

Guided Reading:

As children learn to read they develop reading fluency and comprehension skills.

Guided Reading sessions give children a chance to explore what their book contains, ask why different words/phrases have been included and look for deeper meaning.

Below are a list of example questions that are used during classroom Guided Reading sessions and can be used for home reading...

- **What was your favourite part and why?**
- **How do you think this character is feeling and why?**
- **What would you have done in this situation?**
- **How do you think this story could be made better?**
- **What do you predict will happen next?**
- **What type of book is this and how can you tell?**
- **Why do you think the author used this word?**
- **Could you suggest a different word/ending to the story?**

All questions are suggestions and can be adapted to ensure they are age and ability appropriate.

Grammar Glossary:

Phrase: A group of words that can be understood as a unit, but wouldn't be a sentence on their own. eg. The teacher over there is my form tutor.

Clause: A phrase which includes a verb, a clause could make sense as a sentence on its own. eg. He laughed all the way home.

Embedded Clause: An extra piece of information which is sandwiched between commas. eg. John, who felt poorly, wanted to go home.

Subordinate Clause: An extra piece of information which goes at the end of a sentence (after a conjunction). eg. Lee was sad because he felt poorly.

Fronted Adverbial: This goes at the beginning of a clause and describes HOW, WHERE or WHEN something is happening. eg. Under the blazing sun, I walked quickly.

Conjunctions: The word that connects two clauses, formerly a connective. eg. and, but, or

Tense: The time in which the writing is set, can be the past, present or future.



CAMESTONE LOWER SCHOOL

HOME HELP GUIDE 2016 ***LITERACY***

This leaflet provides key information on the new national curriculum for Literacy, suggested Guided Reading questions, a glossary of key grammatical terms and some activities and games to play at home. We hope that it will be a useful tool for children and adults alike.

Literacy across Camestone

The new Literacy curriculum has given a big focus to the understanding and use of grammar, whilst retaining its focus on developing confident readers and writers.

Within the new curriculum there are word lists of spellings to be learnt by each year group. Each year group has their own spelling routine. If you would like to know more details about your child's spellings, please ask your class teacher.

Key Stage 1:

Developing an enthusiasm around reading and writing is the real focus at KS1! Teaching is aimed at allowing children to develop their ability to verbalise an idea before beginning to write it down.

When children are ready, they will be given the opportunity to link basic clauses with 'and', the first conjunction they will use. An introduction to full stops, capital letters, question marks and exclamation marks will also take place.

Grammatically, children begin to identify the different 'parts of speech' (please see poem) and also learn the correct way to hold a pencil and form their letters, skills which are vital to future writing development.

Upper KS1 and KS2 writing:

As children reach upper KS1 and KS2 they begin to base their writing around the features of an existing genre, consciously choosing appropriate words to improve their work. Conjunction usage will also develop as children will make choices to avoid repetition in their work.

Upper KS1 & KS2 Grammar:

In upper KS1 and KS2 more complex grammatical features will be explored, such as embedded clauses, the correct use of speech and fronted adverbials (See glossary).

Children will be encouraged to take an independent approach to their reading, self-assessing, checking their targets and editing their writing to improve its content.

They will adopt the features of an existing texts, including non-fiction, and use them to mould their own work with confidence.

Exploring tense, grammar rules, the development of spelling strategies and the quest for a pen licence will also make up KS2 Literacy.

Word Classes / Word Families

Every name is called a **NOUN**,
As field and fountain, street or town.

The **ADJECTIVE** describes a thing,
As **magic** wand and **shiny** ring.

The **VERB** means action, something done
To **read**, to **write**, to **jump**, to **run**;

How things are done, the **ADVERBS** tell,
As **quickly**, **slowly**, **badly**, **well**;

The **PREPOSITION** shows relation,
As **in** the street, or **at** the station;

Through Poetry, we learn how each
of these make up **THE PARTS OF SPEECH**.

Recommended Literacy Websites

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/starship/english/index.shtml>

<http://www.crickweb.co.uk/Key-Stage-1.html>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks1/literacy/>

<http://ictgames.com/literacy.html>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks2/>

<http://www.crickweb.co.uk/ks2literacy.html>

<http://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/7-11-years/punctuation>