

KINDERGARTEN LEARNING GOALS: WHAT ARE THEY?

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In a child's educational journey, kindergarten is one of the most crucial phases. It serves as bridge between early childhood experiences at home or in preschool settings, and the more regulated learning environment of primary school. Early literacy is one of kindergarten's key goals. Children develop phonemic awareness and a comprehension of the alphabet, as well as the capacity to recognize and write letters and rudimentary words. They also participate in narrative, conversation, and listening exercises to improve their vocabulary and comprehension.

Kindergarten students usually learn pre-writing and early writing skills, as well as sight words, phonics (letter and sound recognition), and speaking and listening. Through arithmetic, kindergarteners learn about number concepts, patterns, and problem-solving techniques. Basic skills like counting and number recognition are known to the students. Core arithmetic competencies include number sense (counting, comparing, and ordering), fundamental addition and subtraction, object sorting and classification, and an understanding of forms and spatial relationship. These early mathematical encounters laid the groundwork for further mathematical education and logical thinking.

Kindergarten is a crucial time for a child's development of interpersonal and emotional intelligence. Through organized play and group activities, kids learn how to share, collaborate, take turns, and resolve conflicts. The development of gross and fine motor abilities is encouraged in kindergarten. Children can improve their muscle and coordination by engaging in activities like running, leaping, painting, and cutting with scissors. Engaging in physical activity improves learning and concentration and is crucial

for good health. Students in kindergarten have the chance to directly investigate the natural world, which sparks their curiosity. Students start to take notice, ask questions, and grasp cause and effect, fundamental science themes include the five senses, plants and animals, the weather and seasons, and fundamental experimentation.

Playing music, dance, theatre, and visual arts encourages self-expression and creativity. It also promotes languages, fine motor skills, and intellectual development. Typical activities include storytelling, theater, painting, sculpture, singing, and rhythm games. Kindergarten is a crucial year in which children develop not only the skills they will need in first grade, but also their entire personality. A well-rounded kindergarten curriculum fosters not only academic competency but also social skills, curiosity, and resilience. Investing in a top-tier kindergarten education is an investment in our children's future success.

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