



READING AT MILE OAK KSI

BENEFITS OF READING FOR CHILDREN

Reading matters because it can have a lifelong positive impact on a child, affecting their health and wellbeing, creativity and educational outcomes.



Reading is the gateway to the curriculum.



THE TOP TEN BENEFITS OF READING FOR CHILDREN

- Their vocabulary is larger and more extensive.
- They perform better academically.
- Their imagination can run wild.
- Their creativity skills develop.
- They develop empathy.
- They gain a deeper understanding of their world.
- Their concentration levels improve.
- The parent and child bond improves.
- Their cognitive development is supported.
- Their social skills and interaction improve.





The teaching of reading at Mile Oak Primary School follows these key steps:



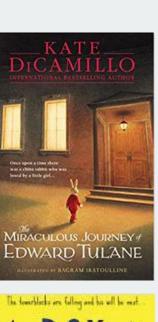
We underpin reading teaching with a commitment to teach every child to read regardless of background, need or circumstance.

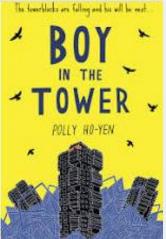


READING AT MILE OAK

We ensure reading is a focus throughout the school day.









WHAT IS PHONICS?

- Children learn to read words through learning the sounds that individual or groups of letters make.
- There are videos of teachers saying each set of sounds and demonstrating their actions on our website.
- Reading is the gateway to everything else in school and in life. The phonics has to come first in order for children to learn to decode words.





WHAT IS PHONICS?



- Phonics is the only route to decoding words.
- We do not talk about picture or context clues when decoding a new word.
- We talk about this when working out word meaning, but not for what the word actually says.
- With phonics and learning to read, children may make lots of progress at once. Sometimes they might seem to keep going without making as much progress. That is completely normal! Your child's class teacher will always tell you if they are worried.

PHONEME



• A phoneme is a unit of sound.

GRAPHEME



• A grapheme is the written representation of a unit of sound.

• For example...

• s, a, ch, igh, th

DIGRAPH



• A digraph is a grapheme with two letters.

• For example...

• ch, ai, ee, th, sh, qu

TRIGRAPH



• A trigraph is a grapheme with three letters.

• For example...

• igh, air, ear

SEGMENTING



• Segmenting is breaking a word down into individual phonemes.

• For example...

• c, a, t

- d, o, g
- ch, air
- bl, a, nk

BLENDING



Blending is putting a segmented word back together.

• For example...

- c, a, t -> cat
- d, o, g -> dog
- ch, air -> chair
- bl, a, nk -> blank

TRICKY WORDS



• Tricky words are words that the children have not learnt to decode yet so they have to memorise them and learn to read them on sight.

• For example...

• I, me, my, were, plant

PHONICS IN KSI



- The lesson follows a revisit, teach, practise, apply structure. The sessions are very focussed and fast-paced.
- High expectations, pace and repetition reduces cognitive overload and leads to better progress.
- Phonics sessions are non-negotiable daily for 30 minutes. They even happen before trips or visitors!
- They are assessed at least once every half term and the groupings are adapted based on this.
- When children have completed the phonics programme and are secure with all graphemes and alternative spellings and pronunciations, they move on to learning no-nonsense spelling.
- Children may also be receiving additional booster sessions outside of their daily phonics.

WORKBOOKS



- Children take home a copy of their phonics workbook.
- If your child is on the phonics programme, you will receive a letter that tells you the rough day in which your child will be taught the sounds.

• The first 8 pages of the workbook are sounds from a previous phase that they already know and are revisiting (the ones with an R in the corner).

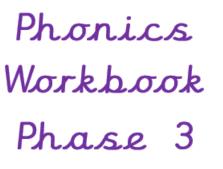
• The children will learn a sound (without an R) each day.

WORKBOOKS









Name:
Class:

		I .can read!	I .can .spell!
N e t	Net		
N a t	vat		
Vic	Vic		
∧ a n	van		
Vin	Vir		
Be N	Ber		
Kevin	Kevin		
v isit	visit		
n el n et	velvet		

 $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{N}}$

Vic and Bev get in the vet's van.

Tricky words:

	I .can read!	I .can .spell!
he		
she		

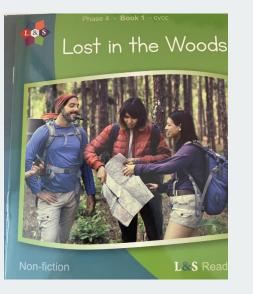
READING BOOKS



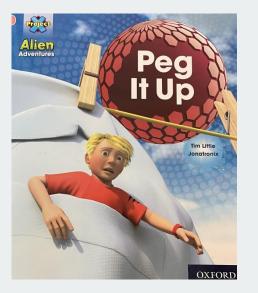
- Children will bring home a reading book and a book bus/library book.
- They should be able to decode all words in the reading book.
- However, if they have not remembered a sound or a word, it is okay to tell them and ask them to repeat it back to you. It is also okay for the book to be very easy and for them to be fluent.
- There will be a list of words in the book that children won't be able to decode yet (tricky/exception words). It is a good idea to look at these with your child first.
- Children will keep their reading book and library/book bus books for a week.
- Please look after them!
- Please tell us if it is lost/ripped/damaged so we can replace it.

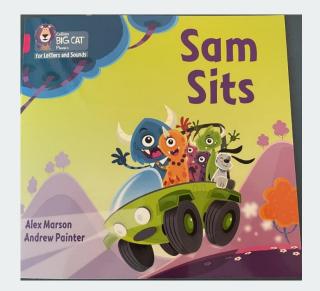
READING BOOKS

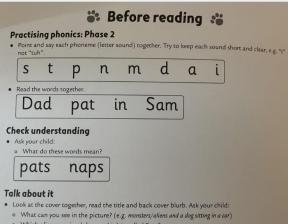




west just	pond	camp	
inst		R	tent
Just	next	Aland	Parand
ricky Words:			
all	said	I	we
they	to	go	was







- Which alien or animal do you think is called Sam?
 What do you think Sam does in this story?
- Now read the book. Enjoy looking at the pictures and talking about them.



HOME READING RECORDS



- We would like your child to be reading daily but there is not an expectation for the Reading Record to be written in.
- We want it to be used by adults to write any comments or questions they have for the class teacher in terms of their child's reading.
- Of course, if your child is keen to fill in their Reading Record then that is great too!

HOME READING RECORDS



- On the front of the Reading Record are some of the reading targets for the year.
- On the back are the words children should be able to read and spell by the end of the year. The words from the previous year are there too.

THE INFANT LIBRARY

- Children visit regularly to read books.
- They will borrow a **library book** weekly. This will be chosen with their teachers.
- The book is for sharing and browsing at home with family members





LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION

- Developing children's speaking, listening and understanding is a school wide priority and is embedded in our wider curriculum.
- We create a language rich environment where all adults value the importance of quality interactions
- We model the use of full sentences and support children to do the same through stem sentences e.g.
- What was your favourite part of the story? My favourite part of the story was _____

What did you learn on our school trip yesterday? One of the things I learnt on our school trip yesterday was that _____

• We plan opportunities for oracy through: drama, role play, expressing opinions, discussion, asking and answering questions, poetry recital and debate

LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION

We carefully plan our teaching to reduce the language gap and promote opportunity for backand-forth conversations across the curriculum. We do this by:

- thinking out loud
- modelling new language for children
- paying close attention to what the children say
- rephrasing and extending what the children say
- asking closed and open questions and answering the children's questions
- explaining why things happen and deliberately connecting current and past events
- providing models of accurate grammar
- extending children's vocabulary and explaining new words
- provide opportunity for children to practise listening, talking and giving feedback with a partner

HOW YOU CAN HELP WITH LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION AT HOME

- Ask closed and open questions to your child and answer their questions
- Talk about what you did during your day to encourage children to share their day with you
- Encourage your child to speak in full sentences
- Explain why things happen and deliberately connect current and past events
- Explain the meaning of new words children come across

READING FLUENCY



- We want Mile Oak children to be fluent readers
- Reading fluently has 4 parts:
- >Accuracy
- >Speed
- > Expression
- >Comprehension

READING FLUENCY



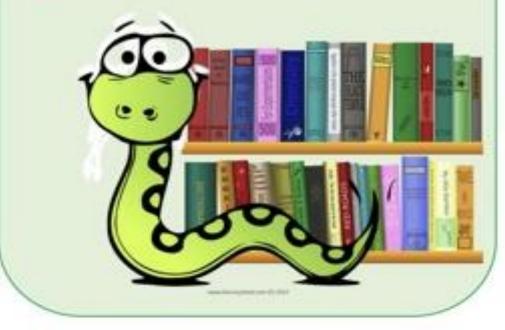
- Reading fluency is incorporated into our school day.
- For the first two weeks of each half term, all classes focus on learning to fluently read a text. They then perform it at the end. The following strategies are used to help improve fluency:
- Echoing the teacher
- Choral reading
- Text marking
- Reading in pairs/groups
- Evaluating one another's performances

HOW YOU CAN HELP WITH READING FLUENCY AT HOME

- Hear your child read aloud as often as possible
- Read to your child and model using accuracy, expression, pace and volume for effect
- Praise your child's fluent reading e.g. accurately reading tricky words, use of expression
- Encourage your child to read a range of text types aloud: poetry, short stories, non-fiction texts.

Reading Vipers

Vocabulary Infer Predict Explain Retrieve Sequence or Summarise





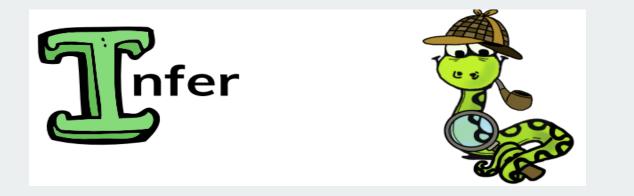
In our daily Guided Reading sessions, we teach the VIPERS skills, focusing on a different skill in each lesson.





Example questions that you could also ask at home

- What does the word ... mean?
- Can you think of another word that means the same as ...?
- Find one word in the text which means...





- How does the character feel? How do you know?
- What was ... thinking when...
- How would you feel if you were ...? Why?





- From the cover what do you think this book is going to be about?
- What is happening now? What happened before this? What will happen after?
- Are there any clues about what might happen next?





- What did you like about the text? What did you not like?
- What was your favourite part?
- Why was it your favourite?





- Who...
- What...
- When...
- Where...
- How...





- What happened first? What happened next?
- Can you retell me the story?
- Can you explain to someone else what the story is about?
 Can you try and do it in one sentence?

READING AT HOME

Read anything!

- Don't worry about the 'what' and 'how of reading each day. Books are great but any other texts can be great too.
- Why not set your child a reading challenge? How many different things can you read in a day?

Text examples:

- Comics
- Magazines
- Leaflets
- Recipes
- Instructions
- Blogs
- Song lyrics



READING AT HOME



Ask your child lots of questions:

- All reading matters. Shared reading is about 'reading with' not just 'reading to'. Why not take turns to read a page each of a longer novel?
- Ask lots of questions, such as Who? What? When? Where? Why?



READING AT HOME



Maintain the motivation to read

• Talk about the joy of reading whenever you can.



- Give your child choices about what they read- being in control is great motivation!
- Make books a part of the family. Encourage your child to share them with a relative or friend, either in person or over a video call.
- Encourage them to recommend books to friends and family e.g. You should read this book, Grandad, because you love funny stories.

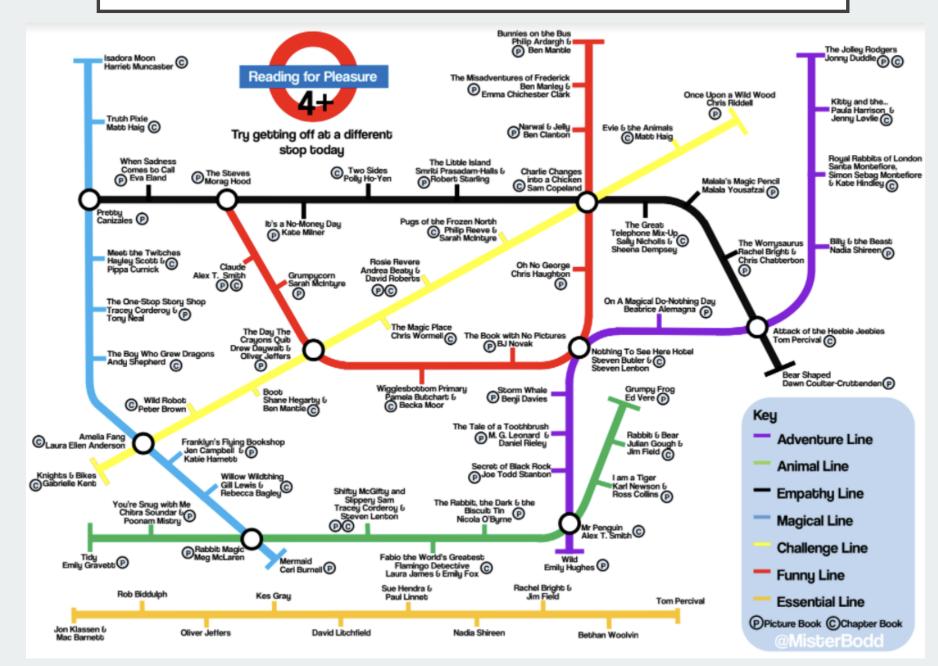
BOOK SWAP

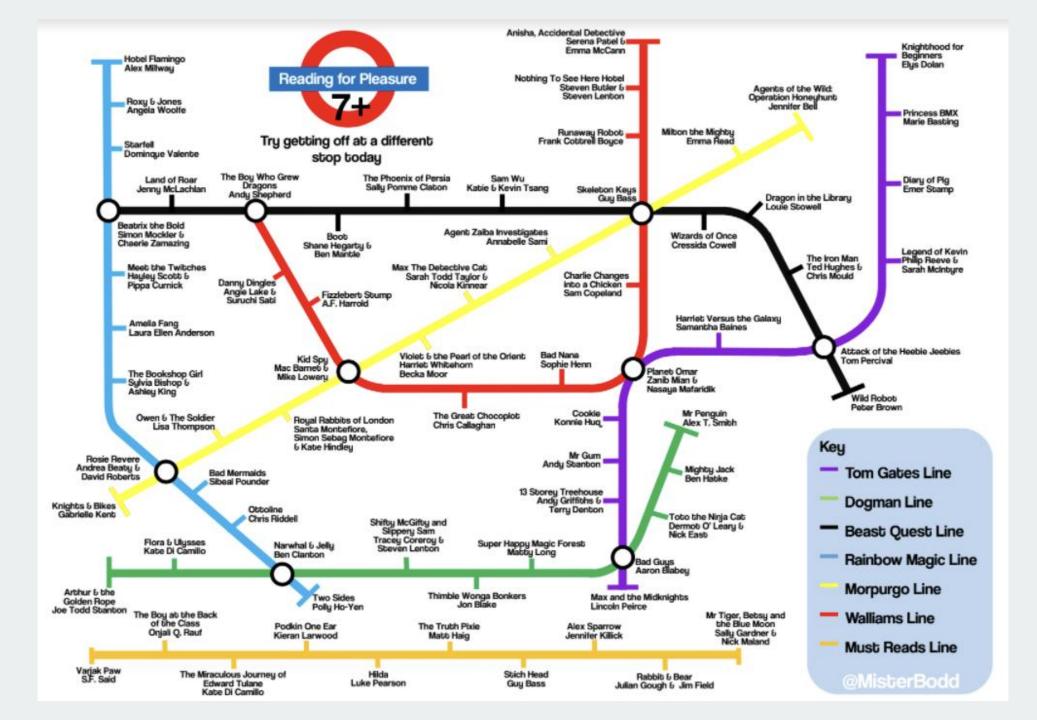


- Our Book Swaps have been extremely successful and the children love coming along to choose a book they can keep!
- We will continue to hold book swap events each half term during the school day.

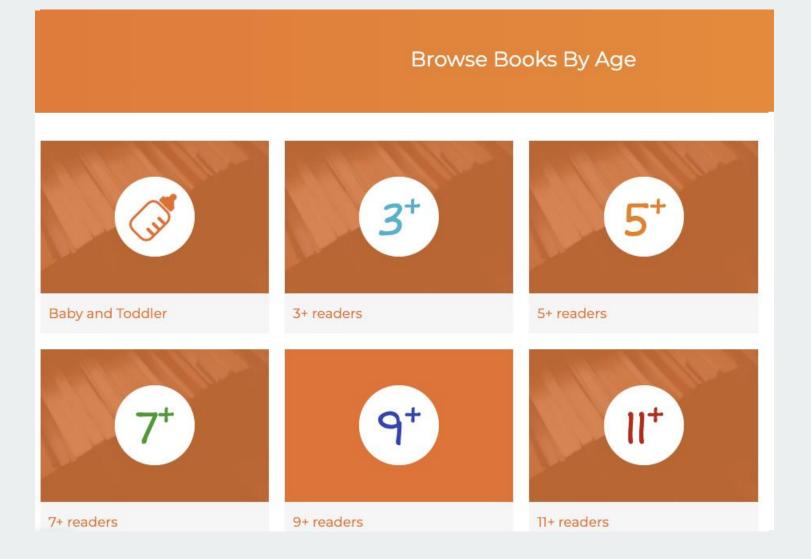


BOOK RECOMMENDATIONS









SUPPORT

- Class teacher
- Message in Reading Record
- School website <u>www.mileoakschool.co.uk/brighton-hove/primary/mileoak</u>
- Email the office office@mileoak.brighton-hove.sch.uk

Also:

Eyes tests: www.nhs.uk/conditions/eye-tests-in-children/ts

Hearing checks : <u>www.nhs.uk/conditions/hearing-tests-children</u>

Development: ican.org.uk/i-cans-talking-point/parents/ages-and-stages





