



Kentlyn Public School

Georges River Road, Kentlyn, 2560

PO Box 5222 Minto, 2566

Phone: 4628 2455 - Fax: 4628 4365

kentlyn-p.school@det.nsw.edu.au

Thursday 18 November 2021

Dear Parents/Carers,

Kindergarten 2022 – Package 4 – Numeracy

I hope that you are all well. I am pleased to announce that we are now operating at Level 3 restrictions, which allow Kindergarten Orientation sessions to take place at school. Please note that we will need to sight your vaccination status as you enter our school grounds. This will only be required once, as a record will be maintained within our school.

The guidelines for Kindergarten Orientations are as follows:

- One fully vaccinated parent or carer is allowed to join their child on the school site for the orientation experience.
- You can expect to be guided to a clear outdoor meeting place for the orientation and schools will ask each parent and carer to check in, show proof of vaccination status, and use the school check-in code.
- All attendees including parents and carers, students and staff on site will need to be in good health and free of any COVID-19 symptoms.
- Physical distancing will be in place wherever possible and you may be asked to queue on physical distancing markers on the floor while waiting to check in.
- Orientation start times will be staggered to limit the number of people on site and to reduce any queueing required.
- Any indoor components of the orientation will be limited to children and staff only (unless a child has a special need identified in advance of the visit, in which case a fully vaccinated parent or carer may accompany their child for the duration of the orientation).
- Parents and carers who choose not to attend will have an alternative option available to receive information, such as connecting online.
- Cleaning protocols will be in place during and after orientation visits.

Kindergarten students have been divided into two groups for Kindy Play Dates. Each group will attend for two sessions.

Kindy Play Dates Blue Group

Monday 6 December 9:15 – 10:15

Tuesday 7 December 9:15 – 10:15

Coen
Tarni
Jaiyana
Leonardo
Xavier
Bryanna
Skarlett
Freddie
Marley
Zion
Alaska

Kindy Play Dates Orange Group

Wednesday 8 December 9:15 – 10:15

Thursday 9 December 9:15 – 10:15

Thomas
Lylah
Lucrezia
Sautia
Wynston
Eliana
Ranim
Callum
Elijah
Malakai
Milka

Thomas



We ask that all parents arrive at approximately 9:05am and enter the school grounds from the main office gate which is located on Georges River Road. Mrs White, one of our lovely office ladies, will be at the gate to greet you and sight your vaccination status. Please ensure that you follow our social distancing and mask wearing rules.

During these sessions students will be in the current kindergarten room participating in various literacy, numeracy and craft activities with Mrs Harris, Ms Edwards and Miss Crowe. Parents will be in the library with Ms Kavallaris, unpacking Best Start Assessment and answering any questions you might have. We will also have a display of our school uniform for you and the opportunity to purchase it for your child/ren.

Kindergarten 2022 – Package 4 – Numeracy

In this package you will all have the following:

- Various information and pamphlets on how you can further support your child at home with numeracy. Various numeracy games that you can play with your children

We have also included some videos to unpack how we teach mathematics at KPS

- Numeracy at KPS: <https://youtu.be/6NiDo5tOHZc>
- Number talks: <https://youtu.be/6yr6HGQPO7I>
- Number Talk in Action: <https://youtu.be/13gG315QRjk>
- A welcoming video message from our School Captains, discussing their last 7 years at Kentlyn Public School 🌟

Ella-Grace's Message- <https://youtu.be/aThF7uTj1E0>

Antoni's Message- <https://youtu.be/ht8G3ypzIEw>

Purchasing School Uniform:

If you would like to purchase your child's school uniform in advance we are more than happy to assist. We ask that you follow these 5 basic steps:

- Complete the uniform order form attached
- Pay using our P&C account details which are provided on the order form
- Email the school: kentlyn-p.school@det.nsw.edu.au and attach your order form as well as your paid receipt number.
- The lovely ladies in the office will get your order organised and ring you to come up and pick up from the school. To ensure that we are covid safe we ask that once you are outside our main office gate, you call the office, and the lovely ladies will bring it out to you.
- If the size is too big or too small, we can exchange with no problem at all.

Please remember that you can contact me at any time via email if you have any questions or queries.

Take care and stay safe

Androula Kavallaris

Androula Kavallaris
Principal

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LITERACY

TRANSITION VISIT 2





WHY IT IS GOOD TO HELP YOUR CHILD AT HOME



Helping Your Child

— to read, see, hear, speak and think

Why it is good to help your child at home

Helping your child to read and write at home will improve their skills and confidence — it will also better equip them for the classroom environment.

Reading and writing skills are needed by every child in every year of their school life and beyond. As parents, an important role is ensuring your child's literacy by supporting and speaking with them outside school. This kit offers tips on how to help.

By listening, asking questions, giving information, and outside school hours — you can make a difference. Since reading and writing will increase their vocabulary and language fluency.

This kit includes tips on how to help your child to read,

- reading aloud each night
- involving children in everyday conversations
- listening to your child read
- reading your child's writing
- using a dictionary
- encouraging your child to talk about events that don't or can't
- trying not to ask questions that require a "yes" or "no"
- practising reading and writing by filling in forms, writing cards, or emails.

The Premier's Reading Challenge is also a wonderful way for a child to read. You can assist your child by encouraging them to read and discuss the books they are reading.



www.schools.nsw.edu.au





HELPING YOUR CHILD WITH TALKING AND LISTENING

Helping your child with talking and listening



If you are used to speaking a language other than English at home, it is important that you help your child to understand and use the home language(s). This will also help your child with English.

The following suggestions apply to all languages, including English.

- Ask your child to talk to you about a wide variety of topics. Tell your child if you are unfamiliar with aspects of the topic and ask for more information.
- Talk with your child about the ideas and events in your read books together.
- Listen to your child as he or she tells you about events that did not involve you. This helps children clarify their ideas and prepares them for writing.
- Sometimes ask your child questions that can have more than one answer, rather than questions that have a very limited response like yes or no.
- Talk about different ways to solve problems.
- Ask your child to give reasons for his or her choices when making a decision. Listen and respond in ways that encourage further thinking aloud, rather than ending the conversation with your opinion.
- Talking with other children is valuable for developing your child's talking skills. Provide opportunities for children to talk, e.g. planning something together.
- Provide opportunities for your child to listen to and share ideas with a range of people from different backgrounds and age groups.
- Show by your behaviour that you are listening, not just hearing. Build on your child's responses. Interact with them, ask questions, add information and make links between ideas.
- Talk at a normal pace and volume and use adult words.
- Talk about ways of talking and listening effectively.
- If you are talking away from the person you are talking to or listening, verbally on the phone, to remember messages.



HELPING YOUR CHILD WITH LITERACY

Celebrating literacy & numeracy Helping your child with Ideas to use at home

Helping your child with literacy - Ideas to use at home

Helping your child with reading

Be confident that your child will learn to read. Show that you enjoy reading material at home and by giving books as special presents.

Children value reading through watching members of their family read and a child to read anytime, anywhere.

Children often enjoy reading more if it is shared. Make time away from tele- vision to read with your child.

Read in your home language if your first language is not English.

Encourage your child to read by sharing such activities

- reading signs and posters
- following a street directory
- checking the television guide
- choosing a video
- using a recipe
- reading game rules
- reading the newspaper aloud together
- playing word games including crossword puzzles
- reading instructions
- looking at letterbox leaflets
- finding brands at the shops
- reading magazines, comics, poems and rhymes.

Listen to your child read every day. Here are some ideas to use now and the should just be for pleasure.

- look at the cover, title, pictures and talk about what the book might be about
- talk about the story so far and what might happen next
- after reading, talk about the story and ask questions
- talk about the pictures and how they add meaning to the text
- take turns when reading a harder book.

Remember the three Ps for new words: pause, praise and

That is, allow your child time to work out the word (pause), use clues to praise your child for trying.

If necessary, however, simply tell your child the word.

Talk to your child's classroom teacher or the principal for further help and





HOW IS TALKING AND LISTENING TAUGHT



Helping Your Child
to read, write, speak and think

How is talking and listening taught?

Talking is used for:

- interacting with others
 - thinking about
 - working out ideas
 - considering possibilities
 - building on the responses of others.
- At school, students learn and practise their skills in talking and share their experiences and new learning. They do this in:
- pair work, group work, whole class discussions
 - report back sessions
 - debates
 - guided small group discussion
 - formal presentations

Students always need to develop ways of sharing ideas, and with others, clear up any misunderstanding, change the topic and viewpoint.

How can I help?

Talk about talking and listening

If you speak a language other than English at home, it is important to continue to support your child in maintaining the home language. Speak more than one language is a good thing.

The following suggestions apply to languages and dialects other than English.

- Encourage your child to talk about different topics. If you are the topic, let your child know that they will need to give you an answer.
- Don't talk down to children. Talk at a normal pace and volume.
- Encourage your child to tell you about events which did not happen. This helps students work out what a listener needs to know them for writing.
- Try not to ask too many questions that only require a yes/no answer. Child questions that require more lengthy use of language.
- Encourage your child to listen to and share their ideas with various backgrounds and age groups. This will give them communicating with a variety of people.



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HELPING YOUR CHILD WITH SPELLING



Helping Your Child

to read, write, spell and speak

Helping your child with spelling

How is spelling taught in school?

Spelling is taught by considering:

- how words sound
- how words look
- how words change form
- where words come from

Students are shown how to spell words using all of the:

- Learning to spell is closely linked with learning to talk
- There is a daily focus on spelling
- Spelling is taught in all grades and in all subjects
- Spelling is regarded as a tool for writing. It is important to connect with their writing and that they are able to check their spelling.

How can I help my child with spelling?

- Help your child with those areas of spelling with which they are struggling.
- Remember that not all English words can be spelled the same way. e.g. the words you and said.
- Talk about how you spell, and what you do when you spell a word.
- Have your child write at home, e.g. filling in forms, writing letters, writing phone messages and remembering shopping cards.
- Provide a dictionary and use it together. Remember more useful if your child has a knowledge of the dictionary works.
- Encourage your child to try spelling words, then to check, and suggest what else is needed. For example, when writing, you might say, "you have the letters of the letter should be double." Can you see what the letters should be? Can you see what the letters should be? Encourage your child to look at new words, say them out loud, then check them.



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HELPING YOUR CHILD WITH WRITING



Helping Your Child

to read, write, spell and speak

Helping your child with writing

You do not have to be an expert. Help your child which you feel confident. Share your writing do so, talk about why you are writing something. Make writing experiences at home purposeful, your child.

It is important your child knows about who it is writing, as this determines the tone and style. For example, a note from a parent to a child on arriving home will have quite a different tone to an aunt inviting her to join a family celebration.

How can I encourage my child to write?

- Read your child's writing or have him or her make positive comments, for example, "I described this."
- Praise your child for having a go at writing how to spell harder words.
- Talk to your child about why an author or a play or film is a particular way. What ideas does the author's purpose?
- Read and talk about the writing that your child writes.
- Praise your child for using neat and legible handwriting.
- In order to develop spelling and vocabulary: **Scrabble, Boggle, Scattergories** and crosswords.

How can I help with writing at home?

- Have your child label things that he or she writes.
- Compile a photo album or scrapbook with captions for the photos and pictures.
- Encourage your child to keep a diary of activities.
- Make the writing of notes, letters and stories.

How can I support my child with writing for homework?

- Help your child to understand why they have to talk about what has to be done.
- Encourage your child to use various types of text to use a variety of instruments, such as a typewriter.
- If you have a computer or typewriter at home, encourage your child to use it.
- Help your child to use reference materials: encyclopedias, CD-ROMs and the Internet.



www.schoole.nsw.edu.au



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READING WITH YOUR CHILD AT HOME



Reading with your child at home

Reading is important

Reading has always been an important skill. In our modern world, it is even more important than ever.

Children learn about the importance of reading as they use reading and writing for everyday purposes.

Reading with your child at home will help your child at school.

Children use their reading and writing in everyday activities. A story with your child, using a recipe, the birthday card or reading a street sign. These everyday writing are useful skills in today's world.

Other parents are asked by the school to listen to their child read at home. This is a good way to help your child improve their reading. Book your school library or your local library.

Be confident that your child will learn to read.

What can I do at home to help?

- Be yourself. Involve children in everyday conversation. Read aloud to children. It helps them to learn to read together and make learning an enjoyable, shared experience.
- Make sure there is a wide range of reading material, both fiction and non-fiction.
- It is important to read to your child in your home language if not English. Experience shows that this will help your child to learn to read in English.
- Try not to let television intrude on reading time, when you can give your full attention to reading.
- Talk with your child about what they have read.
- Listen to your child read every day, even for a short time.
- Give books as gifts and presents.

Hints for listening to your child read

Before reading, talk about the cover, the title, the author and the book may be about.

During reading, discuss the story so far and try to predict what will happen next.

After reading, talk and ask questions about the story. When reading a picture book, together take turns to read the repetitive parts and more experienced readers can read the longer parts.

Helping Your Child
- to read, write, speak and play



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BEST START LITERACY

THE NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION | 8 JULY 2009

Best Start literacy A parent's guide

The Best Start initiative provides support to our youngest students during the first year of school.

It includes a new State-wide Kindergarten assessment that helps teachers identify the literacy and numeracy skills of each student at the beginning of Kindergarten.

Children start school with a range of early literacy knowledge, skills and understanding. Best Start Literacy involves teachers finding out about each student's early literacy knowledge, skills and understanding by using a series of specially designed assessment tasks.

The Best Start literacy assessment will help teachers develop effective learning programs that build on the students' knowledge and skills so that they start Kindergarten.

What will students do during the Best Start literacy assessment?

The literacy assessment tasks are designed to identify whether students can:

- recognise familiar print in the environment;
- recall details about a picture story book that has been read to them;
- write their name;
- understand how books work; and
- recognise and use sound and letters.



To determine if students can recognise familiar print in the environment the teacher may:

- show the student a photo of a box with the word Lego on it and ask, 'What does the word say?'

By the end of Kindergarten most students should be able to read all or most of a simple reading book.

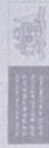
To determine if students can recall details about a picture story book that has been read to them the teacher may:

- read a story book to the child and ask, 'How can you tell me the story that I read to you?'

By the end of Kindergarten most students should be able to give a short summary of a story that includes a beginning, middle and end.

To determine if students can write their name the teacher may:

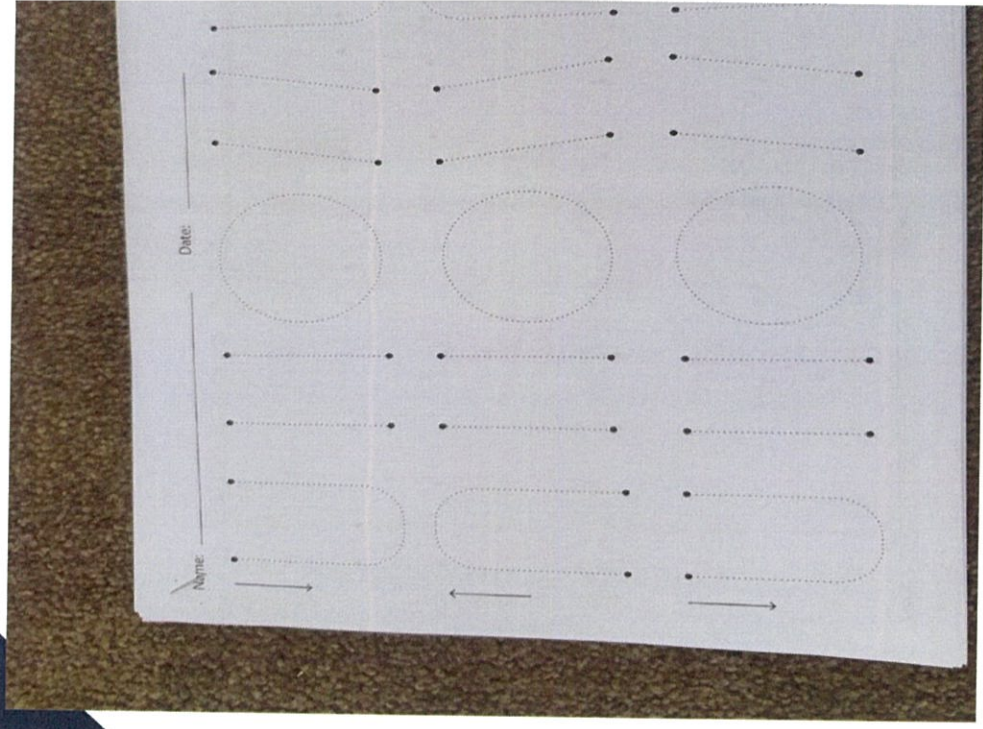
- ask students to draw a picture about a book that has been read to them and say, 'Can you write your name on the picture?'



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HANDWRITING PRACTICE SHEETS





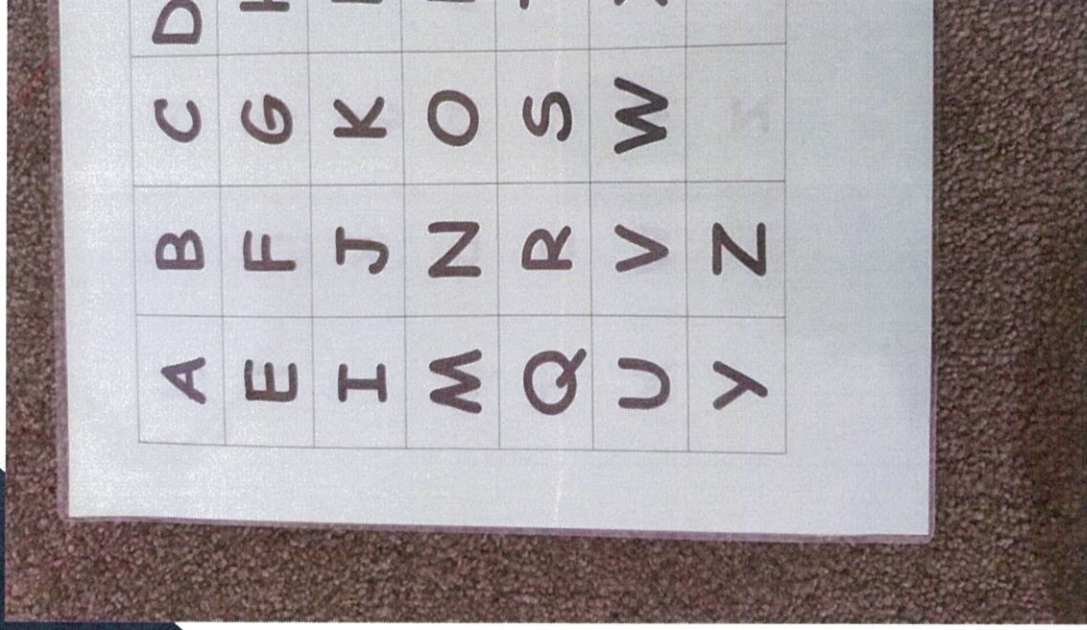
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COMMON WORDS





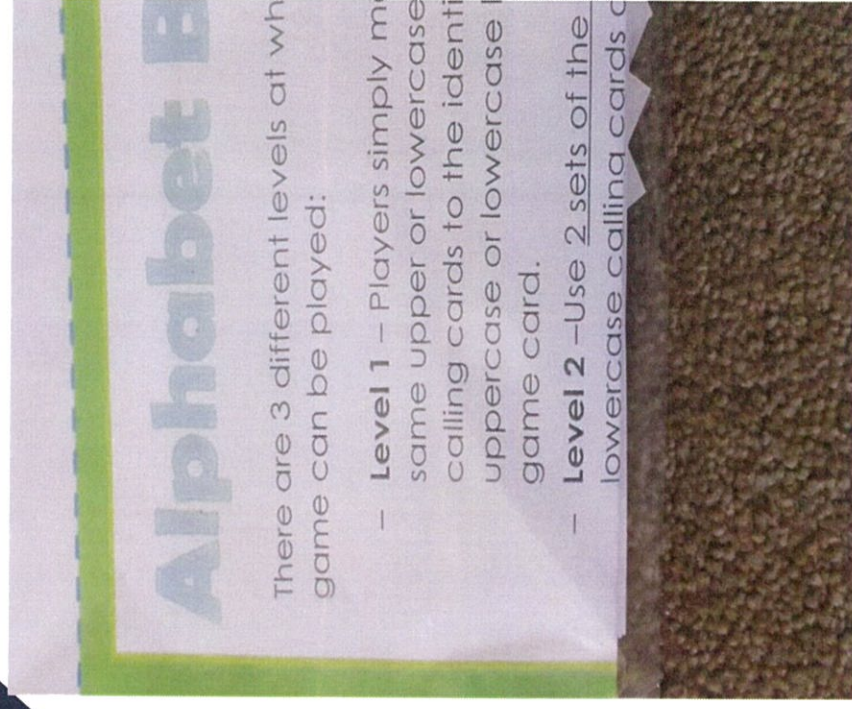
ALPHABET SHEET





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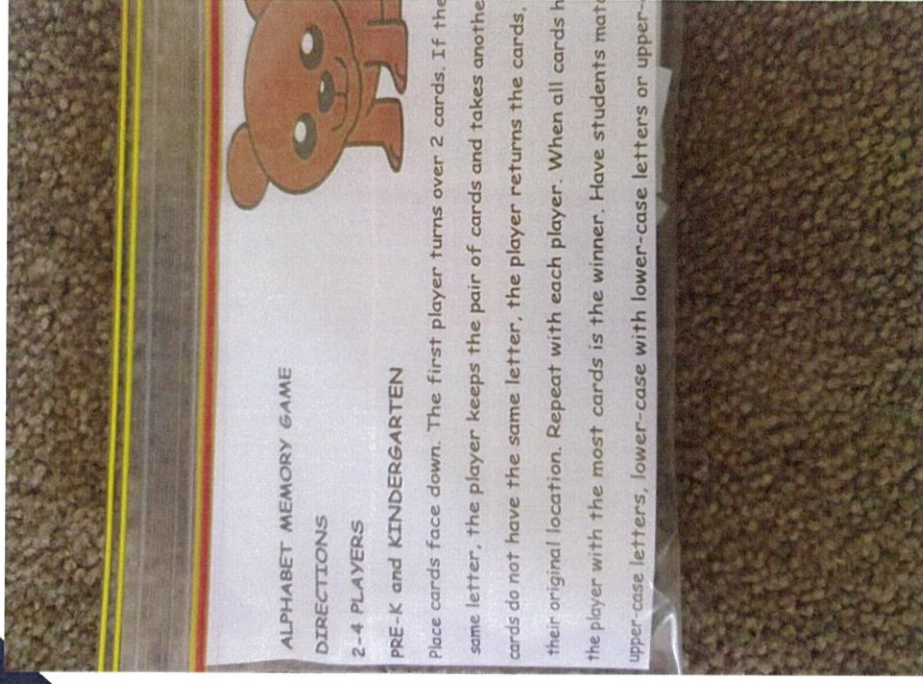
ALPHABET BINGO GAME





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ALPHABET MEMORY GAME





Together we can ...

Student Achievement Award System

Our Student Achievement Award System is designed to acknowledge and encourage each student in pursuit of personal excellence. This system operates in the classroom, on the playground and on the sporting field.







Together we can ...

Student Achievement Award System



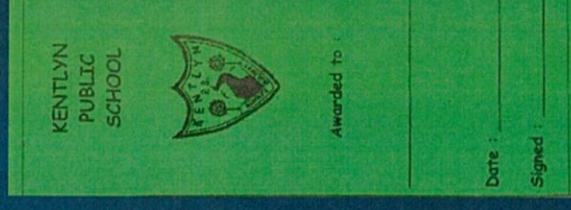


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Mini Awards

Students may receive green minis from any school staff member. Students can take them home and celebrate their award with their parent. We are asking parents to store them in a safe place. When a student has collected 5 minis they are to hand them to their classroom teacher who will present them with a yellow Merit Certificate. Teachers sign the back of each mini.

5 Mini Awards = 1 Merit Award



Sport Awards

Students may receive a sport award for sportsmanship or doing their best while doing class sport, or during PSSA training and Gala Days. These will have the same value as a mini.

1 Sport Award = 1 Mini Award







PBL and

Learner Qualities Awards

As part of Kentlyn's Positive Behaviour for Learning (PBL) system, students may be awarded PBL Awards and Learner Qualities Awards for demonstrating behaviours that promote the school rules and qualities of being a learner.

These awards are worth the equivalent of a Merit Award in the Student Achievement Awards System.

- 1 PBL Award = 1 Merit Award
- 1 Learner Qualities Award = 1 Merit Award





Scanned with a scanner

Merit Certificate Awards

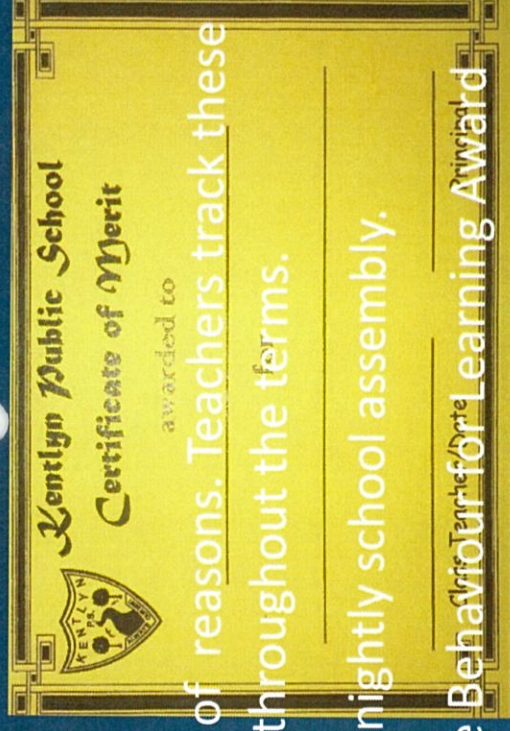
Students are awarded Merit Awards for a variety of reasons. Teachers track these award to ensure that all students are recognised throughout the terms.

Class teachers present 4 Merit Awards at the fortnightly school assembly.

Added to these Merit Certificates are our Positive Behaviour for Learning Award and our Qualities of a Learner Award. (These awards are worth the equivalent of a Merit Award in the Student Achievement Awards System)

When students have acquired **10 Merit Awards**, they qualify for a Principal's Award and need to hand them into the School Office . The lovely office ladies write out the Principal Award ready to be presented at our next K-6 Assembly.

At the end of each semester, (Semester 1 – Terms 1 and 2 Semester 2 – Terms 3 and 4) all Principal Award winners attend a Formal Morning Tea with the Principal. Parents are invited to this occasion. (Pending COVID – 19 guidelines)

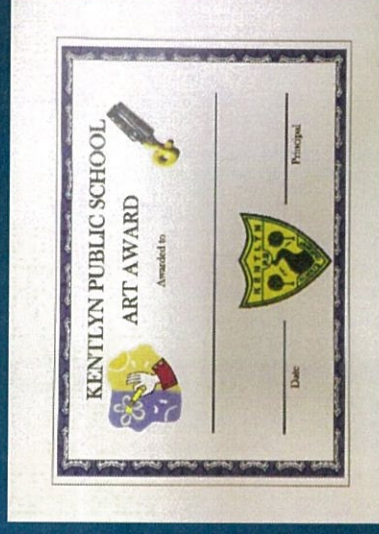
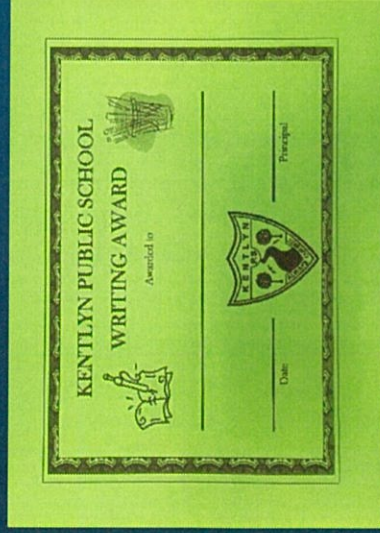


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Assembly Awards

In addition to our Positive Behaviour for Learning and Qualities of a Learner Awards, students may receive awards celebrating outstanding achievements in Writing and Visual Arts. These awards are presented at school assemblies, where students are able to explain their thoughts and ideas expressed in these media.



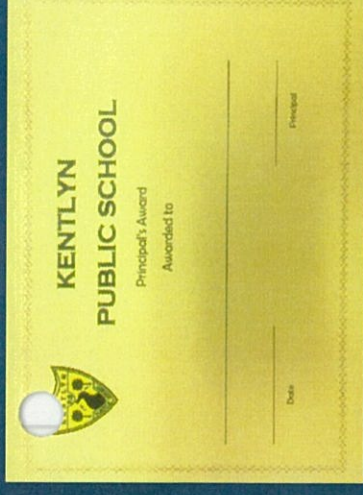


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Principal Awards

Students are responsible for the maintenance and storage of their Principal's Awards. Students can continue collecting Principal Awards during their time at the school to qualify for the following sequence of Medallions and Awards. Medallions, Platinum and Diamond Awards are presented at the Presentation Day ceremony in Term 4.

- 10 Merit Awards = 1 Principal's Award**
- 3 Principal's Awards = 1 Silver Medallion**
- 5 Principal's Awards = 1 Gold Medallion**
- 7 Principal's Awards = 1 Platinum Award**
- 9 Principal's Awards = 1 Diamond Medallion**
- 11 Principal's Awards = 1 Sapphire Medallion**



Regular School Attendance

Information for parents and carers of children in, or about to enter, Kindergarten



Did you know? If students miss as little as eight days in a school term, by the end of primary school they will have missed a year of education.

Why must I send my child to school?

Education in New South Wales is compulsory for all children between the ages of six years and below the minimum school leaving age. From 2010, all New South Wales students must complete Year 10. After Year 10 - and until they turn 17 - students must be:

1. in school, or registered for home schooling, or
2. in approved education or training (eg TAFE, traineeship, apprenticeship) or
3. in full-time, paid employment (average 25 hours/week) or
4. in a combination of work, education and/or training.

Once enrolled children are required to attend school each day it is open for instruction.

Principals are legally responsible for maintaining accurate records of student

attendance. When reasons for absences are provided to the school by parents, principals are accountable for their decision to record a student's absence as justified. Principals may decline to accept as satisfactory an explanation for an absence and will record that absence as unjustified.

Principals may request medical certificates or other documentation when absences explained as being due to illness are frequent or prolonged. It is the responsibility of parents or carers to make sure that their children attend school each day that the school is open for instruction or other activity. It is important to understand that parents (including carers) may be prosecuted if children of compulsory school age have recurring numbers of unjustified absences from school.

Must I send my child every day?

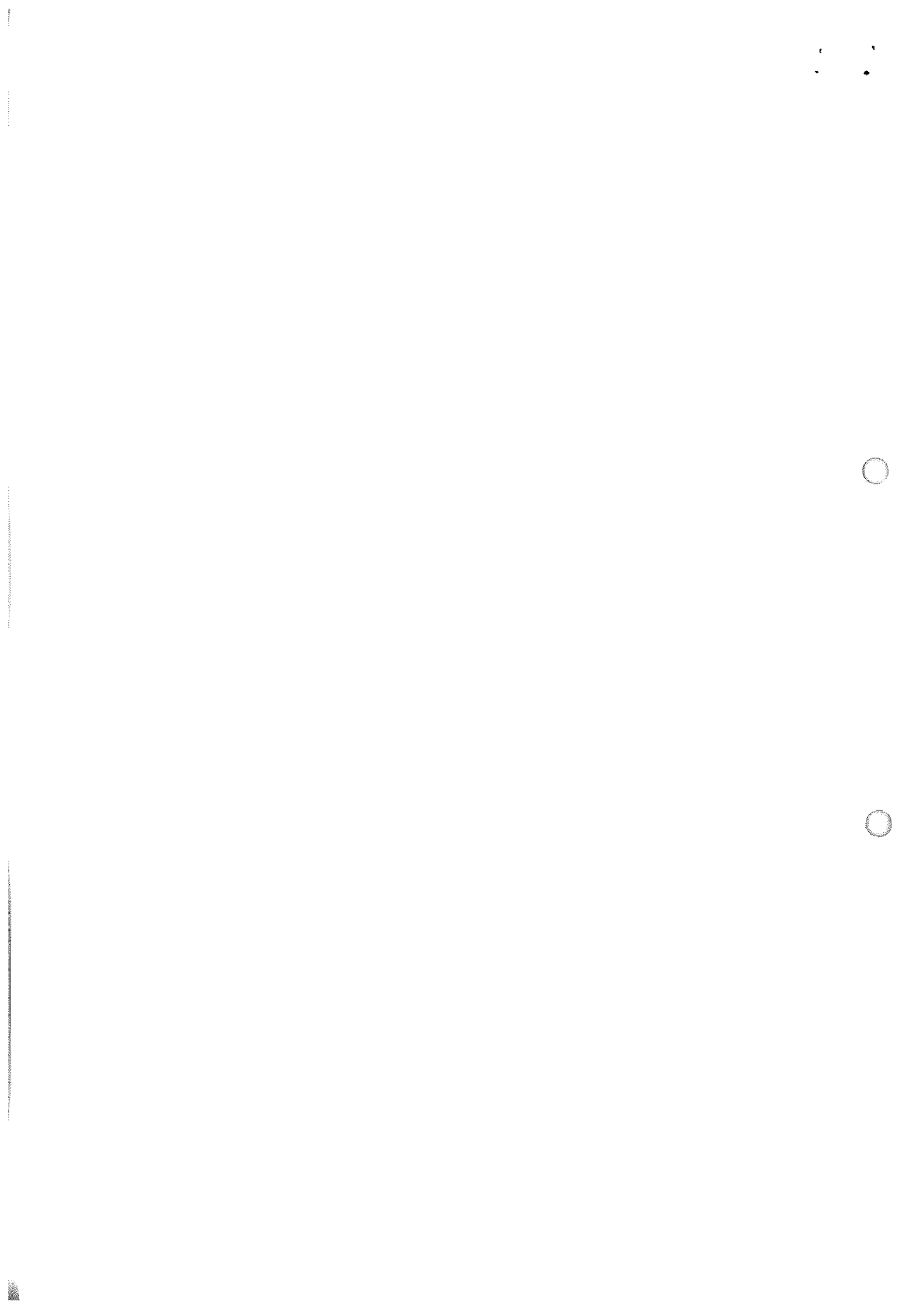
YES. While education is not compulsory until your child turns six, we require you to send your child on every school day as a condition of enrolment. This is for a number of reasons. First, the learning in kindergarten is essential preparation

for your child's whole educational career. This is a time where your child's teacher can focus carefully on your child's learning needs for the future. Kindergarten also provides a chance to sort out any difficulties or problems as they arise. Secondly, having a good routine and being punctual are important skills for your child to develop.

A small number of absences may be justified if your child:

- has to go to a special religious ceremony
- is required to attend to a serious and/or urgent family situation (e.g. a funeral)
- is too sick to go to school or has an infectious illness.

Head lice infestations can be a common occurrence, particularly in primary schools. Parents should check their child's hair regularly for head lice and undertake treatment where eggs or lice are identified. Information on how schools can support parents to manage head lice infestations can be accessed from the student health section of the Department's website at <http://www.>



schools.nsw.edu.au/studentsupport/studenthealth/conditions/headlice/index.php. Advice from NSW Health indicates that there is no need for students to be sent home or excluded from school because of head lice. Head lice, is not a valid reason for prolonged absences from school.

Why is regular attendance at school important?

Regular school attendance will help your child to succeed in later life.

Attending school every day makes learning easier for your child and helps build and maintain friendships with other children.

If your child misses learning the basic skills in the early years of school, they may develop learning problems in later years.

What should I do if our family is going on holiday in school time?

Families should try to arrange holidays during school vacations.

If your family holiday is during school time, inform the school principal in advance and request leave and/or an exemption from school.

Depending on the circumstances and duration of leave, you may ask the school to provide tasks that can be completed while your child is absent.

Must my child attend all activities, including daily fitness and sport?

YES. Sport and other fun activities help the healthy physical development of children. As a normal school activity, students must attend.

Do not keep your child away from school for the following

- Birthdays
- Shopping
- Minding other children

- For routine check ups or care such as hair cuts
- Minor family events.

Medical and other health appointments for your child with specialists such as dentists or doctors should be made either before or after school or during the school holidays.

What should I do if my child has to stay away from school?

It is important to let the school know when your child will be away and the reason for your child's absence.

All absences must be explained to the school at which the child is enrolled. The principal of the school has the right to question parents' or carers' requests for their child to be absent from school, or an explanation given for a child's absence from school.

My child won't go to school. What should I do?

You should contact the principal as soon as possible to discuss the issue and ask for help. The principal may seek support from a home school liaison officer or Aboriginal student liaison officer, regional officers who support school attendance initiatives. These officers can work with you and the school to discuss the issues and provide support.

Who are home school liaison officers and Aboriginal student liaison officers?

Home school liaison officers and Aboriginal student liaison officers have been specially trained to help you with your child's attendance.

They work with school communities to encourage all students to maintain regular patterns of attendance.

For further information about the Home School Liaison Program you should contact the program manager at your local Department of Education and Training regional office. Contact numbers

can be found at the website address: www.det.nsw.edu.au/contactus/index.htm or by telephoning 131 536.

Do you have problems with getting your child to school, for some of the following reasons?

- Won't get out of bed
- Won't go to bed
- Can't find their clothes, books, homework, school bag ...
- School lunches not ready
- Dawdles over breakfast
- Homework not done
- Watching television late at night or when they should be getting ready for school
- Mum planning a day out
- Test / presentation at school
- Child or sibling birthday
- Child screams and won't let you go.

Here are some suggestions which are based on 'setting regular routines'

- Have a set time to be out of bed
- Have a set time to go to bed
- Have uniform and school bag ready the night before
- Make lunches the night before
- Have a set time for starting/ending breakfast. A routine is important.
- Set time for daily homework activities
- Turn the television on for a set time and only if appropriate
- Be firm, children must go to school
- Provide lots of positive encouragement
- Be firm, a birthday is not a holiday
- Time arrival at school to coincide with bell time and leave quickly. If arranged with the teacher beforehand, place your child's hand into that of a teacher and then leave.

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