

## Developing Early Reading Skills

- Choose a quiet time when your child is not tired. In the morning before school is an ideal time.
- This does not need to be the entire book. Always try to end the reading session positively.

### WHERE TO BEGIN

- Look at the front cover, this is a great way to develop prediction skills.
- Talk about the characters and the setting.
- Look at the picture first, what can your child see? Can they find a sound in the text which may match the word. E.g. A plate of jelly, can you find the word that begins with 'j'?
- Share and discuss what is happening within the pictures.
- Play eye spy with the pictures.
- Use their phonetic knowledge to sound out 'cvc' words.
- If your child is struggling tell your child what the word says.
- Some words cannot be read phonetically. We call these 'tricky' words. E.g. 'the', 'was', 'he'.
- Reading does not always have to be with books. When you are out and about, look at words in the environment, such as shops signs, road signs. This also increases your child's vocabulary.
- Re-visit favourite stories.
- When possible, read a non-reading scheme book to your child.



## Glossary of Reading Terms

**CVC** - A three letter word containing consonant, vowel, consonant.

**Digraph** – This is where two letters make one sound. E.g, 'sh' and 'ch'.

**Grapheme** – Is how the sound looks and how we write it.

**Phoneme** – The smallest unit of sound you can hear. These are put together to make words. E.g, you can hear 3 phonemes in the word cat, c-a-t.

**Trigraph** – This is where letters make one sound. E.g. 'igh' in the middle of the word 'light'.

**Oral blending** – This is when you hear the sounds and identify the word.

**Blending** – This is looking at the written word and identifying each letter and its sound to read the word.

**Oral Segmenting** – Hearing a word and splitting it up into the individual sounds that make it.

