



— EYFS LEARNING IN READING KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER —



Overview

Reading

-In **Reading**, we look at letters and symbols in writing, and work out what they mean.

Reading is like breaking a special code!

-We use our eyes to see letters and symbols, and our brains to work out the words and sentences that they form.

In **EYFS**, early English knowledge is based within the '**Literacy**' and '**Communication & Language**' learning areas.

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|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| a | | j | | s | |
| b | | k | | t | |
| c | | l | | u | |
| d | | m | | v | |
| e | | n | | w | |
| f | | o | | x | |
| g | | p | | y | |
| h | | q | | z | |
| i | | r | | | |

Literacy - Phonics

-**Phonics** is a way of learning to read, by understanding the sounds that letters make.
There are **26 letters in the alphabet**: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
Letters can be either vowels (A, E, I, O and U) or consonants (all of the other letters).



Phase 2
Sub-Area:
Reading

-In Phase 2, we learn the letter names. We also learn the sounds of the Phase 2 letters (on the left).
-We blend the sounds together, e.g. 'D-O-G – Dog.'
Tricky words: the, to, I, no, go, into
High frequency words: a, an, as, at, if, in, is, it, of, off, on, can, dad, had, back, and, get, big, him, his, not, got, up, mum, but.



Phase 3
Sub-Area:
Reading

-We should reach the end of Phase 3 by the end of the Reception year. Phase 3 has many more digraphs (two letters making one sound).
Tricky words: he, she, we, me, be, was, my, you, they, her, all, are
High frequency words: will, that, this, then, them, with, see, for, now, down, look, too.



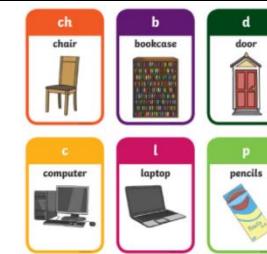
Phase 4
Sub-Area:
Reading

-Some children will be able to reach Phase 4 in Reception. There are no new sounds, just 'adjacent consonants' (2 consonants together making 1 sound).
Tricky words: said, so, have, like, some, come, were, there, little, one, do, when, out, what
High frequency words: went, it's, from, children, just, help.
To test phonics, children may be given 'alien words' – nonsense words made up of phonics sounds.

Communication and Language

Vocabulary Sub-Area: Speaking

-Vocabulary means the words that we know.
-We should try to learn as many different words as we can, so that we can read and write clearly. When you are reading, try to remember new and unfamiliar words to build your vocabulary.
-e.g. Vocabulary meaning 'big': large, huge, great, enormous.



Questions Sub-Area: Understanding

-**Questions** are used to ask something. They try to find out information & end with question marks. e.g. What is your name? or Where is the shop?
-Questions that begin with 'how' and 'why' (open questions) are great for finding out information in more detail.
e.g. 'How did the dinosaurs die out?' or 'Why is the sky blue?'



Rhyme and Jokes

-Rhyme is when words have the same ending sounds, e.g. bat, cat, mat.
-Jokes are things that are funny. Jokes are used to make us laugh!

| | |
|------------|--|
| Reading | |
| Books | |
| Letters | |
| Sounds | |
| Words | |
| Sentences | |
| Vowels | |
| Consonants | |
| Phonics | |

Literacy – Reading Books

Books

-A book is made up of pages, which have words and pictures printed on them.
-Books should be read from left to right and from top to bottom.



Stories

-Many books contain stories. Stories tell us about events or something that has happened to someone. Most stories have a clear beginning, middle and end, e.g.
Beginning – The hare challenged the tortoise to a race.
Middle – The hare was winning, but fell asleep under a tree.
End – The tortoise overtook the sleeping hare and won the race.
Stories always have:
Characters – The people, animals, creatures or living things in a story.
Events – The things that happen in the story.
Setting – Where the story takes place.



Symbols

Full Stop ●

Question Mark ?

Capital Letters ABC

Small/ Lower-Case Letters abc

abc

Numbers 123

Vowels a e i o u

