# Our Lady of Peace Primary and Nursery School

Wednesday 24th September 2025
PHONICS AND EARLY READING IN RECEPTION

## Introduction

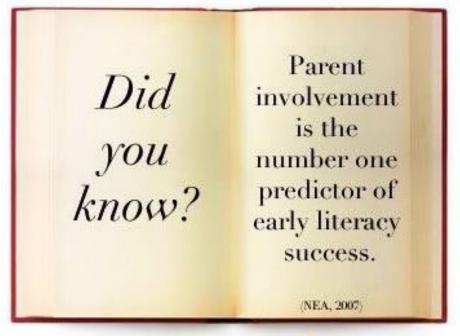
Reading is the gateway to education and success in life.

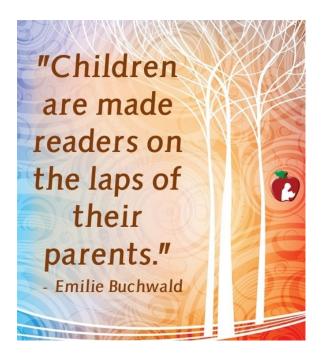
At Our lady Of Peace we want children to have a love of books and the reading skills they need that help them access age appropriate learning.

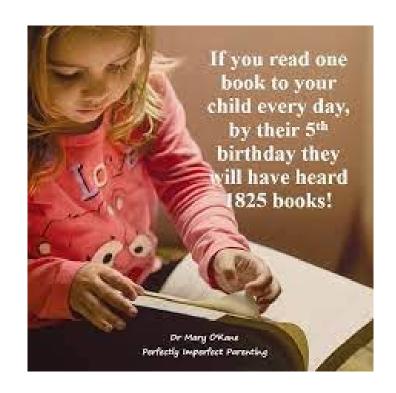
In this presentation we will look at:

- How children learn to read (phonics and verbally sharing stories)
- How we teach reading in school
- How you can support your child at home

#### Reading quotes









#### How children learn to read

#### How Children Begin to Learn to Read

1. Hearing stories and seeing others read



2. Talking about the pictures in books



3. Joining in repeated phrases in a favourite book



"The wolf huffed and he puffed and he blew the house down"

4. Distinguishing between pictures and words





5. Realising that words are read from left to right

6. Hearing rhymes and joining in with them as a book is read

> "Humpty Dumpty sat on the wall Humpty Dumpty had a great fall"

7. Making up strings of rhyming words

Cat, sat, mat, hat

8. Hearing the initial sounds of words



9. Recognising letters from their name and matching to their sounds, then other letters

10. Hearing the last sound in simple words e.g. the 't' in cat

11. Hearing the middle sound in simple words e.g. the 'a' in cat

12. Putting 2 then 3 sounds together to make a word

'T' 'o' and 'm' are in my name

13. Children will also learn some familiar words by recognising the shape Sarah of the word, for example their own name, shop signs, brand names







# **Development Matters**

Non-statutory curriculum guidance for the early years foundation stage

First published September 2020 Revised July 2021





#### Children in reception will be learning to:

Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them.

Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter– sound correspondences.

Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them.



#### Examples of how to support this:

Help children to read the sounds speedily. This will make sound-blending easier.

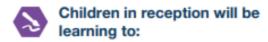
Ask children to work out the word you say in sounds: for example, h-a-t > hat; sh-o-p > shop.

Show how to say sounds for the letters from left to right and blend them, for example, big, stamp.

Help children to become familiar with letter groups, such as 'th', 'sh', 'ch', 'ee' 'or' 'igh'.

Provide opportunities for children to read words containing familiar letter groups: 'that', 'shop', 'chin', 'feet', 'storm', 'night'.

Listen to children read some longer words made up of letter-sound correspondences they know: 'rabbit', 'himself', 'jumping'.



#### Examples of how to support this:

Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme.	Note correspondences between letters and sounds that are unusual or that they have not yet been taught, such as 'do', 'said', 'were'.
Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter–sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.	Listen to children read aloud, ensuring books are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge.  Do not include words that include letter-sound correspondences that children cannot yet read, or exception words that have not been taught.  Children should not be required to use other strategies to work out words.
Re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment.	Make the books available for children to share at school and at home.  Avoid asking children to read books at home they cannot yet read.
Form lower-case and capital letters correctly.	Teach formation as they learn the sounds for each letter using a memorable phrase, encouraging an effective pen grip. When forming letters, the starting point and direction are more important at this stage than the size or position of the letter on a line.
Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s.	Show children how to touch each finger as they say each sound.  For exception words such as 'the' and 'said', help children identify the sound that is tricky to spell.

# Floppy Phonics



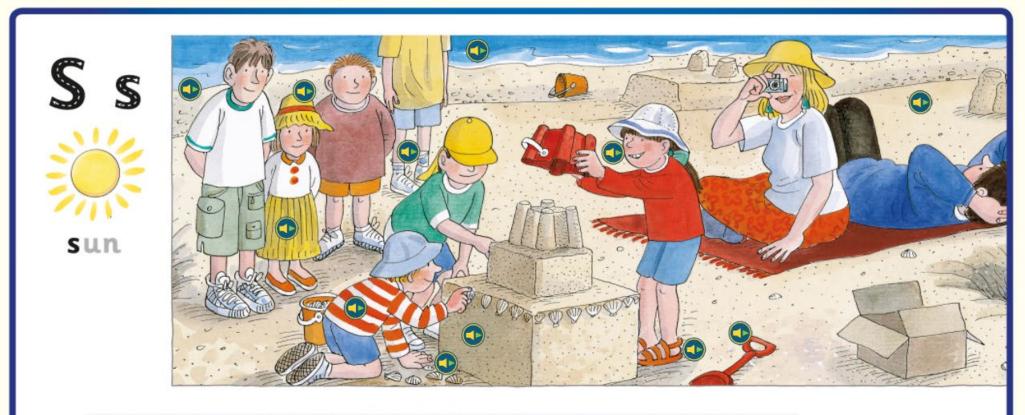
### The Alphabet

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

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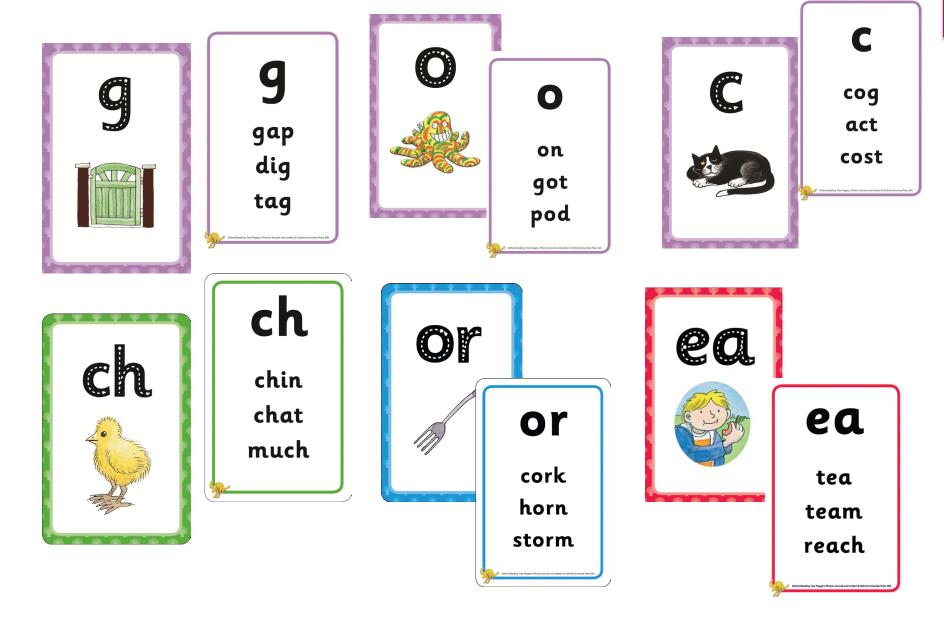
Level 1+: Book 1

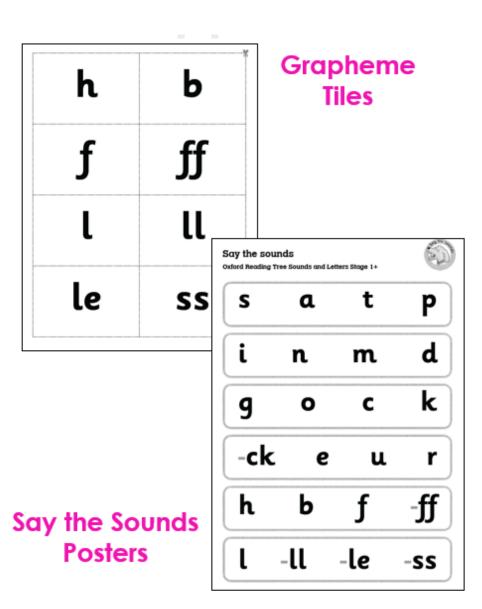
Select the audio buttons to listen to the words.
Select the letters to watch how they are formed.

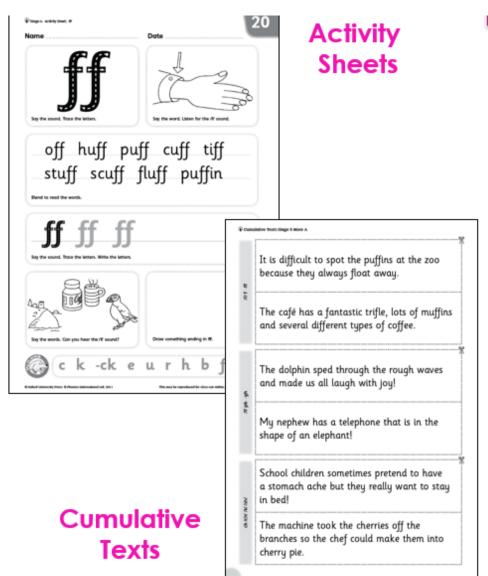


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## Alphabetic Code Flash Cards







#### 'Helpful Words'

These words are very common in the books your child will soon be reading.

Not all words in the English language are de-codeable and will need to be learnt by sight Children need to learn these words alongside learning phonics



### Alphabetic code



#### Phonics pure sounds and Games

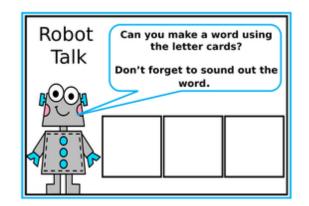


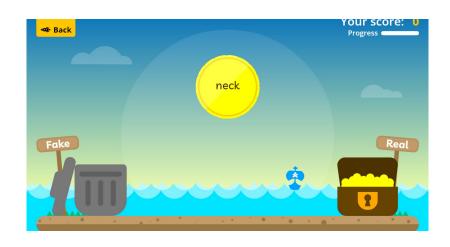
https://www.youtube.com/w
atch?v=UCI2mu7URBc

Scan QR codes in reading records for direct link to sounds.



Level 1+ Level 2 Level 3





www.phonicsplay.co.uk

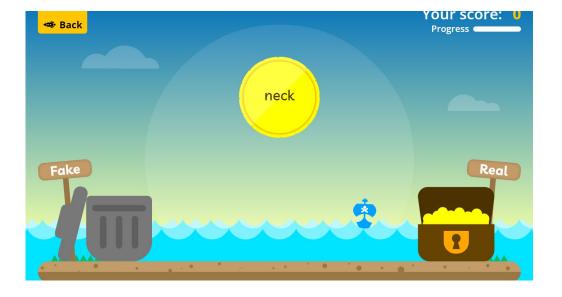
# Phonics pure sounds and Games

- www.phonicsplay.co.uk
- Alien words and real words
- Free game without subscription
- All games with subscription









#### Reading Books

#### Floppy's Phonics fiction and non-fiction





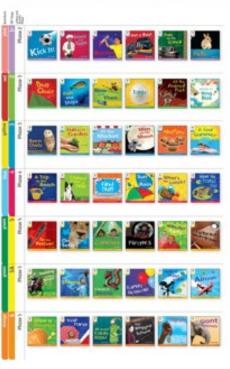
Children in Reception start by reading lilac books which have no words. These books are designed to build children's understanding and comprehension skills. It is important to share these books with your child as well as their pink reading book. Pink books that contain words made up of the letter sounds learnt in class, will be given to your child and when they are confident 'decoders' they will be given reading books containing 'helpful words' too.

Throughout Reception, your child will work through the pink and red book bands and will hopefully be on yellow books by the end of the academic year.

#### Reading Books

#### Floppy's Phonics fiction and non-fiction





Reading books are not only about reading it is also about developing comprehension skills.

Refer to the questions at the front of the reading record books to discuss the stories with your child.

Please date and sign the reading records when you have read with your child.

Bring in reading book bags daily with both the reading book and reading record in- Maroon bag

Black book bag in addition to maroon to be brought on Mondays- with library book inside No water bottles in book bag.

### Library books

► The school library books that the children bring home are to help instill a love for reading. These books are for you to sit, share and enjoy reading to your child. Libarary books are changed on Monday.







### How do I support my child at home?

- Read with your child every day please date and sign the reading record when you read
  with you child at least 3 times a week (or books will remain the same the following week).
- Reading books are changed every Wednesday to ensure all phonics sounds from the week will have been taught. Only sounds the children have been taught and remember will be in the phonics reading books.
- Log on to Oxford Owl extra practice zone



- Read to your child as much as you can. Fiction and non-fiction, magazines and online books
- Go and explore your local library
- Share stories and verbal stories in home languages
- Please phonics games on <u>www.phonicsplay.co.uk</u>, robot talk, tricky word songs

Thank you for coming to the Phonics Parent workshop

Any questions?

