

Learning on the Go at Home

For many, meals are a time when the whole family comes together. Learn how your **mealtime** discussions can help the development of your child, and ways that meals foster learning.

Connect

Studies show that meals are one of the most important times to be together as a family.

Catherine Snow and her colleagues at Harvard University conducted research on literacy development by taping what happens at family meals. **They found that the families who interacted with each other at meal times were more likely to have children with better literacy skills in the school-age years.** Family mealtime interaction took place when caregivers extended children's interests, which helped children use language to analyze, sequence, and predict while helping children appreciate the joy of language.

Watch and listen

Do your children listen to what you and others say? Do they have opportunities to talk, listen and take turns? Do they look forward to telling you about their day? What sounds and words do they try to say? What are they trying to communicate?

Extend

With your baby

- › Give your baby ordinary kitchen objects, such as plastic cups or wooden spoons, to play with while you are fixing a meal.
- › Name the foods you are eating and talk about foods your baby loves to eat.

With your toddler

- › Let your young child help make the meal – let him or her tear the lettuce for a salad, stir the spaghetti sauce or put napkins on the table.
- › Ask your toddler to name the foods you are preparing or to fix a pretend meal for his or her toy animal or doll while you fix dinner for your family.

For your preschooler

- › Ask your child to tell you a story about his or her day or tell him or her a story about yours during mealtime.
- › Create family traditions at meal times, such as a song that you always sing or a game like “I Spy” that you always play.

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Civitas thanks **Parents as Teachers**, an international early childhood parent education and family support program, for their ongoing support.



Learning on the Go In Public Places

Errands can equal education. Your everyday outing or errand – even if it’s just **to the market** – can be a chance to connect with your child and to encourage his or her early learning.

Connect

Going to the market is obviously a chore, especially at the end of a busy day. But markets also offer many opportunities for learning that can make the time there less trying.

Watch and listen

Make sure that your child is not too hungry when you go to the market. Either take a snack or let your child pick an acceptable snack to eat. Then you and your child can focus on other things. Notice what your child is interested in to help make marketing a fun learning time together.

“There are so many ways that parents and caregivers can encourage language in young children and it’s not through flash cards. It’s through conversation, it’s through questioning. The important thing is to invest words with meaning and once you do... those words live on forever.”

*Kathryn A. Hirsh-Pasek, PhD
Professor of Psychology
Director, Infant Language Laboratory
Temple University*

Extend

For your baby

- › The market is like a collage in motion – there is so much going on. Talk about the things you see as you shop.

For your toddler

- › Talk to your child in advance about a special thing that she or he can buy at the market. Then look for it, like a treasure hunt. This helps your child learn to be a good observer.
- › Ask your toddler about the shapes and colors he or she sees. Or, ask your toddler to name things that are up high or down low.
- › Give your toddler a cracker or piece of apple. Then point out the crackers and/or apples in the store.

For your preschooler

- › Take the adventure of looking for items you are going to purchase a step further. Cut out a picture of an item you are going to purchase and have your child match the picture with the real item on the store’s shelf.
- › If there is conflict over what you are buying, set rules. For example: we will buy an item, but sugar can’t be one of the first four ingredients. Or it can’t have too many preservatives in the food. Have your child look at labels with you to see if this is something you can buy. All of these games can build pre-reading and thinking skills.

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Learning on the Go at Home

Help your child wind down at the end of the day, and discover ways to make **bedtime** less stressful and more calming for all involved.

Connect

Bedtime is time to wind down. Creating a schedule that your child comes to expect makes the transition from an active day to a quiet time easier.

Many parents create “a special time” to be together at bedtime. Sometimes they read or tell stories. Other times, they let the child select what she or he wants to do.

Watch and listen

What helps your child get ready for bed in the most peaceful way, and what stirs up your child? Emphasize the calming activities and turn them into family traditions.

Extend

For your baby

- › Create a consistent bedtime schedule that your child can count on.
- › Think of bedtime as a quiet time to be together rather than a scary time of separation. Your attitude will help build a more positive attitude in your child.

For your toddler

- › Create traditions: First we take a bath and brush our teeth, then we read a story, put on the nightlight, give a kiss and go to sleep. With practice, a consistent schedule will help children learn to go to sleep by themselves.

For your preschooler

- › Your preschooler can take a more active role in planning bedtime traditions and use special time for listening to stories, making up stories about his or her stuffed animals, or for talking about the day.

Anytime

- › Be curious about your own learning and about how your child learns. Parents and caregivers who are truly engaged and excited about learning are more likely to have children who do the same.

Have fun! Children and adults learn best when they are connected to others, when they’re learning about something they want or need to know, and when they’re having fun. So don’t make learning in everyday moments a chore, or something to strike off of your to-do list to give your child the best early start. Instead, make it something that *you* enjoy. The gift of joy in lifelong learning is a very important gift you can give your children.

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Learning on the Go Traveling

Riding public transit exposes your child to different people and new things. Use this time to heighten your child's sense of adventure.

Connect

Traveling on public transportation, especially if it crowded, can feel overwhelming to a young child, but it can also be an adventure. Encourage your child focus on travel as an adventure.

Watch and listen

How does your child react to the bus or subway? Help put words to your child's feelings, which will help your child feel known and understood. Notice how your child reacts to other people, sounds, sights, escalators, doors opening and closing or other things you see, feel and hear.

"Stress happens when there is a challenge that matters to you and you don't have the resources to manage it, with a secure relationship you have your resources."

*Megan R. Gunnar, PhD
Distinguished McKnight University Professor
Institute of Child Development
University of Minnesota*

Extend

For your baby

- › Follow your baby's gaze while you travel and say aloud what you think he or she may be focusing on: "See the baby across from us" or "It is very noisy on the bus."

For your toddler

- › Imagine what your child is feeling and try to see the experience through his or her eyes. Is she or he feeling overwhelmed or excited? Let your child help you by putting the fare in the fare box, asking the driver for a transfer or signaling the driver to stop. This helps develop a sense of confidence and mastery.

For your preschooler

- › Talk with your child about the last time you went on the bus or subway or what interests him or her about where you are going and what you will do when you get there. This will give your child a greater sense of control over his or her experiences and will help build memory and planning skills.
- › Make up special games on a bus or subway, such as counting the stops until you arrive. This helps children understand where they are going, and creates special fun routines or traditions that are always remembered, making the world feel predictable and safe.

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Learning on the Go Traveling

Taking your child **on a walk** is not only good exercise, but also allows him or her to experience nature and learn about the outdoors.

Connect

Taking a walk is a wonderful physical activity for you and your child, plus it can also be a special time together. Focus on the present moment and being with your child, not on all of the things you have to do when you get back.

Watch and listen

Look at the walk through your child's eyes. How might a bug or a big crack in the sidewalk look to your child? What sounds do cars or birds make? Is the sun shining? Is it cloudy, warm or cold?

“Young children, like little scientists, have a hypothesis to begin with, but then they go out and make predictions and even do mini-experiments... and the experiments cause the children to change their minds – their hypothesis.”

*Andrew N. Meltzoff, PhD
Job and Gertrud Tamaki Endowed Chair,
Professor of Psychology
Co-Director, Institute for Learning and Brain Sciences
University of Washington*

Extend

For your baby

- › Name things that your baby looks at or is interested in – from street and business signs, to animals, flowers, bugs, cars, trucks, people or other sights.
- › Take time to let your baby watch things until his or her interest shifts. Notice how intently your baby studies things.

For your toddler

- › If your toddler likes to run and jump and practice moving around, make games of doing this.
- › Help your child learn to be safe by stopping at corners and driveways and showing him or her how to look both ways for cars.

For your preschooler

- › Ask questions about what you see on your walk that seems to interest your child. These questions can include the past, present and future. For example, if you and your preschooler see a dog, ask if he or she remembers seeing that dog before, what the dog is doing, or what they think the dog might do if the dog were bigger or smaller, or faster or slower.
- › Make up rhymes or sing marches as your walk. Try walking and singing or chanting fast, then slow.

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