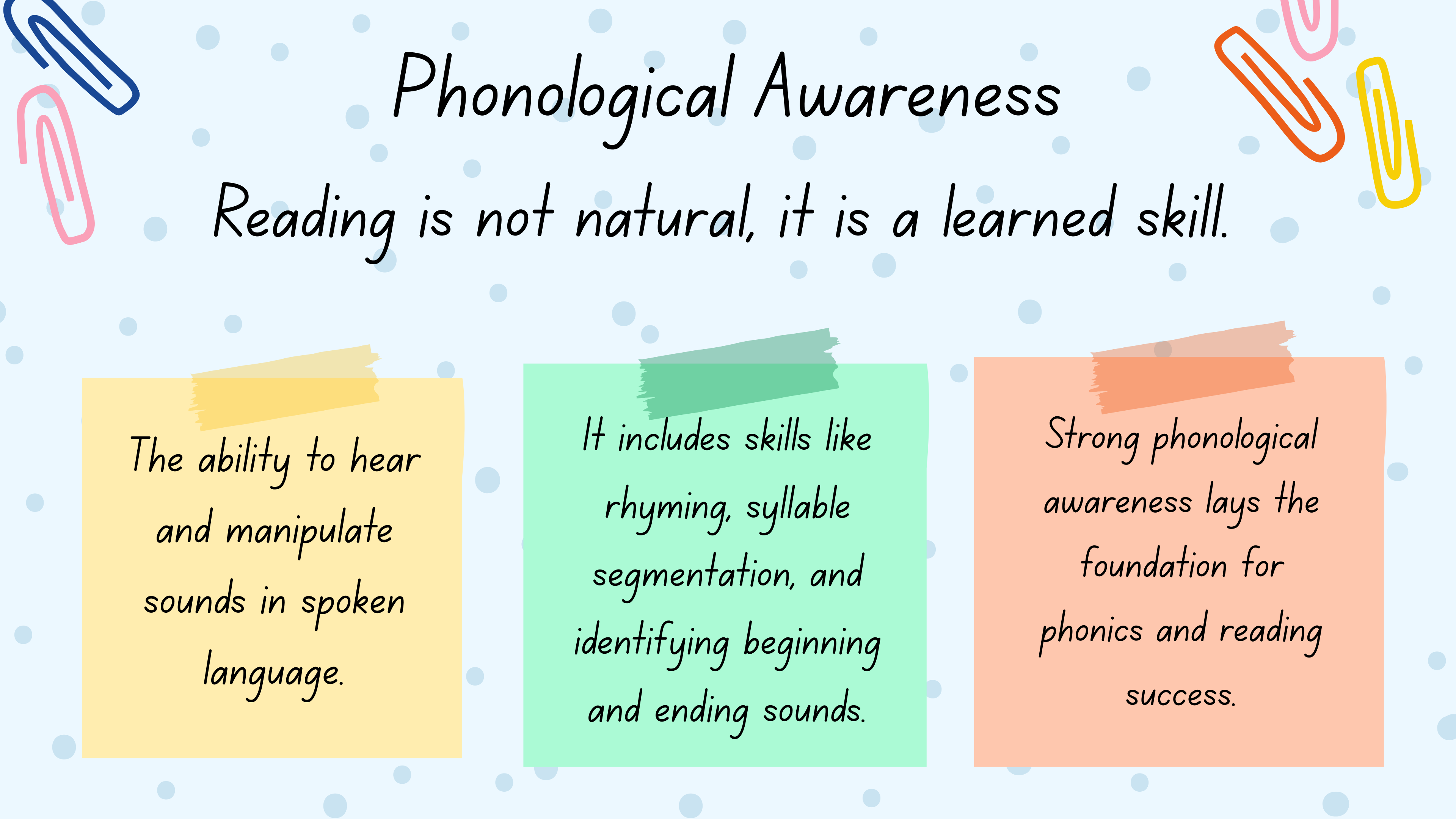




PI Homework Meeting

How to support your child's learning at home





Phonological Awareness

Reading is not natural, it is a learned skill.

The ability to hear
and manipulate
sounds in spoken
language.

It includes skills like
rhyming, syllable
segmentation, and
identifying beginning
and ending sounds.

Strong phonological
awareness lays the
foundation for
phonics and reading
success.

How to Support Phonological Awareness at Home

Rhyming Games

Say a word and ask your child to come up with as many rhyming words as possible (e.g., cat → bat, hat, sat).

Read rhyming books or sing nursery rhymes together.

Syllable Clapping

Say a word and have your child clap out the syllables (e.g., but-ter-fly → 3 claps)



Sound Matching

Gather household objects and ask your child to find items that start with the same sound (e.g., ball and book for the /b/ sound).

Odd-One-Out Game

Say three words and ask which one doesn't belong (e.g., sun, sit, book → book is the odd one out).



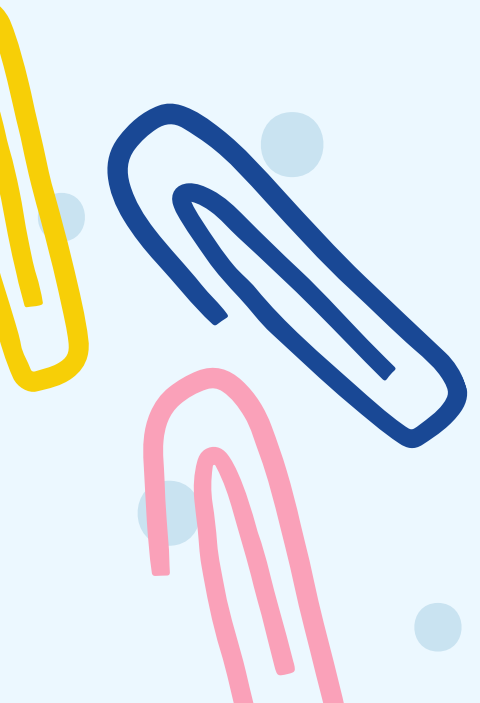
What is Phonics?



The relationship
between letters
(graphemes) &
sounds
(phonemes)

It helps
children to
decode (read)
and encode
(spell) words

Strong phonics
skills improve
fluency and
comprehension



The Importance of Supporting Phonics at Home

Reinforces
classroom
learning & builds
confidence

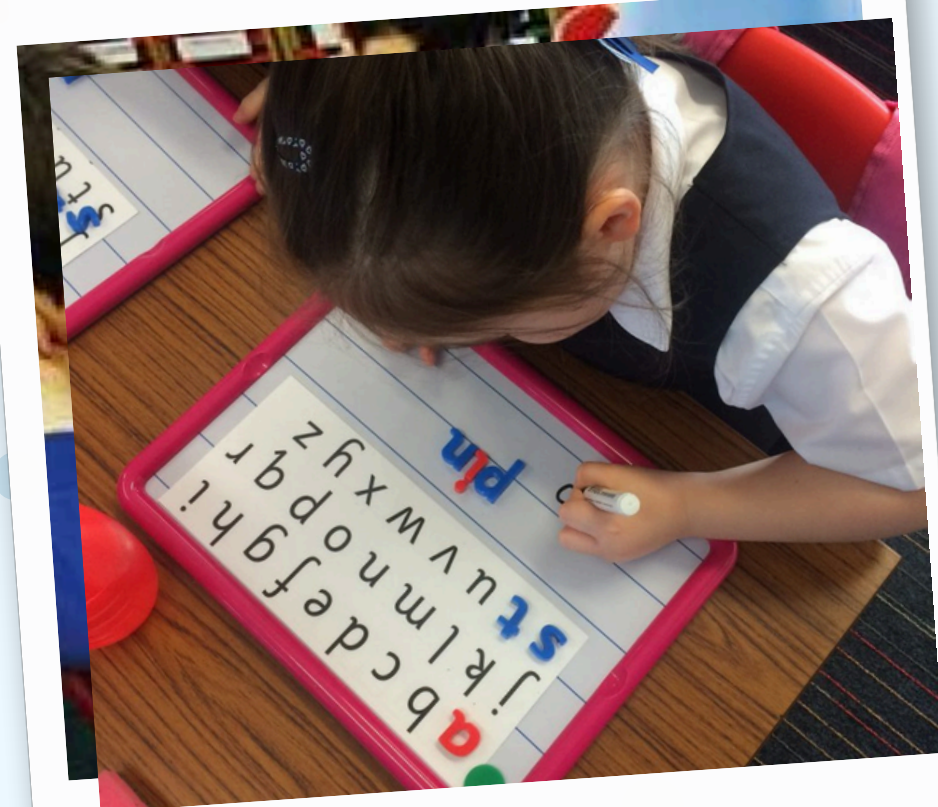
Creates strong
foundations for
future learning in
all curricular areas

Encourages a
love of reading.





Phonics at Armadale PS



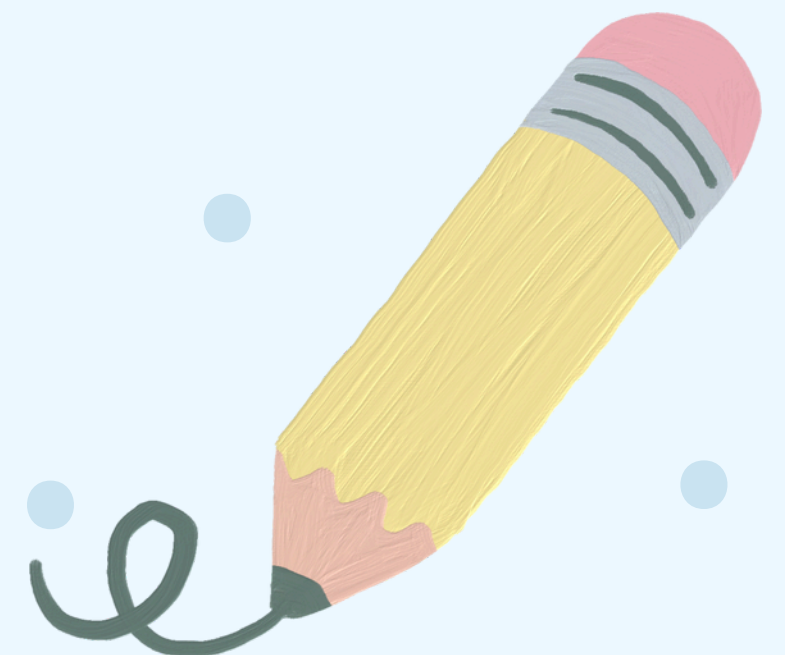
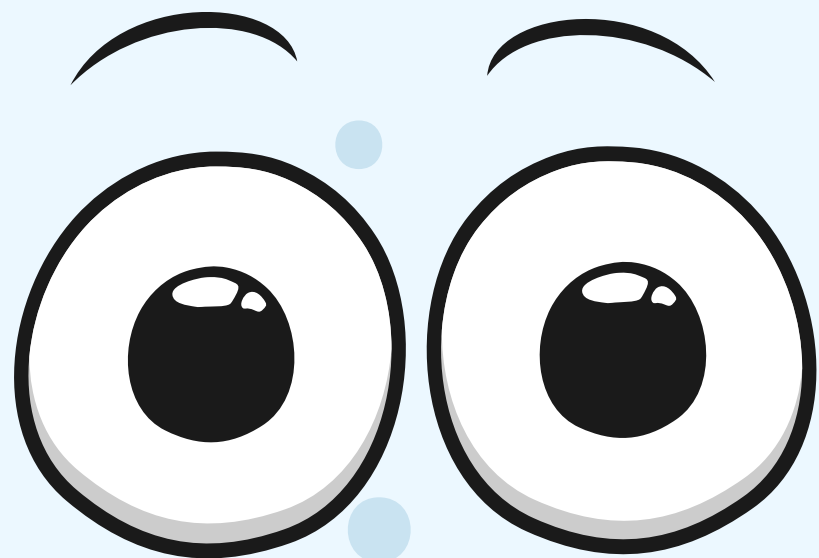
We teach phonics
using North
Lanarkshire Active
Literacy

It is an evidence-
based initiative
designed to enhance
literacy skills among
students.

Active Literacy at APS

Your child will be taught 2 sounds each week.

They will be taught how to spot the sound, hear it, say it & how to write it.



Pronouncing Sounds Clearly

Children learn sounds by hearing them modelled accurately. Clear pronunciation helps pupils connect sounds to letters and supports blending and reading fluency.

Remember to "Clip" the Sounds

Say the pure sound: /m/, /s/, /t/, /p/

Avoid adding an extra "uh" sound:

/muh/ /suh/ /tuh/ /puh/

Starting to Read

When children are learning to read, they will come across a lot of unknown words and this is where 'blending' comes in. We encourage children to

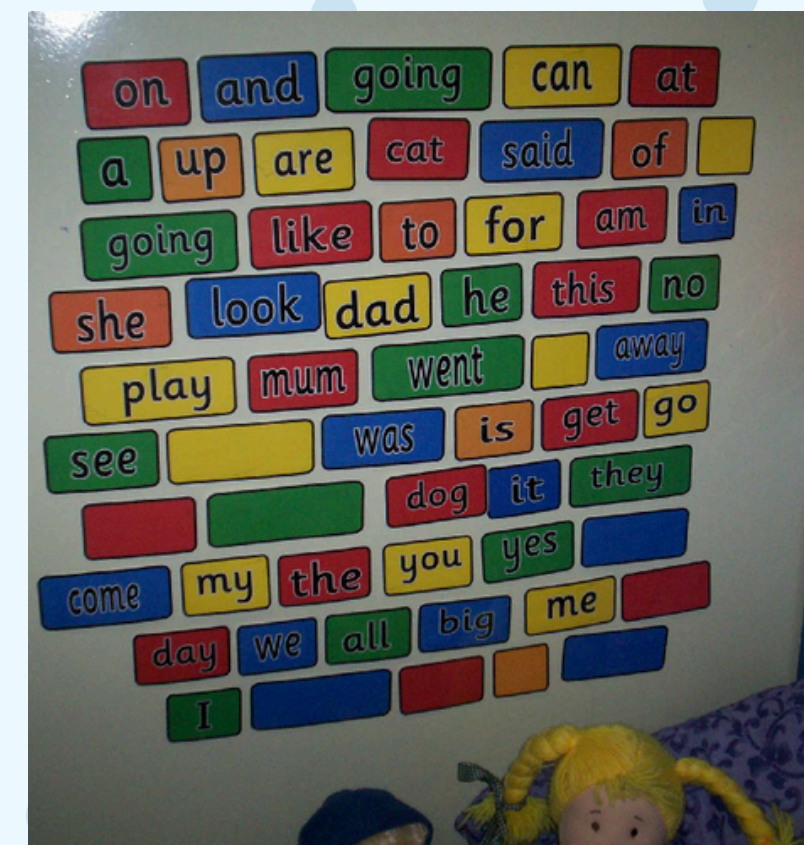
1. Sound out the word c/a/t
2. Stretch the sounds together to slowly read the word.
cccaaaaatttt
3. We then say it faster to read the word



Common Words

These are words that children will come across the most in their books. A lot of these are decodable (they can be sounded out) but sometimes they do not follow spelling rules and we have to remember them.

Your child will be taught 3 of these words a week



Supporting Reading at Home

Encourage daily reading- 10 minutes can make a big difference.

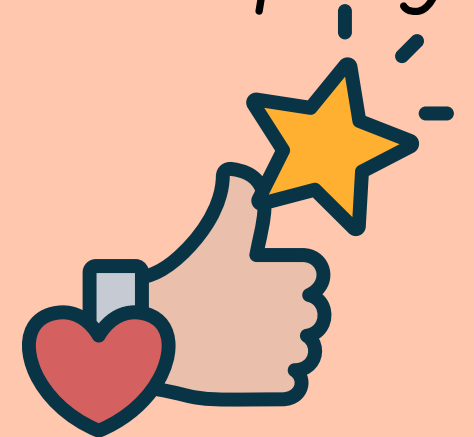
Use your or their finger to track the words



Pause to let your child sound out tricky words

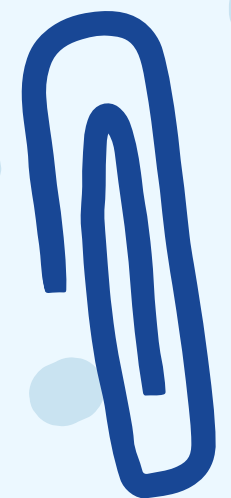


Praise their efforts & celebrate progress



Homework

Reading	Phonics	Common Words	Numeracy & Maths	IDL/Subject Focus
Each week your child will receive a reading book.	Every 2 weeks, your child will receive new sounds, words and number work to practise. Most of this will be in jotters, but there may be some flashcards and activities uploaded to Seesaw.			These monthly tasks may be given out in their jotters or uploaded to Seesaw.



THANK
YOU

*If you have any questions, please don't
hesitate to ask!*