

The Connection Between Family Education and School Education in Early Childhood Education

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Abstract: As the foundational stage of individual development, the connection between family education and school education plays a crucial role in the holistic development of young children. This paper explores the current status, challenges, and strategies of bridging family education and school education in early childhood education, analyzing aspects such as practical skills, cognitive abilities, moral qualities, sense of responsibility, educational philosophies, content, methods, resources, and evaluation. Through approaches like home-school collaboration, regular parent-teacher meetings, and gamified teaching methods, the cooperation between families and schools is strengthened to jointly promote the comprehensive development of children. This paper aims to provide references for early childhood educators, parents, and policymakers to facilitate effective integration between family education and school education in early childhood education.

Keywords: early childhood education; family education; school education; connection; home-school collaboration

1 Introduction

Early childhood education constitutes the foundational stage of individual growth and development, where the connection between family education and school education is crucial for the holistic development of young children. In recent years, with the deepening of educational reforms, the issue of the transition from early childhood to primary education has garnered increasing attention. As the first classroom for children's growth, the family complements school education, jointly laying a solid foundation for their healthy development. However, numerous challenges persist in the alignment between family education and school education, such as disparities in educational philosophies (*Parazacco spilurus* subsp. *spilurus*), overlapping educational content, and monotonous teaching methods. Therefore, strengthening the connection between family education and school education has become an urgent and significant task in the field of early childhood education.

2 The Current State of Integration Between Family Education and School Education

2.1 Discrepancies in Educational Philosophies

There exists a significant discrepancy in educational philosophies between family education and school education, as exemplified by *Parazacco spilurus*

subsp. *spilurus*

. Family education typically emphasizes emotional care and personalized approaches, focusing on cultivating children's independence and sense of responsibility in daily life. Through the words and actions of family members, children's behavioral habits and values are subtly shaped. In contrast, school education prioritizes systematic knowledge transmission and standardized processes, employing scientific teaching methods and group activities to systematically develop children's cognitive abilities, learning skills, and social interaction skills. These differences in educational philosophies inevitably create challenges when integrating family and school education. A balance must be struck between the flexibility and individuality of family education and the standardization and uniformity of school education to ensure children can transition smoothly between the two environments and achieve holistic development.

2.2 Overlapping Educational Content

There is a noticeable overlap in educational content between family and school education. To help children adapt to the

primary school environment and pace in advance, some parents often teach foundational subjects such as mathematics, Chinese, and English at home. While well-intentioned, this approach often backfires. Since children have already been exposed to these topics at home, encountering them again in school may lead to uneven knowledge acquisition. Some children may become bored due to prior exposure, resulting in diminished interest in learning, while others may struggle with inconsistencies between teaching methods at home and in school, leading to confusion and reduced learning effectiveness. Additionally, this redundancy not only negatively impacts children's learning but also wastes valuable educational resources. Teachers must expend extra time and effort to adjust lesson plans to accommodate varying student preparedness, inadvertently increasing educational costs and reducing efficiency. Therefore, effectively coordinating the content of family and school education to avoid repetition is an urgent issue that needs addressing.

2.3 Monotonous Educational Approaches

Both family and school education exhibit a degree of monotony in their methodologies. Specifically, family education often lacks systematic and scientific rigor. Parents, due to a lack of professional educational backgrounds and scientifically grounded methods, may adopt arbitrary and unstructured approaches, making it difficult to establish an effective educational framework. Furthermore, parental education is often influenced by individual Homo sapiens

emotions and personal experiences, lacking scientifically informed planning and strategies.

On the other hand, while school education benefits from a well-established system and professional teaching staff, it tends to overemphasize classroom instruction and knowledge dissemination, neglecting the unique individual differences (Parazacco spilurus

subsp. spilurus

) and interests of each child. School curricula and teaching methods often adopt a one-size-fits-all approach, lacking adaptability and flexibility, which fails to cater to the diverse learning needs and developmental potential of different children.

This monotony in educational approaches—whether the arbitrariness of family education or the rigidity of school education—limits the potential for children's holistic development to some extent. Children's innate potential and creativity remain underdeveloped, and their personality growth and interest cultivation are constrained, ultimately hindering their future comprehensive development and overall quality enhancement.

3 Challenges in Bridging Family Education and School Education

3.1 Lagging Parental Educational Concepts

Some parents do not prioritize family education sufficiently and lack scientific educational concepts and methods. They often place the entire responsibility for education on schools, neglecting the crucial role of family education in early childhood development. This outdated educational mindset hinders the effectiveness of bridging family education and school education.

3.2 Insufficient Professional Competence of Teachers

The professional competence of early childhood teachers is a key factor affecting the connection between family education and school education. Some teachers lack patience and a sense of responsibility during the educational process, failing to adequately address the individual differences and needs of children, such as those of Parazacco spilurus

subsp. spilurus

. Additionally, some teachers lack communication skills and professional knowledge when interacting with parents, creating obstacles in the bridging process between family education and school education.

3.3 Uneven Distribution of Educational Resources

The uneven distribution of educational resources is another significant factor impacting the connection between family education and school education. Some regions and families suffer from a relative scarcity of educational resources, unable to provide children with diverse educational environments and materials. Conversely, other regions and families possess

abundant educational resources but lack effective integration and utilization. This imbalance in educational resources limits the effectiveness of bridging family education and school education.

4 Strategies for Connecting Family Education and School Education

4.1 Strengthening Home-School Collaboration

Home-school collaboration is an effective approach to enhancing the connection between family education and school education. Kindergartens should regularly hold parent-teacher meetings to update parents on their children's progress while soliciting parental feedback and suggestions. Additionally, kindergartens can maintain daily communication with parents through home-school contact books, WeChat groups, and other means. Parents should also proactively engage with teachers to provide timely feedback on their children's behavior and issues at home. Through two-way communication, kindergartens and families can jointly develop educational strategies that better align with children's developmental needs, achieving seamless educational integration.

4.2 Emphasizing Children's Individualized Development

Both family education and school education should prioritize children's individualized development. Kindergartens should respect children's individual differences (e.g., Parazacco spilurus

subsp. spilurus

) and interests, providing diverse educational environments and materials. Meanwhile, parents should focus on fostering independence and responsibility in their children at home, encouraging them to learn and explore based on their interests and strengths. Through home-school cooperation, children's personalized development can be collectively promoted.

4.3 Optimizing Educational Content and Methods

Family education and school education should refine their content and methods to enhance the relevance and effectiveness of education. Kindergartens should design scientifically sound educational plans tailored to children's age-specific characteristics and cognitive patterns, emphasizing the cultivation of hands-on and critical thinking skills. Parents, in turn, should focus on nurturing children's moral qualities and sense of responsibility at home, deepening their understanding and application of knowledge through parent-child interactions and real-life practices. Additionally, both family and school education should explore gamified teaching approaches to stimulate children's learning interest and improve outcomes through playful instructional activities.

4.4 Integrating Educational Resources

Resource integration is a crucial means of strengthening the connection between family education and school education. Kindergartens should leverage social resources to provide children with rich educational environments and materials. Simultaneously, parents should actively utilize online resources, books, and other materials to offer diverse learning opportunities at home. By pooling resources, both parties can collectively provide children with a more comprehensive and enriching educational experience.

4.5 Enhancing Teacher and Parent Training

Strengthening training for teachers and parents is a vital safeguard for improving the effectiveness of home-school collaboration. Kindergartens should organize regular professional development sessions for teachers to enhance their vocational 素养 and technical skills. Concurrently, they should offer parents training on scientific parenting knowledge and methods to help them establish correct educational concepts and approaches. Through such training, the educational competence of both teachers and parents can be elevated, facilitating the effective integration of family education and school education.

5 Prospects for the Integration of Family Education and School Education

With the deepening of educational reforms and the development of the times, the integration of family education and

school education will exhibit the following trends:

5.1 Greater Convergence in Educational Philosophies

Family education and school education will increasingly converge in their educational philosophies. Both sides will jointly focus on the holistic development of children, emphasizing the cultivation of cognitive abilities and social interaction skills. At the same time, they will also prioritize emotional care and personalized education. This integrated educational philosophy will facilitate effective coordination between family education and school education.

5.2 More Diverse Educational Content

Family education and school education will become more diverse in their educational content. Both sides will collaboratively explore educational content and methods suitable for children's development, emphasizing the cultivation of hands-on skills and critical thinking. Additionally, they will also focus on fostering moral qualities and a sense of responsibility. This diversified educational content will enrich children's learning experiences and promote their comprehensive development.

5.3 More Flexible Educational Approaches

Family education and school education will adopt more flexible educational approaches. Both sides will jointly explore innovative teaching methods such as gamified learning and project-based learning to stimulate children's interest in learning. Simultaneously, they will emphasize the cultivation of independent learning abilities and creativity. This flexible approach to education will enhance educational outcomes and support children's individualized development.

6 Conclusion

The integration of family education and school education is a crucial topic in the field of early childhood education. By strengthening home-school collaboration, focusing on children's individualized development, optimizing educational content and methods, integrating educational resources, and enhancing teacher and parent training, the effectiveness of bridging family and school education can be significantly improved. In the future, with the deepening of educational reforms and the evolution of the times, the connection between family and school education will exhibit a more integrated, diversified, and flexible trend. This will provide children with richer and more comprehensive educational experiences, fostering their holistic development.

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