Supporting Literacy and Numeracy at Home

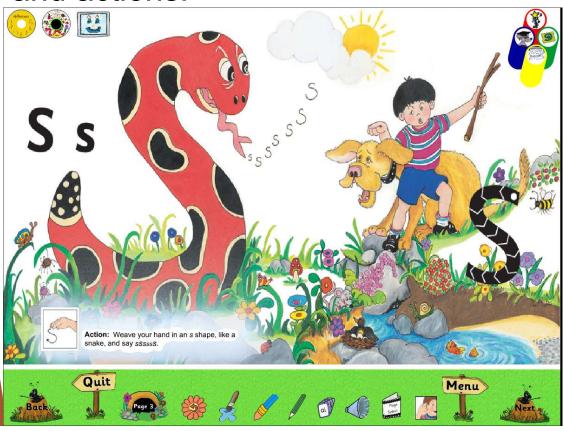


Phonics

- 1. satipn
- 2. c/k e h r m d
- 3. goulfb
- 4. ai j oa ie ee or
- 5. z w ng v 00 oo
- 6. y x ch sh th th
- 7. qu ou oi ue er ar

Jolly Phonics

Children learn in a fun, multi-sensory way using stories and actions.



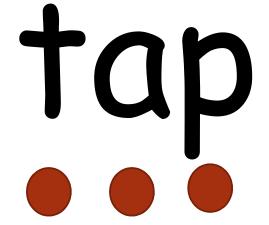
Learning the action for the /s/ sound: Weave your hand like a snake, making an 's' shape, saying sssssssss.

Diagraphs

ai oa ie ee or ng oo oo ch sh th th qu ou oi ue er ar

Blending

- ▶ Blending is the process of saying the individual sounds in a word and then running them together to make the word.
- ► The children need to learn how to blend fluently so they can work out unknown words.
- ▶ The faster the children are at blending, the easier it is for them to read.





Blending Diagraphs

Diagraphs are represented by two letters, such as sh. Children should sound out the digraph (sh), not the individual letters (s-h).



- With practice they will be able to blend the digraph as one sound in a word.
- It is also easier for the children to blend words with consonant blends if they can say the consonant blend in one go: for example, 'pl-a-n' rather than 'p-l-a-n'.

Alternative Sounds

The alternative spellings of the vowel sounds:

ea

OW

Introduced as:

ai (rain)

ee (feet)

OQ (boat)

Taught later as:

ay a-e

(leaf) **e-e** (these)

0-е

Hearing the Sounds

Lots of practice is needed before children can identify all the sounds in words:



- Sounding out words
- Word families
- Removing the first sound
- Chopping game

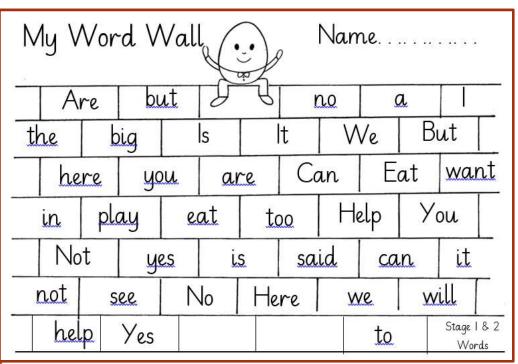
Tricky Words

- Some words in English have an irregular spelling and cannot be read by blending.
- Many of these are common words.
- ▶ They have to be remembered.

one was said

Word Walls

- Word walls are used to help children learn common words.
- Some of these words are 'tricky words'.
- Children should be encouraged to have instant recall of these words.



Activity Ideas

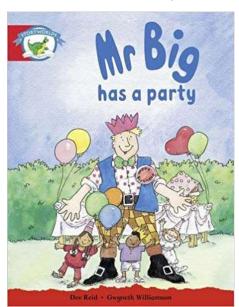
- Cut up and make flash cards
- Use cards to make a silly sentence
- How many can you read in a minute?

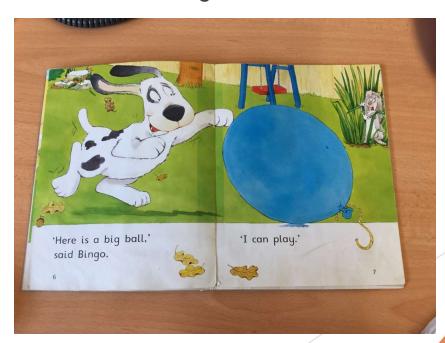
Reading

Once a child has begun to learn the letter sounds they will be able to pick them out in words. They should then move on to working out whole words through blending.

It is easier if reading begins with storybooks that use simple regular words. Such words are easily read from the 'code' of writing and so are described as

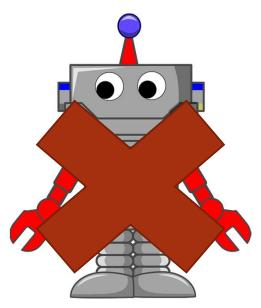
'decodable storybooks'.





Fluency

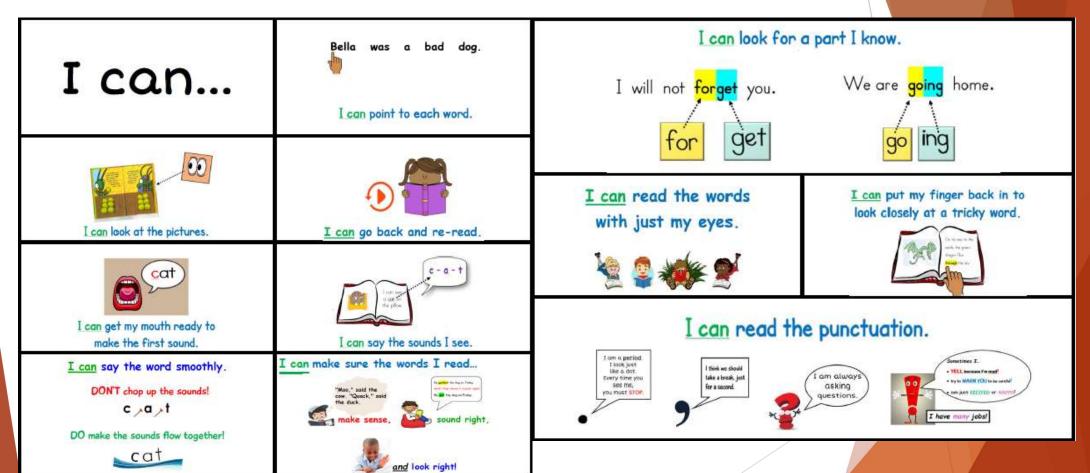
- ► Fluency is defined as the ability to read with speed, accuracy, and proper expression.
- In order to understand what they **read**, children must be able to **read fluently** whether they are **reading** aloud or silently.
- When reading aloud, fluent readers read in phrases and add intonation appropriately.







Reading Strategies



Questioning and Comprehension

- Once there is fluency in reading, the most important skills for a child will be comprehension and the understanding of more words.
- ► This can be developed by asking a child questions about a story they have just read.



Reading

Questions to ask your child





Prediction

- Look at the front cover.
 What do you think will happen in the story?
- What do you think will happen next?

Setting

- Where is the story set?
- Where does the story take place?
- Can you tell me a word that describes the setting? (e.g. dark, freezing)

Character

- Who are the main characters?
- Can you tell me three words which tell me about the character?

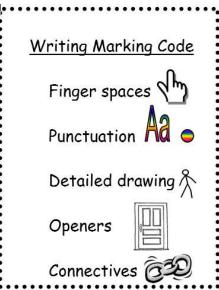
Summarising

 In your own words can you tell me what happened in the beginning, middle and end of the story?

Writing

- Once the children are able to hear the sounds in words and know how to write them, they are ready to write.
- First of all, children can try writing simple CVC words (consonant-vowel-consonant words e.g. 'cat', 'hop', 'tin'.)
- When the children can do this, they are ready for longer, more complicated words (such as compound words or words with digraphs and consonant blends).
- Then they can move on to short phrases and eventually sentences, where they need to know that a sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, and that the letters in the words should not bump up too close together but that there should be a gap between each word.





Numeracy

- Ordering/ recognising numbers to 20 and beyond
- ► Number bonds to 10 (addition and subtraction)
- ► Time Days of the week, months of the year and o'clock.
- ► Measure length, weight, capacity (link to real life e.g. cooking)
- ▶ Patterns Look for patterns in everyday life (shape, colour or a number pattern)

Useful Websites:

https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/5-7-years/addition-and-subtraction

<u>https://www.sumdog.com/user/sign_in</u> (Username & Passwords will be sent home after Spring Break)

https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/shows/numberblocks