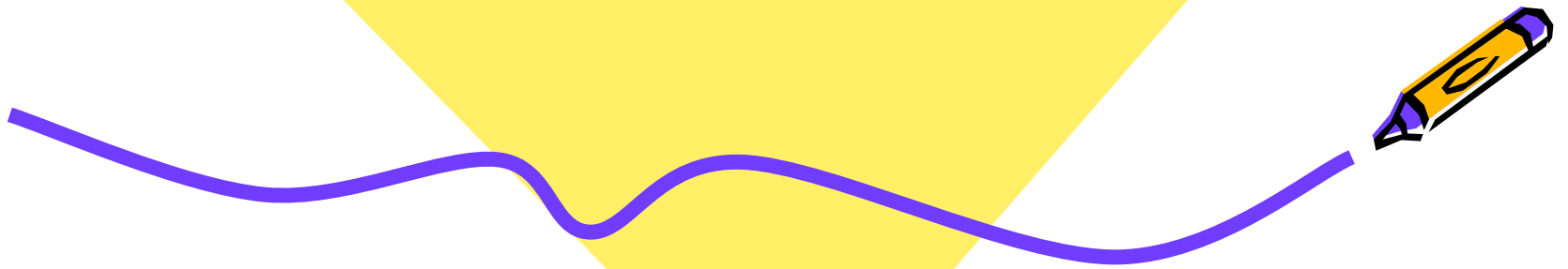




**Some ideas to help your child
in Reading and Writing**



Our Intentions

- How you can help your child with their writing.
- How you can support your child to develop their reading skills.
- How you can develop your child's speaking and listening skills.



Beginning to read and write.....



Before children can learn to read and write they need to develop their understanding of the English language. For all of us this happens through talk.

Through talk we learn new vocabulary and the knowledge of how to structure sentences.

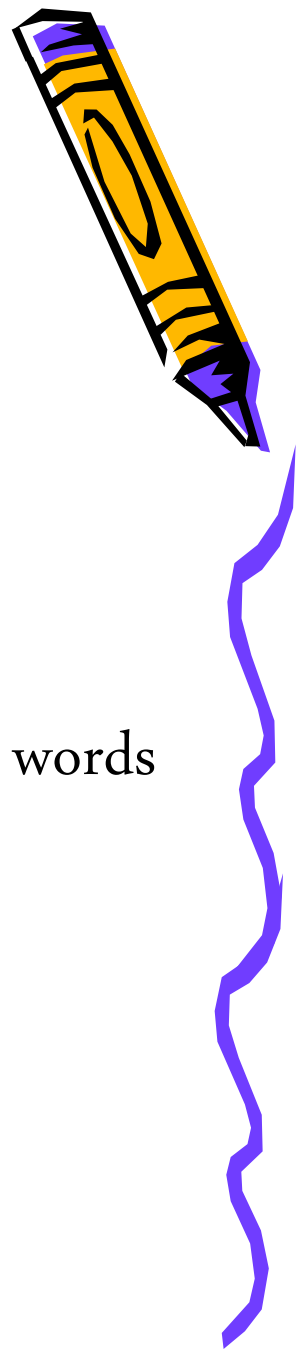
In school we encourage the children to talk in a variety of situations.



What can you do at home?

- Speak to your child in sentences.
- Have regular discussions with your child.
- Suggest alternative words for your child to use.
- Introduce new words and explain what they mean.
- Use the vocabulary list sent home in year 1 to pre teach key vocabulary.

words



Reading

In the Foundation Stage the children are taught the different phonemes and graphemes that enable them to begin to read.

In Key Stage One we learn how to use a book. We then use our sound knowledge to begin to read words. As their confidence grows we work on the children's fluency and comprehension skills.



For children who are starting to learn to read:



The process of reading begins with activities such as book browsing and sharing stories.

As the children become more confident they will want to extend these activities by telling their own stories and making their own books.

Once they are ready the children will use their sound knowledge to build and read simple words.

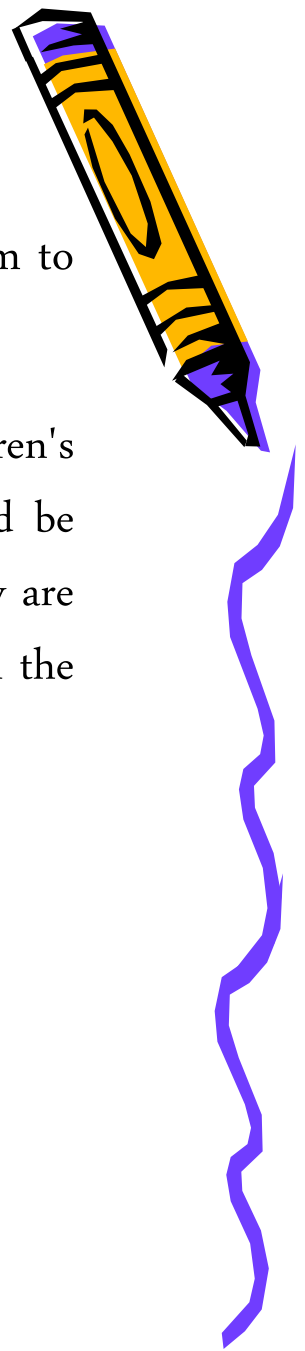
This will develop as the children begin to recall familiar and common words.



For children who are able to read fluently:

The process changes. We are no longer teaching them to read - we are teaching them to understand and discuss what they are reading.

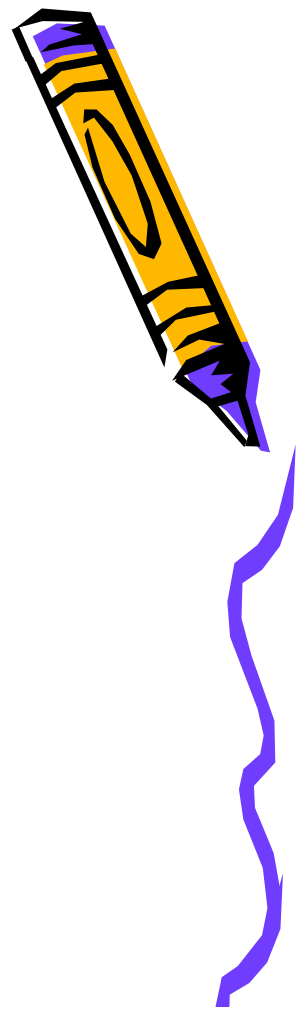
During guided reading we spend time sharing texts together. We develop the children's abilities to read with intonation by reading aloud and discussing how sentences should be read. We focus on comprehension skills to ensure the children can understand what they are reading and can begin to recognise the content which is not necessarily written down in the text.



What can you do to help?

Make books a part of your day

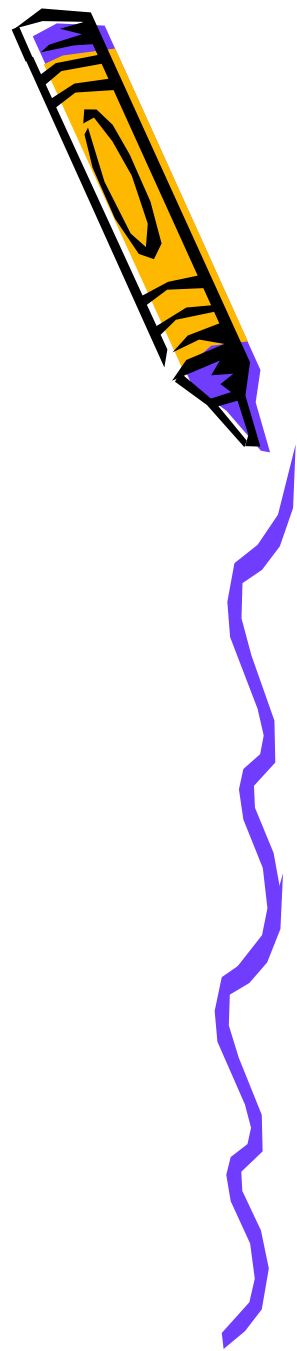
- Read to your child everyday.
- Listen to your child everyday.
- Make up your own stories together stories.
- Let your child see you read.
- Ask your child questions about what they have read.



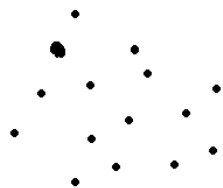
Mark Making

Being able to write is one the things that most of us take for granted. Children do not learn to walk or talk at exactly the same age, it is a developmental process.

Children begin their journey towards writing by making marks, not by producing letters and words .



Mark Making



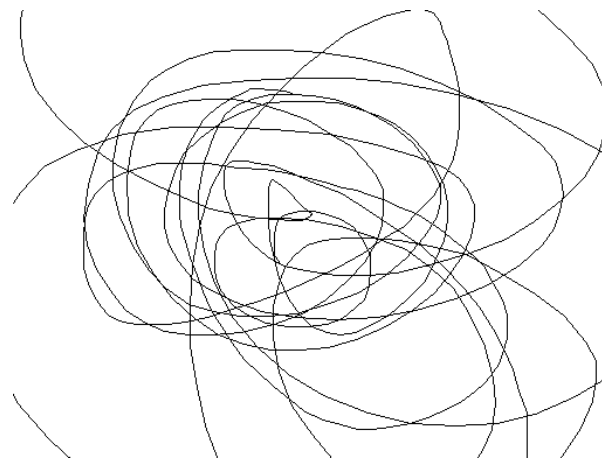
Vertical arcs



Horizontal arc



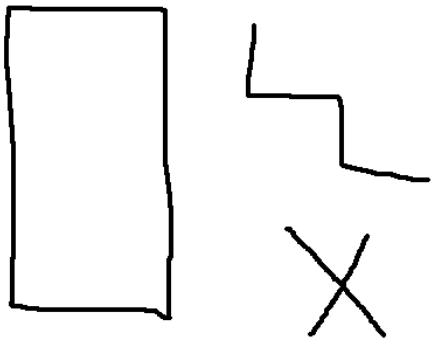
Push and pull



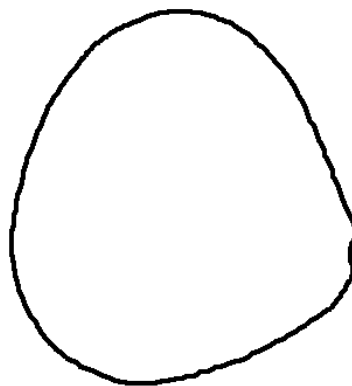
Continuous rotation



Mark Making



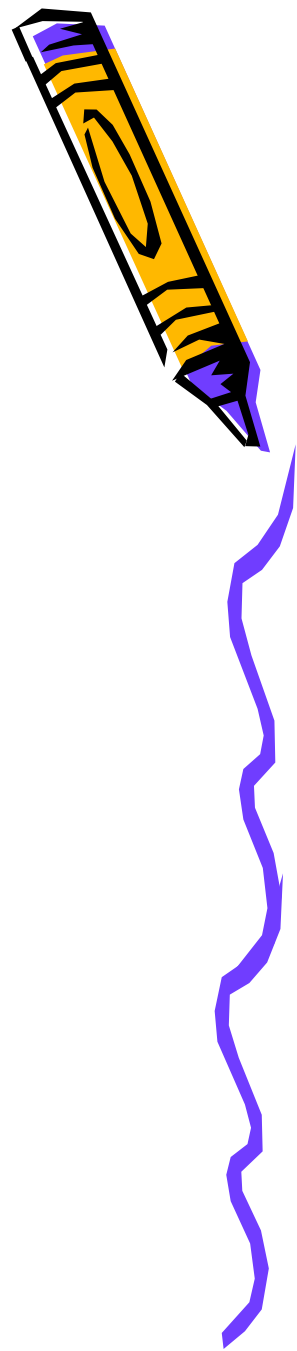
Right angular connections



Closed shapes



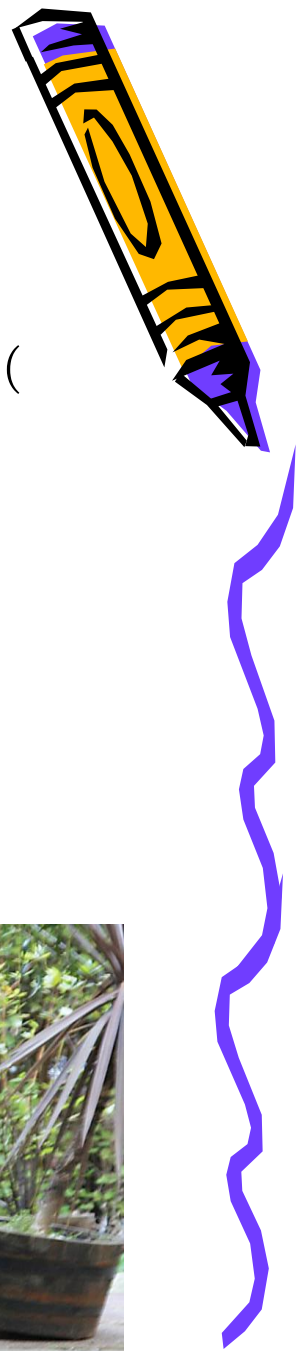
Colour blocks



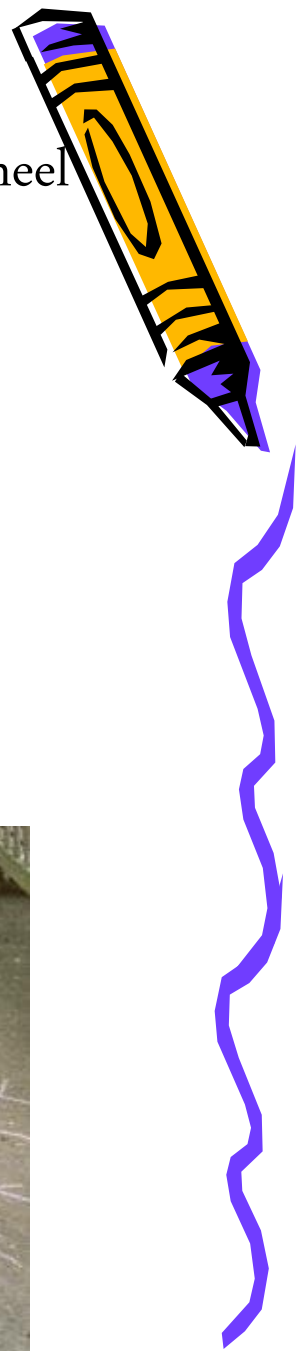
Mark Making

In Nursery and Reception we work on the skills we need for writing :

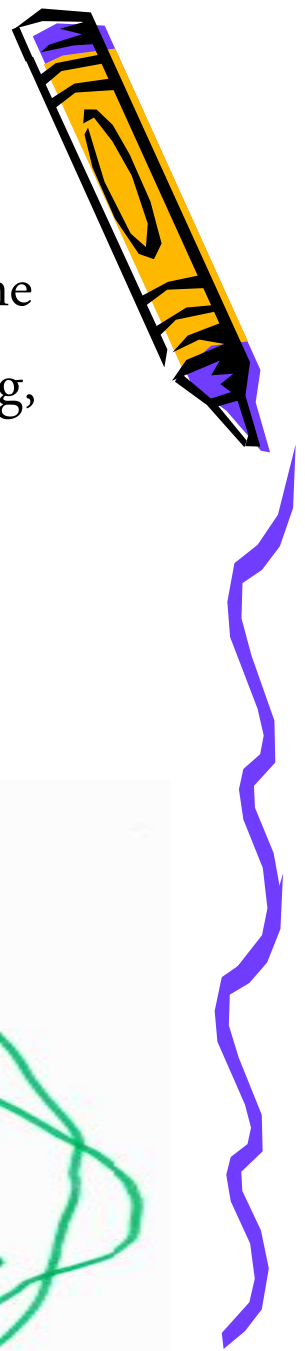
- Balance - children have to be able to balance before they can write (walking along walls, obstacle courses)
- Core Strength- arm movement and control is only possible when core strength and stability are present.



- Shoulder strength- (tummy time- colouring on the floor, toys, wheel barrow waking, crawling, pouring water and sand)
- Hand strength yo-yos, opening jars, pouring water into jars/container)
- Pincer grip-(tongs, tweezers, chopsticks to pick up small objects, popping bubble wrap, threading)



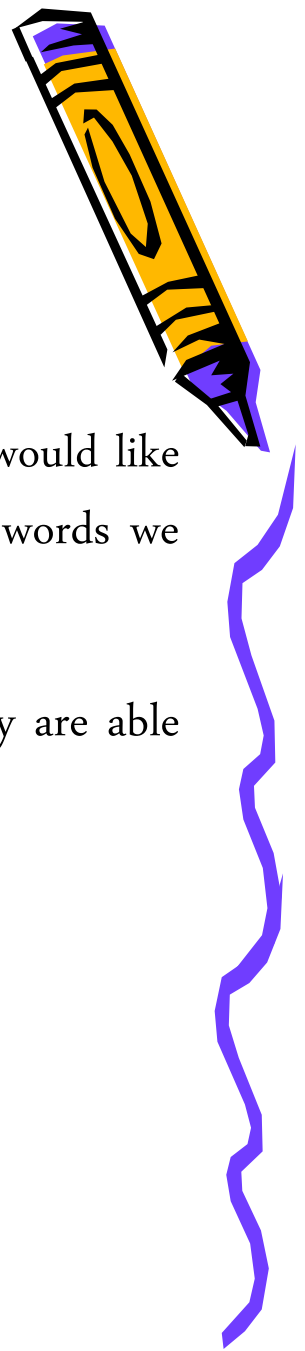
- Drawing is the first sign that children are interested in mark making. This is often dismissed as scribble. It is an important step in learning how to write - the marks have meaning for the children. Listen to what the children say when they are writing, they communicate through drawing.



Writing

In Key Stage One we encourage the children to say the sounds in the word they would like to write and then we support them with writing the letters. Once we can write words we then move onto sentences.

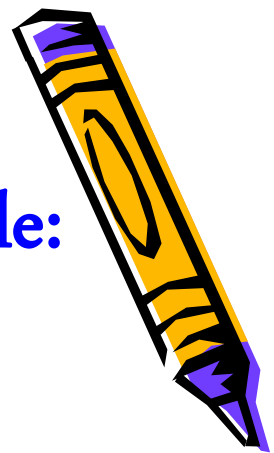
The children are then taught how to use capital letters and full stops so that they are able to write a sentence independently.



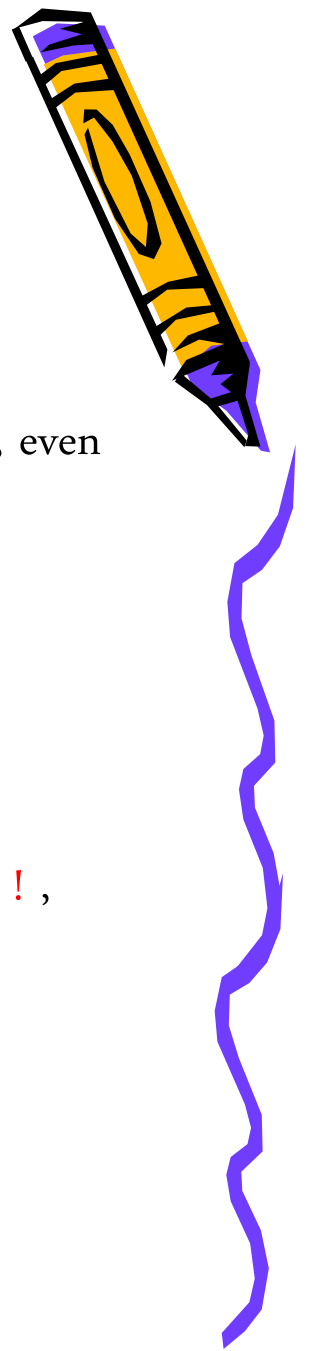
For children who are developing their writing style:

Once the children can write words we then focus on developing the vocabulary, introducing different connectives and openers and how to use punctuation.

The children are encouraged to develop their vocabulary and use alternative words in their writing to make it more interesting.



Writing



What are.....

Connectives:

and, so, but, next, because, then, when, although, however, besides, also, after, even though, while

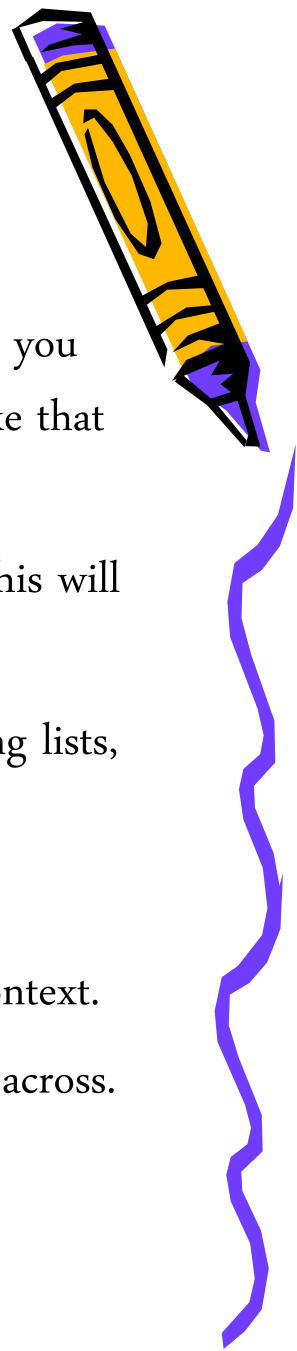
What types of.....

Punctuation:

Capital letters **S** , full stops **.** , question marks **?** , commas, exclamation marks **!** , speech marks **“”**



What can you do to help?



- Encourage and praise all mark making
- Ask questions like: Which sound does it begin with? What other sounds can you hear? What should you have at the end of your sentence? How can you make that sound more interesting?
- Support your children in writing in lower case not CAPITAL LETTERS as this will help them identify the sounds.
- Model your writing with your child so that they can see its purpose; shopping lists, to do lists etc.
- Encourage and praise all effort when writing.
- When talking with your child introduce new vocabulary and use it within context.
- Read stories to your child and explain new words which you come across.

