

Bosley St Mary's CE Primary School



Curriculum Support Pack

EYFS

Activities to Try at Home

Here are a selection of ideas and activities split into the different Areas of Learning that you can do to help your child work towards achieving their early learning goals.

Personal Social and Emotional Development

- Try playing some simple board or card games together or try working together to build a jigsaw puzzle.
- Encourage your child to talk about their friends and arrange opportunities to invite friends round for tea or meet up at a park for the children to play together.
- Encourage children to talk about their likes and dislikes in terms of activities they like and do not like to do. Encourage them to explain their thoughts and feelings.
- Encourage children to be independent but to ask for help when needed. Encourage them to talk to familiar adults and children about activities they would like to do.
- Discuss different feelings – try acting out different emotions for children to identify.
- Discuss plans and routines and encourage children to talk about their daily activities.

Communication and Language

- Initiate conversations with your child, ask questions and demonstrate how to be a good listener.
- Share rhymes, songs, books and stories. Talk about what is happening in the stories or rhymes. With a familiar rhyme or book, stop suddenly and ask your child to continue, or you could accidentally get the words 'wrong' and your child could correct you!
- When sharing stories together, talk about the story and the characters. Ask your child to explain events in stories.
- Model correct sentence structure and words – instead of over correcting your child, repeat words or sentences, e.g. if your child says "bued an apple" say "Yes, you bought an apple."
- When you have a holiday, a day out or a trip somewhere, work together to create a record of the event, such as a photo, collection of objects or a drawing, which you can talk about later.
- Talk about your children's interests and encourage them to learn and use new vocabulary. a drawing, which you can talk about later.
- Talk about your children's interests and encourage them to learn and use new vocabulary.

Physical Development

- As a family, try some different active activities! You could try; dancing, playing football, going for walks, riding a bike or going swimming.
- Encourage children to try using different types of materials and simple tools. Provide playdough or salt dough to knead and make model, as well as beads to thread onto laces. You could also provide tools, such as child-safe scissors, paintbrushes, crayons, and child-safe knives and forks.
- Encourage your child to get dressed/undressed independently and manage their own personal hygiene (such as washing their hands and brushing their teeth).
- Encourage your child to talk about healthy food choices. Go shopping with your child and talk about healthy foods and why a balanced diet is important.

Literacy

- Share pleasure in reading with your child. Share books together and join a local library. Encourage your child to look at a range of different books such as, stories, poems, information books and comics. Talk about favourite stories and characters.
- Practise identifying letter sounds (phonics). Look for letters you see when you visit different places and demonstrate reading the words.
- Make word and letter sound cards for sounds or words your child finds tricky. Try saying them in funny voices to help practising them more fun!
- Encourage your child to explore writing using different materials such as pencils, chalk, crayons and pens. They could try writing letters into a tray of sand or flour using a finger or try painting letters onto a pavement using a paintbrush and water.
- Demonstrate different purposes for writing such as writing a shopping list, writing a greetings card or a postcard when on holiday. Encourage children to try writing for different purposes too and praise them for their efforts.

Mathematics

- Look for numbers when you visit different places. Talk about house numbers, car number plates, prices of goods in the supermarket, etc. Challenge children to identify the numbers and say which number is one more or one less than the ones they see.
- Play dice games with your child such as snakes and ladders.
- Talk about simple addition and subtraction in practical ways. Use toys or other items to demonstrate addition by counting on and subtraction by counting back.
- Look for 2D and 3D shapes around the house or when out and about and ask your child to describe them. Encourage the use of correct terms such as 'sides' and 'corners'. Build models or pictures using empty packaging or paper shapes and talk about the shapes used.
- Compare size, weight and capacity. Get your child using words like 'longer', 'shorter', 'taller', 'heavier', 'lighter', 'full' and 'empty'. Talk about things you see in the world around you, or create opportunities for comparison, perhaps by rolling playdough snakes ('Can you make a longer/shorter one?') or pouring water into different cups during bath time.

Understanding the World

- Talk about special events in your family, such as holidays, weddings, birthdays and celebrations. Maybe bring in a souvenir to show the class!
- Take a trip to a park and look at the plants, insects and animals.
- Explore different weather conditions and talk about seasonal changes in the world around you.
- Go on a technology treasure hunt at home! Talk to your child about how we make these things work and how to use them safely.
- Look at different types of technology when you're out and about. They could explore using a camera to take photos on days out too.

Expressive Arts and Design

- Try some different creative activities using a variety of different materials such as; making musical instrument models using empty packaging, collage activities to make pictures using wool or coloured paper and mix colours of paint to paint pictures.
- Encourage children to sing their favourite songs and listen to music.
- Try using some toys or make some puppets and create your own story!
- Try setting up a pretend shop, restaurant, hairdressers salon, workshop or classroom. Role play as customers and shopkeepers, etc. and create stories and scenes together.

Letter Formation Guide

<p>a</p>  <p>Around the apple and down the leaf.</p>	<p>b</p>  <p>Down the laces to the heel and around the toe.</p>	<p>c</p>  <p>Curl around the caterpillar.</p>	<p>d</p>  <p>Around the dinosaurs bottom, up his tall neck & down to his toes.</p>	<p>e</p>  <p>Lift off the top and scoop out the egg.</p>	<p>f</p>  <p>Down the stem and draw the leaves.</p>
<p>g</p>  <p>Around the girls face, down her hair and give her a curl.</p>	<p>h</p>  <p>Down the head, to his hooves and over his back.</p>	<p>i</p>  <p>Down the body and dot for the head.</p>	<p>j</p>  <p>Down his body, curl, dot for his head.</p>	<p>k</p>  <p>Down the kangaroo's body tail and leg.</p>	<p>l</p>  <p>Down the long leg.</p>
<p>m</p>  <p>Down Maisie, mountain, mountain.</p>	<p>n</p>  <p>Down Nobby and over his net.</p>	<p>o</p>  <p>All around the orange.</p>	<p>p</p>  <p>Down the pirates plait and around his face.</p>	<p>qu</p>  <p>Round her head, up past her earring, down her hair, and flick.</p>	<p>r</p>  <p>Down the robots back and curl over his arm.</p>
<p>s</p>  <p>Slither down the snake.</p>	<p>t</p>  <p>Down the tower, across the tower.</p>	<p>u</p>  <p>Down and under, up to the top and draw the puddle.</p>	<p>v</p>  <p>Down a wing, up a wing.</p>	<p>w</p>  <p>Down, up, down, up.</p>	<p>x</p>  <p>Down the arm and leg, repeat the other side.</p>
<p>y</p>  <p>Down a horn, up a horn and under head.</p>	<p>z</p>  <p>Zig-zag-zig.</p>				

Aa Bb Cc Dd

Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii

Jj Kk Ll Mm

Nn Oo Pp Qq

Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv

Ww Xx Yy Zz

Aa Bb Cc Dd

Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii

Jj Kk Ll Mm

Nn Oo Pp Qq

Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv

Ww Xx Yy Zz

Phoneme Pronunciation Guide

SET 1		SET 2		SET 3	
Sound	Rhyme	Sound	Rhyme	Sound	Rhyme
m	Down Maisie then over the two mountains. Maisie, mountain, mountain.	ay	May I Play?	ea	Cup of tea
a	Round the apple, down the leaf.	ee	What can you see?	oi	Spoil the boy
s	Slide around the snake	igh	Fly high	a-e	Make a cake
d	Round the dinosaur's back, up his neck and down to his feet.	ow	Blow the snow	i-e	Nice smile
t	Down the tower, across the tower.	oo	Poo at the zoo	o-e	Phone home
i	Down the insects body, dot for the head.	oo	Look at a book	u-e	Huge brute
n	Down Nobby and over the net.	ar	Start the car	aw	Yawn at dawn
p	Down the plait, up and over the pirates face.	or	Shut the door	are	Care and share
g	Round the girls face, down her hair and give her a curl.	air	That's not fair	ur	Nurse with a purse
o	All around the orange.	ir	Whirl and twirl	er	A better letter
c	Curl around the caterpillar.	ou	Shout it out	ow	Brown cow
k	Down the kangaroo's body, tail and leg.	oy	Toy for a boy	ai	Snail in the rain
u	Down and under the umbrella, up to the top and down to the puddle.			oa	Goat in a boat
b	Down the laces, over the toe and touch the heel.			ew	Chew and stew
f	Down the stem and draw the leaves.			ire	Fire fire
e	Slice into the egg, go over the top, then under the egg.			ear	Hear with your ear
l	Down the long leg.			ure	Sure it's pure
h	Down the horse's head to the hooves and over his back.				
sh	Slither down the snake, then down the horse's head to the hooves and over his back.				
r	Down the robot's back, then up and curl.				
j	Down his body, curl and dot.				
v	Down a wing, up a wing.				
y	Down a horn, up a horn and under the yak's head.				
w	Down, up, down, up the worm.				
th	Down the tower, across the tower, then down the horse's head to the hooves and over his back				
z	Zig-zag-zig, down the zip.				
ch	Curl around the caterpillar, then down the horse's head to the hooves and over his back.				
qu	Round the queen's head, up to her crown, down her hair and curl.				
x	Cross down the arm and leg and cross the other way.				
ng	A thing on a string.				
nk	I think I stink.				

How to help your child learn to read

If your child has recently started school, you might be wondering how you can help them learn to read at home, or perhaps you are interested in knowing a bit more about what they are learning at school. Most parents of young children were taught to read using a different strategy to the one used today, which is why it can be hard to know what to do for the best. This guide provides some information and advice from a qualified teacher about the current reading strategy in schools.

The way children are taught to read these days is called phonics (or more recently, Letters and Sounds). There are some other useful words you might want to know like phoneme (the sound of each letter) and grapheme (what each letter looks like). Phonemes (sounds) and graphemes (how it looks) are now taught in a special order, this is because education specialists have worked out that this is the best way to help children learn to read. The phonemes-graphemes are also split into groups called phases. This is to help teachers assess where children are with their phonics.

What differs now from when most of us were children, is the very short sounds that letters make. You may remember being taught "t" as a "ter" sound, now it has a very short and snappy "t" – if you whisper it, it's easier to make the sound. The two you may find particularly tricky to pronounce are l and n. With the "l" sound, pronounce as you would at the end of "Hull", more of an "ul" sound. With "n", don't be tempted to say "ner", it's very much a "n" on its own, like in "Euan". Another tricky one is "r", not "rer" as you might think, but more of a growling "rrr" sound. When you say a letter, think how it actually sounds in a word, for example "f" might come out as "fer" but in a word has a very short "f" sound, like in "fluff", if you think that "f" is said "fer" then this word would become "ferluffer".

How to help your child learn to read

For quite a lot of letters, there is the temptation to put an “er” on the end, “h”, “j”, “t” being a few examples. It’s really important though that you keep the sounds really short, because if you think about it, when children are blending (which means putting the sounds together to make words), it won’t work if all the letters end with an “er” sound. Think of “cat”, with the way I was taught it when I was a child it would make sense to pronounce it “ceratter”, whereas with the short whispered sounds it’s far easier to blend the letters.

The vowel sounds (a, e, i, u and o) can be taught as you normally say them (a as in apple, e as in elephant, i as in igloo, u as in under, o as in orange), however there are some exceptions (e.g. child) but these will be addressed in school later on. There is also a list of tricky words that do not follow the normal pronunciation of other words.

Reading With Your Child

Some questions to ask your child whilst reading together:

1. Look at the front cover. What could the book be about?
2. Who is the author?
3. What is an illustrator? What do they do?
4. What does that word mean? Read the words around it to help you figure it out (context).
5. How can you read an unfamiliar word? Can you sound talk and then blend?
6. Who are the main characters?
7. What do you think will happen next?
8. How do you think that character feels? Why? How would you feel in that situation?
9. Can you predict how the book will end?
10. Who is your favourite character? Why?
11. Is there a hidden message in the story? What is it?
12. Can you retell the story in your own words?
13. Do you like how the story ended? Can you think of another way the book could have ended?

Number Formation 0 to 10 with Rhymes



Around to my
left to find my
hero, back to
the top, I've
made a zero.



A downward
stroke, my
that's fun. Now
I've made the
number one.



Half a heart
says "I love
you." Add a line.
Now I've made
the number two.



Around the tree,
around the tree,
now I've
made the
number three.



Down and
across and down
once more, now
I've made the
number four.



Draw the hat,
the back and the
belly. It's a five.
Watch out, it
might come alive!



Bend down low
to pick up sticks.
Now I've made
the number six.



Across the sky
and down from
heaven. Now
I've made the
number seven.



Make an "S" and
close the gate.
Now you've
made the
number eight.

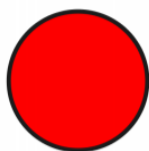


Make an oval
and a line.
Now I've
made the
number nine.



A downward
stroke, that's
my one. Add a
zero, that's my
number ten done!

2D Shape Word Mat



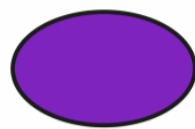
circle



rectangle



triangle



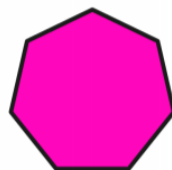
oval



octagon



square



heptagon



rhombus



pentagon



hexagon



kite

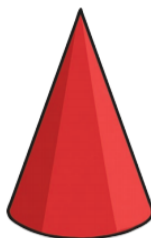
3D Shapes



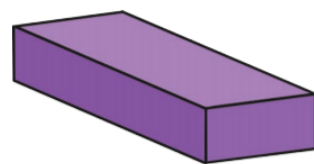
square-based pyramid



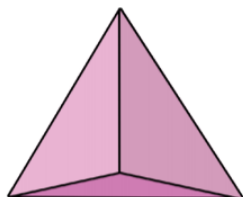
triangular prism



cone



cuboid



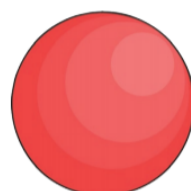
tetrahedron



cube



cylinder



sphere

Help your child with

maths

I spy

...make a game of spotting shape and patterns in real life

Get tools

...make tools like rulers, weighing scales, calculators and measuring tapes easily accessible around the house.

Use games

...encourage games such as card games or board games that involve counting or patterns.

Cook up a storm

...use measuring out ingredients to reinforce maths skills.

Ask questions

...ask questions comparing real life things. Which do you think is.... the tallest, the smallest, the heaviest, the longest, the fastest, the most expensive?

Talk about it

...find out what skills are being taught in maths lessons and for homework. Be sure to ask about how answers were worked out!

Go online

...look online & in app stores for appropriate number and problem-solving games.

Out and about

When shopping count up the shopping and count out change together.

Involve maths in everyday life.

Money, cooking, music, computers, art, construction etc...

any real life situation!