Our Lady of Peace Primary and Nursery School READING IN RECEPTION

## Introduction

Reading is the gateway to education and success in life.

At Our Lady of Peace we want children to have a love of books and the reading skills they need that help them access age appropriate learning.

In this presentation we will look at:

- How children learn to read
- How we teach reading in school
- How you can support your child at home

#### How children learn to read

#### How Children Begin to Learn to Read

1. Hearing stories and seeing others read



2. Talking about the pictures in books



3. Joining in repeated phrases in a favourite book



"The wolf huffed and he puffed and he blew the house down"

4. Distinguishing between pictures and words





5. Realising that words are read from left to right

6. Hearing rhymes and joining in with them as a book is read

> "Humpty Dumpty sat on the wall Humpty Dumpty had a great fall"

7. Making up strings of rhyming words

Cat, sat, mat, hat

8. Hearing the initial sounds of words



9. Recognising letters from their name and matching to their sounds, then other letters

10. Hearing the last sound in simple words e.g. the 't' in cat

11. Hearing the middle sound in simple words e.g. the 'a' in cat

12. Putting 2 then 3 sounds together to make a word

'T' 'o' and 'm' are in my name

13. Children will also learn some familiar words by recognising the shape Sarah of the word, for example their own name, shop signs, brand names







# **Development Matters**

Non-statutory curriculum guidance for the early years foundation stage

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#### 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.

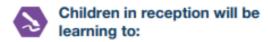
Ask children to work out the word you say in sounds: for example, h-a-t > hat; sh-o-p > shop.

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'.



#### Examples of how to support this:

Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme.	Note correspondences between letters and sounds that are unusual or that they have not yet been taught, such as 'do', 'said', 'were'.
Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.	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.
Re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment.	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.
Form lower-case and capital letters correctly.	Teach formation as they learn the sounds for each letter using a memorable phrase, encouraging an effective pen grip. When forming letters, the starting point and direction are more important at this stage than the size or position of the letter on a line.
Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s.	Show children how to touch each finger as they say each sound.  For exception words such as 'the' and 'said', help children identify the sound that is tricky to spell.

# Floppy Phonics



### The Alphabet

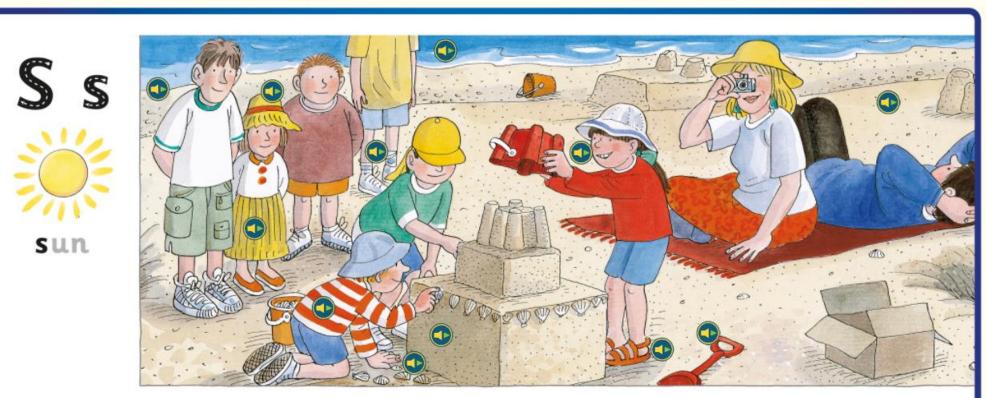
Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

?

Level 1+: Book 1

Select the audio buttons to listen to the words.

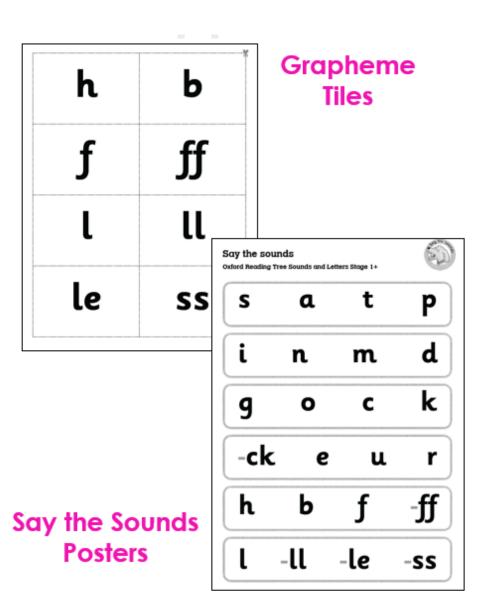
Select the letters to watch how they are formed.

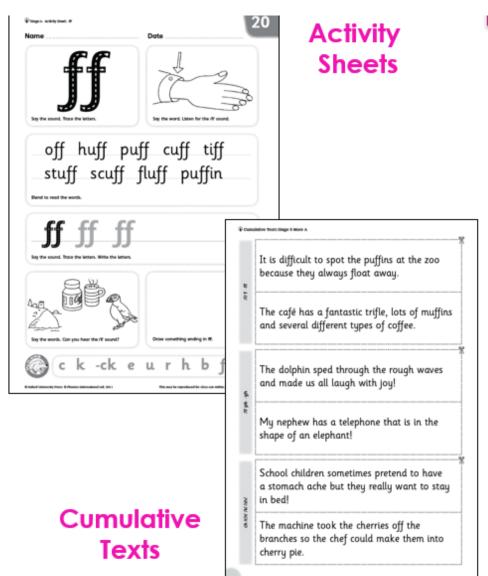


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# Alphabetic Code Flash Cards







### 'Helpful Words'

These words are very common in the books your child will soon be reading.

Not all words in the English language are de-codeable and will need to be learnt by sight Children need to learn these words alongside learning phonics



### Alphabetic code



#### Reading Books

#### Floppy's Phonics fiction and non-fiction





Children in Reception start by reading lilac books which have no words. These books are designed to build children's understanding and comprehension skills. It is important to share these books with your child as well as their pink reading book. Pink books that contain words made up of the letter sounds learnt in class, will be given to your child and when they are confident 'decoders' they will be given reading books containing 'helpful words' too.

Throughout Reception, your child will work through the pink and red book bands and will hopefully be on yellow books by the end of the academic year.

### How do I support my child at home?

- Read with your child every day please sign the reading record
- Log on to Oxford Owl extra practice zone



- Help your child to complete the worksheets in the grey folder which is sent home on Fridays and collected in on Mondays
- Read to your child as much as you can. Fiction and non-fiction, magazines and online books