

# An Introduction to **learning** in Reception

What we are doing today?

# Foundation Stage Learning

- Work with learning through play and adult led groups
- Areas of Learning Include
  - Communication and Language
  - Physical Development
  - Personal, Social, and Emotional Development
  - Literacy
  - Mathematics
  - Understanding of the World around us (basis of Science, History, Geography, World cultures)
  - Art and Expressive Design

# Teaching approach in EYFS

- Short, focused sessions
- Practical and hands on activities
- Child led in Child Initiated learning

# Phonics sessions

## Daily sequence

### REVISIT AND REVIEW

Practise previously learned sounds



### TEACH

Teach the new sound of the week and skills of segmenting and blending and teach a couple of tricky and or high frequency words.



### PRACTISE

Practise reading words with the new sound of the week



### APPLY

Read a caption (with teacher) using one or more high frequency and words containing new phoneme.

# Letters and Sounds

## Phase 1:

developing speaking, listening and phonological awareness

## Phase 2:

introducing grapheme–phoneme correspondence, sound buttons and some blending and segmenting

## Phase 3:

blending and segmenting CVC words e.g.. c a t, m u m, h o p and learning some trickier sounds/letters

## Phase 4:

reading and spelling words containing adjacent consonants e.g..  
skip, clop, mist, damp

By the end of Year R, children should have reached phase 3, some may have reached phase 4. Phase 5 and 6 carry on into Year 1 and 2 and deal with more complex vowels sounds and spellings.

# Phonic Terminology

In Year R the children are introduced to some new terminology to use when talking about letter sounds:

## Sound -phoneme

A phoneme is the sound made by a single letter or group of letters.

The word "cat" contains three phonemes: the /c/, /a/, and /t/ sounds.

The words "fish" contains 3 phonemes also: /f/, /i/, and /sh

## Letter name

Abcdefg

## What the sound looks like -grapheme

A written or printed representation of a phoneme.

Note: In English, a grapheme may be a single letter or a group of letters.

## Digraphs:

**Consonant digraphs:** two consonants combined to represent one sound, e.g.. ch, sh, th

**Vowel digraphs:** two vowels together that represent one vowel sound, e.g.. ai, oa, ee

# Letter Progression

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ksblMiliA8> in order

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fKaJZPPzRzI>

Phase 2:

Set 1	s	a	t	p
Set 2	i	n	m	d
Set 3	g	o	c	k
Set 4	ck	e	u	r
Set 5	h	b	f, ff	l, ll

Phase 3:

Set 6	j	v	w	x
Set 7	ss	y	z, zz	qu



# Letter Progression

Phase 3:

Consonant digraphs	ch	sh	th	ng
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Vowel digraphs	ai	ee	oo
Vowel digraphs	oa	<u>oo</u>	oi

CV digraphs	ar	or	ur
CV digraphs	ow	er	

Trigraphs	igh	ear
Trigraphs	ure	air

# Help your child to learn sounds

## Sounding out

We refer to the letter name but generally use the letter sounds at this stage, the name of the letter is less important.

Try to avoid saying 'uh' at the end of sounds, e.g.. mmm not muh

At home you can:

- Identify objects for sound of the week and point out words by exaggerating the initial sound e.g. let's go to sssschool
- Do lots of 'sound talking'- put your s-o-ck on
- Play games- I spy....., sound talk 'Simon says'
- Sing songs/rhymes
- Play instruments and talk about the sounds they make

# Resources we use

# Maths

Maths is split into 2 parts:

- Number
- Space, shape and measure.

# How can you support your child?

## Shape

- Identify shapes in their environment
- Make shapes with everyday items: cutlery, scarves, pencils,

## Measure

- How far can you throw a ball/ paper plane?
- How many shoes tall are you?
- Talk about days of week, months of year and seasons.

# Useful websites/documents

- EYFS Development Matters
- Jolly phonics songs:
- Letters and Sounds
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ksblMiliA8> (phonemes in order)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fKaJZPPzRzI>