

Home Learning

Keep up and catch up
activities for Netherfield
Foundation Stage
children.



WORKING TOGETHER ON OUR JOURNEY TO SUCCESS

Thank you to all the parents that are eagerly helping their children learn at home.

Here are some exciting ideas that you can do as a family.

Don't forget if you complete any of the activities with your child, then please upload them onto
TAPESTRY.



This will ensure your child's learning and progress is kept up-to-date.

Fine Motor Skills ideas

As fine motor skills continually develop, things such as fastening buttons and zips will become easier, and independence and confidence will grow. All of these things make young children's hands strong, ready to write and will eventually support the holding of a pencil.

Here are some ideas to help...

- Thread beads onto a pipe cleaner or spaghetti.



- Place pompoms into an ice cube tray. If you have some tweezers or cooking tongs, these can be used. However clothes pegs work just as well.



- Try wrapping wool around a piece of cardboard. You could be creative and cut it into different shapes. As we come closer to Christmas, perhaps cut out a Christmas tree shape and wrap green wool around it. An instant decoration!



- Try writing the first letter of your child's name on paper and encourage them to cover it with pieces of pasta, coloured pebbles, buttons or even stones from the garden!



Mark Making ideas

Mark making simply means the creation of different patterns, lines, textures and shapes that young children make using pencils, paint, water, cornflour and glitter!

Here are some ideas...

- Use chalk and draw patterns on the floor outside.



- Use brushes, water and washing up liquid to make patterns and develop those gross motor skills.



- Squirt shaving foam onto a tray and have fun making marks. Can they draw lines, circles or even their name! Perhaps they could copy a picture you have drawn.



- Paint with cars, animals, sponges and their fingers.



Play dough ideas

Play dough recipe

- 8 tbsp plain flour
- 2 tbsp table salt
- 60ml warm water
- food colouring
- 1 tbsp vegetable oil

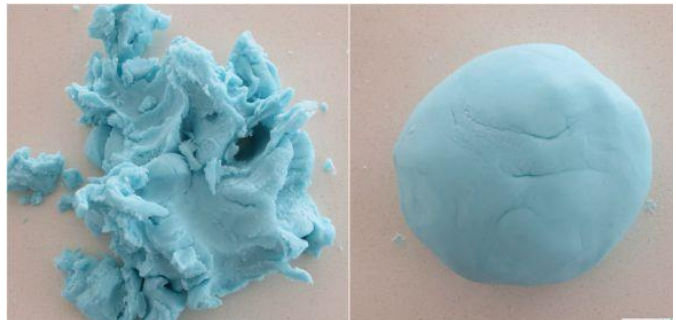


Method

1. Mix the flour and salt in a large bowl. In a separate bowl mix together the water, a few drops of food colouring and the oil.
2. Pour the coloured water into the flour mix and bring together with a spoon.
3. Dust a work surface with a little flour and turn out the dough. Knead together for a few minutes to form a smooth, pliable dough. If you want a more intense colour you can work in a few extra drops of food colouring.
4. Store in a plastic sandwich bag (squeeze out the air) in the fridge to keep it fresh

Rubbery gloop recipe

- 2 cups bi-carbonate soda (baking soda)
- 1 ½ cups water
- 1 cup of cornflour (corn starch)
- Food colouring (optional)



Method

1. Combined all ingredients into a saucepan.
2. Mix the ingredients together using a whisk to remove lumps.
3. Heat on stove stirring with a wooden spoon.
4. Bring the mixture to the boil continuously stirring.
5. Small lumps will begin to appear, continue to stir until a thick mixture has formed.
6. Turn out onto the bench. Be careful the Rubbery Gloop will be very hot!
7. Knead together to form a smooth ball of Rubbery Gloop.
8. Store in a plastic zip-lock bag or air tight container.

Play with Rubbery Gloop much like play dough using rolling pins, play scissors and cookie cutters.

Add gemstones, bottle tops, shells, toy cars, dinosaurs or any other nick knacks from around the house.

Use descriptive language to describe the experience, how does the Rubbery Gloop feel? It feels soft, smooth and stretchy.

Number and shape ideas

Sing lots of number and shape songs. Below is a list of some you may know

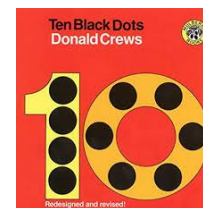
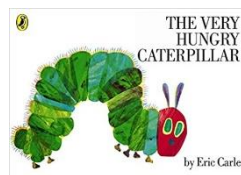
Number songs

- 1,2,3,4,5, Once I Caught a Fish Alive,
- Alice the Camel.
- Five Currant Buns,
- Five Little Ducks,
- Five Little Men in a Flying Saucer,
- Five Little Monkeys,
- Five Little Speckled Frogs,
- Here is the Beehive,
- One, Two, Buckle My Shoe ,
- Ten in a Bed,
- Two Little Dickie Birds



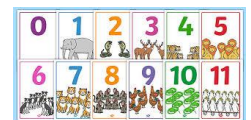
Read stories that have numbers in them.

- The very hungry caterpillar
- 10 black dots
- Mouse count
- 10 little rubber ducks
- 10 little pirates
- Goldilocks and the 3 bears
- One spotted giraffe



Outdoor Activities

- Count the number of cars you can see when out walking.
- Look for numerals on house doors.
- Count how different types of fruit or vegetables there are in a supermarket



Other Activities

- Experiment with filling and emptying containers in the bath. Which one holds the most? Talk about which ones are full and which ones are empty.
- Make some biscuits. Count the ingredients, weigh ingredients using weighing scales, Use 2D cutters. How many different shaped biscuits have you made?
- When tidying your toys away, sort them into the same type i.e. put all cars, all buses and all lorry's together.
- Complete a jigsaw

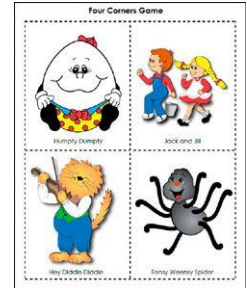


Phonics ideas

Learning to read and write is a complex process. However, there are simple skills that will help your child begin on the journey to learn how to read and write.

1. Use songs and nursery rhymes to build phonemic awareness

Children's songs and nursery rhymes aren't just a lot of fun—the rhyme and rhythm help kids to hear the sounds and syllables in words, which helps them learn to read. A good way to build phonemic awareness (one of the most important skills in learning to read) is to clap rhythmically together and recite songs in unison. This playful and bonding activity is a fantastic way for kids to implicitly develop the literacy skills that will set them up for reading success.



2. Engage your child in a print-rich environment

Create daily opportunities to build your child's reading skills by creating a print-rich environment at home. Seeing printed words (on posters, charts, books, labels etc.) enables children to see and apply connections between sounds and letter symbols. When you're out and about, point out letters on posters, billboards and signs. In time you can model sounding out the letters to make words. Focus on the first letter in words. Ask your child "What sound is that letter?" "What other word starts with that sound?" "What word rhymes with that word?"

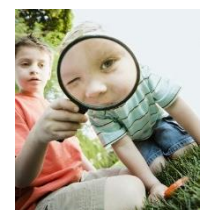


3. Play oral blending games together

Create daily opportunities to build your child's reading skills by creating a print-rich environment at home. Seeing printed words (on posters, charts, books, labels etc.) enables children to see and apply connections between sounds and letter symbols. When you're out and about, point out letters on posters, billboards and signs. In time you can model sounding out the letters to make words. Focus on the first letter in words. Ask your child "What sound does that letter make?" "What other word starts with that sound?" "What word rhymes with that word?"

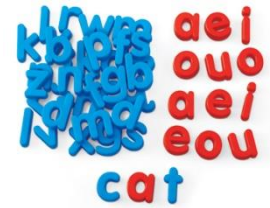
4. Play eye spy

There are many different ways you can play I-spy. You might play using the first letter of the word, (I spy with my little eye something beginning with 's') the colour (I spy with my little eye something that is green) and shape of the object or what you use it for (I spy with my little eye something you drink with). How you play will change depending on your child's age and how interested they are.



5. Play with letter magnets

Middle vowel sounds can be tricky for some children, which is why this activity can be so helpful. Prepare letter magnets on the fridge and pull the vowels to one side (a, e, i, o, u). Say a CVC word (consonant-vowel-consonant), for example 'cat', and ask your child to spell it using the magnets.



6. Read together on a daily basis and ask questions about the book

A lot of people don't realise just how many skills can be picked up through the simple act of reading to a child. Not only are you showing them how to sound out words, you're also building key comprehension skills, growing their vocabulary, and letting them hear what a fluent reader sounds like. Most of all, regular reading helps your child to develop a love reading, which is the best way to set them up for reading success.

Strengthen your child's comprehension skills by asking questions while reading. For younger children, encourage them to engage with the pictures (e.g. "Do you see the boat? What colour is the cat?"). For older children, ask questions about what you've just read, like "Why do you think the little bird was afraid?" "When did Sophie realise she had special powers?"

7. Play games to memorise high-frequency fast words every day

Fast words are ones that cannot be easily sounded out and need to be recognised on sight. High-frequency fast words are ones that occur very often in reading and writing (e.g. you, I, we, am, had, and, to, the, have, they, where, was, does).

The strategy for learning fast words is, "See the word, and say the word". Learning to identify and read fast words is essential for young children to become fluent readers. Most children will be able to learn a few fast words at the age of four (e.g. is, it, my, me, no, see, and we) and around 20- 30 fast words by the end of their first year of school. You can teach sight words by playing with flashcards

8. Be patient; the best way to teach kids to read is to make it fun!

Every child learns at his or her own pace, so always remember the single most important thing you can do is to make it enjoyable. By reading regularly, mixing things up with the activities you choose, and letting your child pick out their own books occasionally, you'll instil an early love of reading and give them the best chance at reading success in no time.

