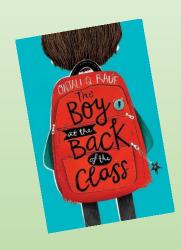
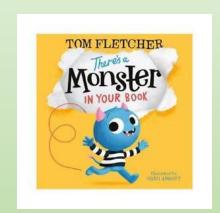


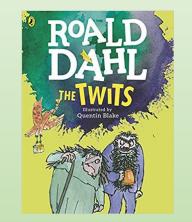
Thank-you for joining us to celebrate reading! We are hoping to share how reading is taught within school and will share activities that could be used at home to develop children's reading ability further.

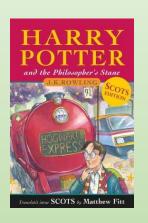
Developing a love of reading

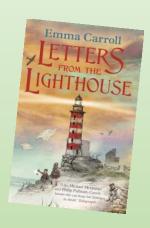
Reading is a vital skill that is used consistently in daily life. Children are able to develop their reading skills through a range of different activities. Children enjoy hearing stories, reading magazines and using games where they have to read instructions, therefore creating a positive learning approach is very important. Working in collaboration with school and parents will help to create a love of reading for all children.











At Oak Meadow, children have many exciting reading opportunities throughout their time at school. Here is a selection of texts children are using within their lessons. All of these books have been chosen with children's interests in mind and are the foundations for creating cross curricular links within learning.

Mental Health and Wellbeing

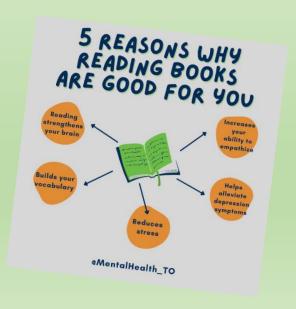
Mindfulness creates space to let new information in and to allow us to see how it relates to what we already know. Resilience and mindfulness are an important part of our school day and it helps to promote a happy and calm frame of mind — which is essential to learning. There are many different strategies that are used in school to promote mindfulness and reading is an extremely important and useful activity.

Mindful reading slows down the reader and the reading—that alone changes the experience. It is a process of quiet reflection that requires mindful attentiveness, letting go of distracting thoughts and opinions to be fully in the moment with the text. It moves the reader into a calm awareness, allowing for a more profound experience and understanding.









Research Underpinning the Importance of Reading



10th PERCENTILE

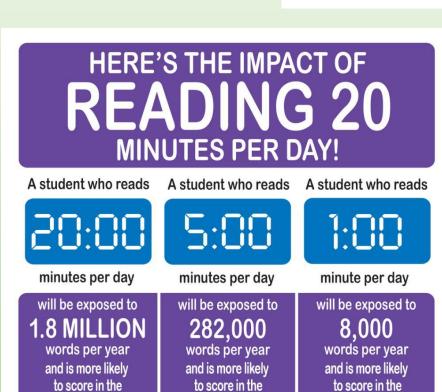
on standardized tests

Reading enjoyment:

- Just 2 in 5 children said they enjoyed reading.
- Fewer boys than girls said they enjoyed reading.

Frequency of reading:

- I in 2 said they were encouraged to read by their parents/carers.
- 3 in 5 had seen their parents/carers read.



50th PERCENTILE

on standardized tests

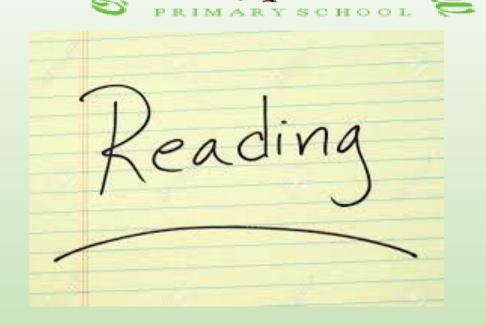
90th PERCENTILE

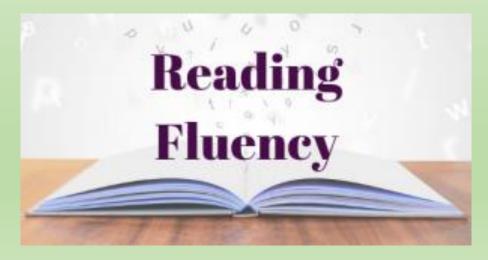
on standardized tests

Reading National Curriculum

The programmes of study for reading at key stages I and 2 consist of 2 areas:

- word reading (blending and sight reading)
- comprehension (both listening and reading)
- Skilled word reading involves both the speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (decoding) and the speedy recognition of familiar printed words.





Reading National Curriculum

- Comprehension skills develop through pupils' experience of high-quality discussion with the teacher, as well as from reading and discussing a range of stories, poems and non-fiction.
- All pupils must be encouraged to read widely across both fiction and non-fiction to develop their knowledge of themselves and the world they live in, to establish an appreciation and love of reading, and to gain knowledge across the curriculum.





Early Readers

Reading begins with developing skills to decode words. RWI is used within school to teach children the phonic sounds that are needed to read fluently and accurately. This will help them to blend unknown words and begin to read.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sjlPILhk7bQ





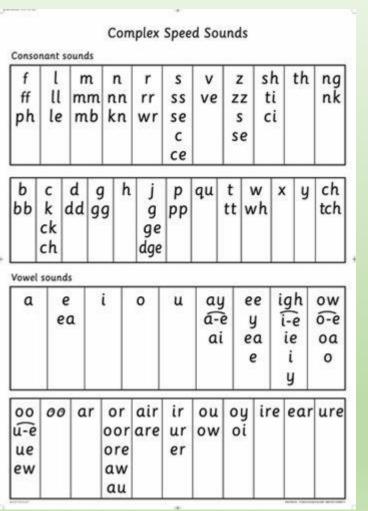


Early readers

Depending on which 'sound set' children are on, they will be given texts that they can read independently. More challenging texts can be read to the children and questions can be asked to help develop their understanding.







Sounds Set 1, 2 and 3 Sounds and Expectations



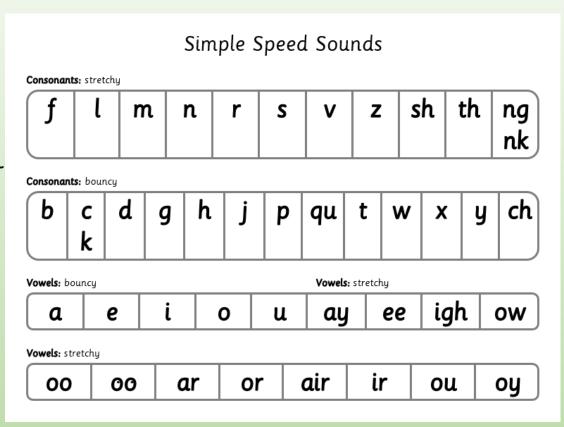




Primary School

Sounds

- Stretchy and bouncy sounds
- When teaching children to read it is important that you teach children the pure sounds and not the letter name.
- Children are grouped on which sounds they are able to recognise and this helps to ensure children are receiving the teaching that they need.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5J2Ddf_00m8

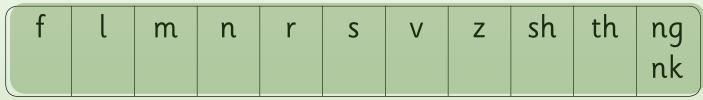






Speed Sounds Set 1

Consonant sounds – stretchy



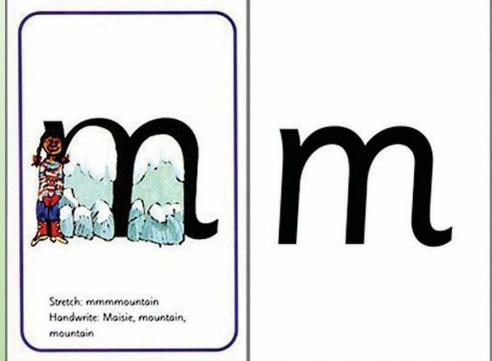
Consonant sounds – bouncy



Vowel sounds – bouncy

Vowel sounds – stretchy

a	е	i	0	u	ay	ee	igh	ow	
							<i>-</i>	<i>J.</i>	



Vowel sounds – stretchy

00	00	ar	or	air	ir	ou	oy	1
							J)



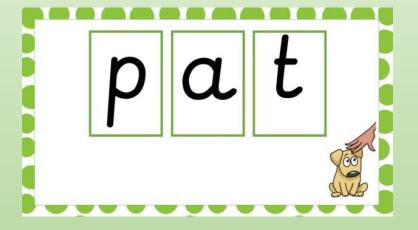
egg	well		
quick	spring		
quack	nest		
cluck	long		

Green words — words that children are able blend.

Blending - When learning to read, children will learn their initial sounds and then be taught to blend.

what	they		
do	said		
you	to		
the	what		

Red words — words that can not be blended and children need to learn.

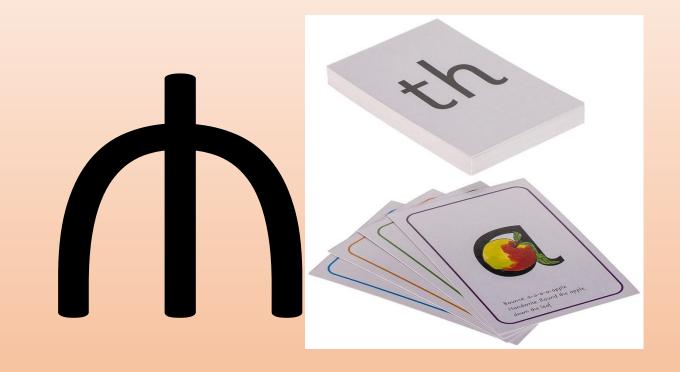






Teaching Phonics in Reception

- First 6 weeks, children are taught whole class and we focus on set one sounds focusing particularly on retention of sounds and blending.
- Daily 1:1 interventions are in place for children who need addition support to recognise sounds.
- Children then will be assessed and groups will be created to support the progression of sounds.







Early Readers

Giving children the opportunity to explore and read a variety of texts are very important. For example, within reception's topic of Space, a range of information books are available for children to read, even if they are unable to access every word.

Children will be given reading books to take home dependant on their phonic ability. All books that children bring home are phonetically decodable and they don't need to learn words by sight. Each pupil also has access to Bug Club which provides a wider range of books that can be accessed online.







Reading at home!

- When children have been taught set I sounds, Depending on which 'sound set' children are on, they will be given texts that they can read independently. More challenging texts can be read to the children and questions can be asked to help develop their understanding.
- Developing vocabulary is a vital skills.

Increase Vocabulary Through Reading

5 Minutes of reading each day = 900 minutes/school year = 282,000 words



20 Minutes of reading each day
= 3600 minutes/school year
= 1,800,000 words

Oak Meadow Primary School



Reading at home — questioning, repetition!



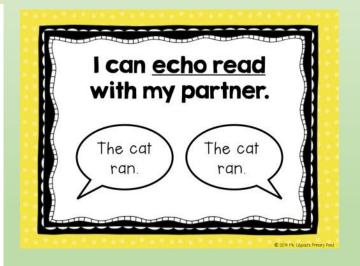






How to use the reading books daily (other information is included at the front of each reading book).

Activity I	Activity 2	Activity 3	Activity 4	Activity 5
Developing fluency	My turn, your	Retell the story	Questions to chat	Find it, prove it!
Children can read	turn!	Use the story map	about	Create new
the story out loud	Children and	at the back of the	Use the questions	questions about the
looking for the	adults take turns	book as children	on the back cover	story and children
green/red words.	to read different	retell the story	of the story book to	have to find the
	pages of the story.	using what they	improve children's	evidence in their
		have retained.	comprehension.	books to support
				their answers.







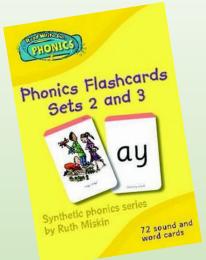
Resources to support home phonics!



Fred Talk Blending

Home Work — read it, write it, recognise it!











Reading assessment within school

Reading Vipers

Vocabulary

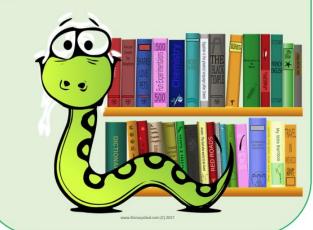
nfer

Predict

Explain

Retrieve

Sequence or Summarise

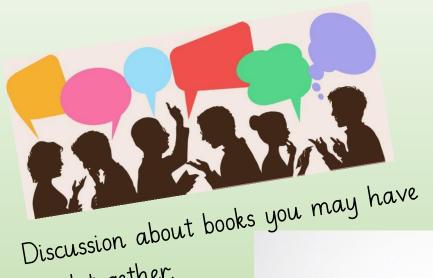


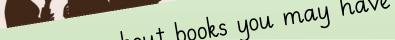
- Reading Vipers are a range of reading prompts that have been developed to match the reading domains (reading skills) in the 2016 National Curriculum.
- Each of the domains provided key questions that can be used to help develop children's reading comprehension and understanding.
- During GR sessions, skill lessons are taught with a VIPERS focus, allowing precise application of each strand.





How to develop comprehension skills!







Inference pictures.



read together.



Effective questioning.



Book talk.





Reading Workshop

Key questions

Buided Reading Question Sheet Year 1

Questions	. Overstines (linked to reading descript)
Questions	Questions (linked to reading domains)
	Reading Domains
	1a Draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand
	texts
	What does the word xxx mean in the text? Which word
	in the text tells you how xxx was feeling?
	Which word means the same as?
	1b Identify and explain key aspects of fiction and
	non-fiction, such as characters, events, titles and
	information
	Retrieval Questions:-
	What, Who, Where, When, Why?, How much/many?
	1c Identify and explain the sequence of events in
	<u>texts</u>
	What happens first in the story?
	Sequence these sentences from the story?
	What happened before or after something?
	1d Make inferences from texts
	Which words make you think that?
	How can you tell that?
	Can you explain why?
	Why did something happen?
	Why did someone do something?
	How do you think someone is feeling/felt at a point in
	the story?
	,
	1e Predict what might happen on the basis of what
	has already happened
	From the cover/title, what do you think will happen in
	this story?
	What will happen next?
<u> </u>	The state of the property than the









What could help your child at home?

- Reading with your child daily, this could mean you reading or your child this is proven to increase vocabulary.
- Regularly going through sounds that have been placed into the back of your child's reading diary.
- Using expression when you read.
- Developing language through every activity (what can you see, c-a-t).
- Library visits and going to book shops.
- Class book club.

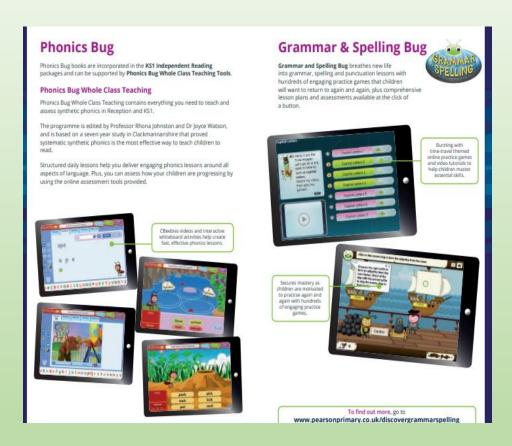




Bug Club

- Every child in school has access to Bug Club.
- This is an interactive resource that provides children with a range of texts they can read independently and also have the opportunity to develop their comprehension skills by answering a range of questions.
- iPads











Any Questions?

