



Tiny Treasures – Early Childhood Tales & Techniques

Presented by Carrie Sue Ayvar, Storyteller/Cuentista

“Imagination is more important than knowledge.”

Albert Einstein

The great scientist Albert Einstein once said, “If you want your children to be brilliant, tell them fairy tales; if you want them to be very brilliant, tell them lots of fairy tales.” Storytelling, one of the oldest and most universal forms of education, imparts information, stimulates the imagination and instills a love of language. Ask your child questions as you read and talk. Have fun with words and sounds and rhymes. **Talk, play, enjoy!** Through examples and demonstrations workshop participants will learn to add zest to their read alouds and stories and leave with at least one story ready to share.

Stories, Stories Everywhere!

Where do we find stories? In books, from folklore (398.2 section of your library), from friends, families and storytellers. But don't discount the ones you already know...and you do! When a child loses a tooth, who takes it? The Tooth Fairy, Ratoncito Perez or someone else? How did you get your name? What happened the day you were born? Don't overlook one of the best resources – your family and personal tales as well as the classic, familiar rhymes and stories that we grew up with.

Nursery Rhymes and Finger Plays are often the first storytelling we share with our children. They celebrate the sounds and rhythms of language, keys to success in reading. In addition to being fun, they help develop listening and language skills. Finger Plays are basically Nursery Rhymes with hand gestures.

Did you have any favorites? Some of my children's were:

Pat-A-Cake

Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man, / Bake me a cake as fast as you can;
Pat it and prick it, and mark it with B, / And put it in the oven for baby and me.

10 POLLITOS

Uno, dos, tres pollitos,
Cuatro, cinco, seis pollitos,
Siete, ocho, nueve pollitos,
Diez pollitos son. Pío, pío, pío.

10 LITTLE CHICKS.

One, two, three little chicks,
Four, five, six little chicks,
Seven, eight, nine little chicks,
Ten little chicks there are. Pío, pío, pío.

Don't Touch The Baby

Tapping the center of the palm of your listener's hand say, “Here is the baby. Don't touch the baby.” Pointing to each finger in turn, “Papa says, Don't touch the baby!” “Mama says Don't touch the baby!” “Uncle says... Aunt says... Sister says, Don't touch the baby!” “Now show me where the baby is.” Then, when they touch their palm, “Don't touch the baby!”

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Once upon a time there were three little pigs. When the time came for them to leave home and seek their fortunes their mother told them, "Whatever you do, build your houses strong." Wise Mama Pig! She knew that the buildings had to be strong to ensure success, and be able to withstand wolves, strong winds, and unfamiliar challenges.

Language serves as the foundation for all learning, especially literacy learning, in young children and stories and the art of storytelling are natural building blocks when learning language.

Here we will review the rationale behind some popular learning strategies and how to use and incorporate storytelling skills to reinforce and support essential Early Childhood Language and Emergent Literacy Skills.

Discover ideas for using an interactive, integrated, multimodal approach to early childhood learning that fuses creative movement, musicality and language development. I have included some of my favorite, tried and true, effective strategies and techniques for building language and encourage learning through play as well as some favorite rhymes, stories and songs.

What is Multi-Sensory Learning?

Children, like adults, learn have different learning styles.

Looking and observing - visual learning

Listening - auditory learning

Through touch and feel - tactile learning

Movement - kinesthetic learning

Multisensory learning is learning that includes using two or more of the senses in the same activity. Young children naturally learn this way. Multisensory learning includes incorporating musicality, visual cues, movement, and drama into the experience. New words and concepts are reinforced using pictures, other visual aids, as well as physical motions, gestures and facial expressions. Every child has their own learning styles and engaging multiple senses increases the ways that information processed and understood and remembered.

Tell it again and again

A story develops as it is told, finding its own way on your tongue and through your lips. Children love to hear their favorites again and again. You have lit the way to learning through storytelling. Watch your children shine!