

# Tregony CP School – Reception- Knowledge Organiser – Reading (RWI)



## Overview- RWI

### Reading

-In Reading, we look at letters and symbols in writing, and work out what they mean.

We follow the Read Write Inc Phonics programme.

Reading is like breaking a special code!



-We use Fred Talk to help us segment and blend the sounds helping us to read.

In EYFS, early English knowledge is based within the 'Literacy' and 'Communication & Language' learning areas.

## Literacy- Phonics

-Phonics is a way of learning to read, by understanding the sounds that letters make.

There are 26 letters in the alphabet: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Letters can be either vowels (A, E, I, O and U) or consonants (all of the other letters).

	<p>Set 1 Sounds Sub-Area: Reading</p>	<p>- In Set 1 we learn the sounds of the letters on the left. As we learn the letter we begin blending the sounds together e.g. 'd-o-g – dog.' Tricky words: the, to, l, no, go, into High frequency words: a, an, as, at, if, in, is, it, of, off, on, can, dad, had, back, and, get, big, him, his, not, got, up, mum, but.</p>
	<p>Set 2 sounds Sub-Area: Reading</p>	<p>We should reach the end of Set 2 by the end of the Reception year. Set 2 has many more digraphs (two letters making one sound.) Tricky words: he, she, we, me, be, was, my, you, they, her, all, are High frequency words: will, that, this, then, them, with, see, for, now, down, look, too.</p>

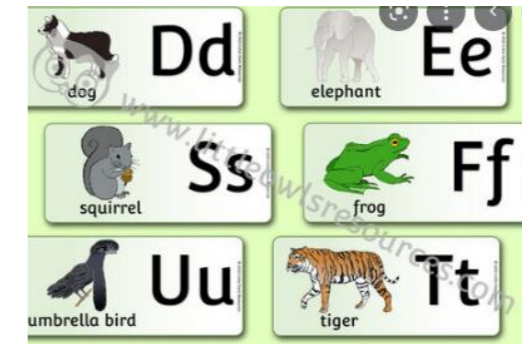
## Communication and Language

### Vocabulary Sub-Area: Speaking

-Vocabulary means the words that we know.

-We should try to learn as many different words as we can, so that we can read and write clearly. When you are reading, try to remember new and unfamiliar words to build your vocabulary.

-e.g. Vocabulary meaning 'big:' large, huge, great, enormous.



### Questions Sub-Area: Understanding

-Questions are used to ask something. They try to find out information & end with question marks. e.g. What is your name? or Where is the shop?

-Questions that begin with 'how' and 'why' (open questions) are great for finding out information in more detail.

e.g. 'How did the dinosaurs die out?' or 'Why is the sky blue?'



### Rhyme and Jokes

-Rhyme is when words have the same ending sounds, e.g. bat, cat, mat.

-Jokes are things that are funny. Jokes are used to make us laugh!

- Key Vocabulary**
- Reading
  - Books
  - Letters
  - Sounds
  - Words
  - Sentences
  - Vowels
  - Consonants.
  - Phonics

## Literacy- Reading Books

### Books

-A book is made up of pages, which have words and pictures printed on them.

-Books should be read from left to right and from top to bottom.

-There are lots of different types of books, for example: stories, fairy tales, picture books, information books, poems and plays. Stories -Many books contain stories. Stories tell us about events or something that has happened to someone.

Most stories have a clear beginning, middle and end, e.g.

-Beginning – The hare challenged the tortoise to a race.

-Middle – The hare was winning, but fell asleep under a tree.

-End – The tortoise overtook the sleeping hare and won the race.

Stories always have:

-Characters – The people, animals, creatures or living things in a story.

-Events – The things that happen in the story.

-Setting – Where the story takes place.

