

## REASONING ACTIVITIES

Reasoning comprehension is the ability to use judgement and reasoning as the child understands his or her environment.

Read to your child and ask him questions about the story.

Buy a commercial set (or make up your own) of pictures of opposites such as: front-back, hot-cold, old-new.

Gather many pictures of various items. Have your child sort the pictures according to association; such as: food, animals, and clothes.

Gather various items of differing materials and have child sort items; such as: plastic, metal, rough and smooth.

Have your child sort items according to color and size.

Have your child make "like" and "different" comparisons between things.

Have your child complete various sentences such as:  
Food is to \_\_\_\_\_. Clothes are to \_\_\_\_\_. Scissors are to \_\_\_\_\_.

After you read to your child, have him sequence the story. What happened first, what happened next.

Show your child pictures with emotions and have him describe the feelings.

## SOCIAL - EMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Social - Emotional development is the ability to relate meaningfully to others and be accepted in both one-to-one and group situations.

Listen to the child and respond to the importance of what he is telling you. What a child "tells", he believes to be important enough to talk about; something he did or saw, something that happened in school, etc. Help relate the happenings from his child's world to your adult world.

Include the child whenever it is possible to do so in decisions that effect him; where the family could go on Sunday, what clothes to wear, etc.

Give reasonable tasks (explain what they are and show him how to do them) around the house for which he is expected to be responsible; caring for his belongings, clearing the table, etc.

Praise him when he starts and finishes with such responsibilities.

Encourage social interaction with his friends. If they do not live nearby, provide a means of getting the children together.

Set reasonable limits for his behavior that he understands and that he can achieve.

Sometimes when a child expresses deep emotion, he may want to, or need to, talk about it. At such times, "ask questions", rather than "give answers". Let him also ask you questions. Be as honest, and as open-minded and as sensitive, to his feelings as you can.