5 : When to Teach Kids Colors? - New Kids Center

In this final module, we will go more in depths about maps within Tableau. You will be able to connect to a different data sources and customize your maps by changing colors, shapes, and sizes.

Search When to Teach What: A guide for colors, shapes, letters, and moreâ€¦ A few weeks ago, a reader asked us to do a post about when to teach certain things. Let me start by saying that I could have made this post a LOT longer than it is. I tried to keep it short and sweet and stick to the things that parents most often have questions about. Also, I only address the pre-kindergarten age. This includes birth to age 5ish. If you have a question about any other type of thing like reading, writing, pretend play, etc. I can definitely write another post like this with other activities. Now, here are general guidelines of when and a little bit on how to teach colors, shapes, letters, numbers, nursery rhymes, songs, and sensory activities. Colors 18 months is the generally accepted age for teaching colors. Some kids learn their colors sooner and some learn them later. You should always be reviewing colors with your child though, all the way up to kindergarten. Also, be sure to use the color words both before and after the noun this is a blue pen, this pen is blue. It is important to use the color word both ways so your child can better understand the concept of color. If you are looking for ways to teach colors, check out this post with games, activities, and books to teach colors. It has a bunch of great color activities, plus a curriculum guide. Shapes 2 years old is a great age for teaching shapes. Start by identifying the shapes you see in the world around you. Start by teaching the basic shapes square, circle, rectangle, triangle , then continue to more advanced shapes oval, star, heart, diamond. Purchase my Shape Activity Pack for awesome activities to teach shapes. I tried teaching him letters in lots of different ways and honestly, he just did not understand the concept of letters. Well, I finally decided to give up for awhile and not pressure him. A few months before he turned 3, he suddenly got it and learned all of his uppercase letters in about two weeks. The point is, 3 is a good age to teach letters, but do NOT stress and pressure your child to learn them. Your child should know his letters by kindergarten, but there should be no pressure before that. This post on sensory activities that help kids start writing letters is a great place to start. Check out all of my letters posts here. Numbers 3 is a pretty good age to teach numbers. I generally like to introduce letters first and then introduce numbers a little later. I think this helps your child understand that numbers are different from letters. I recommend 3 as a great age to start teaching numbers, but just like letters, there is no pressure to learn them all fast. Your child should be able to count up to 20 and identify numbers before kindergarten. If you do lots of fun activities involving numbers, they should easily be able to do both of those things by kindergarten. Check out how I teach numbers with tot trays. Here are 40 Awesome Number Activities for Preschoolers. Seriously, you can start saying them while your child is still in the womb. Kids should be able to start memorizing nursery rhymes around 3 years old. When they are between 4 and 5, start to point out patterns rhyming, rhythm, etc. Here is a short list of some nursery rhymes to teach your kids: Songs Just like nursery rhymes, it is never too early to start singing songs with your child. They have the same rhythm and rhyme of nursery rhymes, with the added bonus of a little tune. Here are some great ones: Sensory Activities You can start doing sensory activities with your child as soon as he or she is born. Start by showing him pictures of people and bold colored objects. Your child will love to look, taste, and feel everything around him. At about 9 months to a year old you can introduce sensory bins. Start with things that your child can put in his mouth blocks, large balls, long necklaces with large beads, etc. As your child gets older and moves away from the putting-everthing-in-his-mouth phase you can start to add other objects to a sensory bin rice, pasta, water beads, shredded paper, beaded necklaces, playdough, etc. Remember that children learn through looking, touching, tasting especially young children , and even smelling. Be sure to offer lots of experiences that allow your child to explore his senses. Here is a great post on why to use sensory bins and one on how to use sensory bins. Also check out my 15 creative ideas for sensory bin fillers.

Chapter 6 : Preschool Practice: Shapes and Colors! | calendrierdelascience.com

Common shapes and sizes. Typical shapes and sizes are shown in the images below, but just as many different colors can be ordered, sizes and shapes of all kinds can be ordered also. Special shapes include hearts, angels, and custom shapes of your design. Ask us for more information.

While I am not personally a proponent of formal schooling at a very young age, I think that lots of exploring, music, games, and reading are wonderful ways for young children to learn. Some basic skills, however, that are also great fun to work on are colors, shapes, letters, and numbers. Some of them can get messy with very young children, so plan to be with them. Everyday Conversation When I was working as an in-home developmental therapist for several years, I often suggested to parents, who wanted learning activities for these concepts, that they just incorporate colors or shapes in their everyday conversation. Of course, as they get a little older, distinguishing between colors becomes another thing to work on. Art Activities Art activities are boundless when it comes to the ability to work on naming shapes and colors, from coloring, to finger painting, to sidewalk chalk, and so much more. Art, by its very nature, is often about colors and shapes. For younger children, talk about colors and shapes during art projects. Allow them time to just work, but also take time to ask them about the colors or shapes they are using. For older children, you can move on to harder, more complex shapes as well as concepts like color mixing. Making Color Mixed Crayons: Directions for making mixed color crayons from old crayons. Shape Pictures While these are also art activities, these are a fun thing for slightly older children preschool and kindergarten. I worked on this with my preschool-aged co-op class once, and they had a ball. Kids love their glue sticks! We used foam shapes in a variety of colors and worked on everyone recognizing the shapes and colors that they used on their papers. This is one that I did with my children of a variety of ages. In this particular activity, we worked on making buildings by cutting various shapes out of construction paper and putting them together to make the finished product. This is also a great activity for working on scissor skills. Making Jewelry While some people may not think to do this with boys, I have found in my co-op classes and at home that young boys liked doing these activities just as much as the young girls. If you are working with small children, of course, they will need constant supervision as some small pieces could be a choking hazard. Pop Beads as shown in first picture: These are good not only for colors but also for fine motor skills. Some Pop Bead sets come with various shapes as well as the traditional rounded shape. Pony beads are also available in various shapes and colors. Keep in mind that sometimes beads of this size are discouraging to young children. This was one of my favorite activities that I ever did with my preschool co-op class. Pasta comes in many shapes, and you can dye them in a large variety of colors. Leftover pasta can be used for other art projects or sensory bins as well. Here are step-by-step directions for dying pasta for kids crafts. Sorting Activities As children get older, sorting is a great way to learn about colors and shapes and many other things too! Being able to distinguish a color or shape from others is a higher level skill than naming a shape or color. All of the children made predictions about what they thought they would have the most of and the least of color-wise. For my youngest, she just worked on sorting after that, while my oldest kids worked on ratios and other math concepts. Everyone ate their materials afterward! The homemade worksheet is where the sorting took place. There are also many wonderful educational toys to work on shape and color sorting. Some of my favorites from my developmental therapy days include:

Chapter 7 : Irish Adjectives

In this module, you will explore the topic of charting in Tableau. By now you should already be well versed in how to change colors, shapes, and sizes of charts, so we are going to practice and demonstrate that skill more.

Print Your kitchen is filled with many wonderful foods and cooking tools in a variety of colors, sizes, and shapes. It is the perfect laboratory for exploring some of the first topics children learn in school: Understanding these concepts is important because your child uses them in observing, comparing, and discussing all she sees and encounters. So take a look around your kitchen and try the ideas below, or your own, to see how many different ways you and your child can celebrate these three basic concepts with food! Color Have an orange meal. One way to focus on a particular color is to have a meal all in the same color. This will help your child to not only focus on learning the name of a particular color, but also it will help her see the many different shades of a particular color. For example, not all oranges are the exact same shade! As you and your child prepare the meal, discuss the differences she notices in the colors. Are some dark and some light? Which foods have other colors mixed in? For an orange meal, consider serving macaroni and cheese, sweet potatoes, carrot sticks, and orange juice. Bake a rainbow cake. This cake has a surprising secret! Make your favorite angel-food cake mix, and divide the batter into three bowls. Add four drops of a single food color into each bowl. Try using the primary colors of red, yellow, and blue. Randomly drop the colored batter by big spoonfuls into a prepared cake food pan, and bake according to package directions. What will the cake will look like when it comes out of the oven? The surprise is that at first the cake looks brown and thus a bit disappointing. But when you and your child carefully cut the cake with a serrated knife, in a sawing movement , you both will see how the colors mixed to make a rainbow inside. Make green eggs and ham. Add a few drops of green food coloring to scrambled eggs. Do the green scrambled eggs taste different than yellow scrambled eggs? Be a color scientist. Compare the taste of brown rice versus white rice; orange sweet potato versus white potato; and red grapes versus green grapes. Do the different colors have different tastes? Shape Eat a square meal. We have all heard of the importance of eating a square meal of healthy foods, but why not have a really "square" meal? Serve waffles big and little squares with a side dish of pineapple chunks for breakfast. Have a snack of square cheese slices on square crackers placed on a square napkin. As you are preparing and enjoying your meals, ask your child to notice the similarities and differences between the different squares. Help her notice that all the squares have four sides, but can be various sizes. For a fun challenge, give your child a slice of pre-wrapped American cheese. As she unwraps it, ask her how she can fold her cheese square into a triangle point to point. Experiences with patterns help your child understand the concept of a number line. You and your child can use stick skewers to make a repeating shape kebab pattern with square pineapple cubes, banana rounds, and triangles cut out of melon pieces. Ask your child to say the shape names as you skewer your fruit kebabs, repeating the "square-circle-triangle" pattern along the stick. Voicing the pattern helps your child hear and feel the pattern, as well as see it. Use cookie cutters for tea sandwiches. Celebrate all shapes by using shaped cookie cutters in a heart, circle, and so on to make sandwiches for a dainty tea party. Spread bread with cream cheese, and use the cutters to cut the bread into different sandwich shapes. Try mixing shapes by topping the sandwiches with differently shaped toppings, such as a cucumber or tomato slice on square bread, or a triangle of cheese cut from a square on a round sandwich. Talk about the shape names as you prepare the sandwiches. How is a triangle different from a square? How is a circle different from both of them? Size Bake little, medium, and big cookies. Use graduated-size small, medium, large star-shaped cookie cutters to make simple sugar cookies from your favorite recipe. Ask your child to line up the cookies for icing in the order of their size. Ask your child, "What size is this cookie? Which is the largest cookie? When you bake cakes or breads, double your recipe so that you can use your regular-sized pan and your child can use mini tins or loaf pans. Invite her stuffed animal friends, and share a big and little meal together! Does food in different sizes taste different? Have a taste test to compare foods in various sizes, such as regular and cherry tomatoes, miniature squash and normal-sized squash, or small, medium, and large pretzels. Ask, "How do they taste? Which do you like best?

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Chapter 8 : Shapes and Colors Worksheet | All Kids Network

Let's Learn Shapes & Colors - Preschool Learning APPUSERIES. Learn Colors Shapes Sizes for Toddler & Preschooler Learn Numbers, Shapes, Colors and More with Shawn the Train.

Your labia are unique Vaginas â€" or more accurately, vulvas, and all their components â€" come in different shapes, sizes, and colors. They even have different smells. And unless your normal involves pain or discomfort , everything is likely fine. Take a look at these pictures of real labia to get a sense of how varied they can really be, and read on to learn more about their overall appearance. The inner lips â€" which usually lead the way to your vaginal opening â€" are called the labia minora. Wanna get a closer look? Grab a handheld mirror and go somewhere private. Use this time to explore your unique anatomy and learn more about your body. Curved outer lips Think of your outer lips like a horseshoe flipped upside down â€" a round curve that meets evenly at the end. When this happens, it usually leaves the inner lips exposed. They may or may not protrude below your labia majora. Prominent inner lips More often than not, the inner lips are longer than and stick out from the outer lips. This difference in length may be more subtle, with the inner lips just barely peeking out, or more pronounced. Prominent outer lips Prominent outer lips sit much lower on your vulva. The skin may be thick and puffy or thin and a bit loose â€" or somewhere in between. Long, dangling inner lips These are a form of prominent inner lips. They can dangle up to an inch or more! They may even hang outside of your underwear. You may notice a bit of extra skin or additional folds. Long, dangling outer lips These are a form of prominent outer lips. This may give your inner lips a little more exposure. Small, open lips Your outer lips are flat and rest up against your pubic bone, but are separated slightly, showing your labia minora. Visible inner lips With this type, your inner and outer lips are usually the same size. They can usually be seen from the top to the bottom of your outer lips. What we do know stems from two small studies, one done in and one in Their results suggest the following for average labia: The left or right labia majora is up to 12 centimeters cm long â€" or about 5 inches in. The left labia minora is up to 10 cm about 4 in long and up to 6. The right labia minora is up to 10 cm about 4 in long and up to 7 cm about 3 in wide. Note that these figures represent a range of observed measurements. For example, neither study: Regardless of what the average size may be, if your labia minora or majora are especially sensitive or prone to pain and discomfort , you may be experiencing symptoms of labial hypertrophy. This is the medical term for enlarged labia. Labial hypertrophy can make cleansing difficult or uncomfortable, and may ultimately lead to infection. If this sounds familiar, see your doctor. They can assess your symptoms and advise you on next steps. Should they be the same color as my skin? Some people may have pink or purplish labia, while others may have reddish or brown labia. This is because of increased blood flow to the area. See your doctor if: Your vaginal area is distinct in more ways than just labia appearance. But not all clitorises are created equal: Hair Most people develop pubic hair as a response to rising testosterone levels during puberty. But how pubic hair grows depends on the person and their hormones. You can have thick hair, thin hair, a lot of hair, a little hair, hair just on your pubic bone or all over your vulva, and, yes, the carpets may not match the drapes. All of this is absolutely normal. Discharge Some vaginal discharge is normal. See your doctor if your discharge:

Chapter 9 : When to Teach What: A guide for colors, shapes, letters, and more - Moms Have Questions To

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Teaching your kids colors can be a frustrating process. It requires patience and understanding. Many parents fail to realize that their kids are merely in the beginning stages and the entire learning process is not a straight forward one. In order to help kids learn colors, parents should know when to teach kids colors, how kids learn colors and how they can teach colors to kids. This page will answer all of these questions. When Do Kids Learn Colors? This is also the same time the child will begin to notice the differences and similarities between textures, sizes and shapes. Although they can tell the differences, it takes a much longer time for kids to fully understand the different colors and name them. Most children are able to name one color by the time they are 36 months. How Do Kids Learn Colors? Matching Colors The first step to learning colors is matching them. You can help your child learn colors faster by matching them in blocks. For example, you can ask your child to help you pick up blocks of the same color. In this way, they can concentrate on that one color and learn to differentiate it from the rest. The next day, pick blocks from a different color. You can make the activity even more fun by having the child point out the color in random objects at the grocery store or on the road. If your child can comfortably match six colors, you can proceed to the next step. Pointing Colors The next step to learning colors is pointing colors. This broadens their understanding of the color since you are not only working with blocks but real life scenarios. These games help your child master colors without much pressure and can be played anywhere and at anytime. Naming Colors Naming colors is essential in the learning process and is the most important step. However, your child may not be able to learn naming colors until they are about 3 years old. At this time, you can buy books about colors and play coloring games. When it comes to learning colors, patience is essential and while it can be a long process, it is productive and you can make it fun. After learning when do kids learn colors, the next is to teach them to learn colors. Teaching kids colors does not have age limits and you can learn to teach your young ones the art of identifying and differentiating colors throughout their childhood. Read on for more information on this. Babies Babies are aware of their surroundings and they learn quite fast. One of the best ways to help your baby learn to understand colors is to have bright colors dominate their rooms. As opposed to having pastels and neutral colors with your decor, vibrant colors such as red, pink, blue and green could help. You can fill up their world with color by having bright beddings and toys. When handing your baby their toys, teach them colors by mentioning the color of the toy. Toddlers Toddlers are more aware of their surrounding and their brains are developing and helping them understand colors better. You should use mealtime to teach your child about colors and you can talk about the color of the food such as red apples, orange carrots and more. Ask the toddler to find the color in another room and praise them when they manage to get it correctly. Find colors in everyday scenarios and you can use your walks to point out colors such as the blue sky and green trees. You can also use the parking lot to identify colors and have them point out the different colors. Books are great, especially those that have colored themes. Point out colors in books and pictures. Preschoolers Preschoolers are at an age when they are able to easily point out different colors and teaching them colors at this stage can help them learn better. Teach your young one to talk about colors he or she uses to make paper designs and encourage them to finger paint. You can make the learning process more exciting by making up songs that teach the names of colors. Flash cards provide an exciting way to learn and you can use them as well. Have your toddler match same colored items. This teaches them to identify the differences and you can also delve into teaching the different shades such as light green and dark green. There are plenty of books and computer programs that you can use to teach your child colors and at this stage the kids are able to identify that items can be different in size, shape and texture yet still be green or red or any other color. When do kids learn colors? Learn more about teaching kids colors by watching this video: Actions Have difficulty in learning colors If your child is struggling with learning colors, they might be color blind. Studies show that men have a higher likelihood of being born color blind than women. Observe when teaching your kid colors Parents can easily identify if their children are color

blind when teaching them colors. These colors all appear to be the same. Take a test You can also take a test for accurate diagnoses of the condition. There are various color vision tests you can use including cards. There are also free online tests such as the one offered by ColorVisionTesting. On your own, you can check for color weakness by placing a crayon that is red in a row of orange, green and yellow. If your child is having a hard time identifying these vibrant colors, he or she may be color blind.