Winterbourne Nursery and Infant School Inspire – Learn – Be Proud

Welcome parents and carers Reading



# 66 A love of reading is the biggest indicator of future academic success.

OECD (The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

# How many times have you already read today?



#### **Reading and Phonics**



We follow the 'Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised' programme.



making connections between the sounds of our spoken words and the letters that are used to write them down.



## Terminology



# Phonics lessons and Teaching orderReceptionPhonics lessons take place x5 a week.Lessons last for 30 minutes.

iraphene and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
<b>S</b> S	S	Show your teeth and and let the s hits out sssess sesses	Under the snoke's chin, slide down and round its tail.
a a	attronaut.	Open your mouth wide and make the 'a' sound at the back of your mouth <b>a s</b> a	Around the astronaut's helmet, and down into space.
t t	B	Open your lips; put the tip of your tongue behind your teeth and press t t t	From the tiger's nose to its tail, then follow the stripe across the tiger.
<b>p</b> p	Perquin	Bring your lips together and push them open and say <b>p p</b>	Down the penguin's back, up and round its head.
j i	Program Program Program	pall your lips back and make the T sound at the back of your mouth 111	Down the iguana's body, then draw a dat (on the leaf) at the top.
		Open your lips a bit,put your	Down the stick, up and over the

rapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
Ĵ	jĴ	Pucker your lips and show your teeth use your toogue ax you say J J J	All the way down the jelygish. Dot on its head
۷ 🕅	jeligfah J Jacob J	Put your teeth against yeur battom Sp and make a buzzing vvvv vvvv	Down to the bottom of the volcana, and hack up to the top
V V	V	Pucker your lips and keep them small as you say w w w	From the top of the wave to the bottom, up the wave, down the wave, then up ogain.
		Mouth open then push the cs/x sound through as you close your mouth cs cs cs (x x x)	Start at the top, then across to the bottom of the box, Start at the top, then across to the bottom of the box.

## <u>Year 1</u>

Phonics lessons take place x5 a week. Lessons last for 30 minutes.

shell chef special



mansion





## Structure of Phonics Lessons



Lesson focus	Revisit and review			
	GPCs	Words	Tricky words	
/ch/ tch ma <b>tch</b>	<b>ch</b> ar ee se oul y	arch march cheese could author pudding	once our laugh	

#### <u>Revisit and Review</u>

- Say previous taught sounds.
- Read word with the previously taught sounds in.
- Read previously taught tricky words.

#### Teach and practise

New GPC	Oral blending	New words	Example definitions and sentences	New tricky word
/ch/ tch	c-a-tch i-tch-y k-i-tch-e-n	catch fetch kitchen itchy match patch	<ul> <li>itchy To feel like you want to scratch – I felt very itchy when I had chicken pox.</li> <li>fetch I threw a ball for my dog to fetch.</li> <li>patch An area of something, like a black patch on a dog, a patch of ground to grow vegetables on, or a patch of material that you might stick over a hole.</li> </ul>	bec <b>au</b> se

#### Teach and Practise

- Introduce new grapheme to say previously taught phoneme.
- Oral blend with the phoneme.
- Read words with the new grapheme.
- Explain new vocabulary.
- Teach new tricky word.



#### Structure of Phonics Lessons





#### Practise and Apply

- Children read a sentence that contains the new grapheme.
- Practise and apply their decoding and blending skills.
- Children write words with the new grapheme.
- Practise and apply their segmenting skills.
- Practise writing the new tricky word.



<u>Phonics Screening Check</u>

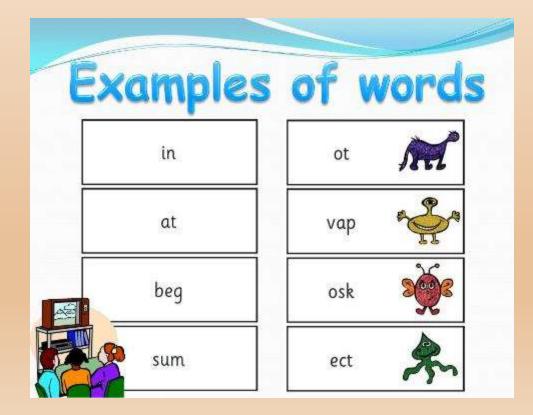


#### Year 1 Phonics Screening check will take place in June.

You child will sit with their class teacher and will be instructed to read 40 words. These words are a mixture of real words and 'alien' words.

They must read at least 32 words correctly to pass the test.

You will be notified of their result with a letter.



## Reading - Day One (Tuesday)

All children read with and adult x3 a week in a small group. This occurs Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. On day one the focus is 'decoding'. The children are taught to:

- Identify diagraphs/trigraphs and sounds within words.
- Blend a word to read.
- Chuck multisyllabic words e.g. lunch box = lunchbox
- Understand the meaning of new unfamiliar words.
- Blend words in their heads to build up their fluency.



## Reading - Day Two (Wednesday)

All children read with and adult x3 a week in a small group. This occurs Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. On day two the focus is 'prosody'. The children are taught to:

- Read with expression (changing their voices and taking note of the punctuation).
- Make the text sound exciting.
- Build up their fluency.



## Reading - Day Three (Thursday)

- All children read with and adult x3 a week in a small group. This occurs Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. On day three the focus is 'comprehension'. The children are taught to:
  - Understand why the author has used certain words/phrases and express the impact it has on the reader.
  - Retell the story in order.
  - Use the text to help them answer questions about the story.
  - Answer questions in full sentences.
  - Develop a deeper understanding of the story.

Your child then bring the book home on Thursday.



#### Reading a book at the right level

#### This means that your child should:

- Know all the sounds and tricky words in their phonics book well
- Read many of the words by silent blending (in their head) – their reading will be automatic
- Only need to stop and sound out about 5%
   of the words by the time they bring the book
   home but they should be able to do this
   on their own.



#### But... my child is a fluent reader!

Once year 2 children have gone through all the reading Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised stages, they become 'free readers'. This is when they stop reading decodable books and move on to chapter books. Whilst the rest of the year group are taking part in their reading sessions, the 'free readers' are in the library, self selecting books; continuing to develop their reading for pleasure and developing their reading comprehension.



#### Year 2 – Free Readers

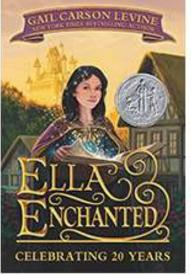
Free readers = children who have learnt all the alternative phonemes and can read fluently (60-70 words per minute).

Becoming a 'free reader' is where they enter the stage of reading independently for pleasure and continue to develop their reading comprehension by becoming engrossed in a text.

Free readers reading level are assessed every half term and they come home with a book in line with their reading age. The book levels and reading ages for free readers are:

Purple – Reading age 7.5 years– 8 years Gold – Reading age 8 years – 8.5 years White or Grey – Reading age 8.5 years – 9 years Lime or thick chapter books – Reading age 9+ years





#### Year 2 – Free Readers



Late one evening the Tear Thief crept into a town. The Tear Thief was invisible and carried a slivery waterproof sack on her back. Only if you happened to look into a puddle as she was passing could you see what the Tear Thief looked like because a puddle was the one thing that showed her reflection. The Tear Thief had short spiky white hair and big grey eyes. She wore a handkerchief dress and silk slippers that made no sound as she walked. Free readers read with their class teacher in a 1:1 setting on a Tuesday. On Wednesdays and Thursdays, they work with their class teacher and peers (who are also free readers) reading and discussing a language rich text.

#### Year 2 – Free Readers

#### Read the passage below:

Late one evening the Tear Thief crept into a town. The Tear Thief was invisible and carried a slivery waterproof sack on her back. Only if you happened to look into a puddle as she was passing could you see what the Tear Thief looked like because a puddle was the one thing that showed her reflection. The Tear Thief had short spiky white hair and big grey eyes. She wore a handkerchief dress and silk slippers that made no sound as she walked.

1. What time of day was it?

2. Write a word that describes how the Tear Thief moved into town.

3. Do you think the Tear Thief would see themselves in a mirror? Why?

Once they finish reading the text they sit a reading comprehension paper which their class teacher marks and stores as evidence towards their end of Key Stage One results.

#### Reading Comprehension

When answering reading comprehension questions there are three types of questions.

Comprehension questions – this checks your understanding of what has happened the text

Vocabulary questions – this checks your understanding of the words that have been used in the text.

Inference questions – this where you use clues from the text to come up with a reasonable answer.

#### Examples of Reading Comprehension Questions

<u>Comprehension</u> <u>Questions</u>

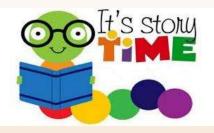
- Where does the story take place?
- Who are the key characters in the story?

#### Vocabulary Questions

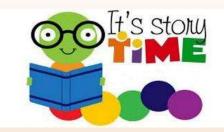
- What might this word mean? 'proudly'.
- Which words tell you that the setting is spooky?

#### Inference Questions

- Why did the character behave that way?
- How can you tell that the character was upset?



## More reading at WNIS



We also have:

- children taking part in 1:1 reading throughout the week.
- daily whole class story time.
- a weekly reading assembly.
- reading huts in our playground where children can enjoy a story during their playtime.
- a variety of stories that are written by authors and feature characters that look like/ represent them.
- library
- focus texts
- reading comprehension
- celebrate reading days
- parents and volunteers reading with the children

#### The most important thing you can do is read with your child

Reading a book and chatting had a positive impact a year later, on children's ability to...

- o understand words and sentences
- ◊ use a wide range of vocabulary
- develop listening comprehension skills.

The amount of books children were exposed to by age 6 was a positive predictor of their reading ability two years later.



Parental involvement in the development of children's reading skills: A five-year longitudinal study (2002) Senechal, M. and Lefvre, J

#### Listening to your child read their phonics book

- Choose a quiet time and give your child your
   full attention.
- Your child should be able to read their book
   without your help.
- ◊ If they can't read a word read it to them.
- Explain the meaning of new words.
- Explain the meaning of new words.
- Talk about the book and celebrate their success.



#### Reading to your children

- Introduce your children to different types of books; classic fiction, chapter books, short stories, joke books, poetry, non-fiction.
- Read them the book that was your favourite when you were a child.
- Read slowly, with expression. Try to use different and funny voices for characters.
- Follow the words and read the story using the pictures.
- Talk about what is happening and what might happen next. Leave the story on a cliffhanger!

#### <u>Reading at Home – Enjoy!</u>

- Make reading visible; have books available in your home (notify your child's class teacher if you need books).
- Share books every day.
- Boys need to see that reading is something men do.
- Talk about books.
- Sit and listen don't do chores around the reader!
- Respect choices.





## Reading the Environment



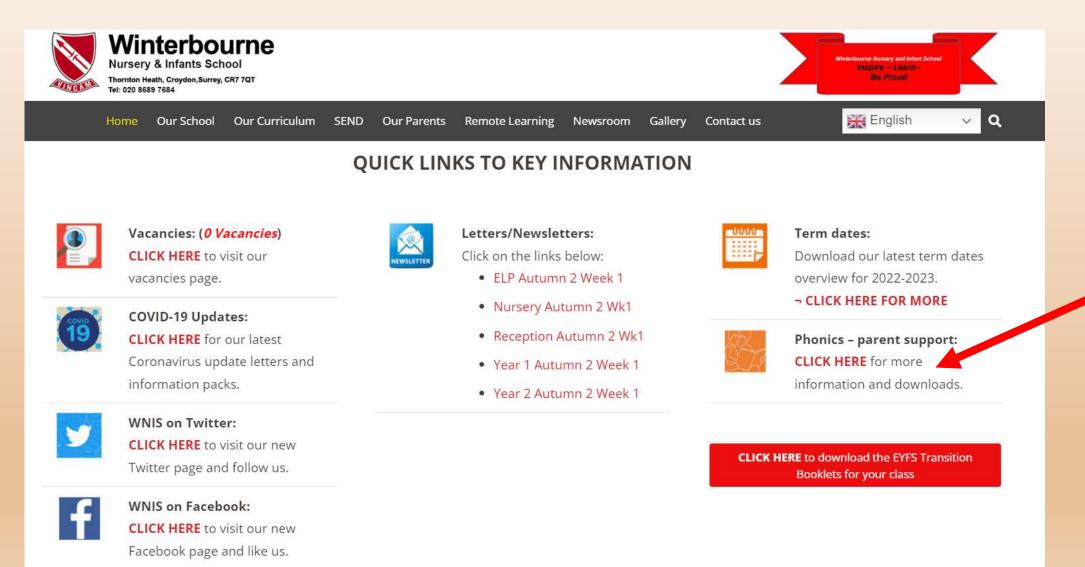
- not all reading is in books
- surrounded by print that communicates a message
- alert your child to uses of print in the environment
- point out signs and labels
- Comic books/ magazines
- Food wrappers
- receipts

**One of the greatest** gifts adults can give is to read to children

Carl Sagan



#### Want more information?



#### Questions or queries?

