

Parents Information Evening

Cookridge Holy Trinity Primary School
Please make sure you sign our attendance sheet

Thank you

What is an ELG?

- At the end of the Reception year (in June), we will be assessing the children in the 17 areas of learning.
- These are the same areas of learning as those in your child's nursery setting.
- We will assess the children as reaching the Early Learning Goal (2) , exceeding (3), or not achieving (1)

17 strands which are split into seven areas of learning

Communication and language

- Listening and attention
- Understanding
- Speaking

Physical Development

- Moving and handling
- Health and self-care

Personal, Social and Emotional development

- Self-confidence and self awareness
- Managing feelings and behaviour
- Making relationships

Literacy

- Reading
- Writing

Mathematics

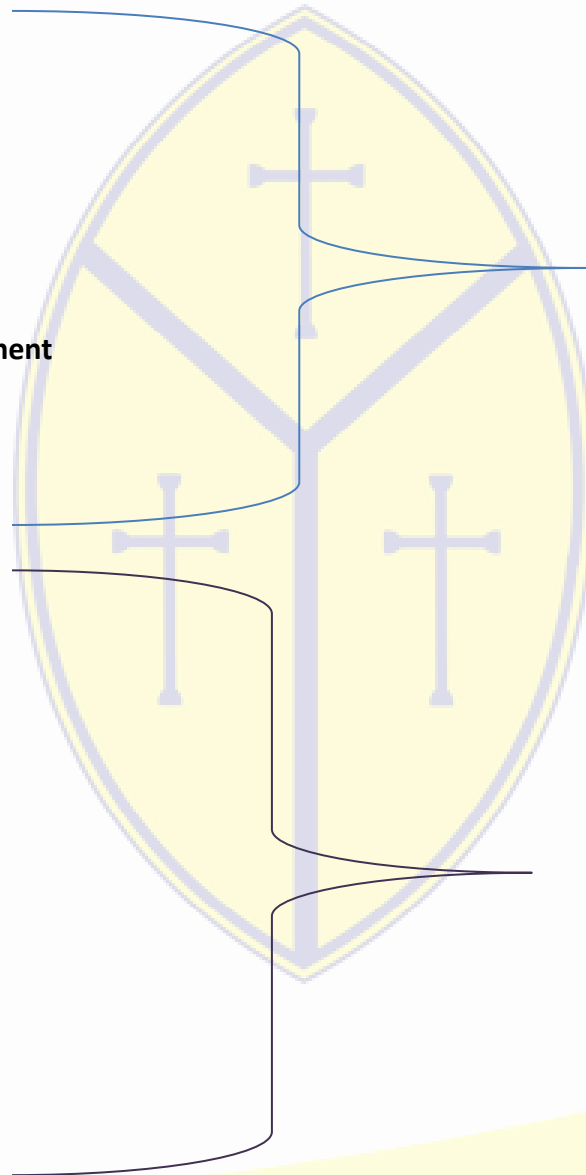
- Numbers
- Shape, space and measures

Understanding the world

- People and communities
- The world
- Technology

Expressive arts and design

- Exploring media and materials
- Being imaginative



Prime Learning goals

**Children are judged in all
17 areas –**

1 – not achieved

2 – met

3 - exceeded

Specific Learning goals

National Percentages for achieving ELG.

- Reading, Writing and Number are the areas of the curriculum where nationally the smallest amount of children achieve their Early Learning Goal.
- We are therefore putting an emphasis on these 3 areas.

How can I help my child achieve Reading ELG?

Children read and understand simple sentences. They use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately. They also read some common irregular words. They demonstrate understanding when talking with others about what they have read.

- Fred Fingers for reading (blending) – when reading an unknown word children should look for the sounds and show these on their fingers, say the sounds and then blend them together.
- Once your child has decoded and blended the word they then should aim to remember it instead of sounding it out each time. This will encourage them to become a fluent reader.

Phase 3 – Digraphs

- This term we have been covering digraphs and vowel digraphs.
- A digraph is a combination of two letters that make one sound.

ee

oa

ai

oo - short

oo - long

oi

ow

ur

er

ar

ch

th

ng

sh

Each digraph also has an accompanying action, rhyme and picture that will help the children to learn them (especially when two different digraphs make the same sound).

Phase 3 - Trigraph

- A Trigraph is a combination of 3 letters which make one sound.

igh
ear
air
ure



Each trigraph also has an accompanying action, rhyme and picture that will help the children to learn them (especially when two different trigraphs make the same sound).

Phase 4

- The purpose of phase 4 is to consolidate children's knowledge of graphemes in reading and spelling words containing adjacent consonants polysyllabic words.
- For example...

-st

Chest

Cost

Toast

-nd

hand

pond

-mp

jump

lamp

chimp

-nt

tent

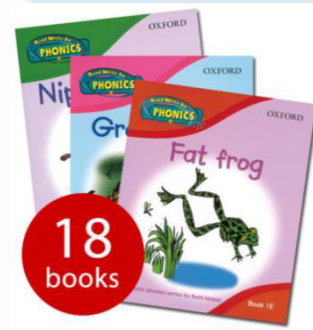
paint

hunt

Tricky Words

- Tricky words are words which you are unable to sound out (decode). These are words which must be remembered by sight.
- The tricky words are incorporated into the word lists sent home for your children to learn (these lists are a mixture of decodable [green paper] and tricky words [red paper]). It is important your child becomes **fluent** with these words to help them confidently progress through our reading scheme.
- The tricky words children in Reception must know are:
The, to, I, no, go, into, he, she, we, me, be, was, you, they,
all, are, my, her, said

Reading Book Scheme



- Children progress through the reading scheme by learning their words by sight.
- The children will move through the scheme at the discretion of the class teacher.
- Children will be given a phonics book to help with their blending.

It must always be remembered that phonics is a step up to word recognition. Automatic reading of all words – decodable and tricky – is the ultimate goal.

Example of reading

- The church is long and big.
- They go to the shop.
- It is a brown dog.



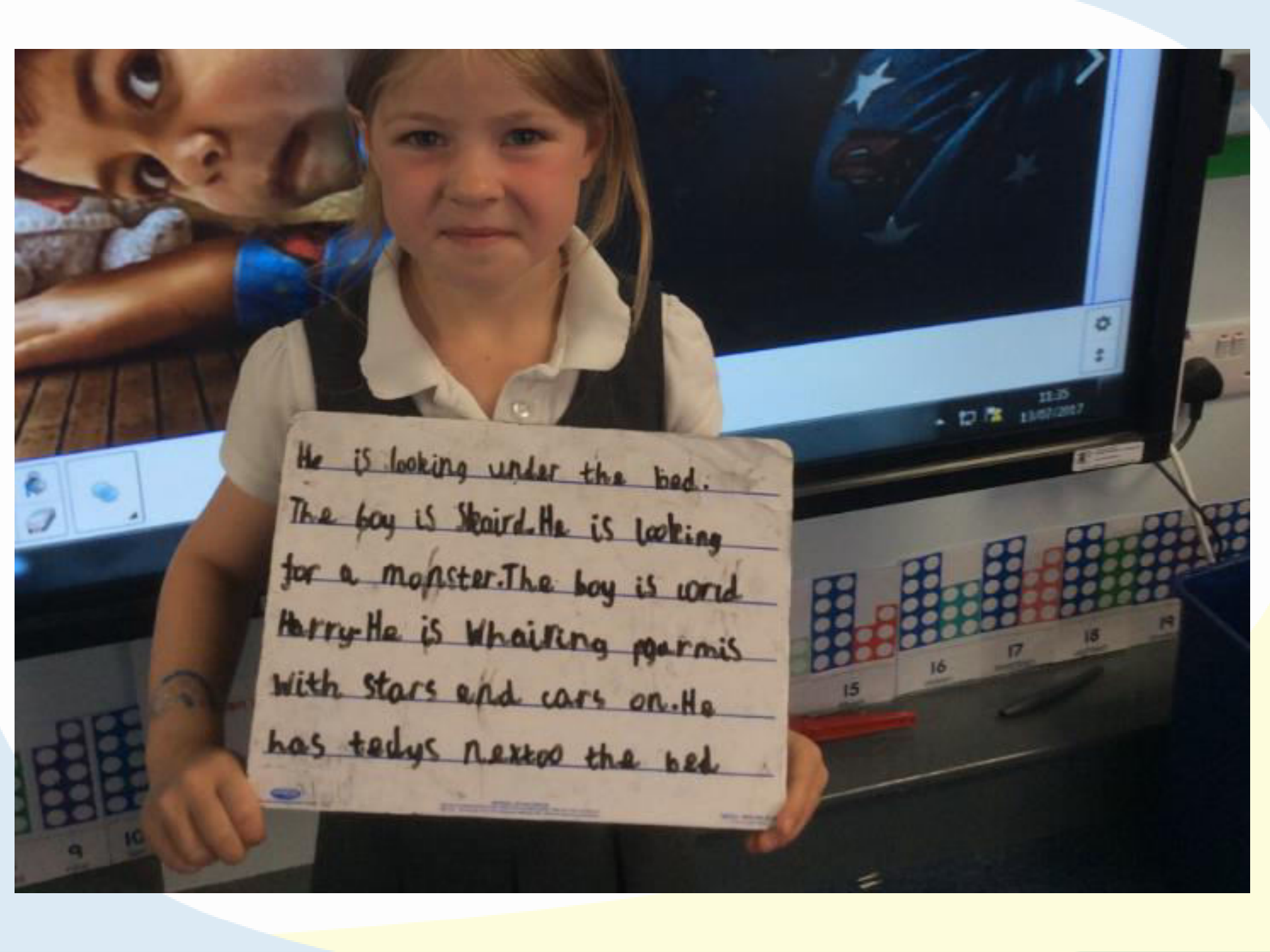
How can I help my child achieve Writing ELG?

Children use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways, which match their spoken sounds. They also write some irregular common words. They write simple sentences, which can be read by themselves and others. Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible.

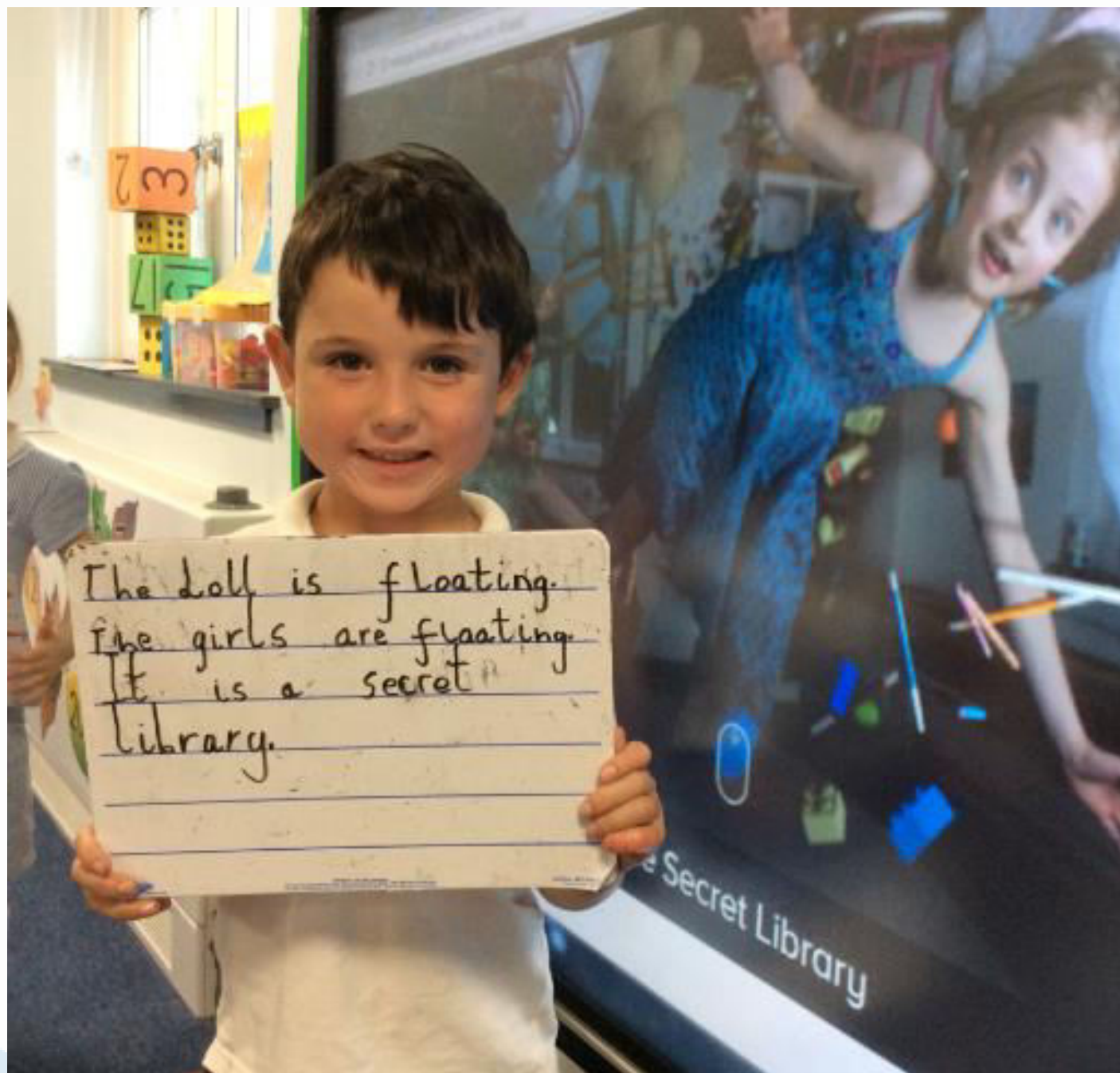
- Fred Fingers for spelling (segmenting) – each finger represents a sound.
- Children need to start 'having a go' at writing. The words do not always need to be spelt correctly as long as the children are recording the sounds they hear.
- Have a go at writing a sentence a week – bring into school, we will reward with stickers and lots of praise.
- Encourage capital letters, full stops and finger spaces.

My sound





He is looking under the bed.
The boy is scared. He is looking
for a monster. The boy is worried.
Harry. He is whirling marbles
with stars and cars on. He
has tedys next to the bed.



How can I help my child achieve Number ELG?

Children count reliably with numbers from 0-20, place them in order and say which number is one more or one less than a given number. Using quantities and objects, they add and subtract two single-digit numbers and count on or back to find the answer. They solve problems, including doubling, halving or sharing.

- In order for children to achieve this ELG they must show a deep understanding of the numbers 0-20.
- Using mathematical language in day to day activities – halving food, sharing cakes, pairing socks etc.
- Children also need to have a knowledge of money and time – these are really difficult concepts to understand (particularly time) the more exposure and practical access they have to these the deeper their understanding will be. Involve your child when shopping.

How can I help my child achieve Number ELG?

- Playing board games with your child.

Eg: snakes and ladders, dice games, Connect4.

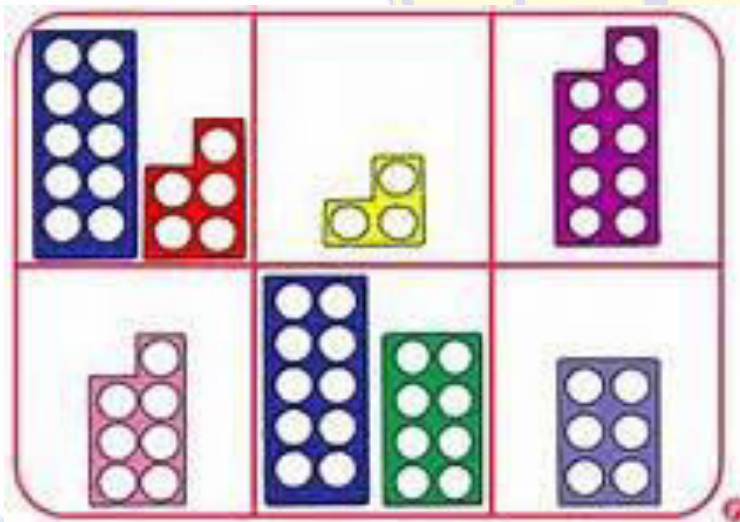
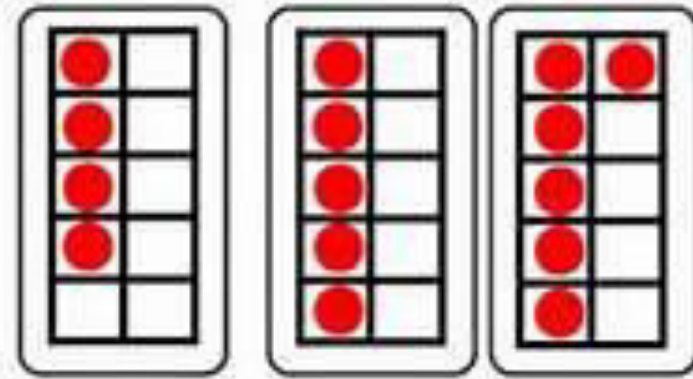
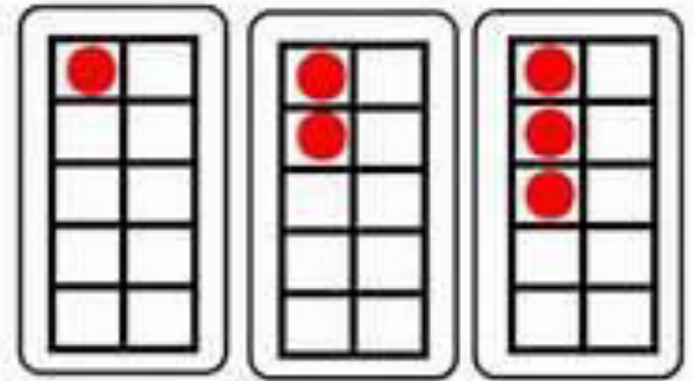
These games will also develop your child's personal, social and emotional development, as well as their communication and language. These areas are also assessed in Reception.

- Subitising numbers with children.

Instantly recognising the number of objects in a small group, without counting.

Example: when you know there are 5 coins here without counting.

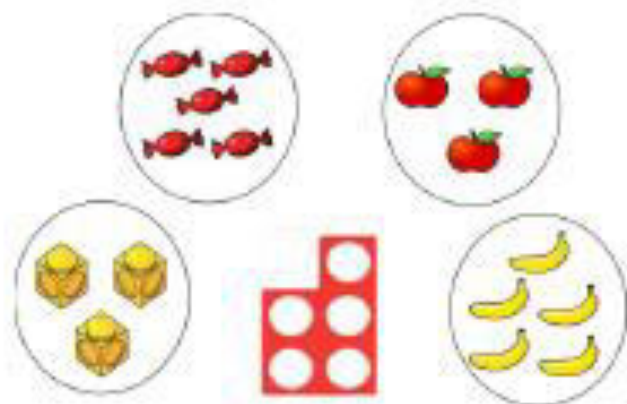




Working in greater depth



How can the objects be sorted?



4 friends are wearing hats...

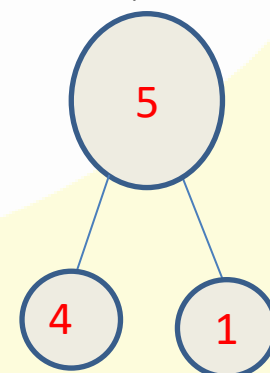


How many are not wearing hats?

$$\square + 4 = 5$$

There are 5 altogether, 4 is a part and 1 is a part.

5 is the same as one add ?



Mathletics

- Mathletics homework will be set weekly for you child to complete.
- It can be completed on a computer or a tablet device.

(If you do not have access to one of these devices, please see your teacher)

The logo consists of a blue, stylized banner or ribbon shape with a slight 3D effect, containing the word "Mathletics" in white. In the background, there is a faint, large shield emblem with a yellow field and three purple crosses.

Mathletics

Questions?

