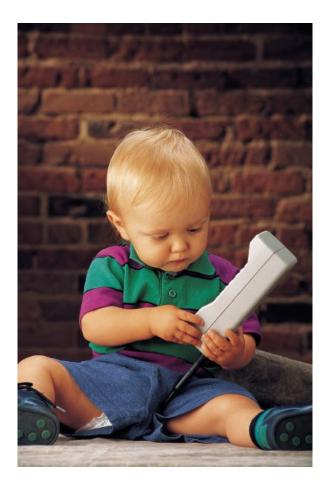
## and Start for Toddler of 30-36 months-old

Getting Ready for School Begins at Birth



Tyrone Area School District Parenting Tips

## Smart Start for Toddlers 30-33 month-old

YOUR 30-33 MONTH—OLD TODDLER ACTIVITIES	
<ul> <li>Physical</li> <li>Balances on each foot for a second.</li> <li>Brushes teeth by themselves.</li> <li>Wiggles thumb.</li> </ul>	Physical Activities  • Give your child a variety of gross motor opportunities—running, kicking, climbing, riding toys, etc
<ul> <li>Language</li> <li>Recites own name.</li> <li>Draws lines, scribbles, crosses, and circles.</li> <li>Uses two adjectives (describing words).</li> <li>Knows their first and last name.</li> </ul>	Language Activities  When speaking encourage your child's use of adjectives. (red, soft, furry, hard, good, sour, sweet).
<ul> <li>Thinking</li> <li>Begins determining preferred hand.</li> <li>Remembers where objects are when named (e.g. "Where is your blanket?").</li> <li>Unable to see others' points of view.</li> <li>Understands simple counting.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Thinking Activities</li> <li>Allow child to explore with both hands when playing and coloring.</li> <li>Model others' points of view for your child. Ask your child questions that make them think about others' feelings (e.g. "How do you think Joe felt when you took his toy from him?").</li> <li>Model counting for your child in everyday activities. Count the kisses you give, the Cheerios you give, etc Counting 1-</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Social</li> <li>Begin to develop fears.</li> <li>Moves quickly from extreme moods (e.g. from loveable to angry quickly).</li> <li>Continues to seek independence.</li> </ul>	Social Activities  • Allow opportunities for your toddler to make choices (e.g. Which T-shirt would you like to wear today? Would you like an apple or banana?

## Smart Start for Toddlers 33-36 month-old

YOUR 33-36 MONTH—OLD TODDLER	ACTIVITIES
<ul> <li>Physical</li> <li>Alternates feet going up and down stairs using railing.</li> <li>Is progressing at toilet training during the day.</li> <li>Hops and skips.</li> <li>Rides a tricycle.</li> <li>Dresses self with little or no help.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Physical Activities</li> <li>Continue toilet training. Remember it is common for accidents and your child shouldn't be punished for them.</li> <li>Encourage self dressing even if it takes longer.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Language</li> <li>Carries on simple conversations.</li> <li>Uses prepositions (in, on, up, down).</li> <li>Speaks clearly most of the time.</li> <li>Uses 3-5 words in a sentence.</li> <li>Names two actions (running, jumping, skipping).</li> <li>Thinking</li> <li>Follows a two or three part command.</li> <li>Sort objects by shapes and colors.</li> <li>Begins remembering past events from early in the day or yesterday.</li> </ul>	Thinking Activities  Ask your child lots of questions. Expect more than 1 word answers.  Have toys or manipulatives that can be sorted by shapes and colors.  At bedtime, talk to your child about their day.
<ul> <li>Social</li> <li>Separates fairly easy from parents.</li> <li>Being to take turns in games.</li> <li>Notices differences among people.</li> </ul>	Social Activities  Prepare your child for you leaving by having a routine and following it.  Play games and praise your child for waiting their turn. (e.g. "I like how you gave Daddy a turn before going again!").  Help your child become sensitive to the differences among people.