29 Things Parents Do that Support Learning

Things Parents Do with Children		
AFFECTION		
speak in a warm tone of voice		
2. smile at child		
3. praise child		
stay physically close to child		
5. say positive things to child		
6. interact in positive ways with child		
7. show emotional support		
RESPONSIVENESS		
8. pay attention to what child is doing		
9. change activities to meet child's interests or needs		
10. be flexible when child changes interests		
11. follow what child is trying to do		
12. respond to child's emotions		
13. look at child when child talks or makes sounds		
14. reply to child's words or sounds		
ENCOURAGEMENT		
15. wait for child's response after making a suggestion		
16. encourage child to do things with toys		
17. support child's choices		
18. support child in doing things on his/her own		
19. verbally encourage child's efforts		
20. offer suggestions to help child		
21. show enthusiasm about what child is doing		
TEACHING		
22. explain reasons for something to child		
23. suggest activities to build on what child is doing		
24. repeat or expand child's words or sounds		
25. label objects or actions for child		
26. engage in pretend play with child		
27. do activities in a sequence of steps		
28. talk to child about characteristics of objects		

Items support the following skills necessary for school success

Relationships and Self -Regulation

How children develop socially and emotionally through secure and trusting relationships with adults and adjust behavior and emotional response to changes in the environment. Secure relationships encourages attachment and exploration. Engaging in social interactions with others such as imitation and responsiveness to others and shows enjoyment in interactions with others.

Cognitive Skills and Executive Functioning

How children think about, remember and process new information and apply it to situations, how they regulate their attention, including visual and auditory processing, logic and reasoning, language development and decision making. These skills enhance strategies for learning and problem solving.

Communication/Literacy

How children learn to communicate and speak with others and understand word meaning. Babbling shifts towards meaningful speech as infants grow and produce their first words around the age of one year then progressing to two-word sentences. Early literacy activities such as talking, singing, reading and writing all help develop the connections between thought and language expression and communication.

New Mexico Early Learning Guidelines: Birth through Kindergarten (2014)http://ped.state.nm.us/ped/LiteracyDocs/PreK/FINAL,%20ELG %202014,%207-28-14.pdf

Roggman, L., Boyce, L., Innocenti, M. (2008) Developmental Parenting: A guide for early childhood practitioners Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing.

29. ask child for information	