Reception Curriculum Meeting









THE PEGASUS ACADEMY TRUST

A typical day in Reception

Whole class learning sessions

Phonics Maths

Literacy

Story

Play based freeflow activities inside and outside





Here is an example of one of our Reception classrooms. HERE IS ONE OF OUR OUTSIDE AREAS AND HALL, WHERE WE HAVE LUNCH AND PE.





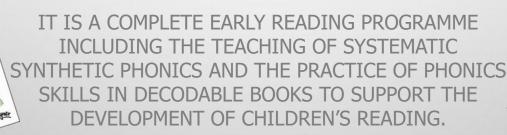


WE LOVE OUR
WOODLAND AREA
AT CYPRESS AND
EVERY CLASS GETS
TO TAKE PART IN
FOREST SCHOOL
ACTIVITIES.



THE TEACHING OF EARLY READING

ALL THE SCHOOLS IN THE PEGASUS ACADEMY TRUST USE THE VALIDATED LITTLE WANDLE LETTERS AND SOUNDS REVISED PROGRAMME.





WHAT IS PHONICS?

- Phonics is a way of teaching children to read quickly and skillfully. They are taught how to:
- Recognise the sounds that each individual letter makes
- Identify the sounds that different combinations of letters make – e.g. 'ai' 'ee'
- Blend (putting sounds together to read a word) – e.g. c-a-t
- Segment (to aid the spelling of words)

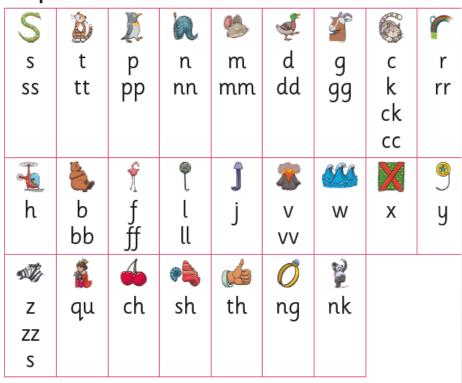


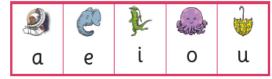


Around the astronaut's helmet and down into space.

Grapheme mat

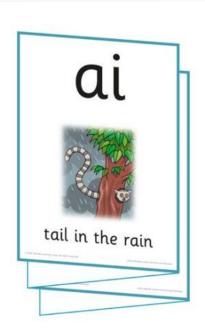
Phase 2 and 1





	6 6	-		1		
ai	ee	igh	oa	200	00	ar
		ي لو ڪ		对茅 菜		
or	ur	er	ow	oi	ear	air

DAILY LESSONS – REPEATED PRACTICE



- Reviewing and revising sounds and words previously learned
- Learning new GPCs grapheme phoneme correspondences (letter – sound correspondences)
- Practising by reading sentences
- Learning to spell words
- Learning to read and write tricky words by learning which parts are tricky, for example 'could'
- Practising the phonics and tricky words in fully decodable books – once children are blending a Teacher Choice is sent home for repeated practice

COUNTING PHONEMES

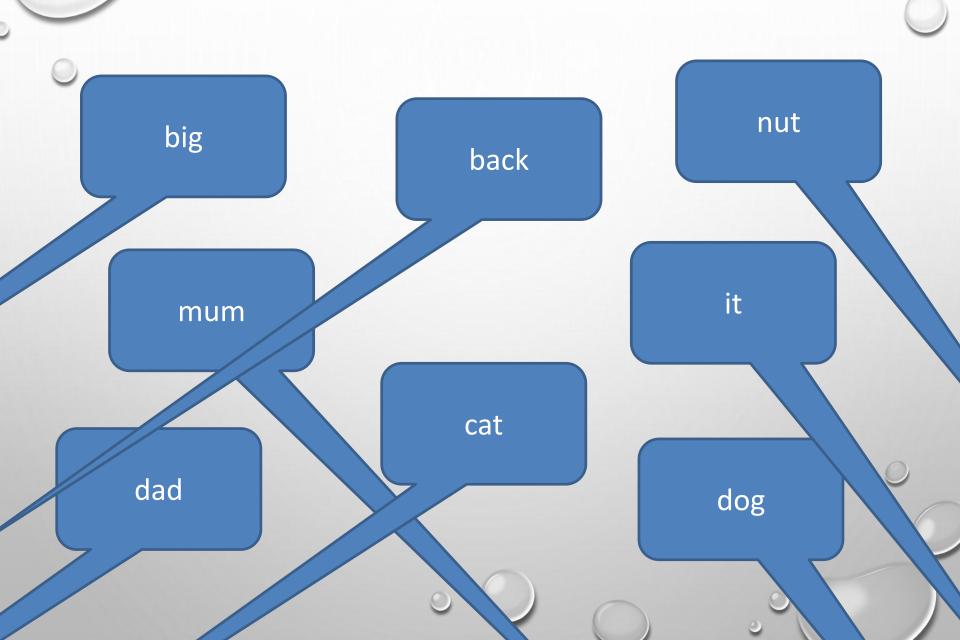
cat 3 c-a-t

bird 3 b-ir-d

. fish?

How many sounds are in each word?

EXAMPLES OF WORDS THAT CAN BE SOUNDED OUT



WORDS YOU MAY HEAR YOUR CHILD USE AND WHAT THEY MEAN!

Phoneme – A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in speech and represents a single sound. For example the word 'hat' has three phonemes – 'h' 'a' and 't'.

Digraph – A combination of two letters representing a single speech sound. For example the 'sh' in 'shape' or the 'ee' in 'tree'.

Trigraph – A group of three letters representing a single speech sound. For example the 'igh'in 'light' or the 'ear' in 'near'.

Grapheme – A grapheme is a letter or a number of letters that represent a sound (phoneme) in a word. An example of a one letter grapheme is the 's' sound in sat is represented by the letter s, for a two letter grapheme the 'ee' sound in leaf is represented by the letters ea.

Tricky word - A tricky word will have parts that can be sounded out but other parts that are 'tricky' for the child at their current point of learning. For example, the word 'c<u>oul</u>d' has a 'c' and 'd' that can be sounded out but the child has not yet learnt 'oul' so that part is tricky. The tricky part just has be learnt!

PHASE 2 AND 3 TRICKY WORDS

ı	is	the	put	pull	full
as	and	has	his	her	go
no	into	she	push	he	of
we	me	be	was	you	they
my	by	all	are	sure	pure

Which parts of the word can be sounded out and which parts are 'tricky'?



FURTHER SUPPORT FOR PARENTS

- LITTLE WANDLE PROVIDES EXCELLENT SUPPORT TO PARENTS
 VIA THE PARENTS PAGE. THE LINK CAN BE FOUND HERE:
- READING | PEGASUS ACADEMY TRUST
- THERE ARE VIDEOS ON HOW TO SUPPORT WITH THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE SOUNDS AND HOW TO SUPPORT WITH BLENDING.

WHY IT IS IMPORTANT TO READ TO YOUR CHILD.

When children are concentrating on reading the words they often don't pick up on some of the other things that books offer them.

Children need to hear stories being read well. This is where you come in!

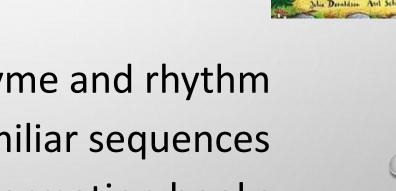
When you read out loud to your child you are modelling:

- using good story language;
- changing your voice for different characters;
- reading with pace and expression;
- using the punctuation;
- self correcting mistakes;
- reading on a little to see how you should read the next few words e.g. whispered, shouted;

Above all, reading to your child is a wonderful experience. There is nothing like a good bedtime story!

GOOD BOOKS TO READ WITH YOUR CHILD:

- Look for books that are predictable with a repetitive pattern
- Stick to what they know
- Pick books with a good balance of pictures and text
- Look for books with rhyme and rhythm
- Choose stories with familiar sequences
- Seek out non fiction information books



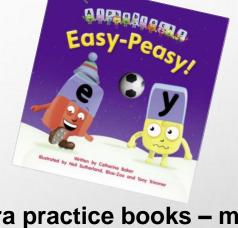
TOP 5 TIPS TO HELP DURING READING TIME:

- CHOOSE A QUIET TIME
- MAKE READING ENJOYABLE
- MAINTAIN THE FLOW
- BE POSITIVE AND ENCOURAGING
- START WITH YOUR CHILD'S INTERESTS

READING AT HOME



Teacher choice book to practice decoding and fluency



Extra practice books – may need more help



Book corner and library books — to share together



E-books

Collins e-books

- Fully decodable matching a child's secure phonic knowledge
- Teacher allocated and accessible from home



- An online reading programme that gives you access to a selection of reading books to share with your child;
- Your child can enjoy reading books on screen and completing fun quiz questions found in the eBooks;
- The quiz questions will help the children practise their comprehension skills;
- The eBooks are also audio books, so the children can enjoy hearing the stories read aloud





SAPLINGS LIBRARY

Reception visit Saplings library every Friday.

Library stock and your child's loans can be checked on the library system called Reading Cloud.

Each child has their own personal log-in and you can log-in from home. The log-in is at the back of your child's reading diary.

READING CLOUD



IMPORTANCE OF REGULAR READING

Build up to 20 minutes a day:

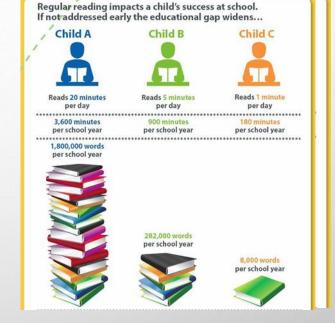
Early Years – 10 minutes

KS1 - 15 minutes

KS2 - 20 minutes

What does it do?

- Builds a love of reading
- Reading together is a wonderful way to bond with your child
- Helps them to develop listening skills
- Stimulates their imagination and helps build their understanding of the world
- Daily reading helps teach fluency and build language





Be a role model - get caught reading!!!

USEFUL LINKS

www.teachyourmonstertoread.com

www.phonicsplay.co.uk

www.familylearning.org.uk

www.mrthorne.com

www.letters-and-sounds.com

www.readingbear.org

www.starfall.com

www.jollylearning.co.uk

www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/shows/alphablocks

Reception Maths





Maths in the Early Years Foundation Stage

Maths is split into 2 aspects:

Number

Numerical pattern

TEACHING SMALL NUMBERS (CREATING MATHS MASTERS)

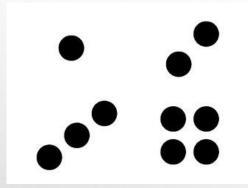
- Teaching up to Christmas will focus on numbers 1-5, Spring 1-10 and Summer we deepen our knowledge of numbers to 10 focusing on odds and evens, doubling and halving;
- We will be teaching all the aspects within these numbers to make sure that the children are confident mathematicians and that their number knowledge is strong;
- This will create fluent Maths Masters who will have the confidence to tackle maths problems and explain their reasoning with competency;

We will concentrate on using mathematical language to justify their

answers.



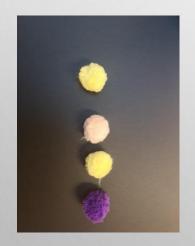
WHAT DO WE TEACH WITHIN NUMBER?



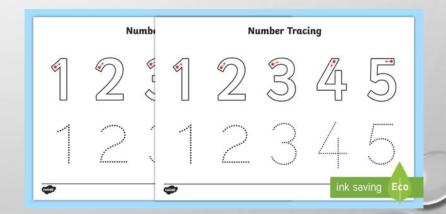
Subitising



Counting and ordering numbers







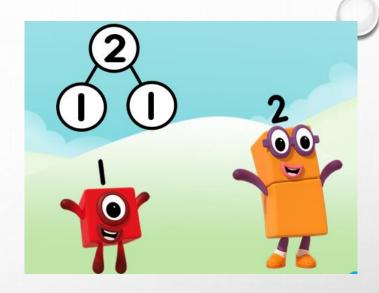
Regular and Irregular arrangements

Recognising and writing numerals

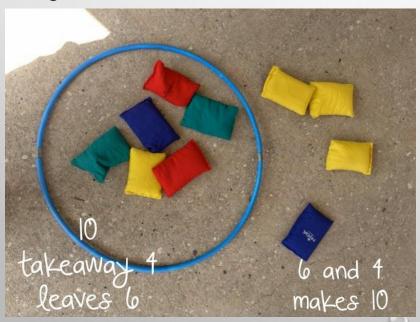
What do we teach within numerical pattern?



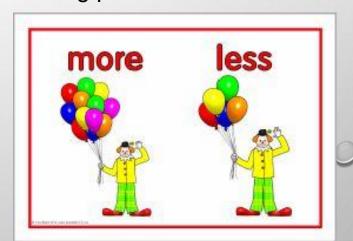
How to use Ten Frames



Using number sentences to make numbers



Finding parts of a whole number







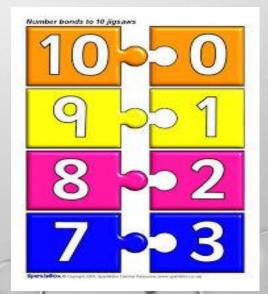
Double facts



Odds and evens



Number bonds



Ways you could support their development

- Practise counting when walking up steps, looking for red cars, fastening buttons or using bricks to build a tower. Focus on counting slowly and giving each object/action a number
- Sing number rhymes and songs- focus on one less e.g. 5 green bottles "one has fallen off so we have one less. How many do we have left?"
- When counting, vary the amount you are counting to. Try
 counting to 7, 10 or 5. Does your child remember when to stop?
 Vary your voices! Count in a whisper, squeaky voice or giant's
 voice to make it fun for your child
- Talk about adding and taking away in everyday situations. Ask
 questions like 'if I took one away, how many would I have left?'
 Or 'if I add one, how many have I got now?'

Ways you could support their development

- Use magnetic numbers (place in order from 0-20)
- Ask questions whilst your child plays i.e. How many dinosaurs have you got altogether? What if you had 2 more dinosaurs? How many would you have then?
- Collect natural resources such as leaves, shells and stones to count, sort and group
- Read numbers in their surroundings e.g. shops, buses, number plates and door numbers

Remind them that maths is used in our everyday life and is not just for maths sheets.

Games To Play At Home

- Snakes and Ladders
- Number Bingo







- Card games (from Snap to higher / lower)
- Dominoes
- Draughts
- Connect 4











Please remember...

- Keep learning fun and engaging
- Don't work for too long little and often works best
- Keep maths practical and hands on less worksheets and activity books
- Encourage your child to talk about what they are doing and model the use of mathematical vocabulary