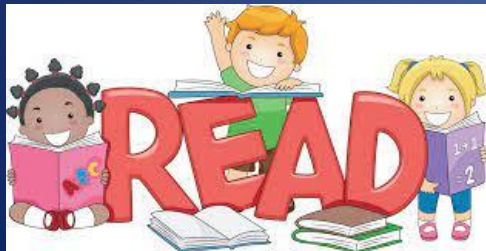




Supporting Your Child With Reading At Home

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.
- Communication and Language is a Prime area in the EYFS.



What You Can Do At Home To Support Speaking And Listening.

- 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.
- Ask them questions about what you have read to them?



Encouraging A Love Of Reading

- Find a comfortable and quiet place to look at books together.
- 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).



By Reading To 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.
- Increasing their vocabulary.
- Enabling them to learn new things.



Reading At North Primary School

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



Jolly Phonics



- We use a synthetic phonics programme called Jolly Phonics. This programme has been validated by the government.
- We have a structured phonics lesson everyday for 20-30minutes. This time increases as the year goes on.
- Jolly Phonics is a fun and child centred approach to teaching reading and writing through synthetic phonics.
- With actions for each of the 42 letter sounds, the multi-sensory method is very motivating for children.
- The letter sounds are split into seven groups, as shown on the next page.

Jolly Phonics



Jolly Phonics is made up of 7 groups of sounds and we teach them in the following order.

1. s, a, t, i, p, n
2. c k, e, h, r, m, d
3. g, o, u, l, f, b
4. ai, j, oa, ie, ee, or
5. z, w, ng, v, oo, oo
6. y, x, ch, sh, th, th
7. qu, ou, oi, ue, er, ar











Please note the letters are not taught in alphabetical order.

Jolly Phonics

1. s, a, t, i, p, n

- The sounds are taught in a specific order (not alphabetically). This enables children to begin building words as early as possible.
- The order of teaching sounds has been chosen so that children can very quickly read simple three letter words (sat, sit, sip, sap, ant, at, tap, tip, tin, tan, pan, pin, pat, pit, nip, nap).

Pictures, Actions and Songs To Support Learning

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 

How Does It Sound?



- No 'uh' unless its 'u'.
- Use the Jolly Phonics videos to support the learning of the sounds and the pronunciation.
- Mrs Ward's Phonic videos will be uploaded to Tapestry.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nv28ddzc90c>

The Five Skills Taught

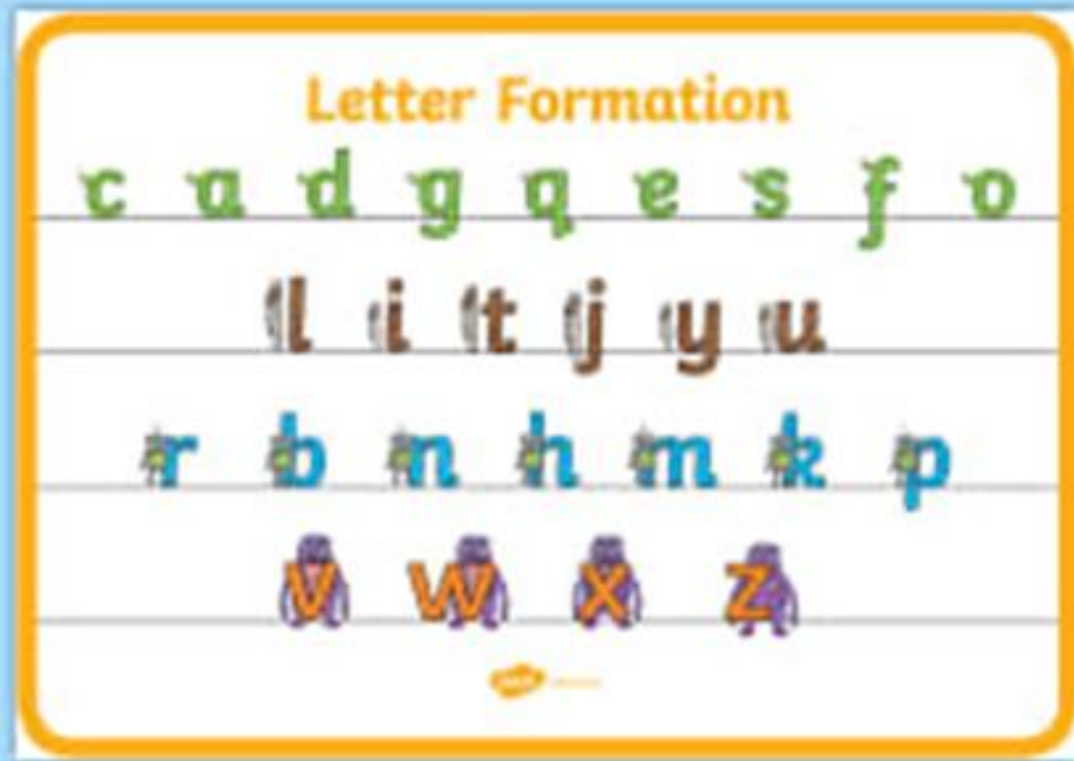
Our Jolly Phonic lessons are broken down into five key steps:

1. Learning the Letter Sounds

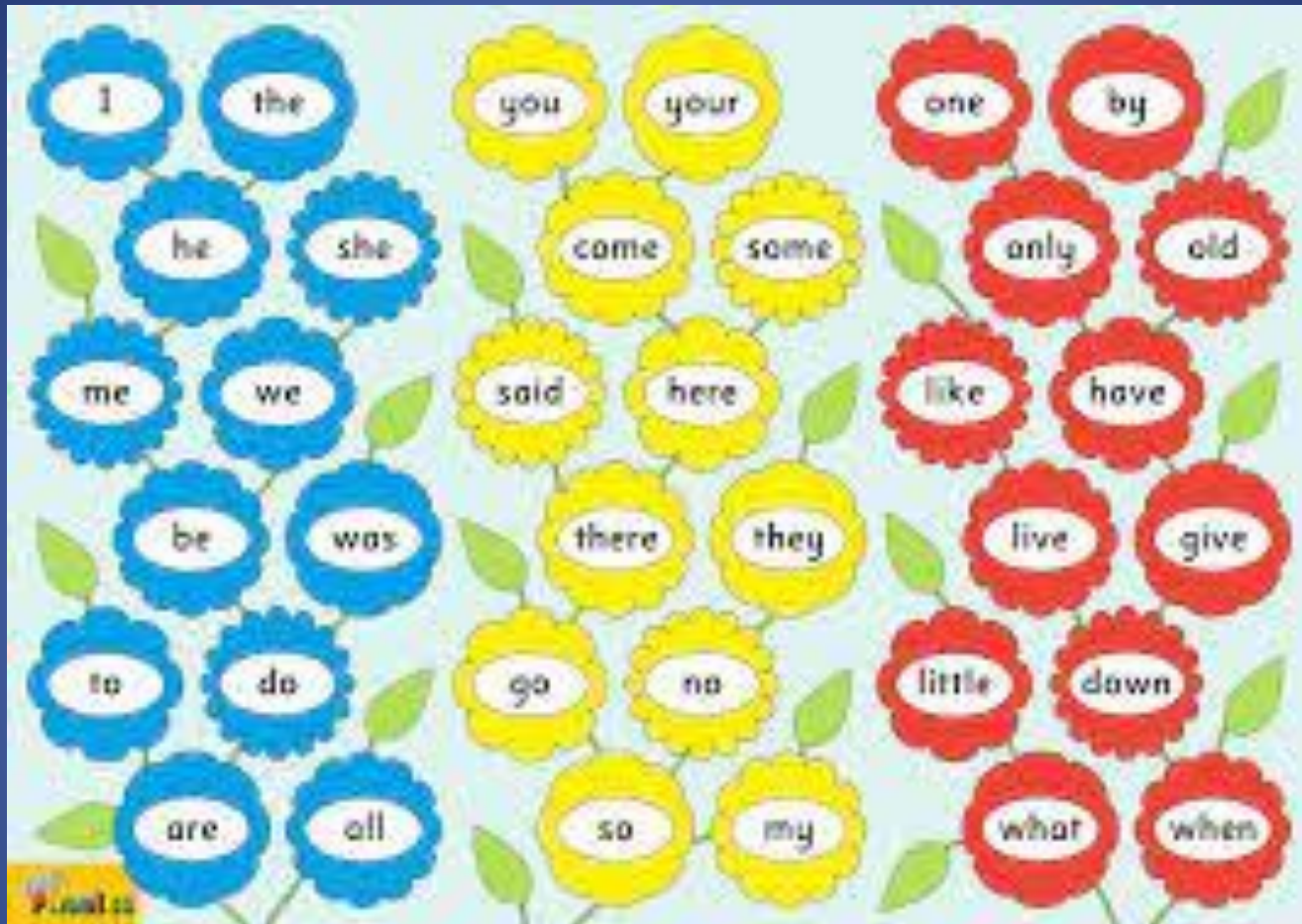
(as mentioned previously).

2. Learning Letter Formation

- Using different multi-sensory methods, children learn how to form and write the letters.
- Each letter is taught inline with the school's handwriting policy. The letters are grouped based on how they are formed. Please see the diagram on the next page.



We will upload videos onto Tapestry to model how each of the above letter groups are formed.



These are the tricky words taught in Reception.

Digraphs And Tri-Graphs

- Digraphs are two letters that make a new sound. For example 'sh' in shop.
- Tri-graphs are three letters that make a new sound. For example 'igh' in night.

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

Can you spot the digraphs?

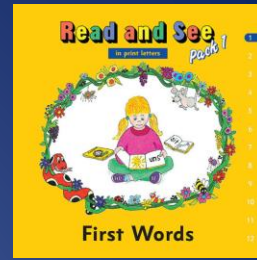
The trigraphs come later on when learning alternative spellings.

Alternative Spellings

- After teaching the first 42 letter sounds we move onto alternative spellings.



Sending Books Home



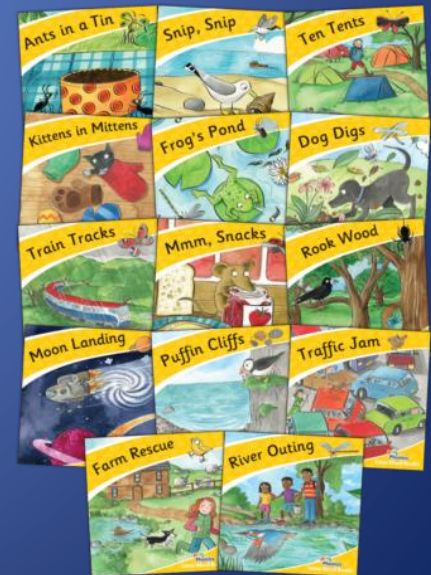
We have invested in new Jolly Phonics reading books.

Little Word Books

These books have simple words in that can be decoded (blending the sounds). The words in the books are linked to the order of Jolly Phonics.

Read and See Books

These books contain simple words that can be decoded. The words in the book are linked to the sound on the front cover, plus any sounds that are taught before that.



Sending Books Home

Orange Level Readers

These books provide a gradual and structured start to reading, in particular reading sentences.

Again these texts will cover specific letter sounds that have been taught.

Red Level 1 Readers

These books contain both letter sounds and tricky words that have been taught. There are both fiction and non-fiction texts.



Dream Reads



- To help foster a love of reading we encourage the children to take a 'Dream Read' book home each Friday.
- Each Reception class has a selection of picture books for the children to choose from.
- The children can take it home on a Friday and return it the following Friday.
- These books are for parents to share with their children.

Useful Tips

- Double letters we only say once. For example 'ff' 'll' 'ss' and 'ck'.
- Choose the right time for reading with your child.
- Keep it short and sharp with lots of praise.
- At the start of your child's reading journey re-read what they have just read to you, with them eventually re-reading the whole sentence themselves.
- Remind the children of the difference between the letter name and sound.

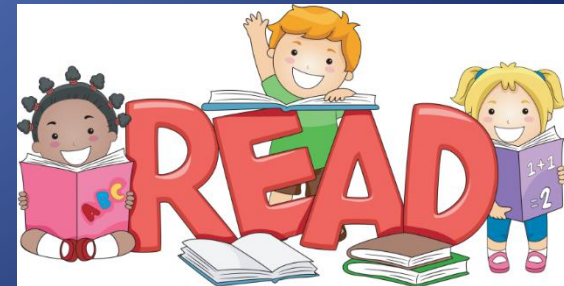
What To Do If Your Child Is Stuck

- 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?
- Model to your child what to do: Blend or read it as a tricky word.
- Use the Jolly Phonics action as a reminder of the sound.



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 will hopefully develop a love of reading.
- It allows the children to practise new skills so that they have more opportunity to master them.
- Demonstrating a value in reading.



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.
- Please record their reading in their reading diary/log.
- Practise any tricky words that are sent home.



“The more that you
READ,
the more things you will
KNOW.

The more that you
LEARN,
the more places you’ll
GO.”

- Dr. Seuss

Remember Kids:

Reading gives you
the power to be who-
ever you want!



“You can find
MAGIC
wherever you
LOOK.
Sit back and
RELAX,
all you need is a
BOOK.”

- Dr. Seuss



Remember Kids:

Reading can be a
great escape from
bad moments in
your life.

“You are
NEVER
too
OLD,
too
WACKY,
too
WILD,
to pick up a
BOOK
and
READ,
to a child.”

- Dr. Seuss

Remember Kids:

There are books
out there for every-
one to read, from sci-fi
nerds to fairytale fans.

