

# ***Learning and living as children of God***

*(Ephesians 5:1) (You are God's children whom he loves. Try to be like God)*



## **Welcome to Deerhurst and Apperley Church of England School**

**Reception 2025- 2026**

**Wednesday 10<sup>th</sup> September 2025**

# Reception and Class 1 Team

## 2025- 2026



**Miss Robinson**  
**Reception**  
Class Teacher  
EYFS Lead



**Mrs Cane**  
**Forest School**  
**Lead and HTLA**



**Mrs Perry**  
**Class 1**  
Class Teacher



**Mrs Argyle**  
**Class 1**  
Class Teacher









## EYFS Prime and Specific Areas

### Prime Areas

Communication  
and Language



Physical  
Development



Personal, Social  
and Emotional  
Development



### Specific Areas

Literacy



Mathematics



Expressive Arts  
and Design

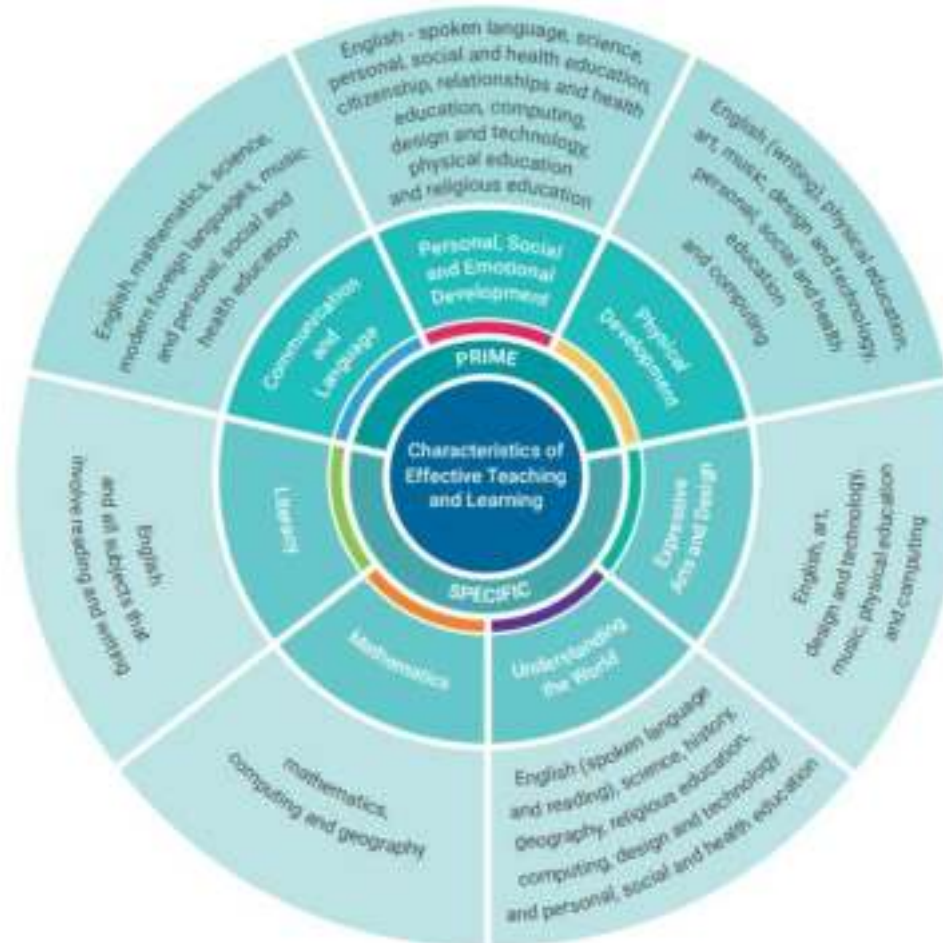


Understanding  
the World



# The EYFS Framework and the National Curriculum: A Visual Summary

The foundations of each national curriculum subject can be found spread across and woven between the seven Areas of Learning from the EYFS Framework. This infographic shows the strongest links between the Areas of Learning and national curriculum subjects. However, further connections will exist.



## Why is it important to have good language skills?

Children's understanding of the meaning of words, their ability to understand coherent spoken language, and also their ability to use language to express ideas, skills that are often referred to as narrative skills.

There is now a huge body of evidence that shows that **oral language skills form the foundation for formal education**. We know that language skills are critical foundations for the development of literacy.

The ability to read aloud, comprehend what you read, and learn how to spell all depend on having good levels of oral language. We also know that language skill is critical for many other aspects of children's development, particularly social and emotional development, the ability to build and sustain friendships and express and manage emotions.

Additionally, there's growing evidence that behaviour regulation itself depends on the ability to use language to guide your actions. Improved language skills would then logically transfer to improved behavior.





By the time children enter school, we have high expectations of their oral language.

We expect them to:

- be able to listen to what people say
- follow instructions without stopping to look at the teacher
- speak clearly
- express themselves
- share their thoughts and ideas with the whole class.

At the age of four or five years, children's language skills are still developing and rates of development vary between children. This is perfectly normal but it is important to identify children whose oral language skills are not developing within the typical range.

Without age-appropriate language skills, children will struggle not just with their learning across the curriculum but also with their social and emotional development; children need to communicate to make friends, join in with activities, and to 'belong'. Language helps to regulate behaviour and is needed to express emotions.



But language is complicated! When we speak, we are juggling:

- which words to use (vocabulary)
- the sounds in those words (phonology)
- the order we put the words in and their form (grammar)
- what words and sentences mean (semantics)
- how we choose to express that meaning (pragmatics).

Let's take a closer look at the terms set in brackets and use them to describe sorts of errors children make.

Boy playing with toy car on the floor

"The lello car goed really fast." (The yellow car went really fast.)

Phonology and grammar: The child has struggled to make the /y/ sound for yellow. Has he heard it correctly? He also doesn't know the irregular past tense of the verb to go.







A COMPLETE PHONICS RESOURCE  
TO SUPPORT CHILDREN

# Teach reading: change lives

Parent workshop: Phonics and early reading





“

**A love of reading is the biggest indicator  
of future academic success.**

OECD (The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

”

How many times have you  
already read today?





# Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised

Our school has chosen *Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised* as our systematic, synthetic phonics (SSP) programme to teach early reading and spelling.





“

**Phonics is:**

**making connections between the sounds  
of our spoken words and the letters that  
are used to write them down.**

”



# Terminology

**Phoneme**

**Grapheme**

**Digraph**

**Trigraph**

**Split vowel digraph**

**Blend**

**Segment**



Gradually your child learns the entire alphabetic code:



Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised 2021: Programme progression  
Reception and Year 1 overviews

The programme involves that the progression of GPCs is being learnt that we teach terminology. The progression has been sequenced so that children are taught from the simple to more complex GPCs, as well as taking into account the frequency of their occurrence in the core community environment words. All the progression taught are practised in words, sentences, and later on, in fully decodable books. Children receive and reuse GPCs and words daily, weekly and across terms and years, in order to retain this knowledge into their long term memory.

Children need to learn to read as quickly as reasonably possible, so they can move from learning to read, to reading to learn, giving them access to the immense house of learning. The expectations of progression are unapologetic and achievable if schools maximize pace, process and participation by all children. Children who are not keeping up with their peers should be given additional practice invisibly through targeted sessions.

Wapack.com

[illegible]

## Year 1

[illegible]



And all the different ways to write  
the phoneme sh:

shell

chef

special

caption

mansion

passion

We use assessment to match your child the right level of book

Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised Reception  
Child assessment

Autumn 1

m	a	p	c	o
s	g	k	u	h
i	t	n	r	f
d	ck	e	b	l
sat   man   hug   red <u>peck</u>				





# Reading a book at the right level

## **This means that your child should:**

- Know all the sounds and tricky words in their phonics book well
- Read many of the words by silent blending (in their head) – their reading will be automatic
- Only need to stop and sound out about 5% of the words by the time they bring the book home – but they should be able to do this on their own.





# Reading at home

# The most important thing you can do is read with your child

**Reading a book and chatting had a positive impact a year later on children's ability to...**

- understand words and sentences
- use a wide range of vocabulary
- develop listening comprehension skills.

The amount of books children were exposed to by age 6 was a positive predictor of their reading ability two years later.



# Reading a wordless books

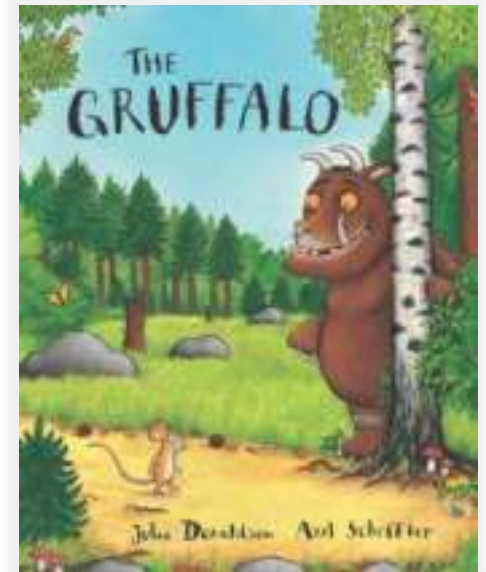
Wordless books are invaluable as they teach reading behaviours and early reading skills to children who are not blending – yet!

- Talk about the pictures.
- Point to the images in the circles and find them on the page.
- Encourage your child to make links from the book to their experiences.



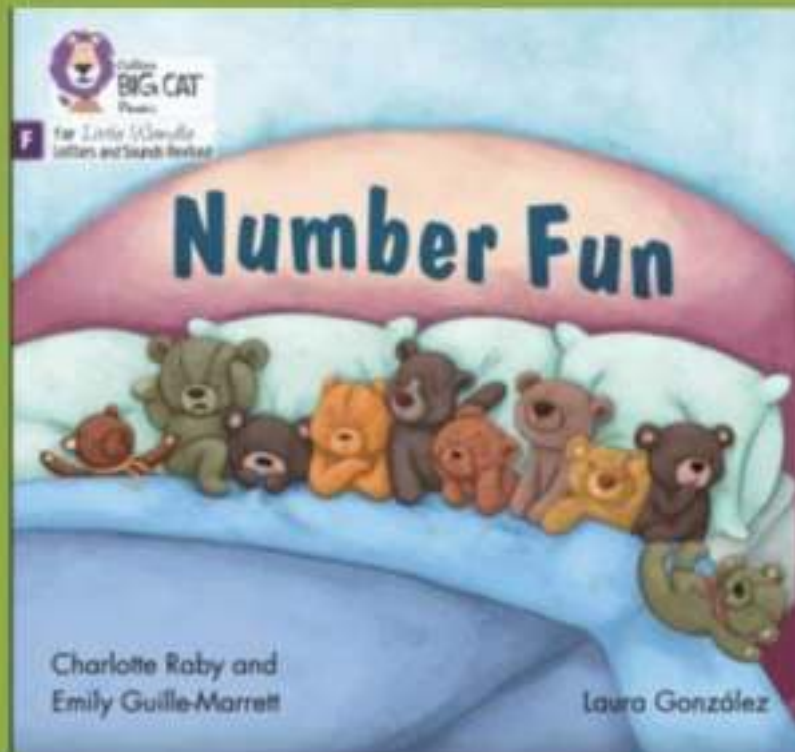


# Books going home



# Wordless books

Use the wordless books with children who cannot blend yet.



# Wordless books

Baa baa black sheep:  
Make links to nursery  
rhymes and actions  
songs

c-a-t: use oral  
blending games to  
find objects/  
animals.



Can you spot these in the illustration?  
Talk about the picture: develop  
language by pointing out all the  
objects/ animals.

## Listening to your child read their phonics book

- Your child should be able to read their book without your help.
- They might sound out words and blend them before they read them fluently.
- If they can't read a word, read it to them.
- Talk about the book and celebrate their success.



# Let's say the Phase 2 sounds

 s ss	 t tt	 p pp	 n nn	 m mm	 d dd	 g gg	 c k ck cc	 r rr
 h	 b bb	 f ff	 l ll	 j	 v vv	 w	 x	 y
 z zz s	 qu	 ch	 sh	 th	 ng	 nk		
 a	 e	 i	 o	 u				



Phase 2 sounds taught in  
Reception Autumn 1



Phase 2 sounds taught in  
Reception Autumn 2



# Supporting your child with phonics



**Phase 2 sounds taught in  
Reception Autumn 1**



**Phase 2 sounds taught in  
Reception Autumn 2**



**Phase 3 sounds taught in  
Reception Spring 1**

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# Read to your child

## The shared book is for **YOU** to read:

- Make the story sound as exciting as you can by changing your voice.
- Talk with your child as much as you can:
  - Introduce new and exciting language
  - Encourage your child to use new vocabulary
  - Make up sentences together
  - Find different words to use
  - Describe things you see.





“

**One of the greatest gifts adults can  
give is to read to children**

Carl Sagan

”

## Phase 2

### Ways You Can Support Your Child at Home

Using the sounds the children have been exposed to, the following games and activities can be done.

Using flashcards, expose children regularly to the sounds they have learnt. Remember to use pure sounds.

Magnetic letters - Using magnetic letters on the fridge or any type of magnetic surface, children can practise making words.

Make words using letter cards or magnetic letters. Ask the children to blend the sounds together to make the words.

Ask children to spell out CV and CVC words both orally and on paper.



## Before reading the book:

Encourage the child to handle the book and hold it the correct way around.



Can you find the front cover?

What can you see on the front cover?



What might this book be about?

Can you find/point to the title?

What might happen in the story?



## During the reading of the book:

Encourage the child to talk about the pictures and what is happening in the story. They may also like to turn the pages, join in with repeated words and phrases, and listen to/identify any words that rhyme.



What is happening on this page?

What might happen next?



What does this word mean?

Do you like ...?

What might happen at the end of the story?



Can you turn to the next page?



## After reading the book:

Encourage the child to talk about what happened in the book.



What happened in the story?

What happened to this character?



What did you find out?

Did you like this book? Why?

What was your favourite part?



Who was your favourite character?







### Vocabulary Questions with Victor

- Can you find a word/sentence that tells/shows you that...?
- Why do you think that the author used the word... to describe...?
- Can you find a word in the text that means the same as...?
- Find an adjective in the text



### Retrieval Questions with Rex

- Who is/are the main character(s)?
- When/where is this story set?
- Which is your favourite/worst/funniest/scariest part of the story? Why?
- Tell me three facts you have learnt from the text.
- Find the part where...



### If you are not sure, say:

- Have a guess.
- What would you do if you were...?
- If you had done that, what might... have said?
- If we know that.... means..., what might... mean?
- Does the picture help us?
- Where else could we look for a clue?

### If you can't read a word, say:

- Can you break it up?
- Are there any sounds you know?
- Do you know a word that looks like it?
- What could it say?

### Inference Questions with Iggy

- What do you think.... means? Why do you think that?
- Why do you think...?
- How do you think....?
- When do you think....?
- Where do you think...?
- How has the author made us think that...?



### Prediction Questions with Pip

- Where do you think.... will go next?
- What do you think... will say / do next?
- What do you think this book will be about? Why?
- How do you think that this will end?
- Who do you think has done it?
- What might.... say about that?



### Sequencing Questions with Suki

- What happens in the beginning of the story?
- How/where does the story start?
- What happened at the end of the...?
- Can you retell the story to me in 20 words or less?
- What happened before that?



### Remember:

- Enjoy this moment.
- Share your thoughts and opinions about it too.
- Just five minutes every day makes a huge difference.



### **Chat**

Discussing the content and meaning of books is an important part of reading. Chat about the book before, during and after reading. Encourage your child to share their ideas and to ask questions about the book.

## **What You Can Do as a Parent**

### **Read Together Every Day**

Read to your child every day. Make a routine, for example, read after a bath or before bed. Allow your child to read a book to you (tell the story by the pictures), then you can read the story back to them.

### **Involve the Family**

The more people that read to your child, the more literacy experiences they will be exposed to. Everyone tells a story in a different way (e.g. character voices). Have siblings, grandparents, aunts and uncles read to your child.

### **Read a Range of Texts**

Recipe books, nursery rhymes, leaflets from the mailbox or classic stories. The possibilities are endless.

### **Use Audiobooks**

Your local library offers a loan facility for you to borrow children's books that contain a CD. Put this on while going on long drives in the car or make a cubby out of sheets where you and your child can sit quietly and listen to the audiobook.

### **Model Your Reading Enjoyment**

Tell your child how much you enjoy reading with him or her. Talk about "story time" as the favourite part of your day. Read books for your own enjoyment in view of your child.

### **Give Your Child a Wide Variety to Choose From**

Use the library and allow your child to pick out the books that interest them. Make sure they have many text types and genres to choose from.

### **Read It Again and Again**

Go ahead and read your child's favourite book for the 100th time!





# Help Your Child with Maths

## Counting

Practise counting out objects, such as buttons, toys or sticks collected on a walk. Encourage your child to point to each object as they say the number name.



## Songs and Rhymes

Songs and rhymes are great for helping young children learn to count. Focus on numbers 1-5 and then 1-10. Try 'Five Little Ducks Went Swimming One Day' and '1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Once I Caught a Fish Alive'.



## Matching

Dominoes can be a great way to understand that a number refers to an amount of objects. Matching games can also help your child to understand 1:1 correspondence.

## Talk

Talk to children about the different uses of numbers. Talk about numbers you see all around you. For example, 'Look, there are three cats on the wall' or, 'Can you see the number 5 on the gate?' Play games and talk about the numbers on the dice (board games are great for this).

## Cooking

Measure ingredients and bake something yummy together and set the timer for it to cook.



## Number Spotting

Try and spot numbers wherever you go – on a menu at a cafe, on the bus, at the shops or people's front doors on a walk.



## Shapes

Understanding shape helps us to make sense of the world around us. Go on a shape hunt around your house. See if you can find circles, squares, rectangles or triangles.

## Sorting

Anything can be sorted into groups! Sorting objects into sets of things with similar characteristics is important for beginning to understand what things have in common. This could be snacks, buttons or toys and can be extended to talk about how many are in each group. You could ask, 'Which has more? Which has less? Let's count and check!'



## Ordering Numbers

Once your child has become familiar with counting then they can start ordering numbers. You could label blocks, cars or dinosaurs with numbers 1-5 then 1-10 and enjoy putting them in the correct order, muddling them up and starting again.



## Every Day

Do maths every day! You might not think it but you will be doing maths every day. Helping your child get dressed, going to the shops, singing counting songs, counting the steps on the stairs, following a daily routine – most activities we do with our child involve maths.

## Play

Play with objects, such as shells, bottle tops, beads or building blocks. These can be sorted into sets, used to make simple patterns or pictures (like a face or boat) or used to prompt discussions about shape.



twinkl



# Reception Number Passport

Home Copy

Children have their own copy in school and will get to show off these skills on a Friday

Name:



Deerhurst & Apperley  
C of E School



Learning Objective	Date	Date	Date
I can name numbers in order to 10 and compare 2 numbers by saying which is more or less.			
I can recognise quantities, without counting, up to 5. (Subitise)			
I can say 1 more than a given number up to 10.			
I can partition numbers to 5 into 2 groups.			

Learning Objective	Date	Date	Date
I can recall number bonds of numbers 0-10, including partitioning facts.			
I know some odd and even numbers to 10.			
I can recite number names in order to 20.			
I can automatically recall doubles facts up to $5 + 5$ .			





## INSTEAD OF "HOW WAS YOUR DAY?"

*Try asking your little one these instead...*



*Was anything  
difficult today?*



*Did anything  
surprise you  
today?*



*What did you  
have to eat  
today?*



*What are you  
looking forward  
to tomorrow?*



*What was your  
favourite thing  
from today?*



*What games did  
you play today?*



*What made  
you smile today?*



*What new  
thing did you  
learn today?*



*Who did you  
play with today?*





# Questions?

Any worries or concerns please contact the Admin Office for an appointment or available at the gate after school.

Best Wishes,  
Miss Robinson and the teaching team at  
Deerhurst and Apperley.

