

# Teach reading: change lives

Parent workshop: Phonics and early reading

A COMPLETE PHONICS RESOURCE TO SUPPORT CHILDREN





# 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

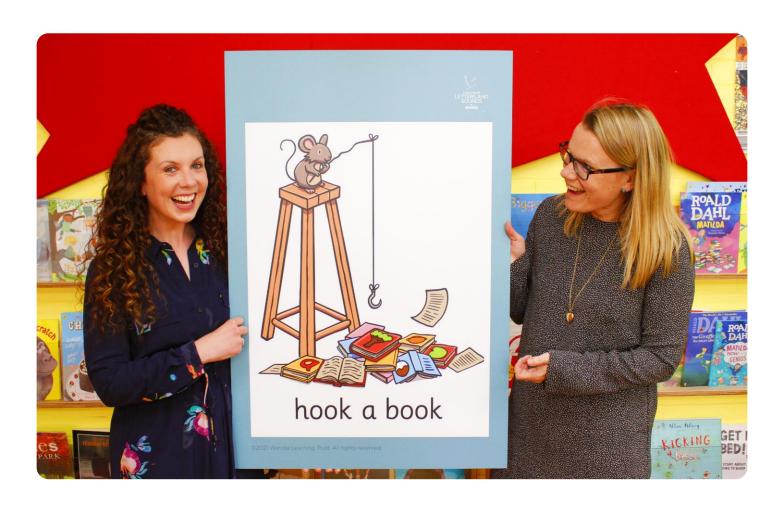
Our school has chosen

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.





### Blending to read words

Some children learn to blend really quickly, and others take a little longer. If your child is finding it difficult, playing blending games at home is helpful!



### **Terminology**



Phoneme – The sound a letter makes

**Grapheme – How the letter is** written

Digraph – Two letter that make one sound

Trigraph – Three letters that makes one sound

Blend – To blend sounds together to read a word

Segment – To hear the sounds in words to help spell

### Teaching order

Phase 2 grapheme information sheet



Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
<b>S</b> S	snake	Show your teeth and 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 ' <b>a</b> ' sound at the back of your mouth <b>a a a</b>	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	From the tiger's nose to its tail, then follow the stripe across the tiger.
<b>p</b> p	penguin	Bring your lips together and push them open and say <b>p p p</b>	Down the penguin's back, up and round its head.
i		pull your lips back and make the 't' 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.

Open your lips a bit, put your

tongue behind your teeth and make the **nnnn** sound **nnnn**  Down the stick, up and over the

Autumn 1

Please find these documents on our EYFS class page.

Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
j		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	jellyfish	Put your teeth against your bottom lip and make a buzzing <b>vvvv vvvv</b>	Down to the bottom of the volcano, and back up to the top.
W V	volcano	Pucker your lips and keep them small as you say <b>w</b> <b>w w</b>	From the top of the wave to the bottom, up the wave down the wave, then up again.
	7	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 acros to the bottom of the box. Start at the top, then acros to the bottom of the box.

# Gradually your child learns the entire alphabetic code:



#### 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 ck 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 zz 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 <b>oo</b> 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 Inger 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	

#### Year 1

Autumn 1	Review tricky words Phases 2–4
Review Phase 3 and 4  Phase 5  /ai/ 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	their people oh your
/igh/ ie pie	Mr Mrs Ms ask*
/oo/ /yoo/ ue blue rescue	could would should our
/yoo/ u unicorn	house mouse water want
loal o go	
/igh/ i tiger	
/ai/ a paper	
leel e he	
/ai/ a-e shake	
/igh/ i-e time	
loal o-e home	
lool lyool u-e rude cute	
/ee/ e-e these	
lool lyool ew chew new	
/ee/ ie shield	
/or/ aw claw	

<sup>\*</sup>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

Summer 1 Phase 4

New tricky words

### How we make learning stick









There are specific resources for the Little Wandle Programme which the children will be very familiar with. Each sound that we teach to begin with has either a mnemonic (like the astronaut that you can see here) or a phrase like boing-boing for 'oi'. This helps the children recognise and remember the graphemes. Every time we teach a new sound, we also read words during the phonics lesson that contain that new sound so that the children practise what they have learned. We then go on to reading a sentence containing some of those words. We have displays in the classroom and on the tables to support the children throughout the day.



## Reading and spelling



### Tricky words

You cannot sound out these words to read them.
Children will need to learn each of the tricky words by sight. Again, these words are taught gradually throughout the year but they are words that we expect the children to spell correctly in their independent writing.



### Spelling

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



# We use assessment to match your child the right level of book



Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised Reception Child assessment

#### Autumn 1

m	а	р	С	0
S	9	k	u	h
i	t	n	r	f
d	ck	е	b	l

sat man hug red pe<u>ck</u>

Any child who needs extra support has daily keepup sessions planned for them.



#### 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.





## Reading at home

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



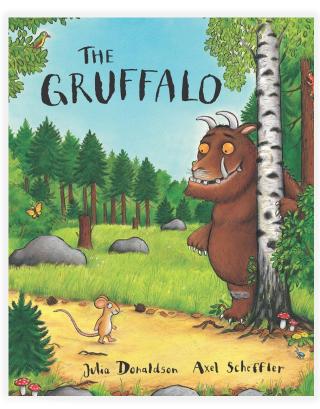
### Books going home

As well as the 'learning to read' book that your child will bring home they will also bring home a book for sharing with you. This book is SO important. This is how we are going to give them the WILL to read. Please read with your child as often as you can – at least once a day if possible.













#### 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.





### Listening to your child read their phonics book

- Your child should be able to read their book without your help.
- If they can't read a word read it to them.
- Talk about the book and celebrate their success.
- Your child's book will be changed once a week so that they have time to become fluent.





#### Supporting your child with phonics

It is really important that you pronounce the sounds correctly at home if you are supporting your child. You can find the correct pronunciation further down on our EYFS class page or you can copy and paste the link below to access this.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BqhXUW\_v-1s





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

Carl Sagan

