



## Distance Learning Pack - Level 1

Supported by the resources and advice from the Ministry of Education.

This is a digital upload of the hard material learning pack that is available for families where access to digital devices is a challenge for any reason. It is also a great source of ideas for those who want to encourage learning "off the grid". This document has been based on the Ministry of Education's guidelines and ideas for learning in Years 1 and 2, though can be well utilised by any child working at this level, regardless of the year they are in.

### Link to the Ministry of Education Parent Portal:

<https://parents.education.govt.nz/primary-school/learning-and-development-at-home/ideas-to-help-with-reading-writing-and-maths/>

### Link to TV On Demand

<https://www.tvnz.co.nz/shows/home-learning-tv>

### Link to our school's website Distance Learning Links

<https://www.stcolumbas.school.nz/1/pages/110-distance-learning>

Please do what suits your needs. We have a huge awareness of the stresses and strains on families during these uncertain times. Take care and God Bless

*Gareth Duncan, Principal*

# Reading

Early Level 1 ( Generally Y0 & Y1)	Progressing through Level 1 ( Generally Y2)
<p><b>Make reading fun</b></p> <p>Reading at home should be fun and easy. It should be something you both look forward to and a time for laughter and talk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Share the reading, take turns or see whether your child wants to read or be read to today</li><li>● All children like to be read to, so keep reading to them. You can read in your first language</li><li>● Read emails from family or whānau aloud</li><li>● Play card and board games together.</li></ul> <p>Here's a tip: talk a lot to your child while you are doing things together. Use the language that works best for you and your child.</p> <p>Talk about reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Talk about pictures in books</li><li>● Sing waiata and songs, read poems and make up rhymes together (the funnier the better)</li><li>● Be a role model. Let your child see you enjoying reading and talk about what you are enjoying</li><li>● Point out words on signs, shops and labels</li><li>● Play word games like "I spy" and "Simon says"</li></ul> <p>Make it a special time together</p> <p>Reading is a great chance for you and your child to spend special time together. Make reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● quiet and relaxing</li><li>● a time to sit close to your child</li><li>● 10–15 minutes without interruption, away from the TV</li><li>● an enjoyable, interesting and special time</li></ul>	<p><b>Make reading fun</b></p> <p>Reading at home needs to be fun and easy. It should be something you both look forward to, a time for laughter and talk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Find a comfortable, quiet place away from the TV for the two of you to cosy up and read for 10–15 minutes</li><li>● If you or your child start to feel stressed, take a break and read the rest of the story aloud yourself – keep it fun</li><li>● Make some puppets (from old socks or cardboard tubes, or use cut-outs on sticks etc.) that you and your child can use to act out the story you have read. Or dress up and make it into a play</li><li>● Play card games (you can make the cards yourself)</li><li>● Read songs, waiata, poems and rhymes and sing them together, too.</li></ul> <p>Here's a tip: when they are reading, your child will still be coming across words they don't know. When this happens, you could remind them to think about what they already know to do when they get stuck. If that doesn't help you might ask "What word would make sense that starts like that?" or "What do you know about that word that might help?" If they still can't work it out – tell them the word and praise their efforts.</p> <p>Take your child to the library</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● help them choose books to share</li><li>● find other books by the same author or on the same topic (or look for more information on the web – you might have to be the reader for this one).</li></ul>

- a time to praise your child for making an effort

Here are some tips: if your child is stuck on a word wait a few seconds, give them a chance to think. If they are still stuck, help them to try to work the word out by saying, "read the sentence again and think what would make sense". Ask "could it be ...?" (and give a word that might fit). The pictures also help them check they have got the right word. If they still can't work out the word, tell them and praise their efforts. Remember, reading should be fun. Help your child to link stories to their own life. Remind them about what they have done when a similar thing happens in the story.

Here's a tip: help your child to link stories to their own life. Remind them about what they have done when a similar thing happens in the story.

#### Talk about reading

- Talk about the story and the pictures, other stories you have read, and experiences you have both had that are like those in the story
- Sometimes you can be the listener, sometimes the reader and sometimes you can take turns. They might like to read to the cat, the dog, their teddy or a big brother
- All children like to be read to, so don't stop reading to them no matter how old they are
- Encourage your child to read all sorts of things, for example, the TV guide in the newspaper, street signs and food labels. Simple recipes are great and you get to eat what you've read about, too!

Here's a tip: talk with your child all the time and give them time to talk with you. You can use your first language.

## Writing

Early Level 1 ( Generally Y0 & Y1)	Progressing through Level 1 ( Generally Y2)
<p><b>Make writing fun</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Help your child write an alphabet letter, then go letter hunting in your house or in a book to find that letter</li><li>● Let your child see you writing – you can use your first language</li><li>● Encourage them to write shopping lists or make birthday cards</li><li>● Water and a paintbrush on a dry path or a stick in the sand are fun ways to write letters and words.</li></ul> <p>Here's a tip: don't worry if your child's letters or words are sometimes backwards or misspelt at this age. The important thing is that they have fun writing at home and are making an effort.</p> <p>Give them reasons to write</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Write to each other. Write notes to your child and leave them in interesting places, like their lunch box. Ask them to write a reply</li><li>● Help them email, text or write to family, whānau or friends</li><li>● Work with them to put labels on special things – like the door to their room or their toy box.</li></ul> <p>Here's a tip: display their work. Put it on the fridge. Be proud of it. Share it with others.</p> <p>Talk about their writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Talk about the letters in your child's name and where the name comes from.</li><li>● Help them create a scrapbook with pictures. Encourage them to write stories under the pictures and talk to you about them.</li></ul>	<p><b>Make writing fun</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Encourage your child to write whether it is on paper or on the computer. It is OK for you to help and share the writing. Give lots of praise</li><li>● Enjoy the message and don't make your child anxious about spelling or neatness</li><li>● Make a photo book and get your child to write captions</li><li>● Scrapbooks are fun, too. Old magazine or newspaper pictures about a favourite subject, dogs, your family, motorbikes or the latest toy craze, pasted on to blank pages with room for captions or stories, too</li><li>● Play with words. Finding and discussing interesting new words can help increase the words your child uses when they write. Look up words in the dictionary or on the Internet or talk to family and whānau to find out more about the meaning and the whakapapa (origins) of the words.</li></ul> <p>Here's a tip: talk a lot to your child while you are doing things together. Use the language that works best for you and your child.</p> <p>Give them reasons to write</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Write lists: 'Things I need from the shop', 'Games to play when I am bored', 'Things I want to do in the holidays'. The last one can be cut up and go into a box or bag for a lucky dip when the holidays finally arrive</li><li>● Write out recipes or instructions for other people to follow (especially fun if the instructions are for an adult)</li><li>● Keep a diary, especially if you are doing something different and exciting. Your child can draw the pictures or stick in photos. Their diary could be a web page on the computer</li></ul>

- Ask them to write about pictures they draw on paper or on the computer. Or get them to tell you the story and you write it under the picture.

Here's a tip: talk about what your child writes. Be interested. If you don't understand what your child's picture or story is about, ask them to tell you about it.

#### Encourage writing

- Have felt pens, pencils, crayons, and paper available
- Put magnetic letters on the fridge and ask what words they can make with the letters.

- Write letters, cards, notes and emails to friends and family and the Tooth Fairy (you might write replies sometimes, too)
- Cut out letters from old magazines and newspapers to make messages write secret messages for others to find in their lunch box or under their pillow.

Here's a tip: display their work. Be proud of it. Put it on the fridge or share it with others.

#### Talk about their writing

- Make up a different ending for a favourite story together and get them to write it down
- Ask them to write about pictures they draw. Get them to tell you the story
- Keep writing fun and use any excuse you can think of to encourage your child to write about anything, any time.

Here's a tip: don't worry if your child's letters are sometimes backwards or words are misspelt at this age. The important thing is that they have fun writing at home and are making an effort.

## Maths

Early Level 1 ( Generally Y0 & Y1)	Progressing through Level 1 ( Generally Y2)
<p><b>Talk together and have fun with numbers and patterns</b></p> <p>Help your child to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● find numbers around your home and neighbourhood, (clocks, letterboxes, speed signs etc.)</li><li>● count forwards and backwards (clocks, fingers and toes, letterboxes, action rhymes, signs)</li><li>● make patterns when counting "clap 1, stamp 2, clap 3, stamp 4, clap 5 ..."</li><li>● do sums using objects such as stones or marbles eg <math>2 + 3</math>, <math>4 + 1</math>, <math>5 + 4</math></li><li>● make up number stories, for example, "You have 2 brothers and 2 sisters. There are 4 of them".</li></ul> <p>Here's a tip: maths is an important part of everyday life and there are lots of ways you can make it fun for your child.</p> <p>Use easy, everyday activities</p> <p>Involve your child in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● preparing and sharing out food, for example, "two for me and two for you". Ask, "How many for each of us?"</li><li>● talking about time, for example, "lunchtime", "storytime", "bedtime"</li><li>● using words in everyday play, such as "under", "over", "between", "around", "behind", "up", "down", "heavy", "light", "round", "circle", "yesterday", "tomorrow". You can get library books with these words and ideas in them too</li><li>● asking questions such as "How many apples do we need for lunches? What do you think the weather is going to be like today/tomorrow? What are we going to do next?"</li></ul>	<p><b>Talk together and have fun with numbers and patterns</b></p> <p>Help your child to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● find and connect numbers around your home and neighbourhood, for example, find 7, 17 and 27 on letterboxes</li><li>● count forwards and backwards starting with different numbers, for example, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, then back again</li><li>● make patterns when counting forwards and backwards, for example 5, 10, 15, 20 then 20, 15, 10, 5 and 30, 40, 50, 60 or 12, 14, 16, 18 ...</li><li>● do addition and subtraction problems by counting forwards or backwards in their heads, for example, <math>8 + 4</math>, <math>16 - 3</math></li></ul> <p>Here's a tip: being positive about mathematics is really important for your child's learning even if you didn't enjoy it or do well at it yourself at school.</p> <p>Use easy, everyday activities</p> <p>Involve your child in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● sorting (washing, odd socks, toys, cans) while tidying up</li><li>● telling you what their favourite things are (food, sport, colour reading), notice and talk about numbers.</li><li>● ask questions about the pictures like "how many birds are there?"</li><li>● a shape and number search together wherever you are, like numbers of shoes, shapes of doors and windows.</li></ul> <p>Here's a tip: mathematics is an important part of everyday life and there are lots of ways you can make it fun for your child.</p>

Here's a tip: use lots of mathematics words as your child is playing to develop their understanding of early mathematics (for example, "over", "under", "first, second, third", "round", "through", "before", "after"). Use the language that works best for you and your child.

### For wet afternoons/school holidays/weekends

Get together with your child and:

- play with water using different shaped containers and measuring cups in the sink or bath
- bake and talk to your child about the recipe/ingredients using words like "how many?" "how much?" "more". Count how many teaspoons of baking soda are needed, how many cups of flour, how many muffin cases
- play dress-ups and getting dressed, use words like "short", "long", and ask questions like "what goes on first?", "what goes on next?", "does it fit?"
- create a 'sorting box' with all sorts of 'treasure', for example, bottle tops, shells, stones, poi, toys, acorns, pounamu (greenstone), cardboard shapes, leaves. Ask questions like "how many?", "which is the biggest group?", "which is the smallest?", "how many for each of us?"
- do jigsaw puzzles, play card or board games and build with blocks.

Here's a tip: being positive about mathematics is really important for your child's learning even if you didn't enjoy it or do well at it yourself at school.

### For wet afternoons/school holidays/weekends

Get together with your child and:

- use mathematics words during play (treasure hunts, obstacle courses, building huts). For example, "under", "over", "between", "around", "behind", "up", "down", "heavy", "light", "round", "your turn next", "before", "after", "left" and "right", "square", "triangle". You can use your first language
- play with big cardboard boxes using words like "inside", "outside"
- play games and do puzzles or jigsaws, "I spy something that is longer, bigger, smaller than ..."
- do water play using different shaped containers and measuring cups
- bake – talk to your child about the recipe/ingredients and how many pieces you need to feed everyone
- dance to music and sing/clap to favourite songs make and play stick games with tī rākau or newspaper rolls play with a pack of cards. Make up addition and subtraction problems using numbers to 20, look at a calendar and ask, for example, "how many days/weeks until an event?", "how many days in the month?", "how many weekends?"
- Encourage your child to look for patterns.

Here's a tip: the way your child is learning to solve mathematics problems may be different from when you were at school. Get them to show you how they do it and support them in their learning.