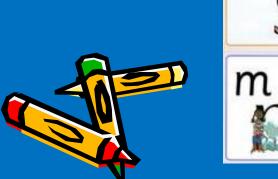


### Read Write Inc

RWI is the systematic teaching of all the common sounds (phonemes) in the English language (Speed Sounds). There are 40+ sounds (phonemes).

We also teach the corresponding letter

names.





# Short clear pronunciation for the phonemes (sounds)



D not 'd-uh' (bouncy sound)



We also write the letter using the rhyme/ phrase to remember the correct letter formation

**m** Maisie, mountain, mountain

d Round his bottom, up his tall neck and down to his feet



https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/forhome/reading/phonics-made-easy/



How to say the sounds:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TkX
cabDUq7Q

#### Youtube Alphablocks







A *phoneme* is the smallest unit of sound in a word.

c-u-p

ch-ur-ch

sh-o-p



A *grapheme* is the letter or letters representing a phoneme/sound (written letter/letters)

t ch igh





### Count the phonemes

 How many phonemes can you count in the following words?



- car c <u>ar</u>
- jumper j u m p <u>er</u>
- cake c <u>a</u> k <u>e</u>
- charm ch ar m









Segmenting is to identify the individual sounds in a spoken (or written) word

e.g. him would be segmented into h-i-m

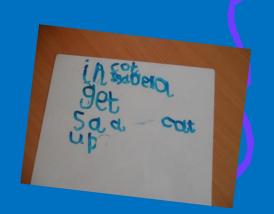


Blending is recognising the phonemes/sounds in a word, sounding out the phonemes and putting it together to say the word

Children would sound out 's-a-t' and then blend to read 'sat'.







### Digraph

Two letters which make one sound

th sh ay oo ow

#### Trigraph

Three letters which make one sound

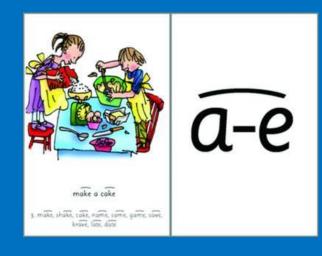
igh dge air







Split digraph



A digraph in which the two letters are not adjacent (e.g. make)

(The old magic e!!)

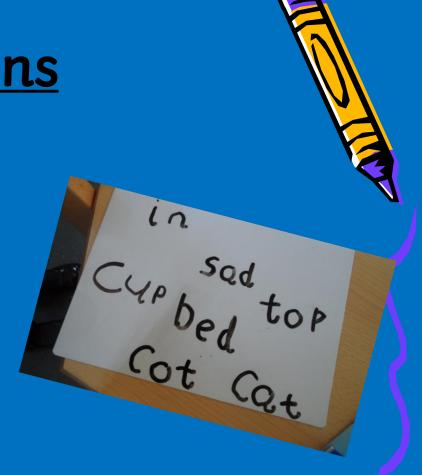
#### CVC Words

C consonant <u>phoneme</u>

V vowel <u>phoneme</u>

C consonant <u>phoneme</u>





# A basic principle

The same phoneme can be represented in more than one way:

burn

<u>first</u>

t<u>er</u>m

h<u>ear</u>d

w<u>or</u>k



# High frequency words



 A lot of high frequency words are phonically regular.

Some exceptions – for example the,
 was, said, go.



### Key Word Sets

 These are high frequency words that the children aim to learn to read and spell by the end of Reception. Please practise these daily. These words should be recognised on sight which means the children should read them without having to sound them out. Try to make a game of it, lay them out and let your child give you the ones they know and then recap the others together, turn them over and play a memory game, or just go through them one after another.





### Reading

We want children to be excited about reading.

- If they feel confident, they will thrive.
- We will be giving out books tomorrow (picture books) to develop the children's story telling skills.
- They will also be given key word sets to learn. As the children learn their key word sets and RWI sounds, they will receive their first reading book
   featuring some of these sounds and key words.

### Reading Strategies:

- Picture clues
- Key words we know (read on sight)
- Phonic knowledge (segment and blend)
- Chunking words within words
- Meaning read on to find the meaning and then re-read.



### What you can do:

- Share a book with your child every day & talk about the book.
- Allow your child to hold their reading book and turn the pages.
- Read any tricky words together (on the inside cover).
- Walk through the book before they begin to read predicting what it might be about.



- Encourage your child to always point to the words as they read.
- Give them time to think about the word.
- Encourage them to use all their skills:
   picture clues/ phonic knowledge/ looking at
   initial phoneme/ looking for words within
   words/ reading on and then going back to
   see what would make sense.



Remember to enjoy reading with your child and keep it a pleasurable experience!





