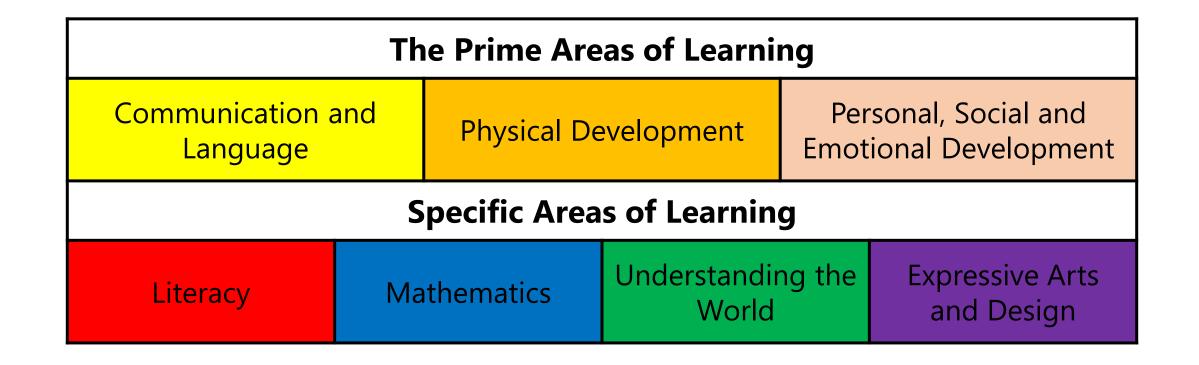


Reception Parents - Reading Meeting



Learning in the Foundation Stage









Children in reception will be learning to:

Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them.

Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter– sound correspondences.

Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them.



Examples of how to support this:

Help children to read the sounds speedily. This will make sound-blending easier.

Ask children to work out the word you say in sounds: for example, h-a-t > hat; sh-o-p > shop.

Show how to say sounds for the letters from left to right and blend them, for example, big, stamp.

Help children to become familiar with letter groups, such as 'th', 'sh', 'ch', 'ee' 'or' 'igh'.

Provide opportunities for children to read words containing familiar letter groups: 'that', 'shop', 'chin', 'feet', 'storm', 'night'.

Listen to children read some longer words made up of letter-sound correspondences they know: 'rabbit', 'himself', 'jumping'.



Children in reception will be learning to:

Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme.

Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter–sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.

Re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment.

Examples of how to support this:

Note correspondences between letters and sounds that are unusual or that they have not yet been taught, such as 'do', 'said', 'were'.

Listen to children read aloud, ensuring books are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge.

Do not include words that include letter-sound correspondences that children cannot yet read, or exception words that have not been taught.

Children should not be required to use other strategies to work out words.

Make the books available for children to share at school and at home.

Avoid asking children to read books at home they cannot yet read.

Early Learning Goals



Literacy

Comprehension

- Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.
- · Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.
- Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.

Word Reading

- Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs.
- Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending.
- Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.



Systematic Approach





What is systematic phonics?





A bit of technical knowledge...

- Phonics are the sounds in our language.
- 44 sounds
- Over 150+ graphemes
- One of the most complex alphabetic codes in the world.



Pure sounds

Remember no 'fuh' and 'luh'!



How does it work?



Children:

- Learn 44 sounds and matching letters.
- Learn to blend sounds to read words.
- Read lots of specially written books.

This is **decoding**.



How does it work?



Children:

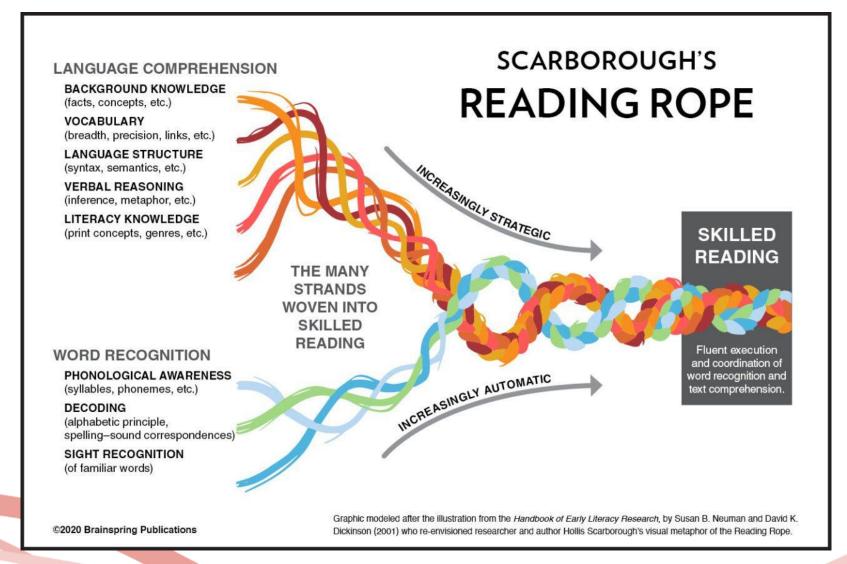
- Talk a lot about what they have read to show they understand.
- •Listen to and discuss other ideas to deepen understanding.

This is **comprehending**.











How do we teach decoding?







Consonants: stretchy sh th ng m nk Consonants: bouncy ch g qu b Vowels: bouncy Vowels: stretchy igh ee ay ow е 0 а Vowels: stretchy air ir 00 ar or ou oy 00

Blending using Fred Talk

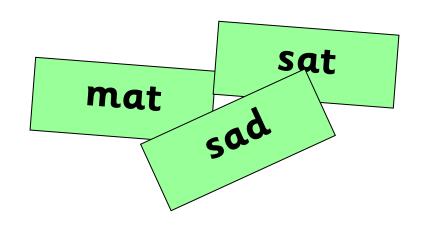


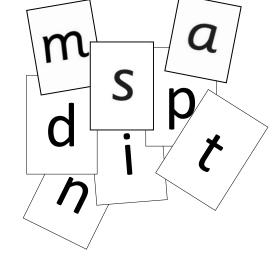
Say "hello" to Fred.

Fred can *only* talk in sounds...

He says " c_a_t ." Not **cat.**

We call this Fred Talk.









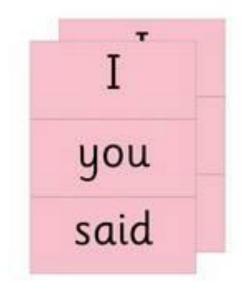
As your child grows in confidence...











at	mad
sad	dad
sat	mat

Home Reading



What should my child read at home?

Reading Books and Picture Books (Reading for pleasure books)









How can I help at home?





If a child is never read to they will have heard approximately 4,662 words by the time they are 5 years old.

If a child is read to 1-2 times per week, they will have heard approximately 63,570 words by the time they are 5 years old.

If a child is read to 3-4 times per week, they will have heard approximately 169,525 words by the time they are 5 years old.

If a child is read to daily, they will have heard approximately 296,660 words by the time they are 5 years old.

If a child is read 5 books a day, they will have heard approximately 1,483,300 words by the time they are 5 years old.

Exposure to vocabulary is good for all children. Please read them a book today!





- Read favourite stories to your child over and over again.
- Read some stories at a higher level than they can read themselves.
- Listen to them reading their home reading books.
- Ask lots of questions and share opinions





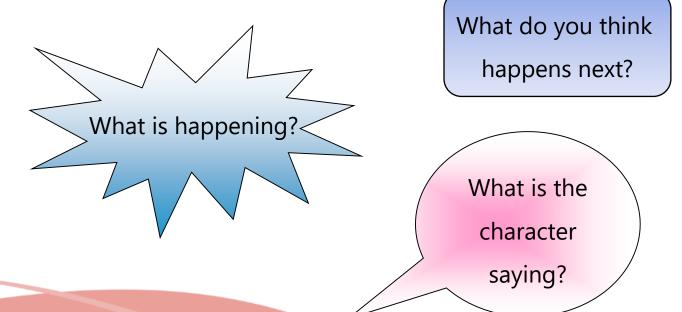
"You're hever
too old, too wacky, too wild,
to pick up a book and
read to a child."
-Dr. Seuss

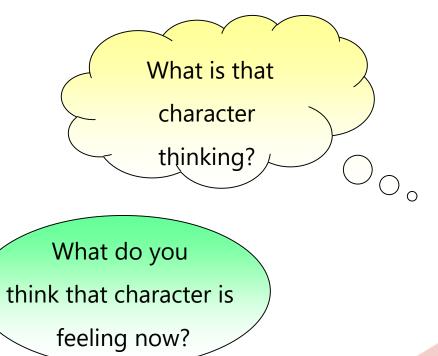
Questions



Asking lots of questions!

• Use these prompts to help you:





Talking



• **Talk** to your child as much as possible and 'feed' them new and ambitious vocabulary.

"Let's eat our lunch now."

"Let's munch our lunch now."

"Let's scoff our lunch now."

"Let's devour our lunch now!"



Vocabulary



• Enrich conversations through description:

"Look at that rain. It looks like little diamonds sparkling on the window pane!"

Have fun with words and language.

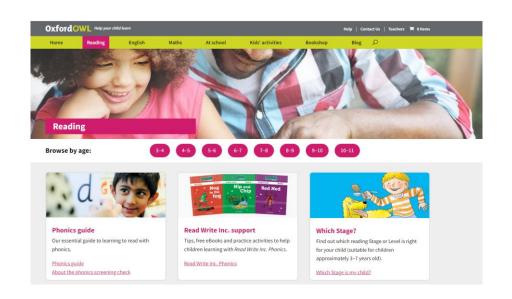
"I'm as hot as a spud in a cooking pot!"



• Praise your child for using new words or interesting phrases

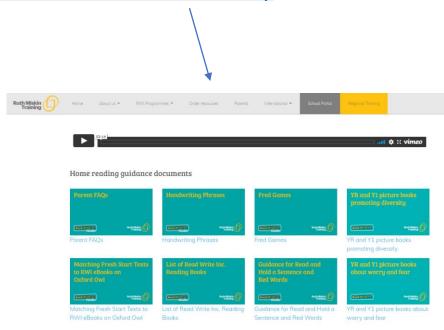






https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/reading/

Parents - Ruth Miskin Literacy









And finally.....can you help us please?

- Fundraising
- Match funding



