



The Teaching of Reading, Writing and Spelling



Why Read Write Inc?

- We believe that, children are successful at school if they have learned to read well.
- <http://www.ruthmiskin.com/en/resources/parent-tutorial-1-understanding-read-write-inc-phonics/>
- RWI is a carefully constructed teaching programme, alongside carefully matched resources and books. It provides a lively, structured, and above all, rigorous approach to the teaching of phonics, reading, writing and spelling.



Some interesting points ...

- Talk-a-lot families – up to the age of 3
- Children who are exposed to a large range of vocabulary have a good language comprehension.
 - They will have heard about 33 million words.
 - 1700 hours of stories and quality 1:1 talk.

Some interesting points ...

- Business-talk families – children hear 10 times less vocabulary.
 - Children receive negative feedback comments.
 - 25 hours of stories and quality 1:1 talk.
 - <http://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/Question/Index/3>

Can you decode this?



The cat watched the witch.

The witch dropped a slip of paper into a big cauldron.

He added some small stones to the furnace of the witch.

The six principles

Pace

Praise

Purpose

Participation

Passion

Perseverance





Where do we start?

As Practitioners we:

- talk through the day – changing words that are used and elaborating and modelling.
- talk through play – describing what they are doing as they do it and modelling alternative words.
- re-read books with the children – allow them to become familiar and comfortable.

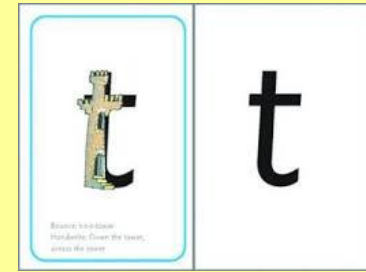


Where does Phonics fit in?

- Phonics allows children to recognise the sounds in a word.
- The sounds can be **blended** and the child can read the word, **eg. c - a - t becomes cat.**
- <http://www.ruthmiskin.com/en/resources/parent-tutorial-teaching-sound-blending/>
- The word can be **segmented** into individual sounds, **eg. cat becomes c - a - t**
- Sounds can be formed from one letter, two letters (digraphs), three letters (trigraphs), two split letters (split digraphs).



What does this mean?



- Phoneme = smallest unit of sound.
- Grapheme = the way you write a phoneme.
- Individual letters (grapheme containing one letter)
 - m, a, s, d, t, i, n, p, g, o, c, k, u, b, f, e, l, h
 - Eg. s - a - t,
 - p - e - g

What does this mean?

Diagraphs (two-letter sounds)

- sh, ch, qu, ng, nk
- Eg. sh - i - p
- b - a - ng

What does this mean?

- Split digraphs
 - a_e, i_e, o_e
 - Eg. l - a - t - e
 - p - i - n - e

What does this mean?

- Trigraphs (three-letter sounds)
 - ire, ear, ure
 - Eg. s - p - ire
 - d - ear



How do we teach Phonics?

- Read, Write Inc scheme.
- Work through the sounds quickly and carefully, following the order outlined by RWI.
- *Speed sounds* are the **most** common sounds.
- Sounds are taught in a specific order.
Set 1 ~ Set 2 ~ Set 3
- 44 sounds.
- Activities are short, active and fun.
- Repetition
- NO hands up
- MTYT (my turn your turn)



How can you help your child at home?



- ▶ Read regularly with your child.
- ▶ Practice speed sounds/word building
- ▶ Top tips to help your child with their reading, from Ruth Miskin
- ▶ Visit library, be aware of print in our everyday environment
- ▶ Any concerns.....speak to your class teacher.
- ▶ Book bags into school **everyday**.

For more advice on phonics, visit...

- ▶ www.ruthmiskinliteracy.com (Read Write Inc)
- ▶ www.oxfordowl.co.uk
- ▶ Phonic pronunciation help
- ▶ Fun activities to help embed their early learning

