

Supporting your child in Key Stage One

Reading	Writing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Listening to your child read can take many forms: First and foremost, focus developing an enjoyment and love of reading. ▶ Enjoy reading together – reading stories, non-fiction, magazines, comics etc. Reading to your child is equally as important as listening to your child read. ▶ • All reading is valuable – it doesn't have to be just stories. Reading can involve anything from fiction and non-fiction, poetry, newspapers, magazines, football programmes, TV guides. ▶ When sharing a book, find examples of full stops, exclamation marks and question marks. ▶ Read a little at a time but often, rather than rarely but for long periods of time. ▶ Discuss their reading before, during and afterwards – If reading a story discuss the setting, the characters, their feelings and actions, how it makes you feel, predict what will happen and encourage your child to have their own opinions. For non-fiction texts discuss the features and what they now know that they didn't already. ▶ Look up definitions of words together – you could use a dictionary, the Internet or an app on a phone or tablet. ▶ Reading is an important way to identify the SPaG skills required in key stage 1 (adjectives, verbs, adverbs, nouns, punctuation) ▶ Visit the local library - it's free! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Show your child a picture about something they are interested in e.g. favourite TV character (CBeebies, Marvel Comics website) Get them to make up sentences about pictures. ▶ Say and write sentences about family, friends, pets, toys, anything!!! ▶ Make up stories together- take it in turns to say a sentence. This can be a retelling of a favourite story, a funny family story or made up using TV characters, etc. ▶ Say a boring sentence, add in more interesting words. (This could be used with homework sentences) E.g. The cat ran across the road. becomes The scared, fluffy cat dashed across the busy road. ▶ Always check that your child uses capital letters to begin a sentence, to begin a name/place and for the word I. ▶ Practise and learn weekly spelling lists. ▶ Encourage opportunities for writing, such as letters to family or friends, shopping lists, notes or reminders, stories or poems. ▶ Write together – be a good role model for writing. ▶ Encourage use of a dictionary to check spelling in Year 2. ▶ Allow your child to use a computer for word processing, if they wish. ▶ It is ok for children to make mistakes. This shows they are editing their work which is a required skill in Year 2. ▶ Remember that good readers become good writers! Identify good writing features when reading (e.g. vocabulary, sentence structure, punctuation). ▶ Reinforce correct formation of letters (upper and lowercase)