

The importance of feedback at the lesson.

Vocabulary

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with the given words.

request, sign in, turn off, show, Recess, schedule, relative, story time, tell me about, Junk food, Teamwork, introduction, friendships, materials, choral repetition

Please raise your hand to _____ (1) help in kindergarten class.

Can you _____ (2) me how to color within the lines, please?

Remember to _____ (3) when you arrive at school each morning.

_____ (4) is not allowed for snack time in kindergarten.

_____ (5) is a fun time for playing outside with your classmates.

Building _____ (6) with your peers is important in kindergarten.

We will have _____ (7) after lunch to read a book together.

Let's look at the _____ (8) to see what we're doing next.

_____ (9) is essential during group activities in kindergarten.

My cousin is my _____ (10) and we like to play together.

Make sure you have all your _____ (11) before starting the activity.

Can you give a brief _____ (12) about yourself to the class?

Remember to _____ (13) the lights when you leave the classroom.

Let's do _____ (14) to practice saying the alphabet.

Can you _____ (15) your favorite activity in kindergarten?

Reading

Ex. 1. Read the text.

When we need to give feedback to preschoolers, especially when it's not positive, it's important to do it gently. They are still little and learning so much. If a child does something wrong, we should first take a deep breath. Stay calm and kind.

Instead of saying "No, that's bad," try saying, "Let's do it another way." This helps them understand what they need to change without feeling bad about themselves. For example, if a child is not sharing their toys, you might say, "It's nice to share with friends. Let's try sharing the toys so everyone can play together." This way, they learn what is expected without feeling sad or upset.

Use simple words and be clear. You might get down to their level, make eye contact, and speak softly. This shows them you care and are there to help. It's also helpful to explain why something is wrong. If a child colors on the wall, you could say, "We use paper for coloring. Walls are not for coloring. Let's clean this up together."

Next, praise them when they do it right. If they do share their toys after your talk, say, "Great job sharing! That was very kind." This positive reinforcement helps them remember what to do.

Remember, preschoolers are still learning and growing. Being patient and gentle with them helps them feel safe and loved, even when they make mistakes. They will learn better and faster with kind guidance.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

1. How should we approach giving feedback to preschoolers, especially when it's not positive?
2. What is the benefit of using phrases like "Let's do it another way" instead of "No, that's bad" when correcting behavior?
3. Why is it important to use simple words and be clear when communicating with preschoolers?
4. How can you show a preschooler that you care and are there to help when giving feedback?
5. Why is it helpful to explain why something is wrong when addressing a child's behavior?
6. What should you do after a child successfully follows your guidance on how to behave?
7. Why is it important to be patient and gentle with preschoolers when they make mistakes?

Communication

Ex. 1. Make sentences using the following words:

1. Kids/take/naps
2. Rest/time/important
3. Children/need/quiet
4. Kindergarten/teachers/read
5. Naps/help/children
6. Children/bring/own
7. Long/children/usually
8. Resting/helps/kids
9. Children/choose/where
10. Kindergarten/students/enjoy