

Curriculum and Phonics evening



Aims

- To explain what the EYFS framework is.
- To explain how EYFS has changed since September 2021 and what these changes mean.
- To introduce you to our phonics scheme Little Wandle and explain how children are taught to read at school

What Is the EYFS?

The Early Years Foundation Stage framework covers the first stage of a child's care from birth to five years old-until the end of their reception year. It sets the standards to ensure that all children learn and develop, as well as keeping them healthy and safe.

All schools and Ofsted registered early years providers in England must follow the EYFS.

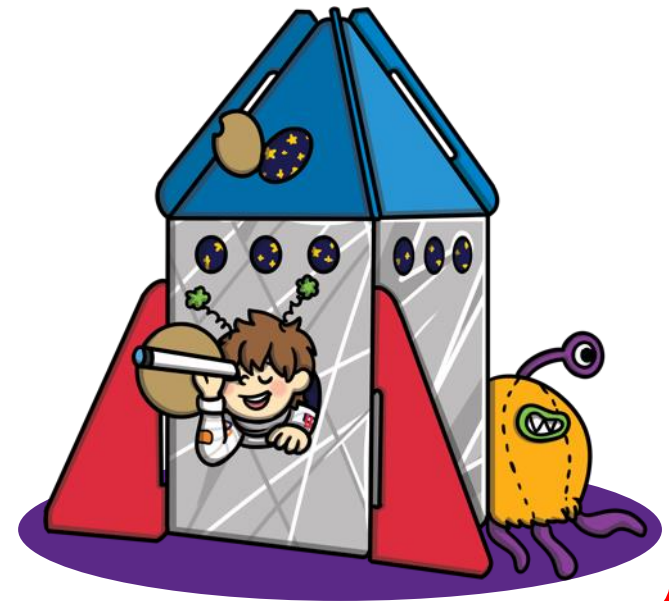


Statutory framework for the early years foundation stage

Setting the standards for learning,
development and care for children from
birth to five

Published: 12 July 2023

Effective: 4 September 2023



What Is the EYFS?

As part of the EYFS Framework, there are the **seven Areas of Learning**.

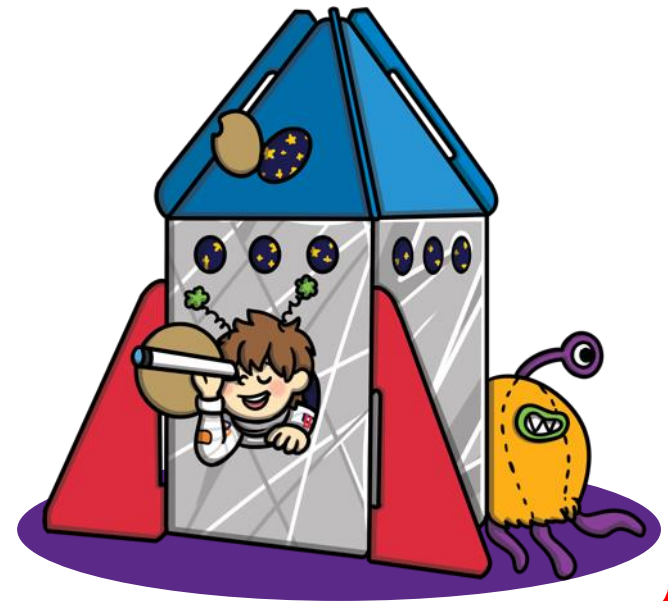
They are split into 3 prime areas:

- **Communication and Language**
- **Personal, Social and Emotional Development**
- **Physical Development**

And 4 specific areas:

- **Literacy**
- **Mathematics**
- **Understanding the World**
- **Expressive Arts and Design**

At the end of the EYFS, there are **17 Early Learning Goals** that children are expected to achieve.



What Is the EYFS?

At the end of the EYFS, there are **17 Early Learning Goals** that children are expected to achieve.

Each area of learning has 2 or more linked ELGs.

Communication and Language

Listening, Attention and Understanding

- Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions.
- Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.
- Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.

Speaking

- Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.
- Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.
- Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.

Understanding the World

Past and Present

- Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.
- Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.

People, Culture and Communities

- Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.
- Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.

The Natural World

- Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.
- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

Personal, Social and Emotional Development

Self-Regulation

- Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly.
- Set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate.
- Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions.

Managing Self

- Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge.
- Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly.
- Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices.

Building Relationships

- Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others.
- Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers.
- Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs.

Expressive Arts and Design

Creating with Materials

- Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.
- Share their creations, explaining the process they have used.
- Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories.

Being Imaginative and Expressive

- Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and their teacher.
- Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.
- Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time with music.

Mathematics

Number

- Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number.
- Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5.
- Automatically recall (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10, including double facts.

Numerical Patterns

- Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system.
- Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity.
- Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.

Physical Development

Gross Motor Skills

- Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others.
- Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing.
- Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing.

Fine Motor Skills

- Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases.
- Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paintbrushes and cutlery.
- Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.

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.

Writing

- Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.
- Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters.
- Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.

What Is the EYFS?

At the end of the EYFS, there are **17 Early Learning Goals** that children are expected to achieve.

Communication and Language	Personal, Social and Emotional Development	Physical Development
Listening, Attention and Understanding <ul style="list-style-type: none">Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions.Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.Hold conversation when engaged in back and forth exchanges with their teacher and peers. Speaking <ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.	Self-Regulation <ul style="list-style-type: none">Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly.Set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate.Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. Managing Self <ul style="list-style-type: none">Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge.Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly.Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. Building Relationships <ul style="list-style-type: none">Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others.Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers.Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs.	Gross Motor Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none">Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others.Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing.Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing. Fine Motor Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases.Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paintbrushes and cutlery.Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.
Understanding the World	Expressive Arts and Design	Mathematics
Past and Present <ul style="list-style-type: none">Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling. People, Culture and Communities <ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (where appropriate) maps. The Natural World <ul style="list-style-type: none">Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.	Creating with Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none">Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.Show their creations, explaining the process they have used.Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories. Using Imaginative and Expressive Media <ul style="list-style-type: none">Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and their teacher.Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time with music.	Number <ul style="list-style-type: none">Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number.Subitise (recognise) quantities without counting) up to 5.Automatically read (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 10 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10, including double facts. Numerical Patterns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system.Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity.Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including even and odd, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.
Literacy	Reading for Pleasure	Writing
Comprehension <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs.Read words consistent with their phonics knowledge by sound blending.Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonics knowledge, including some common exception words. Writing <ul style="list-style-type: none">Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters.Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.		

At the end of the year we assess the children against these 17 Early Learning Goals and say whether they have achieved them so are at the “expected” level or whether they have not yet achieved them and so are at the “emerging” level. You will receive this information and it is also reported to the local authority as it is a statutory assessment.

There is no longer an exceeding judgement at the end of the year. Children are now encouraged and challenged to have a greater depth and understanding of things before moving onto new learning.

Non statutory guidance

The Early Learning Goals provide the level of expected development that a child should achieve by the end of their year in Reception but they do not provide a full programme of what we want to teach children over their first 5 years.

Here at Barnfields we use the non statutory guidance “Development Matters” to plan our learning activities. Children have a mixture of whole class direct teaching, small group work with a teacher and independent learning activities where they have chance to apply what they have been taught.

Assessments of the children are made through pieces of work they complete which are kept in their learning journey folders and by observations of them during independent learning times-which are often recorded on tapestry.

Communication and Language Listening, Attention and Understanding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions. Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding. Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers. Speaking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary. Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate. Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses, and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher. 	Personal, Social and Emotional Development Self-Regulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly. Set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate. Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. Managing Self <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge. Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly. Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. 	Physical Development Gross Motor Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others. Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing. Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing. Fine Motor Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing, using the tripod grip in almost all cases in the face of challenge. Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paintbrushes and cutlery. Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.
Understanding the World Past and Present <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling. People, Culture and Communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Explore some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (where appropriate) maps. The Natural World <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. 	Expressive Arts and Design Creative Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. Share their creations, explaining the process they have used. Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories. Being Imaginative and Expressive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invent, adapt and recast narratives and stories with peers and their teacher. Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs. Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (where appropriate) try to move in time with music. 	Mathematics Number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number. Subtle recognise quantities without counting up to 5. Automatically read (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10, including double facts. Numerical Patterns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system. Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity. Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including even and odd, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.
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Development Matters

Non-statutory curriculum guidance for the early years foundation stage

First published September 2020
Revised July 2021



Recent Changes to EYFS

A revised EYFS Framework was introduced in September 2021.

The aim of the changes is to improve the learning for all children and better prepare them for the move into year 1.

To help make the right changes, evidence was looked at to find the best ways children can be supported in developing as they grow.



The changes also hope to give children the **best** start in life and set them up well for their future.

Not all parts of the EYFS have changed, some elements have remained the same or similar.

Some Key Changes

1. Reduced the amount of unneeded written recordings and assessment of children by staff.

- This means staff do not need to keep a large amount of written evidence that proves children are able to do lots of things-therefore there may be fewer observations on tapestry than in previous years.
- Staff still know the abilities and skills of each child, and know how to support them to develop. However, now they do not need to write this down unnecessarily.
- This frees up more time for staff to spend directly with the children.

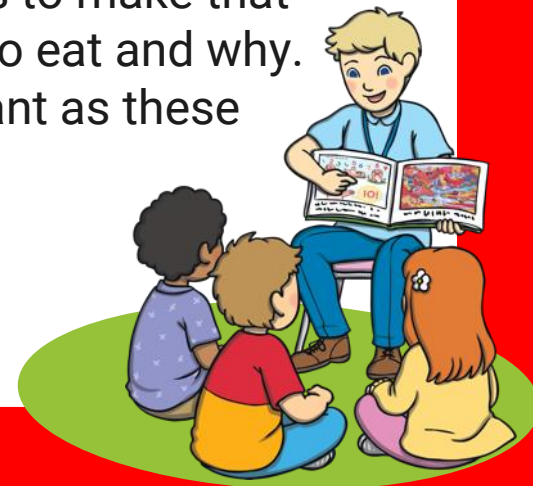
2. There is more of an emphasis on the importance of developing communication and language skills.

- Children should be supported in building up vocabulary by increasing the amount of words they know and can use.
- Encourage more conversations between adults and children but also children and their peers.

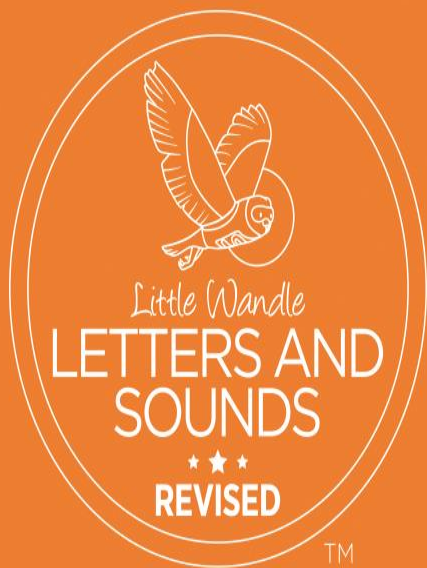


Some Key Changes

3. **There is a focus on how reading stories is important to help children develop in all of Areas of Learning.**
 - Daily reading of stories encourages an enjoyment of reading from a young age.
 - Lots of other learning opportunities happen when looking at books, for example comparisons of culture or the past.
 - Listening to stories develops imagination, ideas and language.
4. **There is a focus on encouraging healthy choices overall and an understanding of oral health.**
 - Required to teach children the importance of brushing teeth.
 - Focus on helping children to understand which choices to make that will help them to be healthy, for example which foods to eat and why.
 - Getting into good routines from a young age is important as these often continue into adult life.



Any Questions?



**A COMPLETE PHONICS RESOURCE
TO SUPPORT CHILDREN**

**Teach reading:
change lives**

Parent workshop: Phonics and early reading in Reception, Phase 2



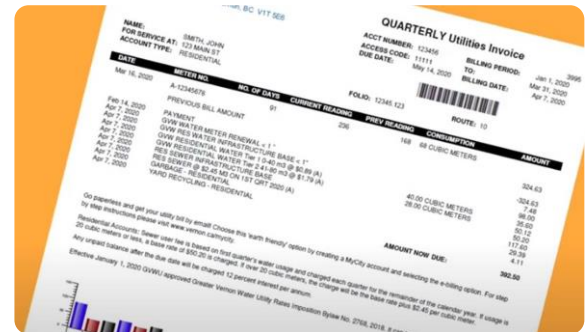
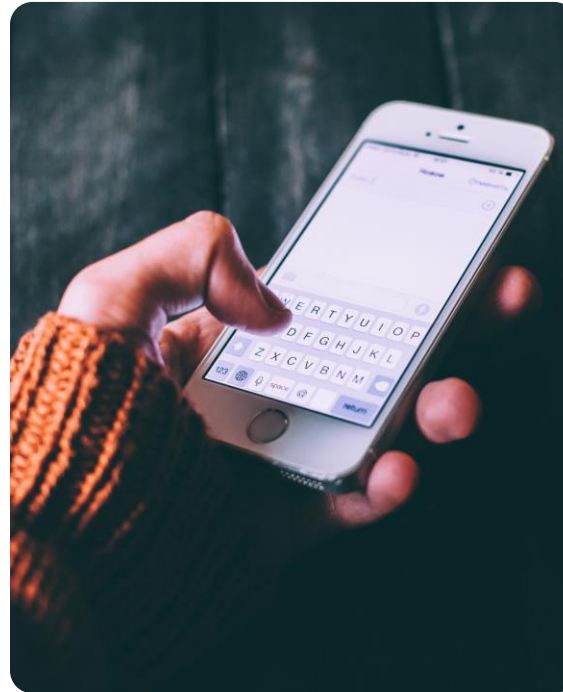
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**A love of reading is the biggest indicator
of future academic success.**

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

”

How many times have you already read today?



Phonics

Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised

Our school has chosen *Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised* as our Systematic Synthetic Phonics (SSP) programme to teach early reading and spelling.



“

Phonics is:

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

”

Terminology

Phoneme

Grapheme

Digraph

Trigraph

Blend

Segment

This term we are teaching Phase 2

- These are the first group of letters and sounds your child will learn.
- We start teaching from week 2 of Reception.
- The lessons are fun, interactive, engaging and have been designed to gradually build over time.



We teach Phase 2 in this order






Phase 2 grapheme information sheet

Autumn 1

Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
s s	 snake	Show your teeth and let the s hiss out ssssss ssssss	Under the snake's chin, slide down and round its tail.
a a	 astronaut	Open your mouth wide and make the 'a' sound at the back of your mouth a a a	Around the astronaut's helmet, and down into space.
t t	 tiger	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.
p p	 penguin	Bring your lips together and push them open and say p p p	Down the penguin's back, up and round its head.
i i	 iguana	pull your lips back and make the 'i' sound at the back of your mouth i i i	Down the iguana's body, then draw a dot (on the leaf) at the top.
n n	 net	Open your lips a bit, put your tongue behind your teeth and make the nnnnnn sound nnnnnn	Down the stick, up and over the net.

Phase 2 grapheme information sheet

Autumn 2

Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
j j	 jellyfish	Pucker your lips and show your teeth use your tongue as you say j j j	All the way down the jellyfish. Dot on its head.
v v	 volcano	Put your teeth against your bottom lip and make a buzzing vvvv vvvv	Down to the bottom of the volcano, and back up to the top.
w w	 wave	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 again.
x x	 box	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.
		Smile, tongue to the top of your mouth, say y y y	Down and round the yo-yo, then follow the string round

Let's say the Phase 2 sounds

 s ss	 t tt	 p pp	 n nn	 m mm	 d dd	 g gg	 c k ck cc	 r rr
 h	 b bb	 f ff	 l ll	 j	 v vv	 w	 x	 y
 z zz s	 qu	 ch	 sh	 th	 ng	 nk		
 a	 e	 i	 o	 u				



Phase 2 sounds taught in
Reception Autumn 1



Phase 2 sounds taught in
Reception Autumn 2

We teach blending so your child learns to read

- Teacher-led blending is taught throughout Phase 2.
- Our aim to is to teach every child to blend by Christmas.
- If they are struggling, they will have additional catch-up sessions.



Blending to read words



Tricky words

- These words have unusual spellings e.g. he, the, was.
- They are taught in a systematic way.
- Children are now learning to read the Phase 2 tricky words: is, I, the, put, pull, full, as, and, has, his, her, go, no, to, into, she, push, he, of, we, me, be.



Reading tricky words



Our progression

Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised 2021: Programme progression

Reception and Year 1 overviews

This programme overview shows the progression of GPCs and tricky words that we teach term-by-term. The progression has been organised so that children are taught from the simple to more complex GPCs, as well as taking into account the frequency of their occurrence in the most commonly encountered words. All the graphemes taught are practised in words, sentences, and later on, in fully decodable books. Children review and revise GPCs and words, daily, weekly and across terms and years, in order to move this knowledge into their long term memory.

Children need to learn to read as quickly as reasonably possible, so they can move from learning to read, to reading to learn, giving them access to the treasure house of reading. Our expectations of progression are aspirational yet achievable if schools maintain pace, practice and participation by all children. Children who are not keeping-up with their peers should be given additional practice immediately through keep-up sessions.

Reception

Autumn 1 Phase 2 graphemes	New tricky words
s a t p i n m d g o c k e u r h b f l	is I the

Autumn 2 Phase 2 graphemes	New tricky words
ff ll ss j v w x y z z qu ch sh th ng nk * words with -s /s/ added at the end (hats sits) * words ending -s /z/ (his) and with -s /z/ added at the end (bags)	put* pull* full* as and has his her go no to into she push* he of we me be

*The tricky words 'put', 'pull', 'full' and 'push' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, they should not be treated as such.

Spring 1 Phase 3 graphemes	New tricky words
ai ee igh oa oo oo ar or ur ow oi ear air er * words with double letters * longer words	was you they my by all are sure pure

Spring 2 Phase 3 graphemes	No new tricky words
Review Phase 3 * longer words, including those with double letters * words with -s /z/ in the middle * words with -es /z/ at the end * words with -s /s/ and /z/ at the end	Review all taught so far

Summer 1 Phase 4	New tricky words
Short vowels with adjacent consonants * CVCC CCVC CCVCC CCVC CCVC * longer words and compound words * words ending in suffixes: -ing, -ed /t/, -ed /id/ /ed/, -est	said so have like some come love do were here little says there when what one out today

Year 1

Autumn 1	Review tricky words Phases 2-4
Review Phase 3 and 4 Phase 5 /a/ ay play /ow/ ou cloud /oi/ oy toy /ea/ ea each	Phases 2-4: the put* pull* full* push* to into I no go of he she we me be was you they all are my by sure pure said have like so do some come love were there little one when out what says here today

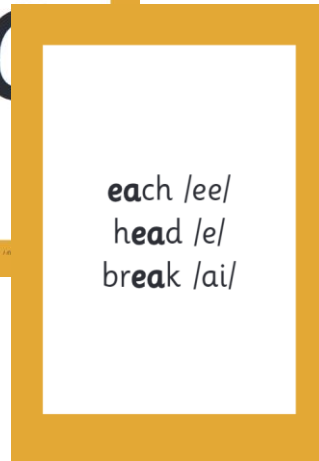
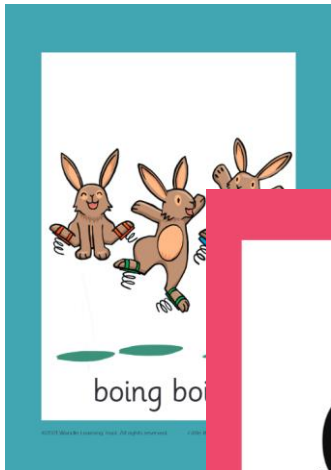
*The tricky words 'put', 'pull', 'full' and 'push' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, they should not be treated as such.

Autumn 2 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ur/ ir bird /igh/ ie pie /ool/ /yool/ ue blue rescue /yool/ u unicorn /oal/ o go /igh/ i tiger /ai/ a paper /ee/ e he /ail/ a-e shake /igh/ i-e time /oal/ o-e home /ool/ /yool/ u-e rude cute /ee/ e-e these /ool/ /yool/ ew chew new /ee/ ie shield /orl/ aw claw	their people oh your Mr Mrs Ms ask* could would should our house mouse water want

*The tricky word 'ask' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, it should not be treated as such.

Spring 1 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ee/ y funny /el/ ea head /w/ wh wheel /oal/ oe ou toe shoulder /igh/ y fly /oal/ ow snow	any many again who whole where two school call different thought through friend work

How we make learning stick







Reading and spelling

Spelling

- Your child will be taught how to spell simple words, using the graphemes they have been taught.
- They will practise the correct formation of letters. They will also have handwriting lessons.

Phase 2 grapheme information sheet

Autumn 1

Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
 s	 snake	Show your teeth and let the s hiss out ssssss ssssss	Under the snake's chin, slide down and round its tail.
 a	 astronaut	Open your mouth wide and make the a sound at the back of your mouth a a a	Around the astronaut's helmet and down into space.
 t	 tiger	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.
 p	 penguin	Bring your lips together, push them open and say p p p	Down the penguin's back, up and around its head.



How do we teach spelling?

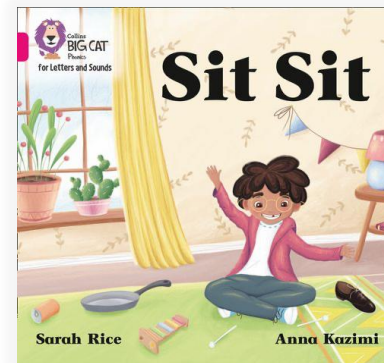
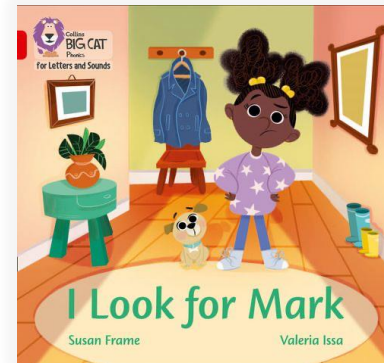
- Say the word.
- Segment the sounds.
- Count the sounds.
- Write them down.



How do we practise reading in books?

Reading practice sessions are:

- timetabled three times a week
- taught by a trained teacher/teaching assistant
- taught in small groups
- children in Reception will bring a book home by week 4 of the first half-term.



How do we find the right book for your child?

Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised Reception Child assessment

Autumn 1

m	a	p	c	o
s	g	k	u	h
i	t	n	r	f
d	ck	e	b	l

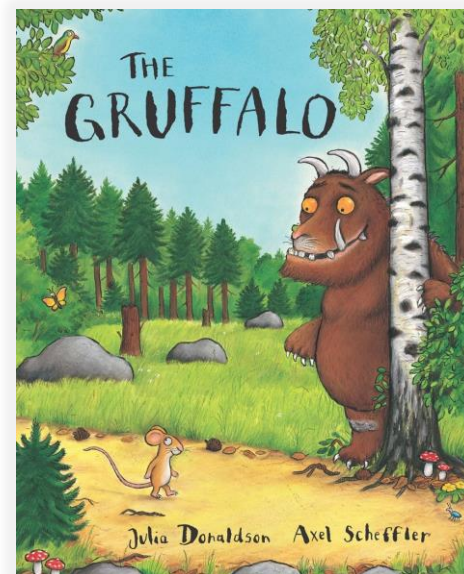
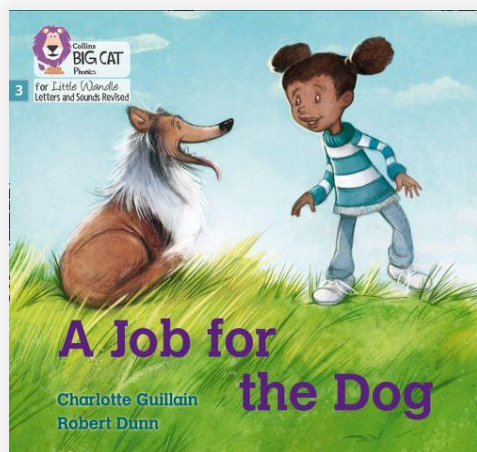
sat man hug red peck





Reading at home

Books going home



Listening to your child read their phonics book

- Your child should be able to read their book without your help.
- They might sound out words and blend them before they read them fluently.
- If they can't read a word, read it to them.
- Talk about the book and celebrate their success.



Reading a wordless books

Wordless books are invaluable as they teach reading behaviours and early reading skills to children who are not blending – yet!

- Talk about the pictures.
- Point to the images in the circles and find them on the page.
- Encourage your child to make links from the book to their experiences.



Read to your child

The shared book is for **YOU** to read:

- Make the story sound as exciting as you can by changing your voice.
- Talk with your child as much as you can:
 - Introduce new and exciting language.
 - Encourage your child to use new vocabulary.
 - Make up sentences together.
 - Find different words to use.
 - Describe things you see.



Supporting your child with phonics



**Phase 2 sounds taught in
Reception Autumn 1**



**Phase 2 sounds taught in
Reception Autumn 2**

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...

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

The number 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

“

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

Carl Sagan

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