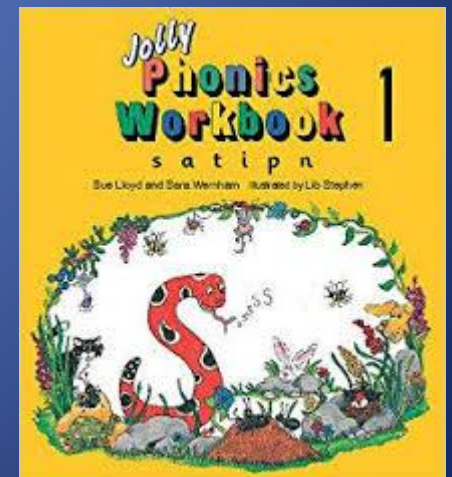


Supporting Your Child With Reading At Home

The Reception Team



Where does reading begin?

- Speaking and listening: These are skills that are vital for children in order to live successful lives within society.
- They are key skills for children who are developing their ability to read and write.



What you can do at home



- Talk to your child.
- Model and expect good listening.
- Encourage the use and understanding of new vocabulary (don't assume they know what a word means).
- **SING SONGS**, rhymes, poems, enjoying the rhyme and rhythm of words.
- Read to your child regularly and develop their story language.

- Find a comfortable and quiet place to look at books.
- Read a bedtime story every night.
- Let them pretend to read.
- Help them to join in. Let them turn the pages and guess what might happen next.
- Use funny voices and actions to make the characters come alive.
- Encourage them to join in with repetitive phrases (happily ever after).

Reading at school

- We focus on all of the speaking and listening skills mentioned already.
- Alongside this we teach the children 'phonics'.



Phonics at North



- We have a structured phonic session everyday for 20-30minutes.
- We use a combination of Jolly Phonics and Letters and Sounds.
- Each day we introduce the children to a new letter and the sound it makes.
- Jolly phonics has a song and action to support the learning of the sound (multi-sensory approach).

Phonics at North

- Children should learn each letter by its sound, not its name. For example 'a' as in ant. This will help them to blend. The names of the letters can follow later.
- The letters are not introduced in alphabetical order. The first group (satpin) have been chosen because they make simple three letter words (sat).

How does it sound?

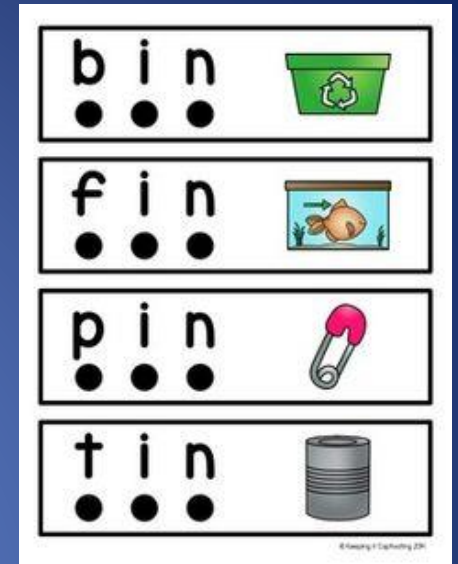
- No 'uh' unless its 'u'.
- Use the Jolly Phonics videos to support the learning of the sounds and the pronunciation.
- You Tube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KCMvsQho4ZE>



Blending

- This is the skills of running sounds together to read a word. C...a...t cat
- We begin teaching blending orally using games like 'Robots'.
- Giving instructions using blending.
- The more they hear it the more fluent it becomes.



Digraphs and Trigraphs

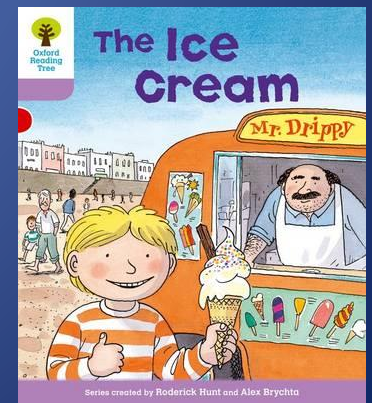
- Digraphs are two letters that make a new sound. For example 'sh' in shop.
- Trigraphs are three letters that make a new sound. For example 'igh' in night.
- We teach the single sounds first and then introduce the digraphs and trigraphs.

Let's have a go!

s 	a 	t 	i 	p 	n 	ck 	e 
h 	r 	m 	d 	g 	o 	u 	l 
f 	b 	ai 	j 	oa 	ie 	ee 	or 
z 	w 	ng 	v 	oo 	y 	x 	ch 
sh 	th 	qu 	ou 	oi 	ue 	er 	ar 

Sending Books Home

- We have a range of books at school to meet the varying stages of reading development.
- Books without words: Whilst children are learning and securing phonic recognition. Also if they are working on blending at a two letter level such as 'on'.



Sending Books Home

- Books with letters: These books are designed for children to practise their letter recognition and blending skills.
- Books with words: Children can use their phonic skills to blend phonetic words. They can also look out for those 'tricky' words.



Tricky Words

- There are many words that cannot be 'sounded out'.
- We call these 'Tricky words'.
- These are introduced to the children in order of most useful.
- We look at them, say them and later practise writing them.
- Tricky word songs on YouTube.

Phase 2 to 5 Tricky Words			
Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
I	he	said	oh
no	she	have	Mrs
the	we	like	people
to	me	so	their
go	be	do	called
into	you	some	Mr
	are	come	looked
	her	little	asked
	was	one	could
	all	were	
	they	there	
	my	what	
		when	
		out	

Phase 2 to 5 Tricky Words

Phase 2

I
no
the
to
go
into

Phase 3

he
she
we
me
be
you
are
her
was
all
they
my

Phase 4

said
have
like
so
do
some
come
little
one
were
there
what
when
out

Phase 5

oh
Mrs
people
their
called
Mr
looked
asked
could

Useful Tips

- Double letters we only say once. For example 'ff' 'll' 'ss'.
- Choosing the right time for reading.
- Short and sharp!
- Reminding children of the difference between the letter name and sound.

What to do if your child is stuck

- Use phonics first. What sound does the word begin with? Can you say the sounds in the word? Blend them together.
- Does it sound right?
- Look at the picture. Does it help?
- Model to your child what to do: Blend, read as tricky word.



So why is reading so important?

- It helps children learn about the world in which they live.
- Good writing starts with good reading.
- It is a key skill needed to progress in all other subjects.
- Children develop a love of reading.



By reading with your child you are:

- Stimulating their imagination.
- Helping to develop their language skills.
- Helping to develop comprehension skills (their understanding of what they hear and read).
- Demonstrating to them that reading is important.

North Schools Expectation

- As a school we expect your child to read at home between 3-5 times a week.
- The more they read the more fluent they will become.
- If children read 3 times or more their name will be added to the book raffle.