

## CVC words

CVC words are words created using a consonant, vowel, and a consonant. Vowels are the letters A, E, I, O and U, while consonants are all the other letters in the alphabet. Examples of CVC words can include 'new', 'hat', 'cot', 'lit' and 'pit'.

Vowels
a e i o u

Consonants
b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w y z

Consonants	Vowels	Consonants
b	a	t

1. Sound out each word b-a-t  
Can your child say the word?  
Can your child Fred Talk and read the word?
2. Sound out the word for your child.  
Can they pinch the sounds on their finger before writing the word.  
Can they write the word?
3. Can they write the word with a crayon; a water and a brush; dough; foam; beetroot; chalk; in sand; in mud etc.?

## Oral Story Telling

By focusing on oral language skills, parents can lay a strong foundation for future reading skills. Reading and speaking skills are closely connected, as verbal ability improves vocabulary as well as phonemic awareness (individual sounds in spoken words), both of which are important factors for reading success.

**Book Talk** - You don't always need to read the words in books. Looking at and talking about the pictures is a great way to encourage your child to enjoy books. If you speak a language other than English, talk about the pictures and story in your own language.

### Fun reading activities to do with your child:

- Play eye spy with the book: Eye spy something beginning with 'p.'
- Use only the pictures to tell the story.
- Ask the question: 'What is happening on this page?'
- Make a storytelling box: Collect some objects. Select 3-4 objects and have fun making up a story with the objects from the box.
- Retell a familiar story in your own words.
- Change the characters in the story to animals or people they know.
- Use their soft toys to tell a story.
- How many things can they name on one page?

# Working Together

## Early Years

## Home & School



Talk for Reading  
&  
Talk for Writing

Learn. Grow. Achieve. Flourish.

## How does emergent writing develop?

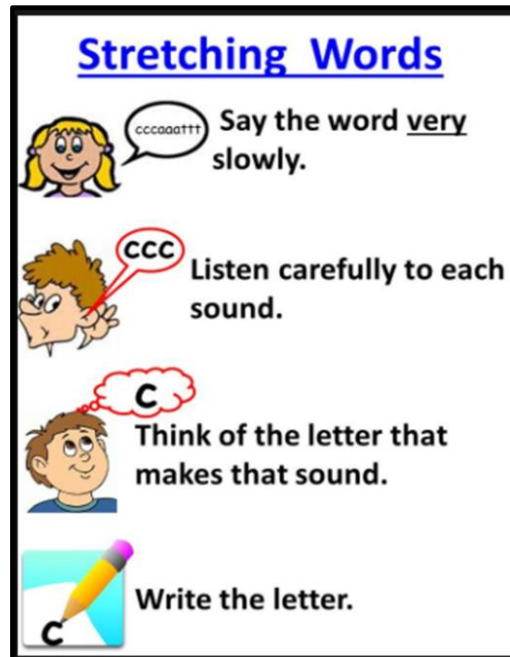
How to support your child with writing

**Think it – Think of the sentence you're going to write.**

**Say it – Say the sentence out loud a few times to check that it sounds how you want it to and makes sense.**

**Pinch it – Pinch each word on your finger as you say your sentence. This helps you to memorise the sentence when writing.**

**Write it – Write the sentence down saying the sounds as you write it.**



Remind your child to stretch out the sounds and then blend them together.

## EYFS Statutory Framework

Reading consists of two dimensions: **language comprehension and word reading.**

Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth.

**It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction) they read with them, and enjoy rhymes, poems and songs together.**

**Word reading taught later, involves both the:**

- speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (decoding)
- speedy recognition of familiar printed words.

**Writing involves:**

- transcription (spelling and handwriting)
- composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing).

### After reading a book:

1. Encourage your child to talk about what happened in the book.
2. What happened in the story?
3. What happened to this character?
4. What did you find out?
5. Did you like this book? Why?
6. What was your favourite part?
7. Who was your favourite character?

## How do children become writers?

**Writing is part of physical development:** Core strength is needed before children begin to make the fine motor movements required to control a writing tool.

**Strengthen both fine and gross motor control:**

Children can build core strength in all sorts of different ways – climbing, lifting, carrying buckets of water, hanging from bars and so on.

Fine motor and eye-to-hand coordination will develop through activities that require actions like pinching, grasping, twisting, threading, squashing, and squeezing.

**Sit right to write:** Good posture is important for writing. Non-writing hand to hold book/paper.

**Learn how to hold a pencil properly:** Before any child can learn to write, they must develop the correct way of holding a pencil. This correct grip is called the pincer grasp.

**Help children learn to focus:** We can help children learn how to concentrate by offering them learning that really engages them.

**Explore mark-making outdoors:** The outdoors can provide the perfect environment for mark making. Experiment with lots of different materials for making marks – paint, outdoor chinks, mud, sand and so on.

### Try this...

If your child is struggling to draw shapes or write letters neatly, it might be useful to do some 'hand over hand' practice.