

# Giggle and Laugh

## Learning Experiences



**Meet Mr. Toe**  
8-18 months



**Silly Actions**  
8-18 months



**Funny Games**  
12-18 months



**Jack-in-the-Box**  
12-18 months

## Before Your Home Visit

Visit [portal.frogstreet.com](http://portal.frogstreet.com) to print the **learning experiences** and **parent education** materials you will use during your visit and leave with families after your visit.

## Did You Know?

Babies between 8 and 18 months have had enough experiences with “normal” to be aware of when things are out of the ordinary or odd. They are beginning to develop a sense of humor. Humor is good for the brain because it increases memory and alertness. It is also a good stress reliever. Humor releases a chemical into the brain that acts as a memory fixative.

Many babies laugh out loud when they’re 3 to 4 months old. Their first peals of laughter tend to be a response to something stimulating, such as a ride on a bouncing knee or kisses on the belly.

Starting around 6 months, babies have learned enough about the world around them to be surprised and delighted at the unexpected. Funny sounds or a pop-up toy may trigger a smile or a laugh. At this point, babies have developed the cognitive ability to find an idea funny.

By 8 months, children begin to understand the nuances that make something funny. Games that include humor help develop this awareness that will be used for self-regulation and social interactions.

By 12 months, little ones are developing their own sense of humor.

## Learning Experiences

Model learning experiences, and then invite parents to take the lead as they adopt the role as their child’s first teacher.

## Parent Education

Share “The More You Laugh” with parents.

## Families First

Parents know their children best. They can tell you how their children typically act, the skills their children have, and their children’s likes and dislikes.

**Love & Learn**  
12-18 months  
**Funny Games**

**Did You Know?**  
One year is the beginning of a lifelong sense of humor. These have had enough experience with “normal” to be aware of things that are out of the ordinary or odd. Humor is good for the brain because it increases memory and alertness. It is also a good stress reliever.

**Did You Know?**  
Did you know that laughing can improve your little one's health, memory and language development?

**Did You Know?**  
Did you know that having a good sense of humor has a positive effect on your little one's immune system? Studies show that humor stimulates the release of “feel-good” chemicals called “reward centers.” These reward centers release chemicals that provide pleasure. These chemicals are released when we are experiencing positive emotions, such as fun, joy, and love. When we are laughing, our bodies release endorphins, which are chemicals that reduce pain and increase feelings of well-being. Endorphins are also released when we are smiling, laughing, or even crying. These chemicals help us feel better and that keeps us healthy.

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**Laughter Boosts Memory**  
Humor has a positive effect on brain functions related to memory and alertness. When we are laughing, our brains release endorphins. Endorphins are “feel-good” chemicals that reduce pain and increase feelings of well-being. Endorphins are also released when we are smiling, laughing, or even crying. These chemicals help us feel better and that keeps us healthy.

**Laughter Increases Language Development**  
Humor makes areas of the brain that process language more active. For a three-year-old, humor is very simple. Our ability to understand humor grows as we grow and mature. Our ability to understand humor is related to language development. Because humor and language work together, using humor strengthens language skills.

Fun laughing together every day!

**Love & Learn**  
**The More You Laugh**

The more you laugh, the more you learn, the happier you feel, and the healthier you stay. Did you know that laughing can improve your little one's health, memory and language development?

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# Risas

## Experiencias que enseñan



**Te presento al Sr. Dedo**  
De 8 a 18 meses



**Acciones graciosas**  
De 8 a 18 meses



**Juegos divertidos**  
De 12 a 18 meses



**Cajita sorpresa**  
De 12 a 18 meses

## Antes de su visita a la casa

Ingrese a [portal.frogstreet.com](http://portal.frogstreet.com) para imprimir las **experiencias que enseñan** y los materiales para **educar a los padres** que usted usará durante su visita y dejará en la casa para la familia.

### ¿Lo sabía?

Los bebés de 8 a 18 meses han tenido experiencias suficientes con lo que es “normal” para darse cuenta de las cosas extrañas o inusuales. Están empezando a desarrollar el sentido del humor. El humor es bueno para el cerebro porque incrementa la memoria y el estado de alerta. También es muy bueno para aliviar el estrés. El humor libera en el cerebro una sustancia química que actúa como fijadora de la memoria.

Muchos bebés se ríen a carcajadas cuando tienen entre 3 y 4 meses de edad. Sus primeras risas tienden a ser una respuesta a un estímulo como que les hagan caballito en una rodilla o les den besos en la barriguita.

Alrededor de los 6 meses, los bebés han aprendido lo suficiente del mundo que los rodea para sorprenderse y deleitarse con lo inesperado. Los sonidos divertidos o un juguete que salta de repente producen sonrisas o carcajadas. En este momento los bebés han desarrollado la habilidad cognitiva de encontrar que una idea es divertida.

A los 8 meses, los niños empiezan a entender los matices que hacen que algo sea divertido. Los juegos que incluyen humor ayudan a desarrollar este conocimiento que será usado para la autorregulación y las interacciones sociales.

Para los 12 meses, los pequeños estarán desarrollando su propio sentido del humor.

## Experiencias que enseñan

Modele las experiencias que enseñan y luego invite a los padres a hacerse cargo de la actividad y a asumir el papel de primeros maestros de sus hijos.

## Educar a los padres

Comparta con los padres el texto: “A más risas...”

## La familia es lo primero

Los padres son quienes conocen mejor a sus hijos. Ellos le pueden decir cómo actúan generalmente sus hijos, las destrezas que tienen y lo que les gusta o no les gusta.

**Juegos divertidos**

**A más risas...**

**Love & Learn**

# Meet Mr. Toe

**Did You Know?**

Little ones enjoy looking at their feet. In fact, when they look down, they don't really see their torso. They just see legs and feet. You will see this reflected in their beginning drawings when they draw a circle for a head and then a pair of legs with feet attached.

**Objectives**

- SE-11.** Understands characteristics of self and others.  
**ATL-9.** Shows imagination.

Sit on the floor with your little one. Remove your shoes and socks and wiggle your toes. Play some music and wiggle to it. Challenge your little one to join you. Encourage her to try moving just her toes and not her feet. This will take some practice! Use a black marker to draw a face on your big toe. Give your toe a name and invite your little one to talk to your toe. Smile with your little one as you both enjoy the humor of a talking toe.



# Te presento al Sr. Dedo

**¿Lo sabía?**

A los pequeños les gusta mucho mirarse los pies. De hecho, cuando miran para abajo, no ven realmente su torso. Solo ven sus piernas y sus pies. Usted verá que esto se refleja en sus dibujos iniciales, cuando dibujan un círculo que es la cabeza con un par de piernas y pies pegados directamente a ella.

**Objetivos**

- SE-11.** Entiende características propias y de los demás.  
**ATL-9.** Demuestra imaginación.

Siéntese en el piso con su bebé. Quite los zapatos y los calcetines y mueva los dedos de los pies. Ponga algo de música y muévase al compás. Rete a su bebé a participar. Anímelo a tratar de mover los dedos sin mover los pies. ¡Esto necesita un poco de práctica! Use un marcador negro para dibujar una cara en su dedo gordo (el de usted). Póngale nombre a su dedo e invite al pequeño a hablarle a su dedo. Sonría con su niño mientras disfrutan del humor de hablarle a un dedo parlante.



# Silly Actions

**Did You Know?**

At 3-4 months, babies begin to laugh. By 6 months, they are quite good at laughing when they see an adult laugh. By 8 months, children begin to understand what makes something funny. Games that include humor help develop this awareness that your little one will later use for social interactions.

**Objectives**

- C-3. Recognizes differences in people, objects, actions, or events.  
SE-11. Understands characteristics of self and others.

Do silly things that will make your little one laugh, such as make silly faces or pretend to wear his clothing (shoes or hat). Your baby will giggle at your actions. Invite her to be part of the show by wearing a hat that is too big or trying on your shoes.



# Acciones graciosas

**¿Lo sabía?**

Entre los 3 y 4 meses los bebés empiezan a reírse. Para cuando tienen 6 meses, son muy buenos en reírse cuando ven que un adulto se ríe. A los 8 meses, los niños empiezan a entender qué hace que algo sea gracioso. Los juegos que incluyen humor ayudan a desarrollar este conocimiento que su pequeño usará después en sus interacciones sociales.

**Objetivos**

- C-3. Reconoce las diferencias en personas, objetos, acciones o eventos.  
SE-11. Entiende características propias y de los demás.

Haga cosas divertidas que provoquen la risa a su hijo, como poner caras graciosas o tratar de ponerse su ropa (sus zapatitos o su gorra). Su bebé se reirá con estas cosas. Invítelo a ser parte del show usando un gorro que le queda muy grande o probándose sus zapatos.



# Funny Games

## Did You Know?

One-year-olds have a developing sense of humor. They have had enough experience with "normal" to be aware of things that are out of the ordinary or odd. Humor is good for the brain because it increases memory and alertness. It is also a good stress reliever.

## Objectives

**SE-7.** Recognizes and interprets emotions of others.

**ATL-3.** Maintains focus and attention.

Play funny games with your little one. Have your little one sit in your lap facing you. Say, "stand up" as you use your hands to help your little one stand in your lap. Say, "sit down" as you release your pull so your baby sits back down. Do several repetitions. Your little one will find this very funny and will begin to anticipate your command. When your little one can stand and sit on her own, vary the game by randomly calling the commands ("stand up" or "sit down") instead of saying the commands in an alternating predictable pattern. Your little one will catch on to her mistake and find it funny. On another day, play hide-and-seek with your little one (16 months or older). Look for her in silly places, such as inside the refrigerator and under a plant on the table. She will catch on to the humor of your silly locations.



# Juegos divertidos

## ¿Lo sabía?

Los bebés de un año tienen un sentido de humor en desarrollo. Han tenido suficiente experiencia con lo que es "normal" para darse cuenta de las cosas que son raras o que se salen de lo ordinario. El humor es bueno para el cerebro porque incrementa la memoria y el estado de alerta. También es bueno para aliviar el estrés.

## Objetivos

**SE-7.** Reconoce e interpreta las emociones de otros.

**ATL-3.** Mantiene la concentración y la atención.

Juegue a cosas divertidas con el bebé. Siente a su bebé en su regazo, mirándolo a usted. Diga: "párate" y use las manos para ayudarlo a pararse sobre su regazo. Diga: "siéntate" mientras usted deja de jalarlo hacia arriba y el bebé cae sentado (no lo suelte). Haga esto varias veces. Su bebé pensará que esto es muy gracioso y empezará a anticipar su orden. Cuando su pequeño se pueda parar y sentarse solo, modifique el juego con órdenes al azar ("párate" o "siéntate") en vez de decirlas en forma alternada y predecible. Su bebé se dará cuenta de su error y pensará que es gracioso. En otra ocasión juegue con su bebé (de 16 meses o más) al escondite. Búsquelo en sitios raros, como dentro del refrigerador o debajo de la maceta de la mesa. El bebé se dará cuenta del humor de sus escondites graciosos.



# Jack-in-the-Box

## Did You Know?

Children love the element of surprise. They find the same humor in playing with a jack-in-the-box as they do in playing a game of Peek-a-Boo. Humor releases a chemical in the brain that improves our memory. This is why it is easy to remember events and experiences we enjoyed.

## Objectives

- C-13. Uses pretend play.
- LC-9. Repeats rhymes, phrases, or refrains from stories or songs.

Show your little one a jack-in-the-box. Tell her that she is going to pretend to be a jack-in-the-box. Have your little one squat down as you begin turning the handle on the toy jack-in-the-box. Tell her to pop up when the toy jester pops up. After playing the game this way a few times, recite the rhyme to have your little one pop up on the words, "Yes, I will." Soon your little one won't need a signal to pop up and will say the words herself.



Jack-in-the-box, oh, so still. (crouch down)  
Won't you come out?  
Yes, I will. (pop up)

# Cajita sorpresa

## ¿Lo sabía?

A los niños les encanta el elemento sorpresa. Ellos encuentran el mismo humor en jugar con una cajita sorpresa que jugar al cucú. El humor libera una sustancia química en el cerebro que mejora nuestra memoria. Esa es la razón por la que es fácil recordar eventos y experiencias que nos gustaron.

## Objetivos

- C-13. Usa juegos de imaginación.
- LC-9. Repite rimas, frases o refranes de cuentos o canciones.

Muestre a su bebé una cajita sorpresa. Dígale que va a imaginarse que él es una cajita sorpresa. Pida a su bebé que se ponga en cuclillas mientras usted empieza a darle vuelta a la manija de la cajita sorpresa. Dígale que salte cuando el muñequito salte. Despues de jugar el juego de esta manera algunas veces, recite la rima para que su pequeño salte cuando usted diga las palabras "¡Sí, aquí voy!" En poco tiempo su pequeño ya no necesitará una señal para saltar y dirá las palabras solo.



Caja sorpresa que quieta que estás.  
(pónganse en cuclillas)  
¿No vas a salir?  
¡Sí, aquí voy! (salten)

## The More You Laugh

The more you laugh, the more you learn, the happier you feel, and the healthier you stay. Did you know that laughing can improve your little one's health, memory and language development?

### **Laughter Improves Health**

Did you know that having a good sense of humor has a positive effect on your little one's immune system? Studies show that humor stimulates parts of the brain known as "reward centers." These reward centers release chemicals that play an important role in our ability to experience pleasure. The brain feels rewarded by finding something funny! Laughter helps us better handle daily stress and that keeps us healthier.



### **Laughter Boosts Memory**

Humor has a positive effect on brain functions related to memory and alertness. When you laugh, endorphins are released into the blood stream. Endorphins are "feel good" chemicals that actually give us a greater ability to remember something. Humor triggers emotions, and emotions boost memory.



### **Laughter Increases Language Development**

Humor makes areas of the brain that process language more active. For a two-year-old, humor is very simple. Our ability to understand humor grows as we develop and mature. Our ability to understand humor is related to language development. Because humor and language work together, using humor strengthens language skills.

Have fun laughing together every day!

# *Love & Learn*

## A más risas...

Cuento más nos riamos, más aprenderemos; cuanto más contentos nos sintamos, más saludables seremos. ¿Sabía que la risa mejora la salud, la memoria y el desarrollo del lenguaje de su bebé?

### **La risa mejora la salud**

¿Sabía que tener sentido del humor tiene un efecto positivo en el sistema inmunológico de su pequeño? Los estudios indican que el humor estimula las partes del cerebro conocidas como "sistemas de recompensa". Estos sistemas de recompensa liberan sustancias químicas que tienen un papel importante en nuestra habilidad para experimentar placer. El cerebro se siente recompensado cuando encuentra algo divertido. La risa nos ayuda a manejar mejor el estrés diario y eso nos mantiene saludables.



### **La risa estimula la memoria**

El humor tiene un efecto positivo en las funciones cerebrales relacionadas con la memoria y el estado de alerta. Cuando nos reímos, liberamos endorfinas en la corriente sanguínea. Las endorfinas son sustancias químicas que nos hacen "sentir bien" y que en realidad mejoran nuestra habilidad para recordar algo. El humor desencadena las emociones y las emociones estimulan la memoria.



### **La risa fortalece el desarrollo del lenguaje**

El humor activa las partes del cerebro que procesan el lenguaje. Para un niño de dos años, el humor es muy sencillo. Nuestra habilidad para entender el humor crece mientras nos desarrollamos y maduramos. Nuestra habilidad para entender el humor está relacionada con el desarrollo del lenguaje. Debido a que el humor y el lenguaje funcionan juntos, usar el humor fortalece las destrezas del lenguaje.

¡Diviértanse riendo todos los días!