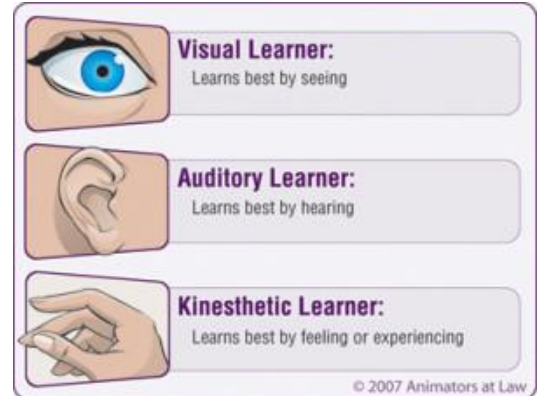




## Helping your Child as a Learner at Home and at School

As parents and teachers, we want to support and guide our children to achieve their potential in all areas of life: academically, physically, socially and emotionally.

We know that all children are different and have varied likes, dislikes and interests. We understand that children have different learning styles and, in



school, we ensure that all children are exposed to a wide range of learning opportunities so that they can practise new skills by looking, listening and doing, as well as working independently, with partners or as a wider group. All of these opportunities encourage children to acquire life skills that will prepare them for life-long learning, including interpersonal skills such as team work, resilience and problem solving.

Children spend six and a half hours a day in school but have many more hours learning time open to them. As a parent, where and how can you best support school work?

We have put together a selection of 'Helping Your Child' leaflets to give you suggestions and ideas from a school point of view but we know that a parent's questions can stretch beyond this, including:

- ✓ *What will be expected of my junior school child?*
- ✓ *What sort of life skills will give my child a head start in school?*
- ✓ *What can I do to support my child through the transition process?*
- ✓ *Why is homework set and how can I help?*



For answers to these questions and many more, check out this website, Box of Ideas:

<http://www.boxofideas.org/index.php>

If you have any more questions, please ask!

Pop in to speak to your child's teacher or email: [questions@thomasrussell-junior.staffs.sch.uk](mailto:questions@thomasrussell-junior.staffs.sch.uk)

**It's can be useful to watch your child's learning behaviours to determine whether he is a visual, auditory, or kinaesthetic learner.**

When parents know their child's best way to learn, they can help their child learn more effectively. Part of this process is for parents to understand their own learning style because we tend to teach in that style.



## Visual Learners

- Here are some things that visual learners can do to learn better:
  - Sit near the front of the classroom. (It won't mean you're the teacher's pet!)
  - Have your eyesight checked on a regular basis.
  - Use flashcards to learn new words.
  - Try to visualise things that you hear or things that are read to you.
  - Write down key words, ideas, or instructions.
  - Draw pictures to help explain new concepts and then explain the pictures.
  - Colour code things.
  - Avoid distractions during study times.
- **Remember that you need to see things, not just hear things, to learn well.**



## Auditory Learners

- Here are some things that auditory learners can do to learn better:
  - Sit where you can hear.
  - Have your hearing checked on a regular basis.
  - Use flashcards to learn new words; read them out loud.
  - Read stories, assignments, or directions out loud.
  - Record yourself spelling words and then listen to the recording.
  - Have test questions read to you out loud.
  - Study new material by reading it out loud.
- **Remember that you need to hear things, not just see things, in order to learn well.**



## Kinaesthetic Learners

- Here are some things that kinaesthetic learners can do to learn better:
  - Participate in activities that involve touching, building, moving, or drawing.
  - Do lots of hands-on activities like completing art projects, taking walks, or acting out stories.
  - Use flashcards and arrange them in groups to show relationships between ideas.
  - Trace words with your finger to learn spelling (finger spelling).
  - Take frequent breaks during reading or studying periods (frequent, but not long).
  - It's OK to shake your foot, or hold on to something while learning.
  - Use a computer to reinforce learning through the sense of touch.
- **Remember that you learn best by doing, not just by reading, seeing, or hearing.**

