

Welcome to Reception's Phonics, Reading and Writing Meeting

Speaking and Listening

- Speaking and listening are vital skills children need to develop in order to live successful lives in society.
- They are key skills for children developing their ability to read and write.

What you can do

- Talk to them!
- Model and expect good listening.
- Encourage the understanding and use of new vocabulary.
- Sing songs, rhymes and read poems, enjoying the rhyme and rhythm of words.
- Read to your child regularly and develop their story language.

Reading at school

- Supported reading in a group with an adult, Monday to Friday.
- Learning to **blend** sounds into words
- Learning **tricky words** as a sight vocabulary

Reading at home

- "Choose books"
- Playing reading games
- Let them see you reading
- Follow your child's lead
- Enjoyable shared experience!
- Scheme books when appropriate

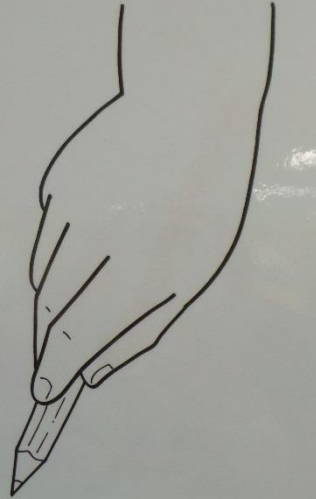
Writing at school

- Mark making opportunities for all
- Physical development for writing
- Letter formation
- **Segmenting** for writing
- **Tricky words**
- Encouraging independence

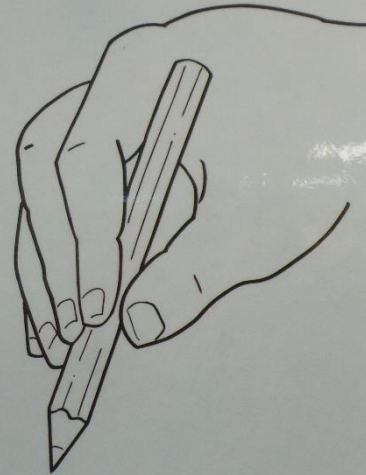
4 stages of pencil grip



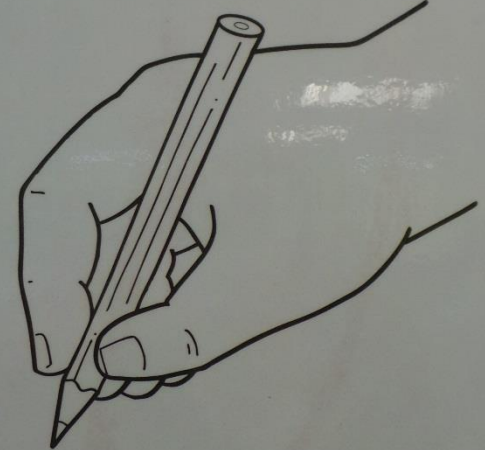
1



2



3



4

The background is a solid blue color. At the top, there are several thin, wavy lines in shades of blue and green, creating a decorative header effect.

Dough Disco!

Writing at home

- Reinforce correct letter formation
- Encourage the “birdy beak” hold.
Remember to “pinch and pull!”
- Let them see you writing
- Do not spell everything out for them
- Encourage independence

**Any questions so
far?**

A New Vocabulary!

- **Phonics** – the learning of letters and sounds
- **Phoneme** – the sound a letter makes
- **Grapheme** – the written letter
- **Blending** – running sounds together to make a word
- **Segmenting** – breaking a word up into its component sounds
- **Tricky words** – words that cannot be decoded using phonics
- **cvc** – c = consonant (b/c/d/f), v = vowel (a/e/ee)
- **Digraph** - a sound made with two letters eg. sh ai oi
- **Phonetically plausible** – written phonetically that it can still be read although it is spelt incorrectly eg. torl werk cabij

Letters and Sounds

- Structured programme
- Six phases
- Fast pace, lots of consolidation
- **Blending** for reading
- **Segmenting** for writing
- **Tricky words**

Phase 1

- All about sounds, musical, environmental, voice and body
- Aural discrimination of sounds, including letter sounds
- Blending and segmenting orally

Phase 2

- Learning specific letters and sounds
- Reading tricky words:
I go no to the
- Blending and segmenting vc and cvc words, and in captions and sentences

How does it sound?

- No -uh unless it's 'u' !
- Think about your mouth
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IwJx1NSineE&feature=related>

What happens in a phonics lesson?

- Review
- Teach
- Practise
- Apply

Quick Quiz!

- Think of 3 sounds you can say and hold – an example is 'z'.
- Think of 3 short sounds you can make with no voice – eg 'c'
- Think of 3 sounds that are difficult to produce without saying '-uh' !

Phase 3

- All other sounds are taught, but only one representation
- Alphabet names are important to describe the sounds made by more than one letter
- More tricky words for reading
- Writing I go no to the
- Blending, segmenting, reading, writing words, captions and sentences

Phase 4

- Adjacent consonants introduced
- cvcc words – ten-t mil-k jum-p
- ccvc words – d-rum p-lop s-poon
- Ccvcc words – s-pan-k

**Any questions
so far?**

Home Learning!

- Daily phonics practise
- Share “choose book” together
- Reading scheme books when appropriate
- Individual or group tasks when appropriate
- Any pieces of work for our “Homework Heroes” board or post on Tapestry.