

Kindergartens in English Speaking countries Part I

Vocabulary

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with the given words.

think on their feet, build, hands-on, hot, dotted line, compose, interrupt, Compare, draw, lowercase, take turns, consonant, length, echo reading, geometry

Teach kids to recognize the difference between a vowel and a _____(1).

Have students practice _____(2) with short sentences in the classroom.

Encourage children to _____(3) their own short stories during writing time.

Let the students _____(4) pictures of their favorite animals on the paper.

Ask students to write their names using _____(5) letters only.

Practice tracing letters on a _____(6) to improve handwriting skills.

_____ (7) the shapes and sizes of different objects in the classroom.

Use _____(8) activities like building blocks to teach math concepts.

Measure the _____(9) of various objects around the classroom.

Remind children not to touch anything that feels _____(10) to avoid burns.

Teach basic _____(11) by showing different shapes and their names.

Allow students to _____(12) structures with blocks during free play time.

Kindergarten teachers must be quick thinkers and ready to _____(13).

Have the students _____(14) sharing their favorite toys during show-and-tell.

Remind children not to _____(15) others while they are speaking.

Reading

Ex. 1. Read the text.

In the United Kingdom, kindergarten is called "reception." Children start reception when they are four or five years old. It is the first year of primary school. Reception helps children get ready for the main part of school. They learn basic skills like reading, writing, and math. It is also a time to make new friends and learn how to work with others.

In reception, the day usually starts with circle time. During circle time, children sit in a circle and talk about different topics. They might sing songs, listen to stories, or discuss the day's activities. This helps children improve their speaking and listening skills.

After circle time, children often have free play. Free play is important because it allows children to use their imagination. They can play with toys, draw pictures, or build with blocks. Teachers also set up special activities to help children learn. For example, there might be a table with counting games or a corner with books and puzzles.

Later, children have structured lessons. These lessons are shorter than those for older kids. In a reading lesson, a teacher might read a story and ask questions about it. In a math lesson, children might count objects or learn about shapes. These lessons are designed to be fun and engaging.

Outdoor play is also a big part of the day. Most reception classes have a playground. Here, children can run, climb, and play games. Outdoor play helps children stay active and develop coordination.

Lunch and snack times are important too. Eating together helps children learn about healthy food and good manners. It is also a time to relax and chat with friends.

By the end of reception, children are usually ready for the next stage of their education. They are more confident, social, and excited about learning. Reception is an important year that lays the foundation for future success.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

1. What is the age range for children starting reception in the United Kingdom?
2. How does circle time benefit children in reception?
3. Why is free play important in reception?

4. What types of activities might teachers set up to help children learn in reception?
5. How are structured lessons different for younger children in reception compared to older kids?
6. Why is outdoor play emphasized in reception classes?
7. How does eating together during lunch and snack times contribute to children's development in reception?

Communication

Ex. 1. Make sentences using the following words.

1. starts/at/age
2. learn/through/play
3. teachers/are/patient
4. make/new/friends
5. students/enjoy/singing
6. books/is/daily
7. classrooms/are/colorful
8. and/crafts/projects
9. helps/children/develop
10. involved/in/activities