



**Ruth Miskin
Training**



Parents' Meeting
*Introduction to
Read Write Inc.*

Reading changes everything

Teach a child to read and keep that child reading and we will change everything.

And I mean everything.

Jeanette Winterson

This is what we do in our school. Research shows that children who learn to read quickly go on to succeed in school and in life.

Read Write Inc. Phonics

- Children learning to read in YR– Y2
- Y3 and Y4 children who have not met the KS1 reading expectations.
- Children are taught in groups based on their stage of reading. Each half term, we assess and group our children based on their stage of reading, not age reading. This means all children practise reading at the right level.

Read Write Inc. Phonics daily lessons



What *Read Write Inc.* does is simple

1. We teach sounds.
2. Children practise reading and spelling words containing these sounds.
3. Then we give children decodable books containing sounds and words they can read. They read each Storybook three times at school and again with you at home. On each reading, children's fluency increases and the more they can focus on what the story is about. Children also learn to spell the words they have been reading and develop their ideas into sentences so that they can write about the Storybooks they read.

One-to-one tutoring – ‘keep up, not catch up!’



We want to make sure every child learns to read in our school.

Some children need extra practice when learning to read so we teach these children one-to-one for ten minutes every day – on top of their group lesson. We make sure they ‘keep up’ from the beginning and don’t need ‘catch up’ later on.

What is phonics?

Sounds

Graphemes

All words are made up of individual **sounds**. These sounds are merged together to form words. E.g. in 'mat' we have the sounds 'm', 'a', 't', ship – 'sh', 'i', 'p'.

A **grapheme** is another name for the letters we use to write the sound. The spelling of that sound on the page.

Phonics is the method of teaching reading through the identification of sounds and graphemes.

English alphabetic code

- 44 sounds
- 26 letters
- Over 150+ graphemes (letter combinations)

We use 44 sounds to make all the words in the English language. This means we've got a problem. We've got 44 sounds and only 26 letters.

The 26 letters work singly, in pairs and sometimes in threes to represent one sound. We have to group letters together to write some sounds e.g. 'igh', 'air'.

In English we have more than 150 ways to represent 44 sounds, using the 26 letters in the alphabet. This makes our language one of the most complex in the world!

Speed Sounds Set 1 and Set 2

Consonant sounds – stretchy

f	l	m	n	r	s	v	z	sh	th	ng nk
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----------

Consonant sounds – bouncy

b	c k	d	g	h	j	p	qu	t	w	x	y	ch
---	--------	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	----

Vowel sounds – bouncy

a	e	i	o	u
---	---	---	---	---

Vowel sounds – stretchy

ay	ee	igh	ow
----	----	-----	----

Vowel sounds – stretchy

oo	oo	ar	or	air	ir	ou	oy
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Using RWI, we make learning to read easy for children because we start by teaching them just one way of reading and writing every sound. Here they are on the Simple Speed Sounds chart we use in class. We teach Set 1 sounds first - (sounds as far as a e i o u). Children need to know sounds – not letter names – to read words.

Pure Sounds (ruthmiskin.com)

We teach using pure sounds. We pronounce the sounds clearly, using pure sounds ('m' not 'muh', 's' not 'suh', etc.) so that your child will be able to blend the sounds together to make words more easily.

You can watch this film of little Sylvie on the Ruth Miskin website to practise using pure sounds.

<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/reading-owl/find-a-book/read-write-inc-phonics--1/phonics-pure-sounds-video>

Speed Sounds Set 3

Consonant sounds

f	l	m	n	r	s	v	z	sh	th	ng
ff	ll	mm	nn	rr	ss	ve	zz	ti		nk
ph	le	mb	kn	wr	se		s	ci		
					c		se			
					ce					

b	c	d	g	h	j	p	qu	t	w	x	y	ch
bb	k	dd	gg		g	pp		tt	wh			tch
	ck				ge							
	ch				dge							

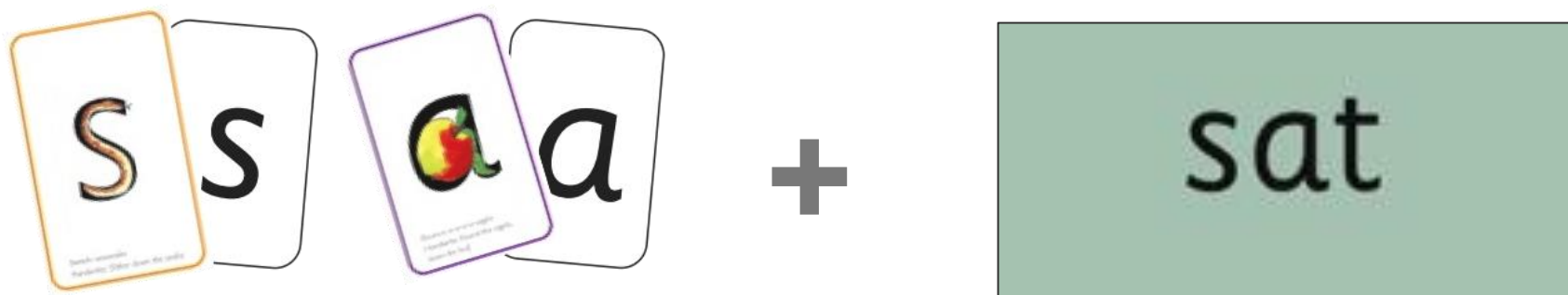
Vowel sounds

a	e	i	o	u	ay	ee	igh	ow
	ea				a-e	e-e	i-e	o-e
					ai	y	ie	oa
						ea	i	o
						e	y	

oo	oo	ar	or	air	ir	ou	oy	ire	ear	ure
u-e			oor	are	ur	ow	oi			
ue			ore		er					
ew			aw							
			au							

Once children know one way of reading and writing every sound, they start to learn spellings for each sound they already know. For example, they know 'ay' and now learn a-e and ai as other spellings for the same sound.

Sounds + blending = reading



Alongside teaching children sounds, we teach them to blend sounds to read words e.g. s-a-t, sat.

We use Fred Talk to help children read.

Fred



Let me introduce you to Fred.

Fred can only speak in sounds. He says d-o-g, h-a-t etc.
Speaking like Fred helps children to understand that words are made up
of sounds.

Fred helps children practise blending sounds together because he
needs the children to say the words for him. Fred says d-o-g, children
tell him the word is dog.

This is how we **quickly** teach **all of our children** to blend.

Teach spelling using Fred Fingers



We use Fred Fingers to help children sound out words to spell easily.

It means they do not have to memorise lists of spelling words.

It is a tool so they will be able to spell any word. E.g. cat is pressed onto Fred Fingers as the sounds c-a-t. The children then know which letters to write to match the sounds.

‘Three with me, four at home’

Accuracy Fluency Comprehension Read and enjoy at home

When a child is ready to, they move onto reading Read Write Inc. storybooks.

In our school, children read each Read Write Inc. Storybook three times in class with their partner. Re-reading the same book helps children to become confident readers. Each time they re-read, they build their fluency/speed and comprehension.

We set a focus for each re-read in school.

- The first read focuses on reading every word accurately.
 - The second on reading the story more quickly.
- The third read on comprehension - understanding what they read.

Then your child brings the **same book** home to read and enjoy with you again and again at home. It’s ‘three with me, four at home.’

Which books will children bring home?



In your child's book bag, they will bring home:

- The Storybook they have read in school.
- A picture book (once a week) to share with you. You can read the story to them or they can retell the story by looking at the pictures. They are not expected to read the story themselves.

What can I do?

1. Use pure sounds, not letter names.
2. Encourage your child to practise the letter sound they have learnt at school by tuning into the virtual lesson link sent to you each day. They can also practise writing the letter in the back of their home learning books (see 'Handwriting Phrases' document on the Reception page of the school website).
3. Play 'Fred Games' with your child (see 'Fred Games' document on the Reception page of the school website for game ideas).
4. Use Fred Talk to read and spell words.
5. Listen to your child read their Read Write Inc. Storybook every day.
6. Read stories to your child every day.

Online resources available

Ruth Miskin Parents' Page:

<https://www.ruthmiskin.com/en/find-out-more/parents/>

Ruth Miskin Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/miskin.education>

For free Read Write Inc. Phonics eBooks, activities and advice, visit Oxford Owl for Home:

<https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/reading/reading-schemes-oxford-levels/read-write-inc-phonics-guide/>

Any other questions

Q&A

See 'Parent FAQs' document on the Reception page of the school website.

Reading feeds the imagination, it expands horizons and offers new and exciting ways of seeing and making sense of our lives and of the world around us.

Michael Morpurgo

Remember that all parents have the power to change outcomes for their children.