

Things to make

How to make playdough

You will need:

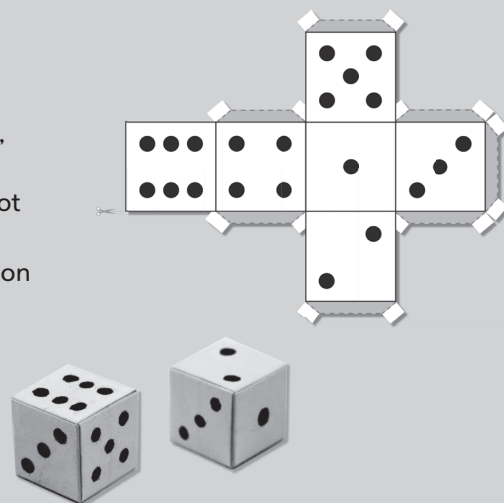
- ★ 1 cup flour
- ★ ¼ cup salt
- ★ ½ cup warm water
- ★ 5 drops food colouring

- 1 Mix together the flour and salt.
- 2 Mix together ½ cup warm water and a few drops of food colouring.
- 3 Slowly pour the water in the flour mixture, stirring as you pour. Stir until combined, then knead with your hands until the flour is completely mixed in. If the dough is too sticky, add more flour until it doesn't stick at all.
- 4 Repeat these steps for whatever colour you want to make.
- 5 Store in a container with a lid or plastic bag to prevent it from drying out.



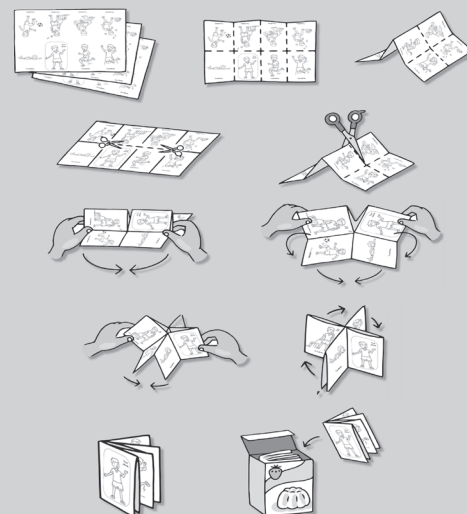
How to make a dice

- 1 Paste the dice shape onto a piece of cardboard, like a cereal box.
- 2 Cut around the outside of the dice shape. Do not cut off the grey sections.
- 3 Fold along all the black lines, keeping the dots on the outside.
- 4 Make up the dice in the shape of a cube.
- 5 Fold the grey flaps and paste them to the sides so they hold the dice together.
- 6 Roll and play!



How to make a Little book

- 1 Fold the page into eight sections. Unfold.
- 2 Fold the page in half, down the centre, making sure the pictures are on the side facing up.
- 3 Cut on the middle fold, as indicated on the illustration alongside and by the dotted lines on the page.
- 4 Hold the page between your finger and your thumb on both sides of the page.
- 5 Bring your hands down and together.
- 6 Make a Little book library by storing all your books in a small box – a jelly box works well!



Together In My Education

Grade R

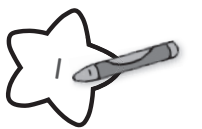
Dear Parents and Caregivers

We know that during these challenging times, you have extra work to do to support your children's learning. You might sometimes worry whether you are doing enough. As a parent, you are well qualified to support learning at home – after all you are your child's first teacher. Your school, the education department and a number of NGOs have come together to prepare these resources to guide you.

This poster is for you, the parent or caregiver. It gives you an overview of different activities you can do each week and what you need to prepare. The activities cover listening and speaking, reading, writing, maths and life skills. You will receive a new pack of activities every term.

Try to set aside 20 minutes a day for 5 days a week to do the activities with your child. This will help them to keep up with the curriculum, even when school is disrupted.

Once you and your child have completed an activity, your child can colour in a star on the Activity Record page in your pack. This will help you to keep track of what you have done every week, and make your child feel proud. Stick it onto the fridge or wall so that your child can keep track of their progress. At the end of each month they can take it to school to show their teacher what they have done at home.



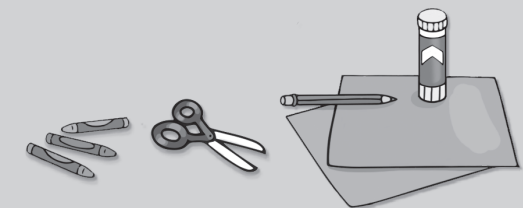
We hope you will have lots of fun together with your child! Enjoy watching them grow and learn!

Preparing for the activities

Set aside 20 minutes a day for the activities. Create a quiet, comfortable space to work with your child.

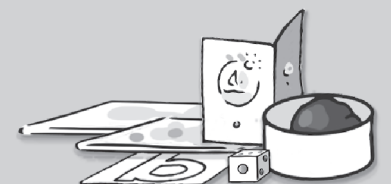
You will need:

- ★ a blank drawing book or blank paper
- ★ a sharp pencil
- ★ wax or pencil crayons
- ★ a pair of scissors and glue
- ★ counters for the games.



There are a few things you will need to make together with your child:

- ★ Dice: paste it on to cardboard (like a cereal box), and follow the instructions to fold it into a dice.
- ★ Playdough: follow the recipe.
- ★ Little books: follow the instructions to fold the little books.
- ★ Game boards and cards: paste these onto cardboard to make them strong.



redink



Schools
Development
Unit



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Day 1 Story time

You will need a Big picture story OR a Little book story OR a Read aloud story. You will also need the list of questions on the activity page for each week.
Your learning at home time together should always begin with story time. Sit comfortably and show your child the Big picture story, Little book story or Read aloud story.
Ask your child what they see and what they think you are going to talk about today.

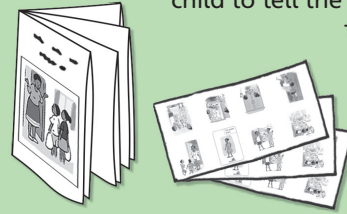
Big picture story

The Big picture story is a very detailed picture full of things to talk about with your child. Begin by looking at everything you can see in the picture – even the tiniest things. Explain the meanings of new words. Use the questions to guide you and encourage your child to ask you questions too! Listen carefully to what your child says about the picture – when our children explain what they are thinking they are developing important language skills.



Little book story

The Little book story is a fold up little book with simple sentences linked to the pictures. After you have folded the little book, begin by paging through the book, talking together about each picture. Then read the title of the book and each page, pointing to the words as you read. Encourage your child to tell the story with you if they would like to. When you are finished reading, ask your child what they liked best about the book. They can also tell the story to other family members. By memorising the words and paging through the book they are learning what it feels like to be a reader!



Read aloud story

The Read aloud story is a longer story for you to read to your child. Try and read the story beforehand, so that you can make the story come alive – make eye contact, read with different voices, do actions and pause now and then to ask: *What do you think will happen next?* If you enjoy storytelling, tell your own version of the story without the page in front of you.



If your child enjoys this activity, here is a link to more stories: <https://www.nalibali.org/story-resources/audio-stories>.

Day 2 Drawing and writing

You will need paper and crayons or pencils. You will also need to check the activity page for the week for instructions.

Once you have enjoyed talking together, your child will have a chance to draw their favourite part, or something related to the story time activity. At first you might need to help your child decide what they want to draw. Ask them to tell you about their picture. Show lots of interest and encourage them. When they are finished, ask them if they would like you to write a sentence about their picture. Some children might want to try 'writing' themselves, even if their writing just looks like scribbling or they only use some letters to write words.

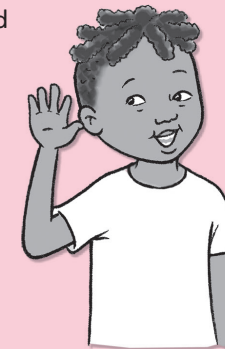
Tip: Write as your child speaks, so that they can see their own words being written down. Say each word as you write it and then read it out together when you are done.



Day 3 Looking and listening

You will need a quiet space without the TV or radio to distract your child.

Young children often find it difficult to listen carefully and follow instructions. They need practice to become good listeners! They also need to learn to look carefully and talk about what they see. The looking and listening activities will help your child to pay attention for longer periods. Remember to start with short activities and stop if your child is tired or losing interest.



Day 4 Games

You will need an outdoor space for the active games. You will need to paste the board games onto cardboard. Use buttons or bottle tops as counters. If you do not have a dice, you can make one using the template.

Did you know that young children learn while playing? In fact, we all learn best when we are having fun! Children can learn many things when they play games: they develop their small and big muscles, learn new words and actions, practise their counting, learn about letters and learn to take turns and wait a turn. Playing also helps build their creativity and imagination. Your child will enjoy this special time with you – and want to play again and again!



Day 5 Shapes, letters and numbers

You will need the shape, letter and number templates in the activity pack as well as sand, playdough, newspaper, shopping brochures, scrap paper, scissors and glue.

Learning to draw shapes and write letters and numbers takes lots and lots of practice. Although it is important that young children are taught how to form shapes, letters and numbers correctly, it is common for them to write letters and numbers that are different sizes or back to front. Praise children for their attempts and be careful not to make them feel anxious! Begin by forming shapes, letters and numbers with big movements, and then use the activities on the shape, letter and number templates.

You will need to remember how to write letters and numbers as they do at school, so you can teach your child in the correct way. Look at the letter and number templates for guidance. Each letter has a name and a sound. Adults usually use the name (for example: "em" for **m**). To learn to read and write, children need to learn the sound of the letter (for example: **mmm...**).



Every day, remember to:

Focused learning time every day is important for your child, but learning happens all day during our everyday routines. Did you know that talking as you go about your daily activities helps your child's brain to grow? Songs and rhymes are also brain food! Here are links to songs and rhymes for young children: <https://www.nalibali.org/story-resources/multilingual-rhymes>. Here are more ideas for everyday learning:

- ★ <https://www.homeliteracy.org.za/playlearnhome>
- ★ MathsUp which you can download for free from the Google Playstore.



Home learning programme for Grade R and Grade I