

## Home Learning Advice – EYFS No.7

26th June 2020

### How to help children to work at home:

1. Have a routine and allow children to be comfortable.
2. Think about sessions and what went well.
3. Tasks shouldn't be too long or too difficult.
4. Talk to your child about how they learn and model behaviour that will help them to learn well.
5. Don't criticise, praise hard work and make it fun!

### Nursery and Reception Children

#### **Talk to your children:**

When talking to your children show them how to speak in sentences. If your child doesn't speak in a complete sentence, or uses a word incorrectly, say the sentence correctly and ask them to repeat after you. You can do this with individual words for example if they say "tat" you can repeat "Ah, you saw a cat", or with a short phrase like "dog runned" you can say, "Yes, the dog ran, didn't it."

#### **Extend children's vocabulary:**

You can help your child to develop their vocabulary by repeating and expanding on what your child says, for example if your child says "mummy car" you could say "Mummy's driving the car". This will help children learn how to put words together to make sentences they can understand and then use them.

#### **Read to and with your child:**

With the exciting news that libraries are reopening from the 4<sup>th</sup> July this will be a real treat for you and your children. They will be able to read and take care of a special book or books which they will eventually return. Young children do enjoy the repetition and familiarity of reading the same book over and over again. This is perfectly normal and coming to know and understand favourite books by heart is important in developing early reading and writing skills.

#### **Phonics/Blending:**

As you continue to practise all of the alphabet sounds, focus on 1-3 new sounds at a time. Keep blending the sounds and say the whole word in one go. Remember, blending is the skill that helps us read. Here are some rhyming words you can blend, this time ending in 'at', **cat, bat, hat, mat, rat** and **sat**. Encourage your child to write the letters on card or paper and ask them to build these words. In doing so, children know that letters make sounds, and these can be blended into words. Check our Letter Cues document for the formation of each letter:



SFA Letter Cues.docx

#### **Maths:**

Children need lots of counting experiences with physical resources that they can count, group and order. As they do this, it is important that they continue to experience the number zero, so they compare numbers to zero, as well as making no change to a group (such as adding or taking 0 objects away). For example,  $4+0=4$  or  $5-0=5$ .



#### **Physical Development:**

Balance is the ability to hold your body upright and steady without falling down! This could be sitting, standing, walking or running. Ask your child to balance on one leg, then the other. Then repeat with something on their head or in their hand and then repeat whilst playing 'Catch' with a toilet roll.