Parents/carers are important partners in their child’s education. Children learn many important things at home and in the family. You are your child’s first and ongoing teacher! You are encouraged to:

- meet with teachers to share information about your child’s interests and abilities
- share decisions about your child’s education
- be part of your child’s kindergarten session. Offer to be parent help. Go on excursions. Children need adults who can talk with them, read to them or provide help and spend time with them
- tell the teacher about any talents, interests and skills you have that you are willing to share with the children.

How can I be involved?

- meet with teachers to share information about your child’s interests and abilities
- share decisions about your child’s education
- help with school, kindergarten sessions. Offer to be parent help. Go on excursions. Children need adults who can talk with them, read to them or provide help and spend time with them
- tell the teacher about any talents, interests and skills you have that you are willing to share with the children.

How often can my child attend?

Children attend kindergartens in sessions totaling at least 10 hours a week. Some schools are able to offer 15 hours. All arrangements are made to the school’s policy. Sessions are sometimes half day and sometimes full day.

When can my child start?

Your child must be four on or before 1 January to be able to start at kindergarten that year. The only exceptions are children who have attended a government school interstate and those who qualify under the gifted entry requirements.

For further information on enrolment, visit the information for parents & carers website at:

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This website provides information about all aspects of government schooling.

Children attend kindergartens in sessions totaling at least 10 hours a week. Some schools are able to offer 15 hours. All arrangements are made to the school’s policy. Sessions are sometimes half day and sometimes full day.

Visit the school and talk to the principal or senior staff about features of the school. Ask for a tour of the school.

Most schools start in term 2. Early years programs in Term 1 provide an opportunity for children to become familiar with the school and routines. You and your child will be invited to attend an orientation day or a tour of the school. Teachers will be available to answer any questions you have.

Getting ready for school

- Attend any early years programs that are offered at the school, including Launching Into Learning pre-kinder.
- Build a positive feeling about going to the ‘new place’ by talking with your child about the interesting experiences school will offer. Show them new equipment to play on. Maybe take them on a tour of the school?
- Talk to your child about what is likely to happen during the day.
- Get to know the way to and from school. Go past the school regularly with your child.
- Prepare the uniform and any equipment that may be needed. Make sure your child can manage their belongings.
- Have a trial run getting your child ready by a certain time in the morning.
- Talk about drink and snack time. Perhaps prepare and pack it together.
- Arrive in plenty of time.
- Make sure your child knows where the toilets are, how to get a drink and where their belongings are kept.
- Spend a little time in the room - do a puzzle or read a book together. Don’t rush your child to leave.
- Make sure that the teacher and your child know who will pick them up. Be on time as children can become very upset if they are left waiting.
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Why is kindergarten important?

Young children learn an enormous amount between birth and age five. The skills and values learnt in the first few years of life stay with children forever and affect their ability to learn and succeed throughout life.

Research is showing that children who have high quality child care and early schooling gain a strong foundation for future learning.

Children at kindergarten:
• learn from other children
• learn from adults
• learn personal independence
• develop confidence
• gain social skills
• develop literacy and numeracy skills.

How and what will my child learn?

Your child will learn through play and activities planned by the teacher and through mixing with other children. They will use a wide range of equipment specially designed to support their learning.

Your child will spend time as part of the whole group, in small groups and on their own. They will use a wide range of equipment specially designed to support their learning.

The Tasmanian Curriculum guides what and how teachers provide for your child’s learning.

For more information:
www.education.tas.gov.au/school/parents

Child care services and schools are forming strong partnerships. This means children moving between child care and kindergarten will have continuity in their learning.

Why is play important?

Your child learns many things through play and talking to you, other adults and children before he or she starts school. It is important that this vital way of learning continues at school.

Play helps children to make sense of their world. Play is an important part of your child’s development because it helps your child to learn in a hands-on way and to build the skills needed for life.

At kindergarten play continues to be a vital way of learning for young children. Quality play experiences help children deeply. It helps children develop skills such as problem solving, thinking, creativity and imagination.

When your child...

Your child may...

...build with blocks
...dresses up
...plays with water or sand
...paints

They may...

...plan what to do and put the plan into action;
...discuss the length of blocks and estimate how many will be needed for their plan;
...learn how to think about how another person feels;
...learn about other cultures;
...act out things which are important to them;
...discover what makes water flow fast or slow and that it won’t flow uphill;
...count the number of cups of water it takes to fill a container;
...learn how to recognise colours;
...learn problem-solving skills such as mixing colours to create other colours;
...develop fine motor skills to help with writing;
...communicate their thoughts and ideas through a creative process.

You will see your child:

...cooperating
...sharing
...listening
...pretending
...participating in music
...practising

When children play they:

• think
• use initiative
• cooperate with others
• solve problems
• communicate
• participate in pretend play
• experience
• choose
• act with confidence
• make decisions
• overcome obstacles
• create
• question
• take responsibility
• discover.
Why is kindergarten important?

Youth children learn an enormous amount between birth and age five. The skills and values learnt in the first few years of life stay with children forever, and affect their ability to learn and succeed throughout life.

Research is showing that children who have high quality child care and early schooling gain a strong foundation for future learning.

Children in kindergarten:

• learn from other children
• learn from adults
• learn personal independence
• develop confidence
• gain social skills.

How and what will my child learn?

Your child will learn through play and activities planned by the teacher and through mixing with other children. The environment supports children learning through range of engaging multi sensory experiences indoors and outdoors.

Your child will spend time as part of the whole group, small groups and on her own. Through these activities children learn social skills and how to cooperate with others by playing with a ball, dress up with others, stimulate brain development.

At kindergarten play continues to be a vital way of learning for young children. Quality play engages children deeply, enabling learning, developing and practicing skills. The teacher will provide space, time and materials for play so children can grow and learn in the environment.

These understandings and skills will help children to become lifelong learners and good community members.

When your child...

You will see your child:

• interacting
• problem solving
• planning
• engaging
• expressing
• participating in music
• drawing
• making objects with basic tools
• using water and sand

When children play they:

• think
• use imagination
• use language
• use pretend
• use materials
• act out
• make plans
• choose
• act with confidence
• make decisions
• create
• question
• take responsibility
• discover.

Why is play important?

Your child learns many things through play and talking to you, other adults and children before he or she starts school. It is important that this vital way of learning continues at school.

Play helps children to make sense of their world. Play is an important part of your child's first five years because it helps your child to develop key learning domains and to connect with the world around them.

At kindergarten, play continues to be a vital way of learning for young children. Quality play engages children deeply, enabling learning, developing and practicing skills. The teacher will provide space, time and materials for play so children can grow and learn in the environment.

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• think
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• use pretend
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Why is kindergarten important?

Young children learn an enormous amount between birth and age five. The skills and values learnt in the first few years of life stay with children forever, and affect their ability to learn and succeed throughout life. Research is showing that children who have high quality child care and early schooling gain a strong foundation for future learning.

Children in kindergarten:
- learn from other children
- learn from adults
- learn personal independence
- develop confidence
- gain social skills.

How and what will my child learn?

Your child will learn through play and activities planned by the teacher and through mixing with other children. They will use a wide range of equipment specially designed to support their learning. Your child will spend time as part of the whole group, in small groups and on their own. Through these learning experiences your child will learn personal independence and confidence, and the skills for getting along with others. They will also develop literacy and numeracy skills and learn about the world around them.

The Tasmanian Curriculum guides what and how teachers provide for your child’s learning. For more information:
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Child care services and schools are forming strong partnerships. This means children moving between child care and kindergarten will have continuity in their learning.

Why is play important?

Your child learns many things through play and talking to you, other adults and children before he or she starts school. It is important that this vital way of learning continues at school.

Play helps children to make sense of their world. Play is an important part of your child’s early development. It helps your child develop new ideas and concepts, explore and experiment. Children learn by playing together with a ball, dolls or blocks simulate brain development.

At kindergarten, play continues to be a vital way of learning for young children. Quality play means your child is deeply involved, learning, developing and practising skills. The teacher will provide space, time and materials for play, noting children’s interest, bringing learning materials into the play environment, presenting problems for children to solve and, on occasions, joining in to extend and enrich the play.

These understandings and skills will help children to become life-long learners and good community members.

When your child...

Constructing
- make blocks tall
- make buildings
- make structures

When children play they:
- think
- act
- cooperate
- take turns
- take initiative
- experiment
- persevere and practice
- choose
- act with confidence
- make decisions
- explore
- negotiate
- question
- take responsibility
- discover

Think about what is important to your child...

You will see your child:
- making blocks
- building with blocks
- making shapes
- playing with blocks
- playing with models
- making
dress up
- playing with
cloth
dolls
- playing with
toy
clothes
- playing with
toy
costumes

When children play they:
- climb
- walk
- dance
- sing
- singalong
- make
costumes
- dance
- play with
dress-up clothes
- wear
dress-up costumes
- play with
toy
costumes
- play with
cloth
clothes
- play with
toy
clothes
- play with
toy
costumes
- play with
toy
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You will see your child:
- thinking
- noticing
- learning
- reflecting
- engaging
- questioning
- exploring
- discovering
- communicating
- reflecting
- observing
- experimenting
Why is kindergarten important?

Young children learn an enormous amount between birth and age five. The skills and values learnt in the first few years of life stay with children forever, and affect their ability to learn and succeed throughout life. Research is showing that children who have high quality child care and early schooling gain a strong foundation for future learning.

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Your child will spend time as part of the whole group, in small groups and on their own. Through these learning experiences they will learn personal independence and confidence, and the skills for getting along with others. They will also develop literacy and numeracy skills. The Tasmanian Curriculum guides what and how teachers provide for your child's learning.


Why is play important?

Your child learns many things through play and talking to you, other adults and children before he or she starts school. It is important that this vital way of learning continues at school.

Play helps children to make sense of their world. Play is an important part of your child's first years of life because it helps your child to develop their brain and their physical, cognitive, emotional and social skills. The teacher will provide space, time and materials for play, noting children's interest, bringing learning materials into the play environment, presenting problems for children to solve and on occasions, joining in to extend and enrich the play.

These understandings and skills will help children to become lifelong learners and good community members.

When your child...

- builds with blocks
- draws up
- plays with water or sand
- builds cubbies
- reads books and storytelling
- grows up
- plays with puzzles, dancing
- working with wood
- playing with dolls, water and sand
- with confidence
- make decisions
- learn to make choices
- think
- play
- negotiate
- question
- take responsibility
- discover.
Starting
Kindergarten

Getting ready for school

• Attend any early years programs that are offered at the school, including something like Launching into Learning.

• Build a positive feeling about going to this new place by taking your child about the interesting environments. Schools will offer your friends games, new equipment to play on, friendly people, etc. Then ask if your child can manage their belongings.

• Talk to your child about what is likely to happen during the day.

• Call to the way to and from school. Go past the school regularly, talk to the playground.

• Prepare the uniform and any equipment that may be needed.

• Make sure your child can manage their belongings.

• Have a trial run of getting your child ready a certain time in the morning.

• Talk about drink and snack time. Perhaps prepare and pack it together.

• Arrive in plenty of time.

• Make sure your child is sure where the toilets are, how to get a drink, where their belongings are kept.

• Spend a little time in the room - do a puzzle or read a book together. Don’t rush him rush to leave.

• Make sure that the teacher and your child know who will pick the child up. Be on time as children can become very upset if they are left waiting.

Parents/carers are important partners in their child's education.
Children learn many important things at home and in the family. You are your child’s first and ongoing teacher! You are encouraged to:

• meet with teachers to share information about your child’s interests and abilities.

• share decisions about your child’s education.

• be part of your child’s kindergarten session. Offer to be parent help. Go on excursions. Children need adults who can talk with them, read to them or provide help and spend time with them.

Tell the teacher about any talents, interests and skills you have that you are willing to share with the children.

How can I be involved?

How often can my child attend?

How do I enrol my child?

When can my child start?

Your child must be four on or before 1 January to be able to start at kindergarten that year.

The only exceptions are children who have attended a government school interstate and those who qualify under the gifted entry requirements.

For further information on enrolment, visit the information for parents & carers website at:

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This website provides information about all aspects of government schooling.

Children attend kindergarten in sessions totaling at least 15 hours a week.

Visit the school and talk to the principal or senior staff about features of the school. Ask for a tour of the school.

Most schools start taking enrolments from term 2. Many schools advertise in local newspapers when they are ready to enrol students. Take a birth certificate and record of your child’s immunisations as these will be needed to complete the enrolment. If you change your mind let the school know before the 1 January to complete the enrolment. Ask about arrangements for day one - arrival time, where to go and what your child needs on that day.

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- share decisions about your child's education
- be part of your child's kindergarten session. Offer to be parent help. Go on excursions. Children need adults who can talk with them, read to them or provide help and spend time with them
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How can my child start?

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Most schools start enrolments from term 2. Many schools advertise in local newspapers when they are ready to receive enrolments. Take a birth certificate and record of your child's immunisations as these will be needed to complete the enrolment. If you change your mind, let the school know. Attend any organised parent open days and information sessions. Ask about arrangements for the day - arrival time, where to go and what your child needs on that day.

Getting ready for school

- Attend any early years programs that are offered at the school including something like a learning play date.
- Build a positive feeling about going to the new place by talking with your child about the interesting experiences school will offer. Give your child new friends games, new equipment and new experiences.
- Talk to your child about what is likely to happen during the day.
- Get to know the way to and from school. Go past the school regularly with your child.
- Prepare the uniform and any equipment that may be needed.
- Make sure that your child can manage their belongings.
- Have a trial run getting your child ready by a certain time in the morning.
- Talk about drink and snack time. Perhaps prepare and pack it together.
- Arrive in plenty of time.
- Make sure your child knows where the toilets are, how to get a drink and where their belongings are kept.
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How do I enrol my child?

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Getting ready for school

• Attend any early years programs that are offered at the school, including Launching into Learning, pre-kinder.
• Build a positive feeling about going to this ‘new place’ by talking with your child about the interesting experiences school will offer - new friends, games, new equipment to play on. Answer your child’s questions fully.
• Talk to your child about what is likely to happen during the day.
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Contact information

Department of Education
Early Years

169 GPO Box, HOBART TAS 7001

Phone: 1800 816 057 Web: www.education.tas.gov.au

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