

Using language at home to think, read and write in *Kindergarten to Year 2*



Parents and care-givers have an intimate knowledge of their child's interests, strengths and capabilities. Your encouragement with these practices will engage and excite young children as they enjoy using language to learn to think, read and write.

1 Inquiring

Share stories and support your child to think further about the setting, character and events.

What is the character doing?



Why do you think the character is doing that?

2 Wondering

Encourage your child to share their thinking about stories, topics of interest and ideas.

What are you wondering?

Write your child's wonderings down and display

3 Questioning

Help your child to pose questions about the story or topic.

Write these for or with your child.

Make the questions visible in their learning space.



4 Investigating

Help your child to gather information from a range of sources to find solutions to questions or problems.

Encourage your child to explain and help them to record their thinking.

I think ____ because ____.

5 Making Connections

Help your child to see relationships. Extend your child's thinking by comparing their experience or ideas.

I thought ____ because ____ made me think about ____.



6 Noticing

Point out things of interest in the environment, in stories and in texts.

Explore or investigate new topics or ideas.

Share your thinking out loud with your child. This modelling will help your child to see how an expert works.

7 Creating

Cultivate curiosity; ask your child 'What if...?' questions.

What if we found and wrote down and put on our word wall all the words beginning with the first letter of your name.



8 Collaborating

Enable your child to take the lead with their learning and involve other family members.

Support your child to negotiate and consider other perspectives.

You could support your child to role-play a character in a favourite story.

Listening

Encourage your child to lead conversations. Create opportunities for shared conversations by listening deeply and thoughtfully to what your child is saying and actively and positively responding to their contributions.



Images: Pixabay