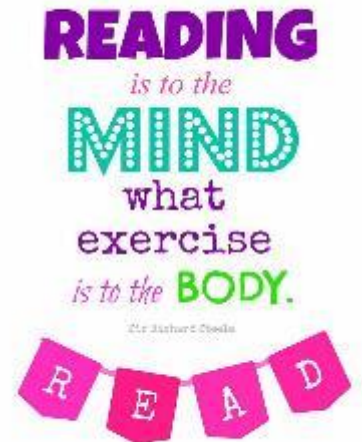
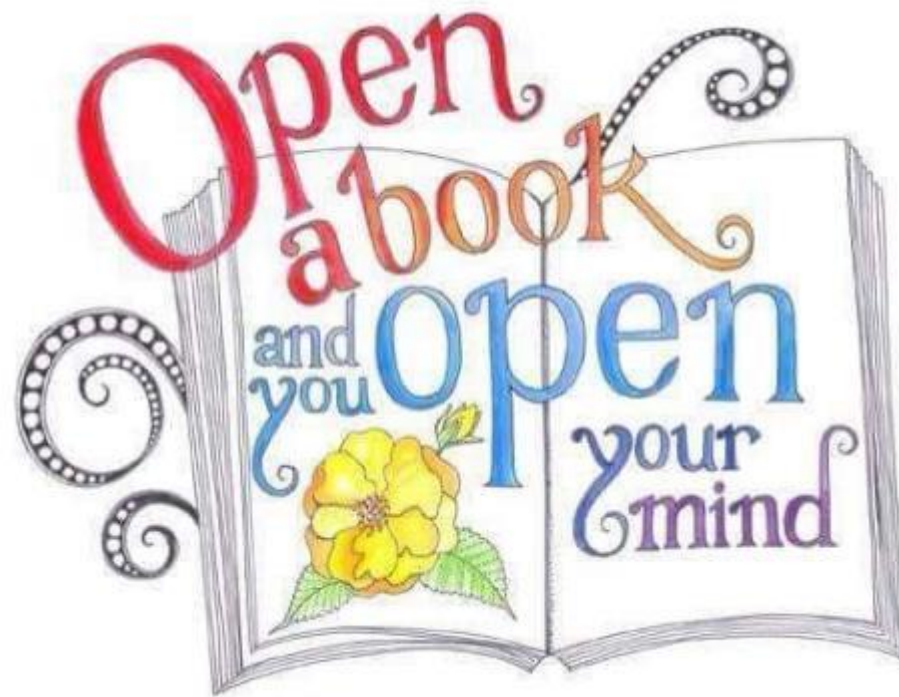


How We Teach the Building Blocks of Reading at Winton



Why is Reading Important?

- *It develops language and helps your child's vocabulary to grow*
- *It develops imagination*
- *It is a learning tool for life*
- *Regular reading imbeds a love and enjoyment for reading*

The MORE
that you read,
the MORE things
you will know.
The MORE that you
Learn,
the MORE places you'll go.



Reading at Winton

Early Years and Key Stage 1 – **Children are Learning to Read**

Setting them up to be able to ...

Read to Learn in Key Stage 2



Children have opportunities to read daily in:

- Phonics
- Guided Reading
- Reading in all curriculum areas, daily routines, assemblies etc.
- Sharing books at story time
- Selecting books to read at home
- Book corners
- School library

What is Phonics?

What is Phonics?

Children begin to learn phonics (sounds) in Early Years both Nursery and Reception. Once children begin learning sounds, these sounds are used orally to identify and make words. They will then begin to learn the letters which make each of the sounds and these are used to read and spell words.

For this reason, the first initial sounds that are taught are 's', 'a', 't', 'p', 'i', 'n'. These can immediately be blended for reading to make simple CVC words (consonant, vowel, consonant) e.g. sat, pin. Children then develop segmenting for writing skills; breaking the word into sounds to spell it out.



Children learn to read words by saying the sounds,
or phonemes, and **blending** them together.

How many sounds are in each word?
Can you sound the words out?

f l a s h

l i g h t n i n g



Early Years

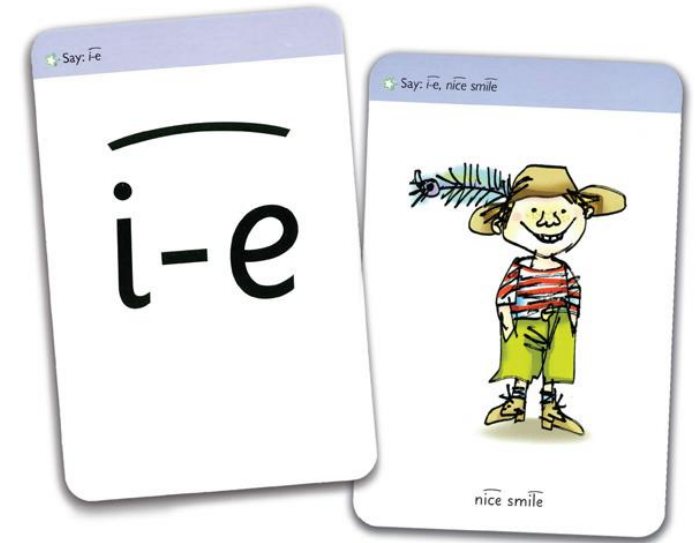
Two year olds - Reception

- *Sound discrimination*
- *Listening activities*
- *Instruments*
- *Singing*
- *Rhymes – nursery rhymes, rhymes they can hear in words*



Revisit and Review

*Children are given opportunities
daily to revisit any sounds
previously taught*

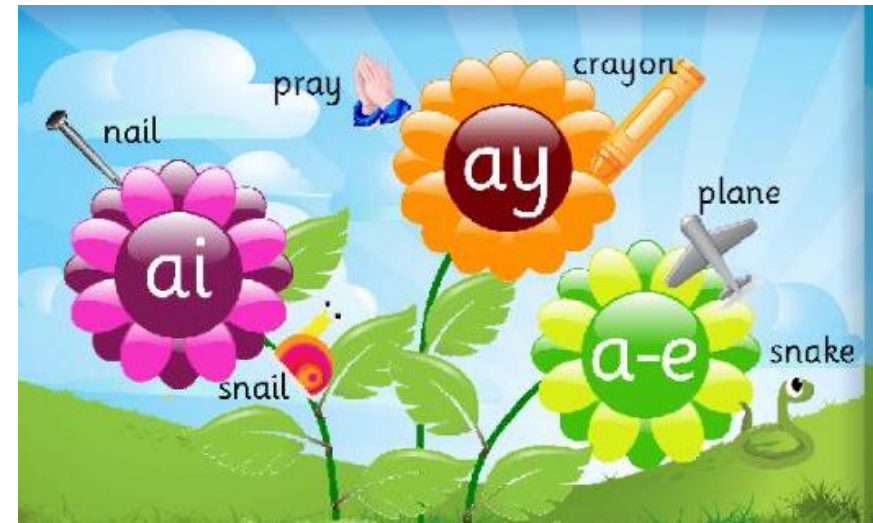


Teach New Learning

r a i n

Phase 3

Children are taught diagraphs

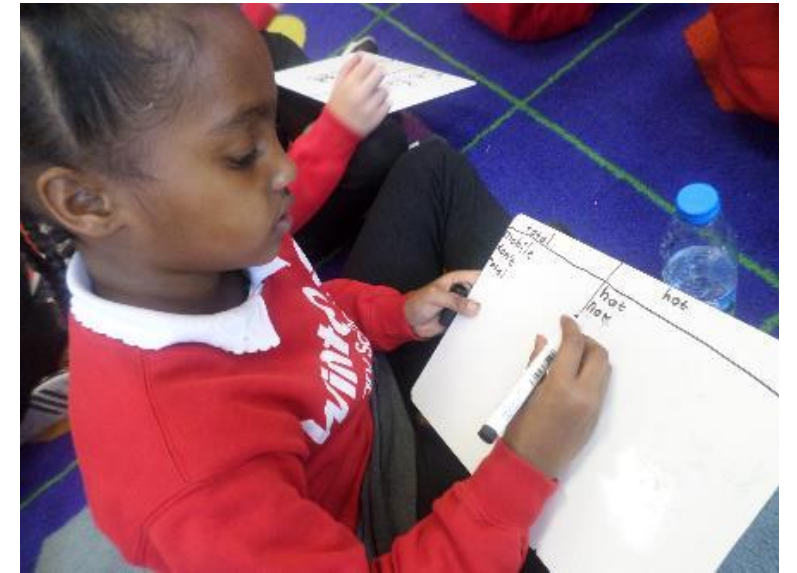


Phase 5

Children are taught alternative graphemes

Time to Practise and Apply

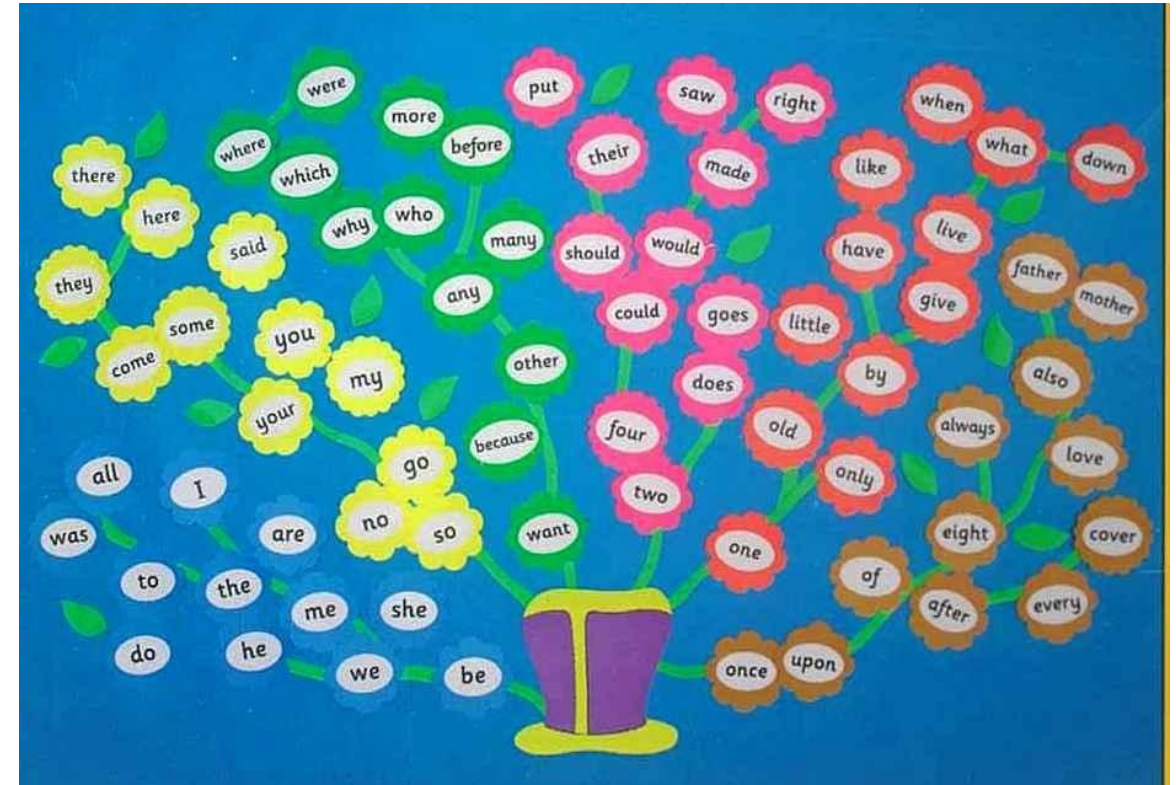
Can the children apply their new learning to reading and writing?



Tricky Words

Tricky words are those **words** which cannot be sounded out correctly.

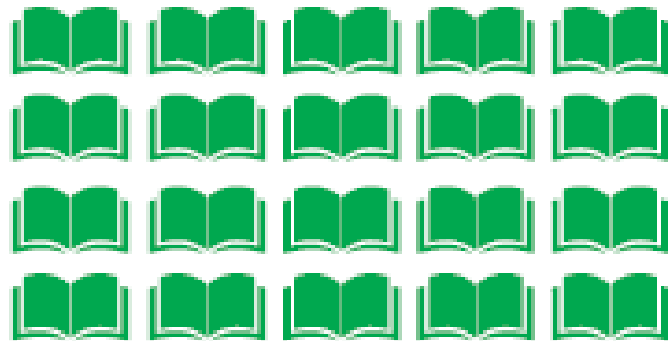
The only way these **words** can be read and spelt correctly is by learning them and having plenty of practise.



Why Read at home?

STUDENT A READS

- 20 minutes per day
- 3,600 minutes per school year
- 1,800,000 words per year



STUDENT B READS

- 5 minutes per day
- 900 minutes per school year
- 282,000 words per year



STUDENT C READS

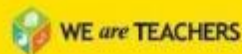
- 1 minute per day
- 180 minutes per school year
- 8,000 words per year



IT ADDS UP!

If you read just
15 minutes a day,
in one year you
will have read
over 1,000,000
words!

Source: Statisticbrain.com



*How often do you listen
to your child read?*

*How often do you read
to your child?*

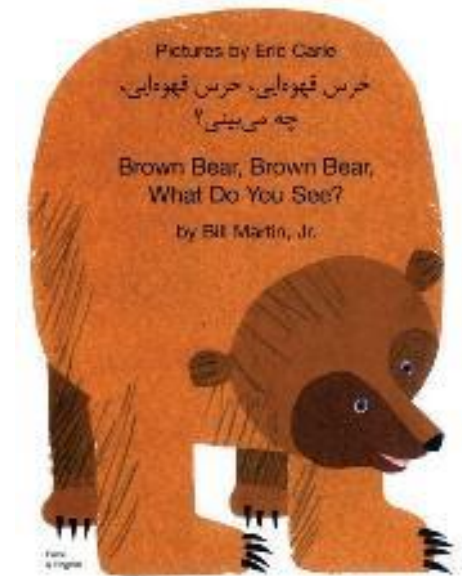
*How much time would
you spend reading with
your child?*

"Children are made
readers on the
laps of their
parents."
Emilie Buchwald

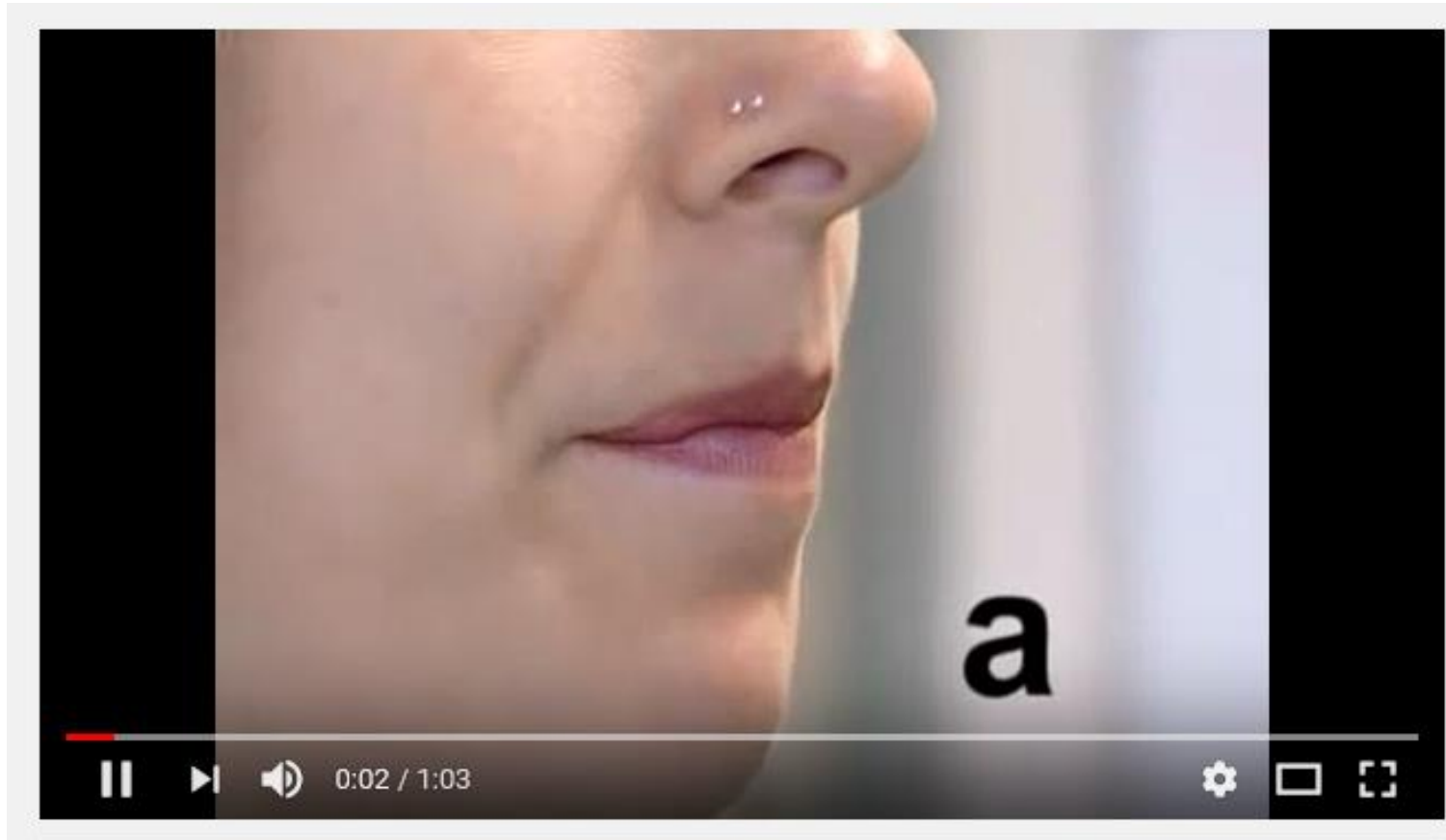
How can you support your child's reading?

How Can I Help My Child at Home?

- Play lots of sound and listening games with your child.
- Read as much as possible to and with your child.
- Encourage and praise – get them to have a 'good guess'.
- If your child is struggling to decode a word, help them by encouraging them to say each sound in the word from left to right.
- Blend the sounds by pointing to each one, e.g. /c/ in cat, /p/ in pat, /ng/ in sing, /ee/ in been.
- Discuss the meaning of words if your child does not know what they have read.



Pronunciation of sounds



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BqhXUW_v-1s