

ACORNS WELCOME MEETING

2024 - 2025

- Aims of Today's Meeting
- How We Have Settled In
- Literacy - Reading and Writing
- Maths
- Other Ways to Help and Support Your Child
- Questions




I am kind






Colours

LITERACY



Reading and writing

PHONICS

- Phonics is a method of teaching children how to read and write.
- It helps children hear, identify, and use different sounds that distinguish one word from another in the English language.
- All children have a bug club login, and there is a helpful video available.



WHAT IS SEGMENTING AND BLENDING?

- Blending and segmenting are closely linked skills, yet they are somewhat opposites. Both are crucial to early phonics and necessary for children to begin reading and writing simple words.
- But what is the difference between blending and segmenting?
- Blending is a skill essential for reading, whereas segmenting is primarily used for writing. Blending involves merging the phonemes (sounds) you hear together to form words, while segmenting is the process of breaking words down into their individual phonemes.

Phonics Terminology

Phonemes: The sounds that are found within a word

Grapheme: The way we write down a sound

Digraph: Two letters that make one sound

Trigraph: Three letters that make one sound

Blending: Seeing a word and merging the phonemes to to read the word

Segmenting: Chopping up a word into separate phonem out

Tricky words: Words that cannot be decoded.

Spelling: Writing words using the correct letters in t order to be read by others.

Phase 2

Sound Mat

s	ss	a	t	p	i	n	m	d
								

g	o	c	k	ck	e	u	r
							

h	b	f	ff	l	ll
					



Phase 3

Sound Mat

j	v	w	x	y	z zz	qu	ch
					 		

sh	th	ng	ai	ee	igh	oa	oo	oo
								

ar	or	ur er	ow	oi	ear	air	ure
		 					





The Importance of Parental Support in Developing Reading Fluency

Parents and carers play a vital role in their children's literacy development. It is essential that children have plenty of opportunities to practice reading at home in order to become fluent and confident readers.

Support from parents or carers is crucial to helping their child practise reading and develop fluency with a book that has already been read at school. This book should be matched to their phonic stage and be fully decodable. If books are sent home that the child cannot decode, it will lead to frustration for both the child and the parent or carer.

To ensure that reading at home is an enjoyable experience and does not feel like a chore, schools need to send home reading practice books in which the child can read at least 95% of the words. It does not have to be a different book each time; repeating the same book may be necessary if the child still needs to build fluency. Books will be changed as needed.

Sharing books

If children are to become lifelong readers, it is essential that they are encouraged to read for pleasure. The desire to read will significantly enhance their reading skills.

Parents and carers should not expect their child to read this book independently and should not attempt to pressure them into doing so.

The book is intended for the parent or carer to read to or with the child. It should be brought to school every Wednesday.

We also visit the library regularly.

The goal is enjoyment.



- https://www.activelearnprimary.co.uk/home

WRITING IN THE EARLY YEARS.





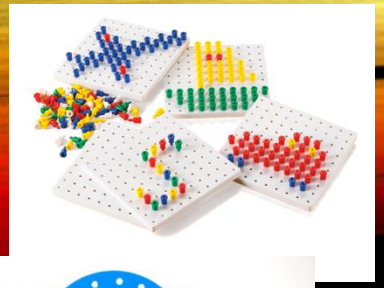






STRENGTHENING GROSS MOTOR SKILLS AND PRE-WRITING SKILLS IS ESSENTIAL FOR CHILDREN'S OVERALL DEVELOPMENT.

ENGAGING IN ACTIVITIES SUCH AS CLIMBING, RUNNING, AND JUMPING HELPS CHILDREN TO DEVELOP COORDINATION, BALANCE, AND STRENGTH

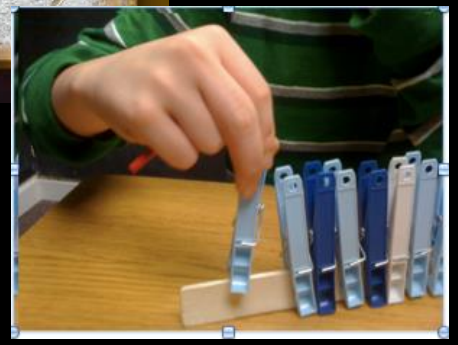












Strengthening **fine motor skills** and pre-writing skills is essential for children's development. Engaging in activities that promote dexterity and coordination can help children prepare for writing tasks. By providing opportunities to manipulate small objects, use scissors, and practice drawing, we can support the development of these crucial skills.





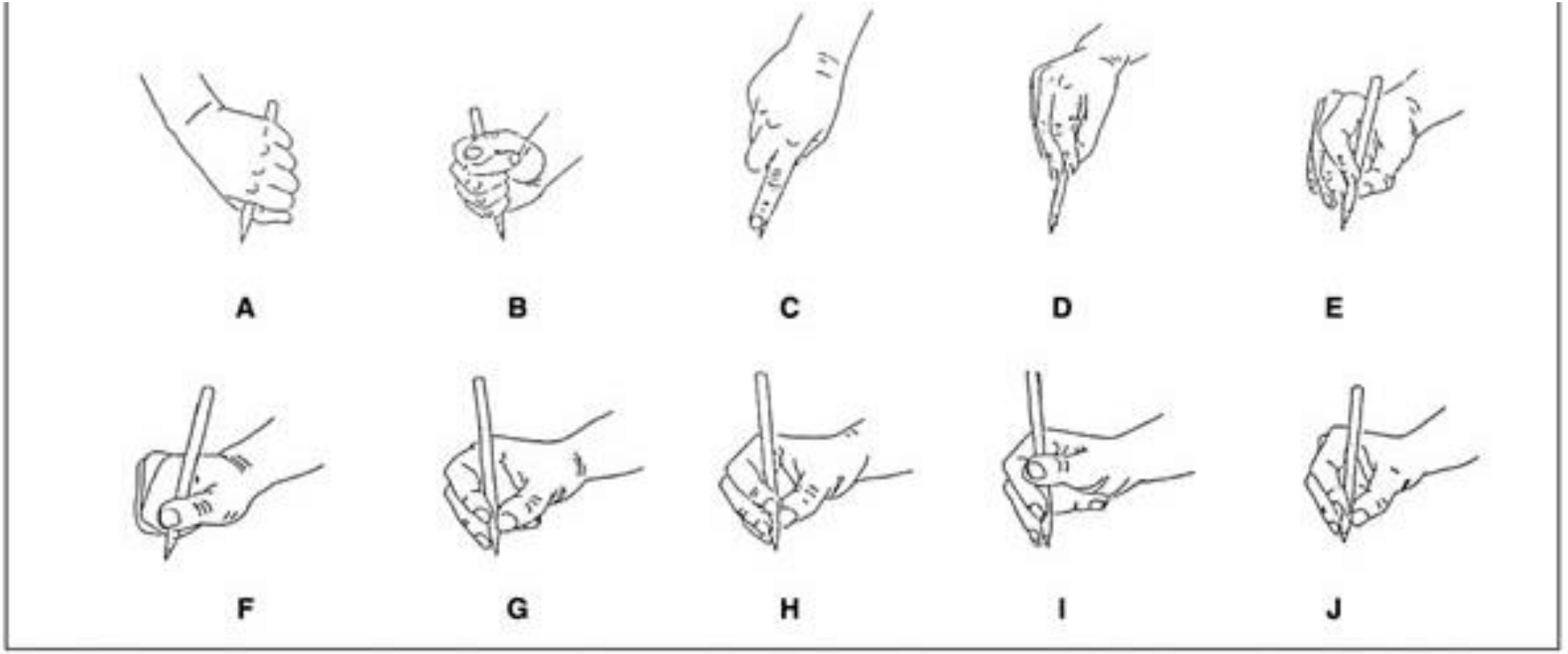






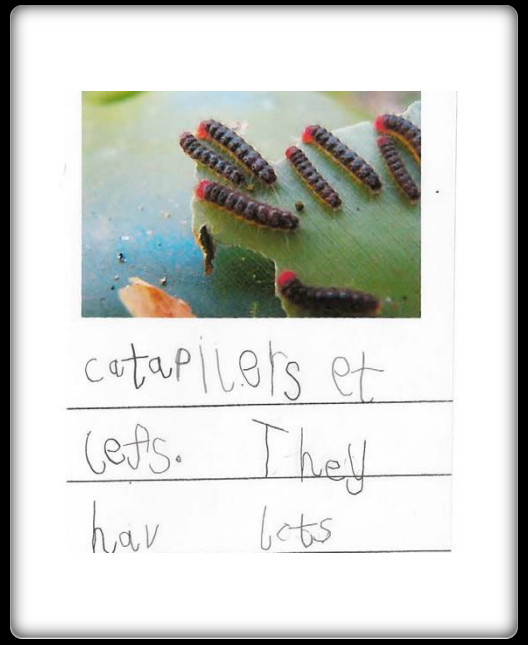


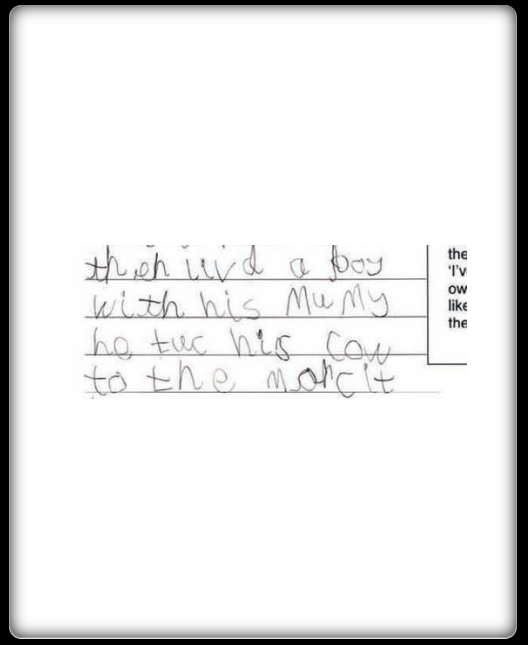


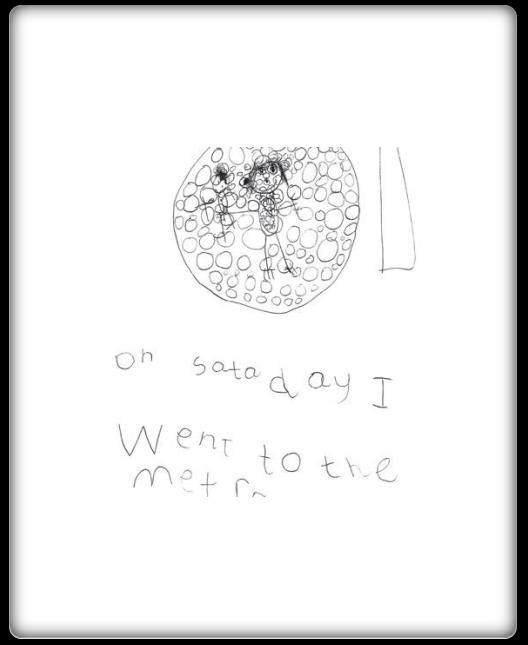


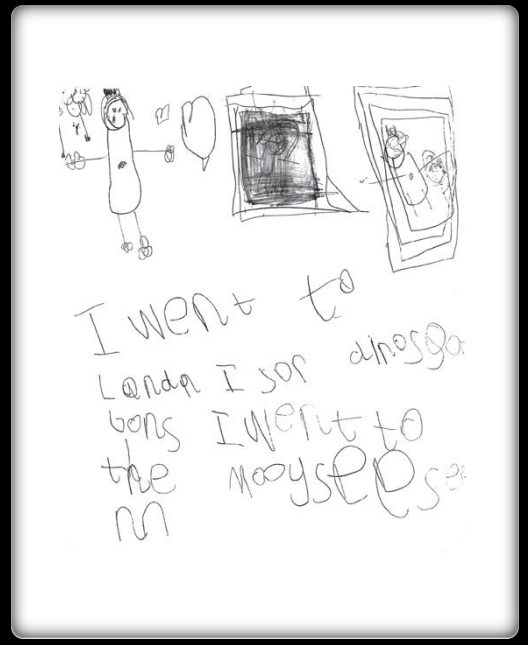
A = radial cross palmar grasp; B = palmar supinate grasp; C = digital pronate grasp, only index finger extended; D = brush grasp, E = grasp with extended fingers; F = cross thumb grasp; G = static tripod grasp; H = four fingers grasp; I = lateral tripod grasp; J = dynamic tripod grasp.


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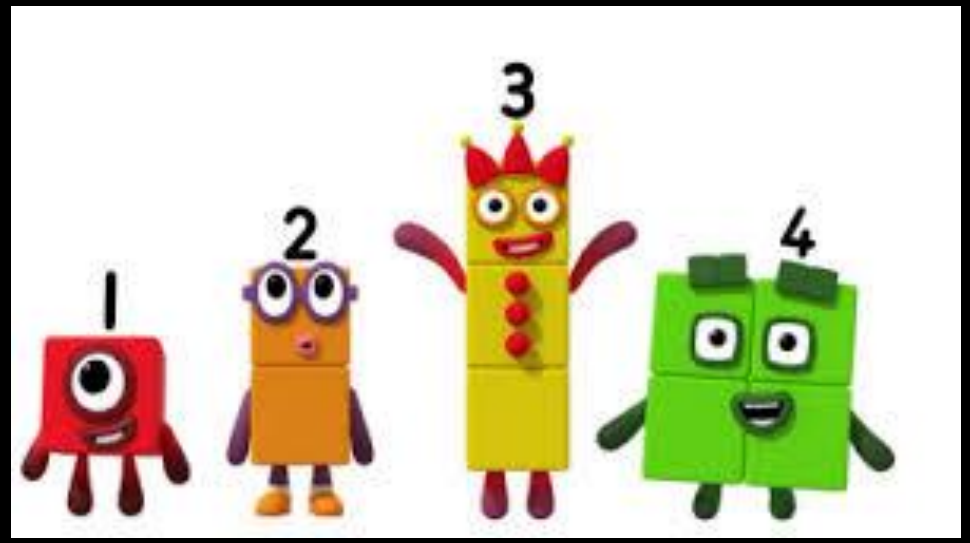




END OF RECEPTION YEAR


MATHS

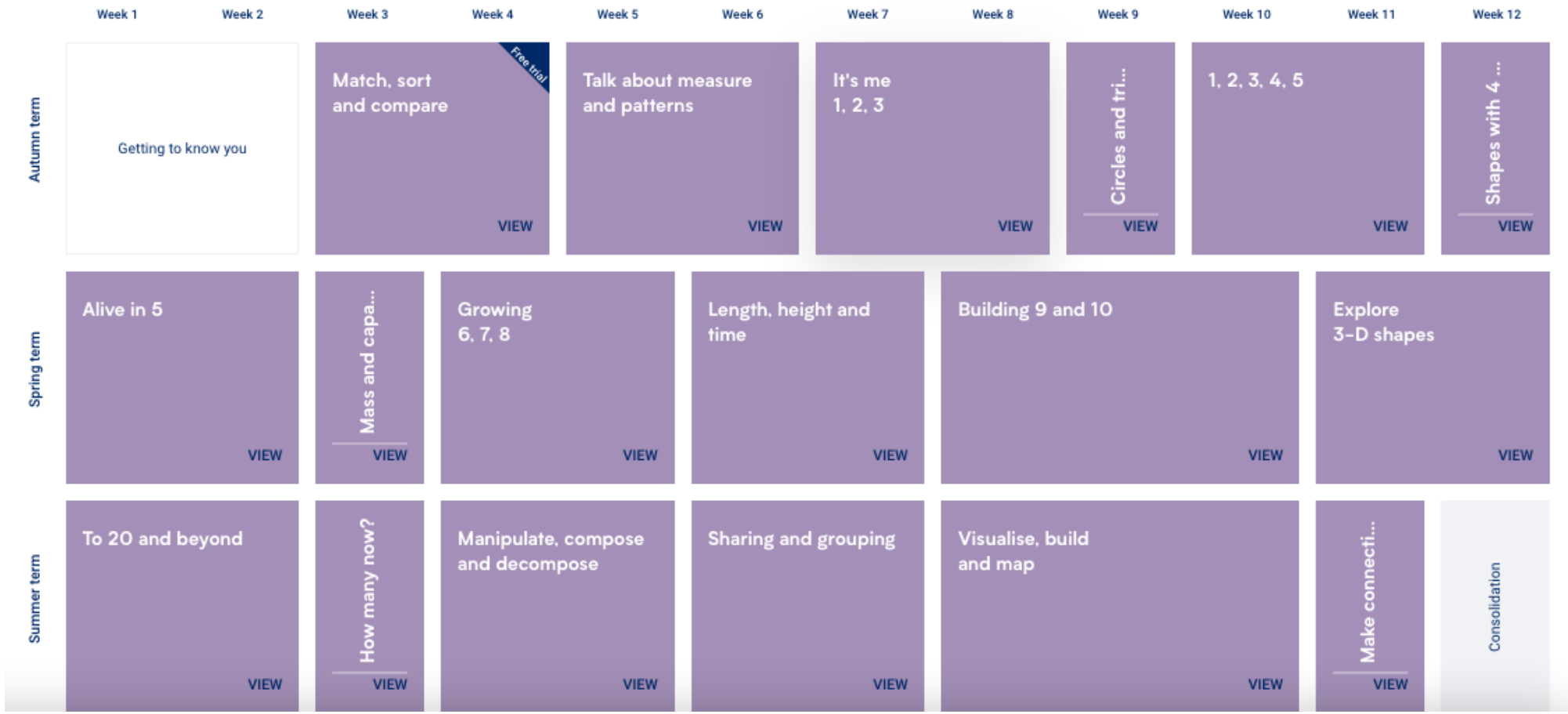
MATHS MASTERY 0 - 10



- **The Oneness of One**
- In maths, 'oneness' means being one single thing. The number one is super special because it shows us what it means to be together. Knowing about 'oneness' helps us count and discover all the fun numbers that come next!
- **The Twoness of Two**
- The 'twoness' of two is all about pairs and friends! Two is the first even number, and it represents two separate things coming together to make one happy team. When we learn about 'twoness', we can have lots of fun with simple addition and subtraction!
- **The Threeness of Three**
- The 'threeness' of three is important because three is the first odd number and is all around us! It helps us understand how to group things and creates triplets. Learning about 'threeness' gets our brains thinking and helps us solve fun problems!
- **The Fourness of Four and Beyond**
- The Number Blocks programme is fantastic for helping children with their maths!

Reception

Scheme of learning | Supporting materials



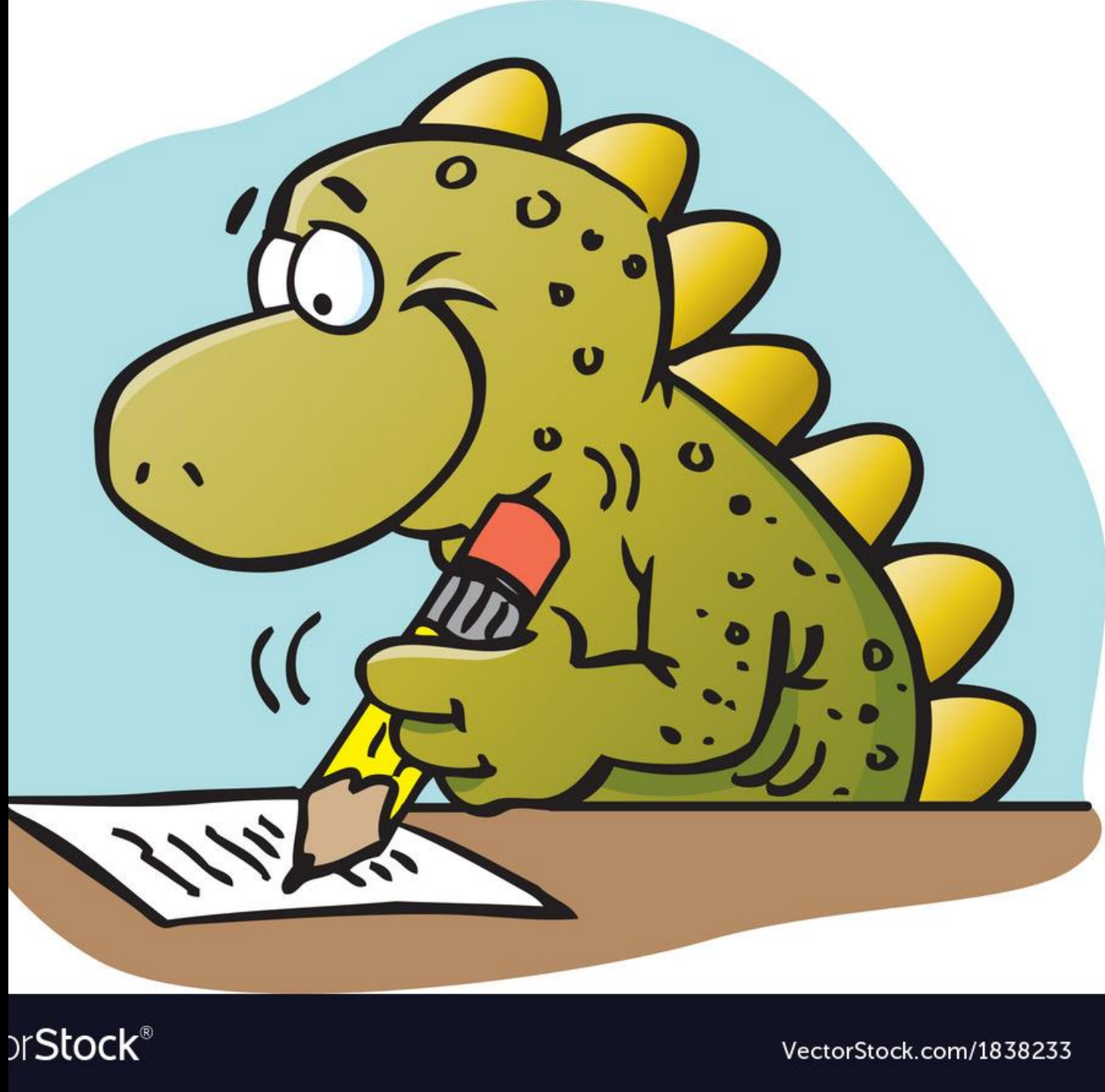
- **Improving Children's Mathematical Understanding Through Play**
- Children learn about mathematics through play and their daily experiences. The more meaningful and hands-on these experiences are, the better the learning outcomes.

- **Activities to Support Mathematical Learning:**
- Sandpit
- Water play
- Snack time
- Construction
- Shopping
- Playing board games
- Cooking
- Singing number rhymes and songs together
- Practicing counting at any time—such as while climbing the stairs or shopping




NUMBOTS

- **What else can you do to help your child?**
- Ensure they attend school every day.
- Hear your child read and make comments in their reading diary.
- Support your child's learning of high-frequency words and sounds.
- Encourage ongoing mark-making, such as creating shopping lists and writing TV requests.
- Encourage your child to talk and ask questions.
- Attend events with your child, such as reading cafés.
- Participate in Tapestry challenges.
- Explore activities like Writosaurus and Maths Rex.



REMINDERS:

Names on Everything!	Tapestry	Parent Hub
Wellies	Allergies	Passwords
Reading Books	Check the website for curriculum information, photos, and useful guides.	Permissions



