

Sound Bingo

There are lots of sound bingo games on the market and they can really support your child to listen carefully. Sounds can include: animals, vehicles, instruments, environmental sounds and more.



Making Musical Instruments

Get creative and make some homemade instruments. Do they sound the same? What noises can we make with them?

Matching Sounds

Using opaque containers fill them with items and see if your child can match the 2 containers with the same sounds. Differentiating sounds in this way is a pre-requisite for children being able to distinguish between letters sounds e.g. the sounds that letters c and g make.



Actively Listen to Music

Listen to all different genres of music. How does it make them feel? Does it make them want to dance? Dance with them. Include: country, classical, jazz, pop etc.



Listening

Children need support in learning to listen. Consider all types of sound: voices, vehicles, animals, environmental sounds, musical instruments, bells, music, water and the weather. We must communicate. Not only should we talk to them, but also sing.



Sing Nursery Rhymes

Sing lots of rhymes - over and over again! Include those that have actions. Sing rhymes in your mother-tongue, as well as in English.

Read, Read & Read Some More

Read lots of books. Read the same book over and over. Make up voices for the characters. Read with exaggerated intonation and rhythm. Talk about the illustrations. Explain the meaning of words.



Tell Stories

Children are fascinated by made-up stories. Create stories about your child and family members. Ask them to suggest what might happen next in your story.

Sound Walks

Make some ears and go on a sound walk. What can you hear? What's making the noise? Is it a car or a motorbike?



Physical Readiness

Children's minds need to be free in order to pay attention. If their mind is focussed on keeping themselves up-right and balanced, they are less able to pay attention.



Dance



Jump, hop, spin, reach,
fill & build.



Skip and Clap

Action Rhymes



Cleaning Teeth



Brushing Hair

Sand Play



Water Play

Chase Bubbles



Den Building

Getting Dressed
& Undressed



Washing Hands



Tidying, Sorting
& Stacking



Large Scale Painting

Stirring & Mixing



Martial Arts

Talking

Parents need to say more than is necessary, listen carefully before responding, provide opportunities for children to engage in talking and provide a playful, stimulating environment for children to interact with. Talk includes: discussing, pondering, questioning, modelling and introducing vocabulary.



Role Play

Provide resources to encourage role play. Join in and help them extend their themes.

Den Building

Join in with building dens and provide a narrative while doing so, to introduce new vocabulary and include questions of what you might use and how to make it sturdy.



Interesting Artefacts

Share some artefacts you may have hidden away. Where did they come from? Who gave them to you? What is their history? Making them special, makes them exciting! Old photographs are perfect for this.

Puppets

Puppets help you enter your child's imaginary world and can really help when talking about feelings and behaviour.



Small World

Small world provides opportunities for your child to act out scenarios in real life, build language, practise social skills and gain an understanding of the world.



Word Play

Children need opportunities to really 'think', especially about words.

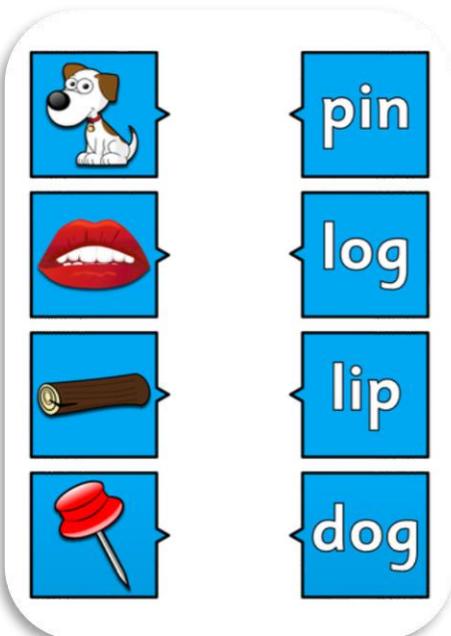


Words Around Them

Point out words you see around you e.g. on clothing. What does it say? What does it mean?

Books

Talk about why a word has been chosen. Take time to explain the meaning of the words. E.g. stroll, tusks & claws.

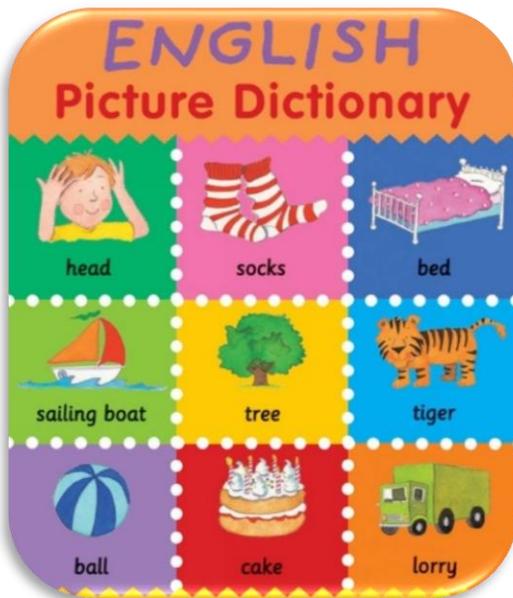


Matching Games

Play games that match a word to a picture. Sound out the first letter of the word. Use Jolly Phonics to ensure you are pronouncing it correctly e.g. lip begins with the sound 'ull' not 'uh'.

Riddles & Jokes

Share these with your children. Children will often then use the format to make up their own.



I-Spy

A wonderful way to introduce the sounds at the beginning of words. Remember to focus on the sound and not the letter name. e.g. circle begins with sound sss.



Picture Dictionaries

There are many children's picture dictionaries available. Share them in the same way as a story book.



Onomatopoeia

Deliberately use words that sound like their meaning e.g. boing, fizz, purr, moo and crash.



Print

Children require a developing understanding of why, where and how print is used?



Print Around Them

Draw their attention to print on packaging, labels, signs, logos, captions, menus and on tablets.



Write Lists

Encourage your child to 'write' their own shopping list.



Read Letters to Them

Write a letter to your child and share with your child when delivered. Let them 'write' a letter to a friend to post.

Signing Cards

Encourage your child to sign their name in a birthday card.



Encourage your child to mark make with lots of different tools and then tell you what they have created E.g. Tell me about your picture.



Water painting



Writing in flour.



Bath crayons



Chunky chalk



Shaving foam



Sticks in mud

Make story time special.
Create a special place for
reading.

A book before bed should
always be a treat and a
time to look forward to.

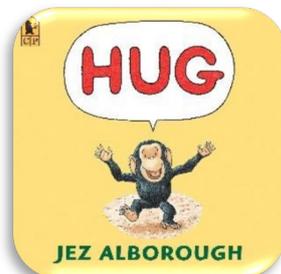
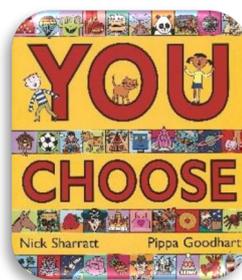
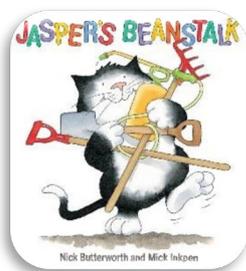
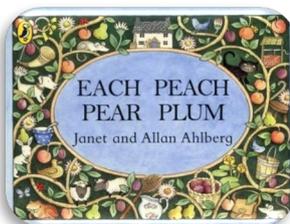
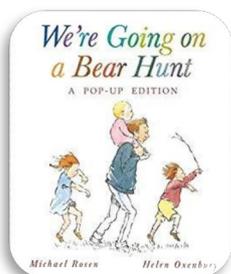


Introducing
puppets to a story
can really bring it
to life and
encourages them
to join in.

Sing songs, say rhymes
and poems.
Emphasise the
rhyming words and
encourage them to
fill in gaps.



Choose books carefully. Re-read books and share books with repetition,
therefore encouraging your child to fill in the gaps or tell you the story.



Rhythm

Children need the ability to hear the rhythm in words and sentences. This will ultimately enable them to be able to spell words. Encourage them to use; body percussion, such as stamping & clapping, musical instruments, pots/pans and wooden spoons and dancing.



Syllables

The best place to start with this is clapping the syllables of their name. Don't forget 1 syllable words too, as these are often the ones they find hardest. E.g. Sam.

Alliteration

This is the same sound at the beginning of the words and should not be confused with the same letter. E.g. circle and slide are an example of alliteration. Children do not need to recognise the letter at this stage and should just be concentrating on the sound.

