

How do we support literacy?

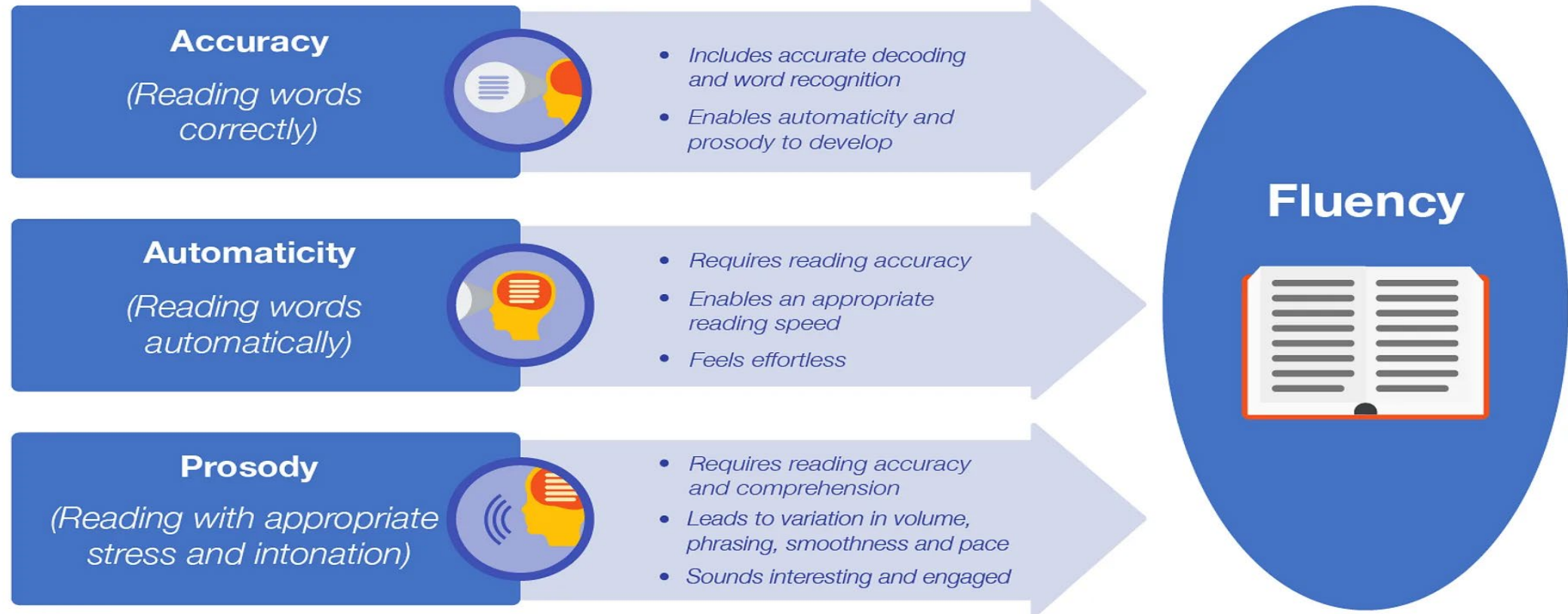


BbCcDd Ee Ff Gg Hh
IjKkLlMm

n N n N n N
o O o O o O
p P p P p P
q Q q Q q Q
r R r R r R
s S s S s S
t T t T t T
u U u U u U
v V v V v V
w W w W w W
x X x X x X
y Y y Y y Y
z Z z Z z Z

What is reading fluency...

Figure 5: Reading fluency



LEXONIK 
Leap

**A Powerful Phonics
Intervention for All**




**LEXONIK
ADVANCE**

Literacy Intervention stages

6 – 12 week programme

Stage 1: Phoneme to Grapheme correspondence

Stage 2: Basic word Building

Stage 3: First 100 High Frequency words

Stage 4: Vowel Diagraphs

Stage 5: Split Vowel Diagraphs

Stage 6: Prefixes

Stage 7: Syllables

Stage 8: Complex word building

Stage 9: Subject specific vocabulary

Stage 10: Comprehension

Short vowels

Baby sounds



a

e

i

o

u

y

When **two vowels** go out walking the **first one** does the talking usually in an **adult voice**.

ai ay ee ea oa ow

Put your finger on the sound



oi oy



oo



ou ow

Vowel digraphs



rain ✓

read

(it cheats)

boat ✓

rayn ✗



bowt ✗

I read a book last night.
I like to read.

The magic 'e' changes the sound of a single vowel when it is only one letter away

hop hope

pip pipe

us use

pet Pete

Sam same

Prefixes and suffixes

Do you know the meaning of these prefixes?

pre	re	en	ex	quad	bio	chrono	eco
multi	dis	il/im/in	aqua	micro	therm	co	mis
pro	anti	cent	un	tri	con	bi	hydro
hyper	circ	de	oct	auto	uni	kilo	trans
non	mono	sub	semi	inter			

Prefixes: meanings and use

The most commonly-used prefixes are those that change an adjective with a positive meaning into one with a negative or opposing meaning, for example: *uncomfortable*. Prefixes that change the word to a negative meaning include: *in-*, *ix-*, *im-* and *dis-*. Examples formed using this type of prefix are: *inactive*, *irregular*, *impossible* and *dishonest*.

Prefix	Meaning	Example
anti-	opposed/to prevent	antidote
counter-	opposite/ opposed to	counterproductive
de-	something is removed or reduced	de-activate
dis-	negative/opposite	disadvantage
ex-	former	ex-wife

Breaking down words into syllables...

1.The "Listen Method" Rules

- a.Say the word.
- b.How many times do you hear A, E, I, O, or U as a separate sound?
- c.This is the number of syllables.

2.The "Chin Method" Rules

- a.Put your hand under your chin.
- b.Say the word.
- c.How many times does your chin touch your hand?
- d.This is the number of syllables.

3.The "Clap Method" Rules

- a. Clapping may help you find syllables.
- b. Say the word.
- c. Clap each time you hear A, E, I, O, or U as a separate sound.
- d. The number of claps is the number of syllables
- e. This is the number of syllables.

How many syllables?

12 syllables
(an-ti-dis-es-tab-lish-ment-ar-i-an-is-m)



Promoting reading for fun at Cox Green

According to the Department of Education, the more students read or are read to for fun ... the higher their reading scores.

[Child Literacy Statistics for Parents | Save the Children](#)



How we incorporate reading skills into our curriculums...

Handwritten notes on a worksheet about the Southern Colonies. The notes include:

- Yellow sticky note: "The South developed large plantations with many slaves." (with a blue arrow pointing to the text "large plantations with many slaves")
- Pink sticky notes: "Plantations were large farms that used many slaves to grow crops like tobacco and rice." and "Southern colonies were the most dependent on slaves." (with blue arrows pointing to the text "most dependent on slaves")

Worksheet text:


Name: _____
Date: _____

The Southern Colonies

Imagine you are living in the Southern Colonies in the 1700s. As you look around, you see a large plantation for tobacco and cotton fields stretching far miles throughout the South. This was a common sight. What caused the South to develop this way?

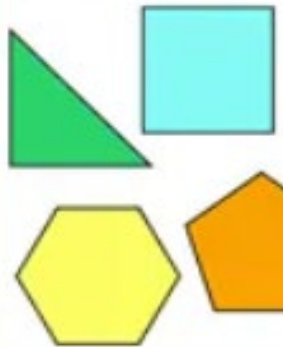

Who settled in the Southern colonies?

Although some people came to the Southern colonies for religious freedom, most settlers were looking for land to grow crops. In England, land was very expensive and could only be inherited by the first-born son. Many Englishmen that didn't own land came to the colonies because the land was very inexpensive. Also, Spanish colonies had land that was available to the government and given to settlers.



1. Read one paragraph at a time.
2. Highlight any unknown words.
3. Determine the main idea of each paragraph.
4. Underline support or examples.
5. Write main idea & key terms on sticky notes.

POLYGONS

DEFINITION	CHARACTERISTICS
A polygon is a closed shape with straight sides and angles. The word polygon comes from Greek and means many (poly) angles (gon).	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Straight Lines,2. Closed,3. Angles,4. More than two sides,5. No curves
EXAMPLES	NON-EXAMPLES
	

Key vocabulary

- Opinionated-** having strong opinion that you share confidently.
- Dogmatic-** when a person is certain that you are right and that everyone else is wrong.
- Ignorant-** not having enough knowledge, understanding, or information about something.
- Hypocritical-** saying that you have moral beliefs but behaving in a way that shows these are not sincere.



Reading mentoring Form-time reading Cox green 150 challenge

World book day Reading weeks Literacy points and certificates



The power of reading aloud

- Research has shown that reading aloud improves student fluency and comprehension significantly.
- Spending just 5 or 10 minutes a day with your child reading aloud will therefore have significant benefits.
- KS3 students all get an opportunity to read aloud with their English teachers

How else can reading be practiced?

Language can be found everywhere in everyday life. For example:



Road signs that give directions.

How else can reading be practiced?

Language can be found everywhere in everyday life. For example:



Items in shops and supermarkets.

How else can reading be practiced?

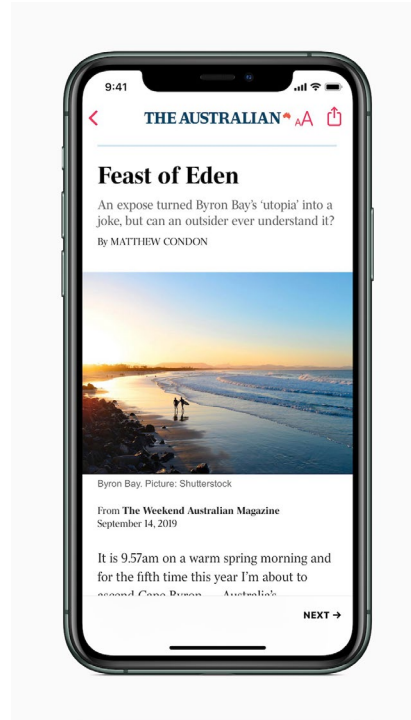
Language can be found everywhere in everyday life. For example:



By muting the television and reading subtitles.

How else can reading be practiced?

Language can be found everywhere in everyday life. For example:



Reading news articles, blogs and other information using electronic devices.

Asking questions to engage your child...

1. What would you ask the author if you could?
2. Where can you learn more about this topic?
3. What's the goal of the author of this writing?
4. What are the most/least important parts?
5. Who is the main character? Are you sure?
6. What are the motives of the character and others?
7. How would you rewrite what you're reading?
8. What does this writing make you think of?
9. Are there other perspectives you should check out?
10. What part of the reading did you not like?

How you can support your child...

- Ensuring they have a reading book they are interested in [Literacy \(coxgreen.com\)](http://Literacy.coxgreen.com) and community library
- Ensuring they have and use their overlays if needed
- Modelling reading as an adult – fiction or non-fiction
- Tag-reading – taking turns to read sections of the book
- Further ideas can be found here on our Literacy webpage [supporting my child with reading](#)

QUESTIONS

