



## Reading

your child will be revising the 42+ sounds (phonemes) and their related spelling patterns (graphemes) every day. Your child's teacher will be happy to give you a sound grid if you wish (grid with all the letters relating to the 42+ sounds, and pictures which remind the children of the sound they make).

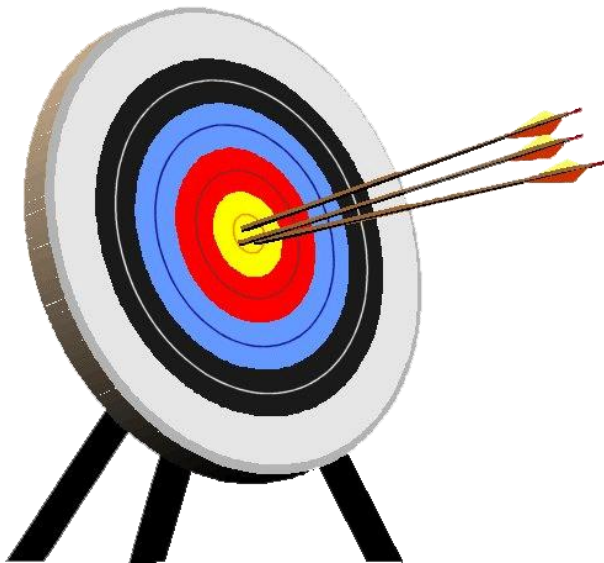
Synthetic phonics teaches children to recognise letters and the sounds they represent. They learn the skill of sounding out and blending all through a word. It is very important that when reading, children are only expected to sound out words for which they know all the sounds. Don't be afraid to tell them a word which you know they will not be able to sound out themselves.

Spending time reading to your child is just as important as hearing them read. Children need to hear stories to increase their vocabulary and develop their understanding. As children progress in reading, it is no longer about learning to read, but reading to learn and good comprehension is vital.

Reading isn't only about books. Involve your child in reading whenever you can, for example- pick up leaflets if you visit a museum or a zoo and ask them to choose what to see first / find out where the giraffes are.

# **Literacy in Year Two**

**Ways to Support Your Child  
and  
Termly Targets**





## Termly Targets

At Milton we are focusing on improving our writing. In Year Two the children will be progressing through the targets below.



1. I can use the sound grid to help me spell words.
2. I can write in sentences that start with capital letters and end in full stops.
3. I can use interesting words in my sentences to describe actions places or people. For eg- Jack climbed up the tall green beanstalk, *is better than* Jack went up the beanstalk.
4. I can start my sentences in different ways (time connectives/when/pronoun) For eg- **When** Jack got to the bottom of the beanstalk he ran back towards home. He couldn't believe he had been able to escape. But a few minutes later he heard the booming voice of the giant.

You can support your child in the work they are doing in school. The following pages give you some ideas.

## Ways to Help at Home



### Writing

Encourage them to write wherever possible, this can be anything at all from helping you write a shopping list, creating a scrapbook for a special holiday, to writing an invitation to their friend to come round for tea. Help your child think about what they are going to write, "Do we need to write this in an order?", "What should we write first?", "How should we finish?", "How could we organise it?".

As well as needing to ask you for the correct spelling pattern for a particular sound, children need help to remember tricky words (words that we can't sound out). You can use any method to help them from mnemonics to a 'look at it, say it, write it, check it' method. As you are reading together, point out spelling patterns to increase their awareness.



### Speaking and Listening

Encourage your child to take part in Show and Tell in their class. If they are nervous, help them rehearse what to say.

Encourage your child to tell you a story instead of reading one, or make up a story together.