

Kindergarten

- Student learning becomes more class-oriented in presentation.
- Students learn to work independently as well as in a group.
- Children cooperate with each other during play.
- Children enjoy playing in groups.
- Children have academic subjects including: Reading, Math, Social Studies, Science, and Religion, Music and Gym.
- When entering Kindergarten students will already be able to write their name, identify colors and shapes.
- When entering Kindergarten students will already be able to recognize numbers 1-10.
- When entering Kindergarten the student can name basic body parts.
- When entering Kindergarten the students can recite the alphabet.
- When entering Kindergarten the students can count to 20.
- When entering Kindergarten students are able to recognize all letters in their name.
- A child uses a writing utensil with a preferred hand.
- Students cut with thumb and finger effectively.
- Students are able to follow and remember verbal directions.
- A child has a longer attention span.
- A child can express their feelings verbally.
- Students can obey rules and directions with out reluctance.
- A child is able to handle a structured, daily experience.
- A child demonstrates a readiness to adapt to new situations and learning experiences.
- The child leaves parents comfortably.
- Student/teacher ratio is 26:2
- Must be age 5 by September 1st.
- All day program only ½ day 1st part of the year.

Young Fives

- Children are taught all areas of learning using a thematic approach.
- The children will still have some associative play but will engage in cooperative play with typically one leader.
- Some children may still need help getting involved in play with others.
- Children are still developing the ability to express needs and ideas in words.
- Children may still be unsure of themselves in new situations.
- Children have a shorter attention span.
- Children are becoming sufficient with routine and duties.
- Some children are still developing handedness.
- A students fine motor skills are still strengthening and improving control.
- A student learns to write their name, numbers 1-10, and upper case letters.
- Children review basic colors and shapes.
- Upper case letters are taught and lower case letters are introduced.
- Children are taught numbers 1-10
- Students are taught to follow simple directions.
- The classroom is structured for student exploration and experimentation in learning centers.
- Children are instructed mostly with individual attention.
- A child benefits from the gift of time to fine tune their social, academic, language, and emotional skills.
- Student/teacher ratio is 10:1
- Must be age 5 by December 31st.
- 5 ½ day sessions a week.

By: Wendy Topel – December 2014