

Home Learning – 2

Play is young children's learning.

The most effective language learning is face to face conversation and play.

Young children are constantly making connections, as they start to understand the world around them. They might spend lots of time doing a certain activity, like putting little passengers into a toy bus over and over again. By repeating actions, they start to understand how objects and ideas connect, and through a concept called cause and effect, they learn that their actions can have interesting results. Play, doesn't just keep them busy, it's essential for brain development.

You will know your child's levels of concentration and language best and you need to adapt all these activities to meet their developmental stage and interests.

Letters and Sounds Year Olds For three-and four-year olds



Stop and Listen

Your child will need good listening skills in order to be able to hear the difference between different letter sounds when they start to learn to read. Listening together and talking about what you hear will also help your child learn new words. Listen together for 1 or 2 minutes How many different sounds can you hear? Name all the sounds. Explore different ways to copy the sounds. Where is the sound? Hunt your home to find the sound. Talk about where the sounds

are. Try hiding a ticking clock or a noisy toy somewhere and follow the sound. Talk about your journey around your home naming the sounds and place. On your daily walk, listen and talk about all you can hear. Try different ways to copy the sounds.

Learn A New Rhyme

Singing will help your child learn new words, feel happy, encourages movement and brain development. Add lots of actions. Try changing the words.



One Finger, One Thumb, Keep Moving

One finger, one thumb, keep moving
One finger, one thumb, keep moving
One finger, one thumb, keep moving
We'll all be merry and bright.

One finger, one thumb, one arm, keep moving ...

One finger, one thumb, one arm, one leg, keep moving ...

One finger, one thumb, one arm, one leg, one nod of the head, keep moving ...

One finger, one thumb, one arm, one leg, one nod of the head, stand up, sit down keep moving ...

One finger, one thumb, one arm, one leg, one nod of the head, stand up, turn around, sit down keep moving ...



Hide and Seek

To help develop understanding of positional language such as **on**, **in**, **under** play home hide and seek. Hide toys around your home and describe where your child is searching using phrase such as "The teddy is **under** the bed," or "The car is **next to** the shoes." Take it in turns to describe where the toys are hiding. Ask your child to hide some toys and give you instructions to find the objects. Put everything back in its correct place. Tidying away is a life skill.



Puppet Making

Use spoons to make a family of puppets, add hair bobbles, ribbons, string or wool to make features. Together make up names for your puppet family, talk about their favourite toys or books. Tell a story together. As you play together you will be helping your child to develop their imagination, thinking skills, early storytelling and creativity.



Favourite Stories

Favourite stories are important to us all. Your child's favourite story will help him or her develop their memory, a love of books and storytelling skills. What is your child's favourite story? Retell the story together. Talk about who is the story? Where does it happen? What happens? What happens at the end?

Retell the story with changes. Which changes does your child spot?

