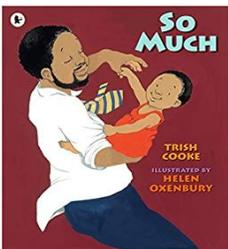


William Davies Primary School
Daily Learning Plan

Please do these activities at a time suitable for you and your child.

Learning for: Thursday 10th December	Class: Nursery	Teacher(s): Mr Woodward / Mrs Yusuf
Communication & Language Personal Social Emotional Development	Literacy	Maths
Your child is learning:	Your child is learning:	Your child is learning:
To listen to stories with attention and to talk about what is happening in the story. To join in with the story and talk about what they think may happen next.	To mark make and give meaning to the marks they have made.	To count small groups of objects (1-3, 1-5, 1-10). To say the number names in order. To recognise when objects are the same shape.
ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY
(20 minutes) Listen with your child to the story So Much. Click on the link to watch and listen with your child.  www.youtube.com/watch?v=A8GhmczYen0 Watch again, and pause the story to talk about what is	(20 minutes) Provide your child with paper or card, pens, pencils or felt tip pens and ask them to draw a picture of their favourite part of the story. Ask your child who or what they are going to draw? Something that happened at the beginning or at the end of the story? What was their favourite part? Ask your child about the marks they have made. As they are telling you about them, write down what they are telling you.	(20 minutes) Watch the videos below and sing along to them with your child. 5 Little Ducks 12345 Once I caught a Fish Alive  Use your fingers to count and encourage your child to copy your actions, whilst singing the songs. Shape activity Listen to the Shape Song and listen out for all the

<p>happening. Talk to your child about times when they have visited a relative or friend's house, or when you have had visitors at your house. Talk about the people in the story. Who visits them or who does your child visit on special occasions?</p>		<p>different shape names. Sing along and repeat the shape names with your child: circle, triangle, rectangle, square.</p> <p>Talk to your child about objects around the home that are the same shape. For example, a plate and the clock; a door and a window; a phone and the door; a bottle top and a coin. When you find objects that are the same shape, you can tell your child (eg) "Yes, they are the same shape, they are both circles." At this age, It is more important that your child can say when objects are the same shape. They will gradually learn the shape names. You can also look for objects that are different shapes eg a book and a coin.</p>
<p>How can I help my child?</p>	<p>How can I help my child?</p>	<p>How can I help my child?</p>
<p>Watch and listen with your child.</p> <p>Comment on what you can see in the pictures. Ask your child what they can see in the pictures, and what they think is happening.</p> <p>When you ask your child a question, give them plenty of time to think and reply.</p>	<p>Try not to paint or draw for your child. Ask them about the marks they make. At this age, children's drawings are not clear and they may just make lines and some shapes like this.</p>  <p>That's fine! Praise your child and ask them to tell you about their marks.</p> <p>When they are in Nursery, children are still developing their pencil grip. Don't worry if your child uses a pen or pencil like this child.</p> 	<p>At this age your child may not remember the shape names and that's ok. They are learning to 'see' shapes and that's the important thing.</p> <p>You could cut out a circle, a triangle, a rectangle and a square from cardboard (a cereal box is good for this), then match the shapes to objects in your home. Model to your child as you look around your home "I have found a clock, it looks like a circle".</p> <p>Talk to your child about what you see, for example two long sides and two short sides (a tablecloth), four short sides (the lid of a box), one curved side (a clock or a plate). Your child may not use the words long, short, curved or side but they may point or run their finger around the shape. That is fine!</p>

	<p>As their fingers get stronger, they will be able to hold a pen or pencil between them. Show them how, but don't make them -- that might put them off writing!</p> <p>Salt on a tray This activity will help develop your child's finger strength: pour flour, salt, rice or lentils into a shallow tray or plate. Let your child mark make using their finger. Talk to your child about the marks they make.</p>	
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In addition to the above activities, play is very important for your child's learning. [Click here for some ideas to help you with this.](#)

Every day, encourage your child to select and play with the toys they choose for at least 2 hours, play alongside them and comment on what they are doing eg "the car is going over the bridge"

Play with your child but let them be in charge of the play.

Use [exercise videos](#) like this, to help your child stay active.

At nursery, at the end of each day we follow [Monkey Yoga](#). We use this time to focus on our breathing and reflect on all the fun activities we did at nursery.

Limit the time your child spends on electronic devices and always monitor what your child is accessing online.

Read a variety of stories with your child, use your finger to follow the flow of the words, take a look at [Booktrust](#) for a variety of stories to read online.

It is important to remember that children learn through play, and by following their own interests. Give your child choices and play with them!

