

West Kirby Primary School



Autumn Term 2 -2020



Home Learning Tasks for Foundation Stage

Reading

Reading is the key skill that children need in order to be successful in their learning. We would like to work together with you, to help your child develop the skills needed to become a confident and successful reader.

We therefore ask that you share a story with your child at least 5 times a week. This could be their school library book or any other favourite book from home.

For parents of children in F2 we also ask that you spend about 5 minutes listening to your child read their reading book and talk together about the book at least 3 times each week.

Encourage your child to:

- Ask questions about books they read or have read to them.
- Question new or unknown vocabulary.
- Explain their opinions or express their feelings about books they have read or listened to.
- Predict what might happen next based on what has been read so far.

If your child is in F2, please use the reading record book to record the reading books read at home. There is also a comments section for you to provide us with brief feedback about what your child has particularly enjoyed or benefitted from, and anything they have found tricky and need more help with.

In addition to their reading books, F2 children will also have sight vocabulary words to learn. These can be found in the front of their reading record books. They should be practised for approximately 5 minutes at least 5 times a week in order to develop instant recognition.

We ask that your child completes a phonic or spelling task every week. Suggested tasks are listed below

F1 Phonics activities

Phase 1 suggested activities:

- Read a favourite book or nursery rhyme together and make up some sound effects. These could be voiced, body percussion or made with objects or instruments.
- Make up a simple alliterative tongue twister with your child eg Millie's marvellous magic mittens or David's dangerous dancing dinosaur
- Put a selection of approximately 6-8 objects on a tray each beginning with a different sound and play I spy with them.


Phase 1 suggested websites:

- www.phonicsplay.co.uk – Phase 1 phonic games
- www.letters-and-sounds.com - Phase 1 phonic games
- www.phonicsbloom.com – Phase 1 phonic games
- www.familylearning.org.uk - pre reading games

F2 Phonics Activities

<p>Week 1</p> <p>2.11.20</p>	<p>Introduction of j & v</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch Mr Thorne Does Phonics videos for j & v on you tube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=spp1ea9_xl4 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B5GA8L30VbY • Play ' Dragon's Den' on www.phonicsplay.co.uk Phase 3 focusing on j & v • Go for a walk around the house or garden and look for objects that have the j or v phonemes in them. Eg jug, vase, jar, vest, jigsaw, juice, jumper, vegetables, envelope. • Practise writing the tricky words to & no. This could be done in the air or with a range of media such as chalks, felt pens, water & paintbrushes, in a tray of shaving foam etc.
<p>Week 2</p> <p>9.11.20</p>	<p>Introduction of w & x</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch Mr Thorne Does Phonics videos for w & x on you tube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IWZLTI4zTtQ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WjOCuGlme9Q • Write the letters j, v, w, x, f, o, l, a, m, n on individual cards and see how many real and nonsense words you can make using 3 letters at a time. Make sure one of the letters is a vowel. You could write the vowels on a different coloured card. • Play Spooky Sounds on https://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/spookySounds/index.html Choose set j v w x • Practise writing the tricky words to, go & no. This could be done in the air or with a range of media such as chalks, felt pens, water & paintbrushes, in a

	tray of shaving foam etc.
Week 3 16.11.20	<p>Introduction of y, z & zz</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch Mr Thorne Does Phonics videos for y, z & zz on you tube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nBajQHNOvj4 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t9dOmDQsXiW https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=036uprV52rE • Play 'Buried Treasure' on www.phonicsplay.co.uk Phase 3 focusing on y & z • Make up your own 3 letter words (eg box, van, jam) and non words (eg weg, dix, jod) using the phase 2 phonemes and j, v, w, x. Write them down on individual pieces of paper and ask your child to choose 1 at a time. Sound out and blend each word and then scrunch them up and throw them in a either a 'treasure box' or a 'bin'. • Practise writing the tricky words to, go, no & the. This could be done in the air or with a range of media such as chalks, felt pens, water & paintbrushes, in a tray of shaving foam etc.
Week 4 23.11.20	<p>Introduction of qu & ch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch Mr Thorne Does Phonics videos for qu & ch on you tube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZRGx54INHoM https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SEoednLrsMY • Make up a tongue twister with as many 'ch' words as you can eg I chop chocolate chips. • Practise writing the tricky words to, go, no, the & he. This could be done in the air or with a range of media such as chalks, felt pens, water & paintbrushes, in a tray of shaving foam etc.
Week 5 30.11.20	<p>Introduction of sh & th</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch Mr Thorne Does Phonics videos for sh & th on you tube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RCRqtFBQ_2k https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6hZMjZGNq4g • Go on a hunt for 'sh' words around your house or garden. How many things can you find that contain this sound? It could be at the beginning or end of the word eg shell, brush • Play ' Dragon's Den' on www.phonicsplay.co.uk Phase 3 focusing on sh & th • Practise writing the tricky words to, go, no, the, he & she. This could be done in the air or with a range of media such as chalks, felt pens, water & paintbrushes, in a tray of shaving foam etc.
Week 6 7.12.20	<p>Introduction of ng</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch Mr Thorne Does Phonics videos for ng on you tube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vQshNmncnBs • Put some objects containing the sounds your child has already learned into a Christmas stocking (or a large sock). As your child to pull one out and sound and blend the word. If you have time you could wrap the objects to add interest. Examples of objects could be: box, pen, mug, hat, sock, ring. Your child could then write a list of all the things they pulled out of the stocking. • Practise writing the tricky words to, no, go, the, he, she & me. This could be done in the air or with a range of media such as chalks, felt pens, water & paintbrushes, in a tray of shaving foam etc.

<p>Week 7</p> <p>14.12.20</p>	<p>Revision of consonant digraphs qu, ch, sh, th & ng</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play 'Phoneme Pop' (Letters & Sounds) on www.ictgames.com - set ch, sh, th, ng. • Play 'Pick a Pot'. Stick the graphemes qu, ch, sh, th & ng on the top of paper cups or yogurt pots. Hide a small object underneath one of the pots and ask your child to guess which one it is under. Make sure they say the phoneme before checking. They could then try to think of or write a word containing that phoneme. • Practise writing the tricky words: to, no, go, the, he, she, me & we. This could be done in the air or with a range of media such as chalks, felt pens, water & paintbrushes, in a tray of shaving foam etc. 
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In addition to these activities, your child will bring home a key ring, with the graphemes that we have been learning attached. We will add new graphemes as they are introduced each week at school. We ask that you look at these regularly with your child, in order to build confidence and instant recognition.

The children will also have a list of tricky words to learn in the front of their reading diaries. Below are some suggested activities to practise gaining instant recognition of these non-decodable words:

Write out 2 sets of the words to be practiced on pieces of card, and use them to play the following games:

- Memory game - Spread the cards out face down and try to pick up 2 that match, saying the words as they are turned over.
- Hide & seek - Place the cards in different places around the room and ask your child to find them, bring them back and read you the words.
- Spread the cards face down on the floor and ask your child to jump on words as you call them out. Some children like the challenge of being timed.
- Beat the clock – Use the cards as flashcards and see how quickly your child can read them. Alternatively you could see how many they can read in a minute. Next time they do it they try to improve their score.
- Pairs - Share out the cards between 2 people and place them facing upwards. Take turns to swap a card until each player has all their cards in pairs.
- Take turns to pick up a word card and think of sentences which have that word in them.
- Put the cards face down. Take turns to pick up a card without the other person seeing it, and write the word with your finger on your partner's back. Can they guess which one it is and write it down?



F2 suggested websites and apps

PHASE 2 & 3 - Suggested websites:

www.phonicsplay.co.uk

www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/games/alphablocks-games

www.teachyourmonstertoread.com

<https://hungrylittleminds.campaign.gov.uk/>

Mr T's Phonics - https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC7sW4j8p7k9D_qRRMUsGqyw

www.ictgames.com

www.topmarks.co.uk

www.starfall.com

www.oxfordowl.co.uk

PHASE 2 & 3 - Suggested I pad apps:

Free apps:

Pocket Phonics

Doodle Buddy

Simplex Spelling Phonics

Cambugs Letter Sounds

Paid for Apps:

ABC Pocket Phonics £4.99

Cambugs Phonics £2.29

Hairy Letters - £2.99

www.nessy.com/uk/apps/hairy-letters/

Squeebles spelling app

Phonics Glossary

blend (vb) — to draw individual sounds together to pronounce a word, e.g. s-n-a-p, blended together, reads snap

cluster — two (or three) letters making two (or three) sounds, e.g. the first three letters of 'straight' are a consonant cluster

digraph — two letters making one sound, e.g. sh, ch, th, ph.

vowel digraph — two letters which, together, make one vowel sound, e.g. ai, oo, ow

split digraph — two letters, split, making one sound, e.g. a-e as in make or i-e in site

grapheme — a letter or a group of letters representing one sound, e.g. sh, ch, igh, ough (as in 'though')

grapheme-phoneme correspondence (GPC) — the relationship between sounds and the letters which represent those sounds; also known as 'letter-sound correspondences'

mnemonic — a device for memorising and recalling something, such as a snake shaped like the letter 'S'

phoneme — the smallest single identifiable sound, e.g. the letters 'sh' represent just one sound, but 'sp' represents two (/s/ and /p/)

segment (vb) — to split up a word into its individual phonemes in order to spell it, e.g. the word 'cat' has three phonemes: /c/, /a/, /t/

VC, CVC, CCVC, CVCC — the abbreviations for vowel-consonant, consonant-vowel-consonant, consonant-consonant-vowel-consonant, which are used to describe the order of letters in words, e.g. am, ham, slam, last.

For a video guide to the articulation of pure sounds, follow the links below.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=mWLpffbMNXo

<http://www.ruthmiskin.com/en/resources/sound-pronunciation-guide/>

Letter Formation

In addition to the above activities it would be helpful to practise letter formation with your child, This does not always need to be done on paper but could be drawn in the air, on each other's backs, written in shaving foam or in trays of rice etc They can also be formed by driving toy cars around the letter shape or writing the letter outside using water and an old squeeze bottle such as a washing up liquid bottle or just . Zip lock bags filled with cheap hair gel or something similar can also be used for letter formation.

We are using the Ruth Miskin letter rhymes to reinforce correct formation. These can be seen by following the link below.

<http://www.linakerschool.co.uk/read-write-inc-letter-formation-rhymes-1/>

See also www.doorwayonline.org.uk/letterformation & http://www.ictgames.com/sky_writing.html for demonstrations of correct letter formation.

Your child can also use Purple Mash to practise their handwriting. Log on and go to English / 2 Handwrite. They can record their handwriting and watch it back to see if they have formed the letters correctly.