

Week 2 - Package 1 - Year 1 & 2 English/Literacy - Handwriting

Things you need

Have these things available so your child can complete this task

Ideal	Back up
Lesson videos – Lesson 1 , Lesson 2 , Lesson 3 , Lesson 4	
Handwriting worksheets	Use blank paper ruled with lines, try to copy the same handwriting practise lines as on the worksheets.
Handwriting in the early years information document	
pencils	Pencils are best, but can use any other writing tools such as textas, pens or crayons.

Before you start

Make sure your child has everything ready that they will need at the start of the lesson. There are 4 video lessons and 4 handwriting worksheets to complete throughout the week.

Check that the videos are working and that the volume is turned up for the video lessons. It will help if your child is in a quiet environment so that they can hear all of the instructions and learn how to form the letters correctly.

Print the worksheets.

What your child needs to know and do

In these lessons your child will be learning to correctly form the letters s, a, t and p, in both the lower case and the capital form. It is important for your child to hold the pencil correctly (the parent's guide to handwriting in the package has an image to refer to). It is also important to follow the instructions for the direction that letter is formed in.

What to do next

Your child will need to watch each video for their handwriting lesson and complete the worksheet throughout the week.

Day 1 – watch [Lesson 1](#) and complete the ‘s’ worksheets

Day 2 – watch [Lesson 2](#) and complete the ‘t’ worksheets

Day 3 – watch [Lesson 3](#) and complete the ‘a’ worksheets

Day 4 – watch [Lesson 4](#) and complete the ‘p’ worksheets

Check that your child is forming the letters correctly. Common mistakes that young learners can make will be going clockwise instead of anti-clockwise when forming an ‘a’, starting from the bottom of the letter and going ‘up’ instead of ‘down’ and writing a ‘p’ with 2 parts instead in one complete motion. If you notice your child doing something incorrectly you could show them the right way, and do some more practice.

There will be questions in the video that your child needs to respond to. Encourage your child to interact with the lesson by responding out loud. You may consider pausing the videos at times if your child needs more time to respond to the questions.

Options for your child

Activity too hard?	Activity too easy?
<p>You can slow down the learning by pausing and providing more time to practise. If your child is finding forming the letters difficult (‘a’ can be tricky for some young learners) try gently placing your hand over theirs and move their hand for them, so that they can feel the movement. Sometimes writing the letter on the page and asking your child to trace over the letter can assist with learning the formation</p>	<p>Encourage your child to write sentences that include words using the letters s,a,t and p. Give your child more practise writing the letters from left to right across the page, making sure that all letters are of similar size and consistent slope. Reduce the size of the lines, making sure that all letters continue to be of similar size and consistent slope.</p>

Extend the learning

- Find these letters in words in printed materials around the house, and copy the words onto post-it notes to place around the students desk.
- Use a finger to write the letters in a sand box, or in some shaving cream on the tiles in the bathroom, or on a plate of rice.
- Rainbow writing. Write the letters in a light colour (like yellow) on the page and ask your child to trace over the letter many times, each time in a different colour to create ‘rainbow writing’.
- Take turns writing the letters on a partners back with a pointed finger. The partner has to try to guess the letter that the writer has written.

- Play a guessing game where you describe the letter and your child has to respond. E.g. “I am thinking about a tall letter that goes straight down, then across. What is it?”
- Make the letters out of cookie dough and make ‘letter’ biscuits.
- Set a challenge to form the letter shapes with their bodies.

Week 2 - Package 2 - Year 1 & 2

English/Literacy – High Frequency Sight Words

Things you need

Have these things available so your child can complete this task

Ideal	Back up
Lesson videos – Lesson 1 , Lesson 2	
Blank paper or workbook	
Pencils	Pencils are best, but can use any other writing tools such as textas, pens or crayons.

Before you start

Make sure your child has everything ready that they will need at the start of the lesson. There are 2 video lessons throughout the week.

Check that the videos are working and that the volume is turned up for the video lessons. It will help if your child is in a quiet environment so that they can hear all of the instructions.

Ensure you have the pencils and paper ready.

What your child needs to know and do

In these lessons your child will be learning to read and write some high frequency sight words. These are words that are seen often in the books that your child is reading and being able to recognise them and say them automatically helps with smooth, flowing reading. It also helps them to write more efficiently as well.

What to do next

Your child will need to watch each video for their high frequency sight word lesson and complete the activity throughout the week.

Day 1 – watch [Lesson 1](#) and complete the activities in the video

Day 2 – watch [Lesson 2](#) and complete the activities in the video

Check that your child is recognising the words and saying them correctly.

There will be questions in the video that your child needs to respond to. Encourage your child to respond out loud. You may consider pausing the videos at times if your child needs more time to respond to the questions or to complete tasks such as writing.

Options for your child

Activity too hard?	Activity too easy?
You can slow down the learning by pausing and providing more time to practise. If your child is finding forming the letters difficult to write, write the words on the page in a light colour such as yellow and encourage them to trace the words instead.	If your child is finding these words easy, extend the activity by asking your child to write these words into sentences.

Extend the learning

- Make flash cards that can be held up for your child to read or they can be placed around the house with blutak and your child reads them when they see them.
- Write the words on pieces of paper and place in positions around the house such as doors. Everyone who enters that door, (or opens the cupboard or fridge) where the words have been placed has to read the word correctly as a 'password' before they are allowed to enter through the door.
- Be a word detective and look for the words in books.
- Find the words in magazines and cut them out and stick on a page to make a collage.