

Children's House Montessori Preschool

2012 Curriculum Guide

Practical Life Curriculum

Practical life includes pre- academic exercises that prepare the child to work effectively in the Montessori environment by refining movement, teaching sequences, introducing left to right processes and providing a foundation in early learning attitudes and dispositions. Practical life exercises also provide children a sense of accomplishment as they engage in real, meaningful work with tangible results. The familiar home-like environment of the practical life corner allows children to gain independence and confidence as they carry out thoughtfully prepared activities, similar to those a child would participate in at home.

Preliminary exercises include walking around furniture, rolling out a rug, pushing in a chair, opening and closing a door and carrying a chair or table. These exercises enable the child to maneuver gracefully in the environment and develop gross motor coordination and control. Other exercises focus on care of the self and environment; hand-washing, dressing frames, polishing, vegetable preparation, sweeping, and other practical skills prepare the child for more advanced work and develop positive attitudes and dispositions that are useful to the child, as his work grows more academic. Young children frequently repeat these activities and thus develop concentration and learn to enjoy completing tasks.

Another aspect of the practical life curriculum is lessons in grace and courtesy. Through modeling, children learn polite behavior such as how to serve food, how to greet a person, how to excuse one and how to make introductions. Further lessons revolve around the language and process of problem solving. Children at the Children's House learn to identify feelings and needs, state problems and propose solutions using nonviolent communication, predict results, and implement what they consider the best solution.

Some practical life lessons such as care of the self and care of the environment are given individually, while lessons in grace and courtesy and problem solving are best delivered at line time where the entire group can learn a lesson at the same time. Most children enjoy group lessons at line time and use the modeled behavior immediately.

Curriculum outline:

Preliminary exercises and movement

- Walking in the classroom
- Managing tables and chairs
- Carrying materials
- Silence (cessation of movement)

Care of self and environment

- Dressing
- Polishing
- Hand washing
- Dusting
- Food preparation

Grace, Courtesy, and Problem Solving

- Social greetings and conventions
- Introductions
- Problem solving strategies
- Non-violent communication

Sensorial Curriculum

Montessori believes that young children learn through direct manipulation of learning materials, and the sensorial materials are designed to teach the senses. Largely pre-academic in nature, the sensorial curriculum provides early experiences for

children in discrimination of size, dimension, texture, weight, sound, smell, color, taste and temperature. Along with refining a child's senses, the exercises introduce precise vocabulary and concepts of comparison. Once a child has worked with an introductory material, there are opportunities for progressive exercises in sorting and classifying. The curriculum also introduces concepts related to math and geometry, including plane shapes and geometric solids. Physical geography is an additional component of the sensorial curriculum.

Each child progresses at his or her own pace through the sensorial curriculum. They learn through individual presentations from the teacher, from older children and by observing experienced children working with the materials. Many of the introductory materials appeal to the youngest children, and, along with practical life exercises, they spend a large portion of their day exploring the materials and exercises on the sensorial shelves.

Curriculum outline:

Visual

- Dimension
- Size
- Color
- Shapes

Geometry

- Regular plane shapes through decagon
- Irregular plane shapes
- Geometric solids
- Constructive triangles
- Binomial and trinomial cubes
- Table of Pythagoras
- Superimposed geometric figures
- Botany
- Leaf forms

Auditory

- Sound boxes
- Bells

Olfactory

- Smelling boxes

Gustatory

- Tasting bottles

Tactile

- Rough and smooth boards
- Thermic tablets
- Baric tablets

Stereognostic (muscular and tactile mixed)

- Mystery bag
- Bean bowl

Physical Geography

- Globes
- Puzzle maps
- Land and water forms

Language Curriculum

Children from age three through six are particularly receptive to acquiring language, and the Montessori environment is filled with a range of hands-on/minds on learning materials and activities designed to support the natural development of language. In particular, the materials and activities encourage the refinement of sensory discrimination and the acquisition of precise vocabulary, which together form the basis of personal and academic expression.

The sequence of the language curriculum first emphasizes the development of spoken language and the acquisition of vocabulary through stories and poems, naming objects and classroom materials, social conversations and lessons in both grace and courtesy and problem solving. Simultaneously, the teacher presents work that provides indirect preparation for reading and writing with activities that develop fine motor control and spatial and sequential perceptions, including left to right activities that instill a sense of direction for written language. In addition, the teacher model correct spoken language and provides a consistent source of new and interesting information through speech and through rotating materials and activities in the classroom. Word games, rhymes and word study of initial and final sounds help to develop phonemic awareness.

Direct preparation for reading and writing begins as the child establishes sound-symbol correspondence and a sense of the shape of letters by moving his fingers on the sandpaper letters. Shortly, he will want to construct language with letters, and, before his hand is ready to write, he will manipulate movable letters to synthesize short written words. This is the beginning of writing, which usually precedes the ability to read by some months.

As the child gains confidence with forming words, he then begins to analyze the individual sounds and then recombine them and thus starts to read. Children develop control for handwriting through practicing numerous fine motor activities before finally writing with a pencil.

Each child progresses at his or her own pace through the language curriculum and learns through individual presentations from the teacher and by observing experienced children using the language materials. Most children exhibit natural interest in forming words with letters by about age four to four and a half and begin to sound out words by age five to five and a half, though there is some variability. Once the child has learned the mechanics of writing and reading, a range of language activities exists in the classroom from journals, to phonetic readers, to labeling, to short books on many topics and children's research materials, such as atlases and graphic dictionaries. Most children will be able to read and write short phonetic words with blends and digraphs, read short phonetic primers with some common sight words and enjoy a range of language activities, including using language for practical purposes-- from filling needs to solving problems; to conversing socially; to listening to and enjoying stories, poems and books that are read aloud.

Curriculum Outline:

Indirect Preparation for reading and writing

- Practical life exercises that provide left to right movement and sequences
- Cylinder blocks and metal insets to prepare hand for handwriting
- Geometry, botany and geography materials to develop sense of shape and direction
- Spoken language skills and vocabulary development
- Word games leading to phonemic awareness

Reading Mechanics

- Sound-symbol correspondence
- Phonograms
- Phonetic words
- Sight words
- Reading nomenclature from classroom studies

Language Study

- Function of words (parts of speech)
- Word study (prefixes, suffixes, synonyms, singular and plural forms)
- Advanced language study: syntax, interpretive reading, and language extensions

Writing Mechanics

- Sound - symbol correspondence
- Forming letters without writing
- Cursive alphabet- lower case (D'Nealian on request)
- Captions and labels
- Journal keeping, story writing, copying poetry and songs

Comprehension

- Listen purposefully and enjoy a range of literary forms
- Identify and describe characters and their feelings
- Indicate chronological order of events
- Recount plot or information from texts
- Make reasonable predictions about what will happen next in a story
- Participate in-group discussions

Math Curriculum

Our math curriculum is designed to support children's natural interest in math and provide a strong foundation in numeracy using specially designed, hands-on/minds-on math materials. Through concrete mathematical experiences, the youngest children learn about dimension, size, number, shape and sequence. Then with the use of increasingly abstract materials, children make the passage from concrete experience to paper and pencil exercises, all the while relying on the foundation of understanding built through their direct experiences. Every math concept is taught with a corresponding material.

Young children typically begin their exploration of math concepts using the sensorial materials, which are pre-academic in nature and give a sensory impression of quantity, dimension, shape, size and other physical qualities. Next come more abstract and formal mathematic concepts, such as number-symbol correspondence and place value, which children first explore with the use of number rods, counters, beads, bars, squares and cubes. Once the concepts of quantity and place value are established through the repeated use of hands-on/minds-on materials, the child begins work with numeric operations and will practice all four operations with the use of increasingly abstract materials. When a division problem results in a remainder, and the child asks about how to split it up, he is ready for fractions and more advanced mathematics.

Each child progresses at his or her own pace through the math curriculum and learns through individual presentations from the teacher, presentations from older children and by observing more experienced children working with the math materials. We gently encourage children not exhibiting a natural inclination toward math to work with the materials, and some of the older children complete weekly work plans that include daily math practice to ensure adequate exposure. While there are some general expectations as to when most children will work in each part of the curriculum, there is some variability depending on the individual's readiness, interest and ability. Most children finishing the kindergarten year will use all four numeric operations with and without exchanging with numbers up to four digits, while those with a strong propensity for math will also work with advanced math concepts.

Curriculum Outline:

- Association of quantity and symbol for numbers 1-10
- Linear counting and number combinations to 10
- Geometric shapes, forms and nomenclature
- Fundamentals of the decimal system: understanding numbers to 1000
- Static and dynamic numeric operations
- Advanced math including fractions; operations with fractions; abacus for static and dynamic operations; larger numbers; missing factors

Cultural Curriculum

The Montessori cultural curriculum includes a mosaic of activities that explore the full range of human cultural studies and activities, from art to zoology, including such traditional subjects as social studies and science. We organize group cultural activities during the afternoon enrichment period. In addition to learning about numerous topics and enjoying thoughtfully prepared hands-on/minds-on activities, children in the enrichment program socialize, talk informally, have fun together and learn to work in a group. Cultural activities and materials are also available for independent exploration in the classroom during the primary (morning) program. Thus, children who have enjoyed a lesson in yoga may take a break from their other

work and remove the yoga cards from the shelves to practice asana during the course of the morning. Similarly, there are independent activities related to art, music, geography and science that may be selected by individuals during the morning primary session.

The year is divided into three quarters, with cultural activities, themes and materials rotating with each change. Typically, each week will feature four or five different activities including one or two afternoons of art instruction; integrated sign language instruction for simple vocabulary; a unit on movement such as creative dance, yoga or obstacle courses; and a selection from a range of other activities from cooking to science experiments. Additionally, each short term the children consider a different continent, and the enrichment extends the lessons of physical and cultural geography that are integral in the primary program. The enrichment classes thus may cluster around a geographic theme. Visitors come to the Day Care during the morning and make short presentations to the children about different cultural topics. This year, we had a parent talk about the human skeleton.

Curriculum Outline:

- Art, including two and three-dimensional representations and art appreciation
- Sign language study
- Cultural and physical geography
- Movement, including dance, creative movement, and yoga
- Science, including hands-on experiments related to earth, life and physical sciences
- Theater, including puppetry, dramatic expression and storybook theater
- Music, including performance, notation and music appreciation
- Cooking and other activities
- Visitor's program