

# Unit 1: All About Me <br> Week 2: Show Me Your Letters! 

## Objectives:

Help your child find different familiar alphabet letters within a book.
Materials Needed:
Your copy of My Blue is Happy, a sheet of paper, and a pen or pencil.


## Week 2 Lesson Steps:

1. Think of some of the letters that your child will see frequently, such as the first letters of their first, middle, last name, letters in names of family members, or favorite toys.

## Model Thinking

Show children how to stop and think about specific things by actually pausing even putting a finger to head to demonstrate thinking and talk out loud what your mind should be thinking. "I am thinking of the letters in my name -- M-O-M. Now let's think of the letters in your name!"
2. Write those letters out as you and your child talk about them. Talk about the letters, how they sound, and what it looks like on the page.

## Model Thinking

Show children how to stop and think about specific things by actually pausing even putting a finger to head to demonstrate thinking and talk out loud what your mind should be thinking. "We thought of the letters in my name, M-0-M, and the letters in your name -- now let's write them. M says/m/so let's write the letter M." Repeat this process for every letter in your name and your child's name. This may take a lot of time at first but you will be going much faster in no time.
3. Go on a "letter hunt" with your child for those popular letters in My Blue is Happy. Pick different pages and go hunting for those letters, you can tell your child that you two are detectives!
4. Don't forget to HAVE FUN!!!!

## Conclusion:

Today, you helped your child identify different letters in the alphabet. By being detectives and going on a word hunt with your child, you helped them start the process of recognizing and taking apart words, putting them back together, and building knowledge of the different ways that letters can look.

## Early Learning Developmental Standards Taught in Week 2:

- Demonstrate developing basic knowledge of letter sound correspondence association by beginning to match the name and initial sound of some consonant letters such as in own name, classmates' names (in this case family member's names), or common words

