

How many times have you already read today?



NAME: SMITH, JOHN
FOR SERVICE AT: 123 MAIN ST
ACCOUNT TYPE: RESIDENTIAL

BC V1T 5E6

QUARTERLY Utilities Invoice

ACCT NUMBER: 123456
ACCESS CODE: 11111
DUE DATE: May 14, 2020

BILLING PERIOD: Jan 1, 2020 - Mar 31, 2020
TO: 3995
BILLING DATE: Apr 7, 2020

FOLIO: 12345.123
ROUTE: 10

DATE	METER NO.	NO. OF DAYS	CURRENT READING	PREV READING	CONSUMPTION	AMOUNT
Mar 16, 2020	A-12345678	91	236	168	68 CUBIC METERS	324.63
Feb 14, 2020	PAYMENT					-324.63
Apr 7, 2020	GWV WATER METER RENEWAL < 1"					7.48
Apr 7, 2020	GWV RES WATER INFRASTRUCTURE BASE < 1"					98.00
Apr 7, 2020	GWV RESIDENTIAL WATER Tier 1 0-40 m3 @ \$0.89 (A)					35.60
Apr 7, 2020	GWV RESIDENTIAL WATER Tier 2 41-80 m3 @ \$1.79 (A)					50.12
Apr 7, 2020	RES SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE BASE					117.60
Apr 7, 2020	RES SEWER @ \$2.45 M3 ON 1ST QRT 2020 (A)					29.39
Apr 7, 2020	GARBAGE - RESIDENTIAL					4.11
Apr 7, 2020	YARD RECYCLING - RESIDENTIAL					392.50

Go paperless and get your utility bill by email Choose this 'earth friendly' option by creating a MyCity account and selecting the e-billing option. For step by step instructions please visit www.vernon.ca/mycity.

Residential Accounts: Sewer user fee is based on first quarter's water usage and charged each quarter for the remainder of the calendar year. If usage is 20 cubic meters or less, a base rate of \$50.20 is charged. If over 20 cubic meters, the charge will be the base rate plus \$2.45 per cubic meter.

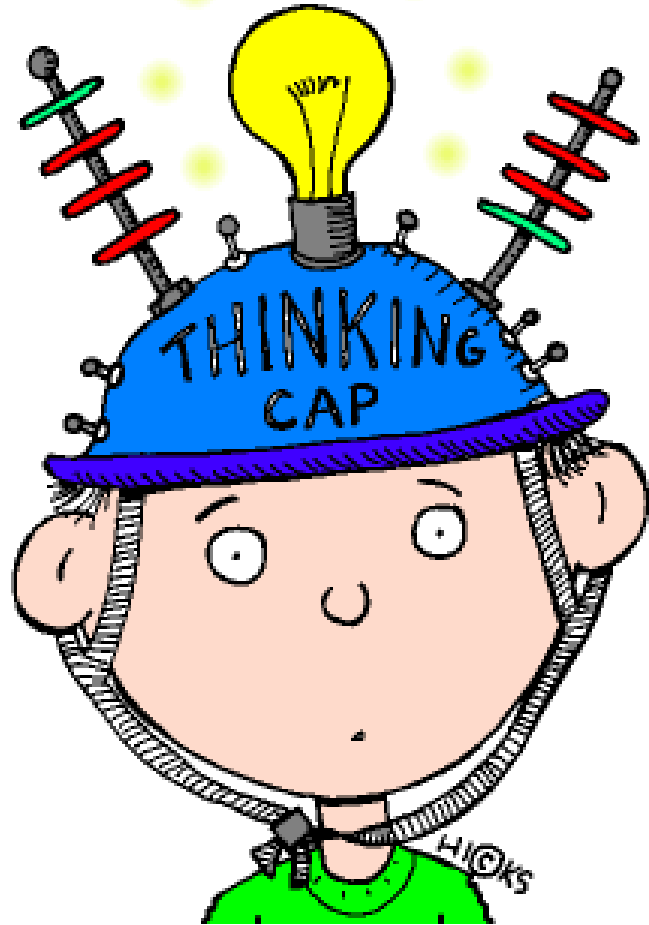
Any unpaid balance after the due date will be charged 12 percent interest per annum.

Effective January 1, 2020 GVWU approved Greater Vernon Water Utility Rates Imposition Bylaw No. 2768, 2018. It can be...



Workshop Aims

- Provide a greater understanding of phonics and early reading
- Share insight into the changes of our new phonics scheme and a chance to look at some of the resources
- Explain how your child will read at school
- Share ideas about how you can help at home



How many?!

- 26 letters in the English alphabet
- 44 different phonemes (19 vowels, 25 consonants)
- More than 150 commonly used graphemes

The English language is hard...



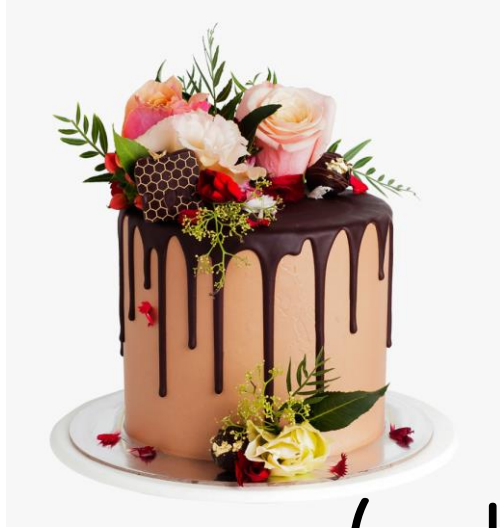
sh-o-p



ch-i-p-s

Phonemes can be represented by more than one letter...

One phoneme can be represented in many ways



a — e (cake)



ai (snail)



ay (spray)



a (bacon)



eigh (eight)



ey (grey)



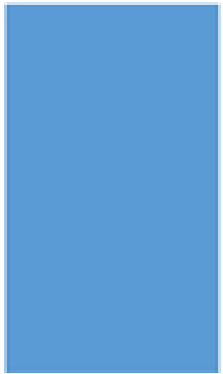
'oo' in moon



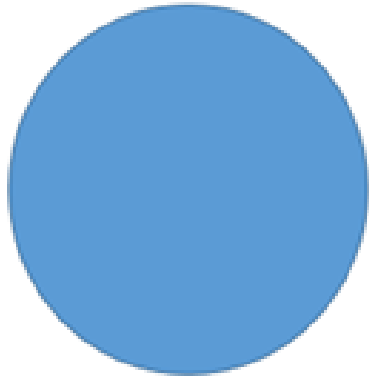
'oo' in book

And may seem just like symbols...

m



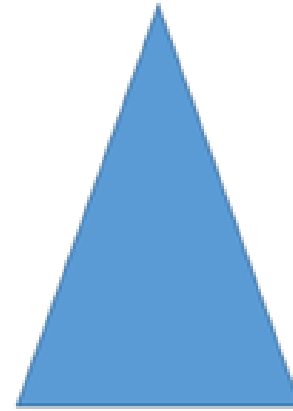
a



s



d



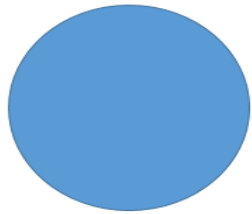
t



Can you decode the words?



s



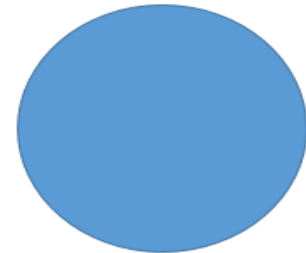
a



t



m



a




t



What is
phonics?

Reading and writing are like a code: phonics is teaching children to crack the code.



What is Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised?

- An exciting, new DfE commissioned phonics scheme that puts emphasis on ensuring every child can read by the time they leave Year 1.
- New resources, decodable reading books, letter formation phrases, mnemonics.
- Built in 'Keep Up' sessions to ensure all children are supported.



Terminology

Phoneme

Grapheme

Digraph

Trigraph

Blend

Segment

Adjacent consonant

GPC



How to say the phonemes...

- Saying the phonemes correctly with the children is extremely important.
- We say the **shortest form of the phoneme – no schwa.**
- Think of the word ***'JUMP'!***





Supporting your child with phonics



**Phase 2 sounds taught in
Reception Autumn 1**



**Phase 2 sounds taught in
Reception Autumn 2**



**Phase 3 sounds taught in
Reception Spring 1**

We teach Phase 2 in this order

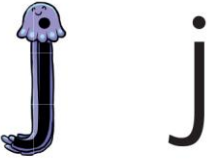








Phase 2 grapheme information sheet

Autumn 1

Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
 s	 snake	Show your teeth and and let the s hiss out ssssss ssssss	Under the snake's chin, slide down and round its tail.
 a	 astronaut	Open your mouth wide and make the 'a' sound at the back of your mouth a a a	Around the astronaut's helmet, and down into space.
 t	 tiger	Open your lips; put the tip of your tongue behind your teeth and press t t t	From the tiger's nose to its tail, then follow the stripe across the tiger.
 p	 penguin	Bring your lips together and push them open and say p p p	Down the penguin's back, up and round its head.
 i	 iguana	pull your lips back and make the 'i' sound at the back of your mouth i i i	Down the iguana's body, then draw a dot (on the leaf) at the top.
 n		Open your lips a bit, put your tongue behind your teeth and make the nnnnn sound nnnnn	Down the stick, up and over the net.

Phase 2 grapheme information sheet

Autumn 2

Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
 j	 jellyfish	Pucker your lips and show your teeth use your tongue as you say j j j	All the way down the jellyfish. Dot on its head.
 v	 volcano	Put your teeth against your bottom lip and make a buzzing vvvv vvvv	Down to the bottom of the volcano, and back up to the top.
 w	 wave	Pucker your lips and keep them small as you say w w w	From the top of the wave to the bottom, up the wave, down the wave, then up again.
 x	 box	Mouth open then push the cs/x sound through as you close your mouth cs cs cs (x x x)	Start at the top, then across to the bottom of the box. Start at the top, then across to the bottom of the box.
		Smile, tongue to the top of your mouth, say y without	Down and round the yo-yo, then follow the string sound



How do we teach a new phoneme?



What is a grapheme?



What is oral blending?

s a t

What is blending?

Blending is the skill required for decoding words by saying each individual phoneme in a word and merging them together to say the word.

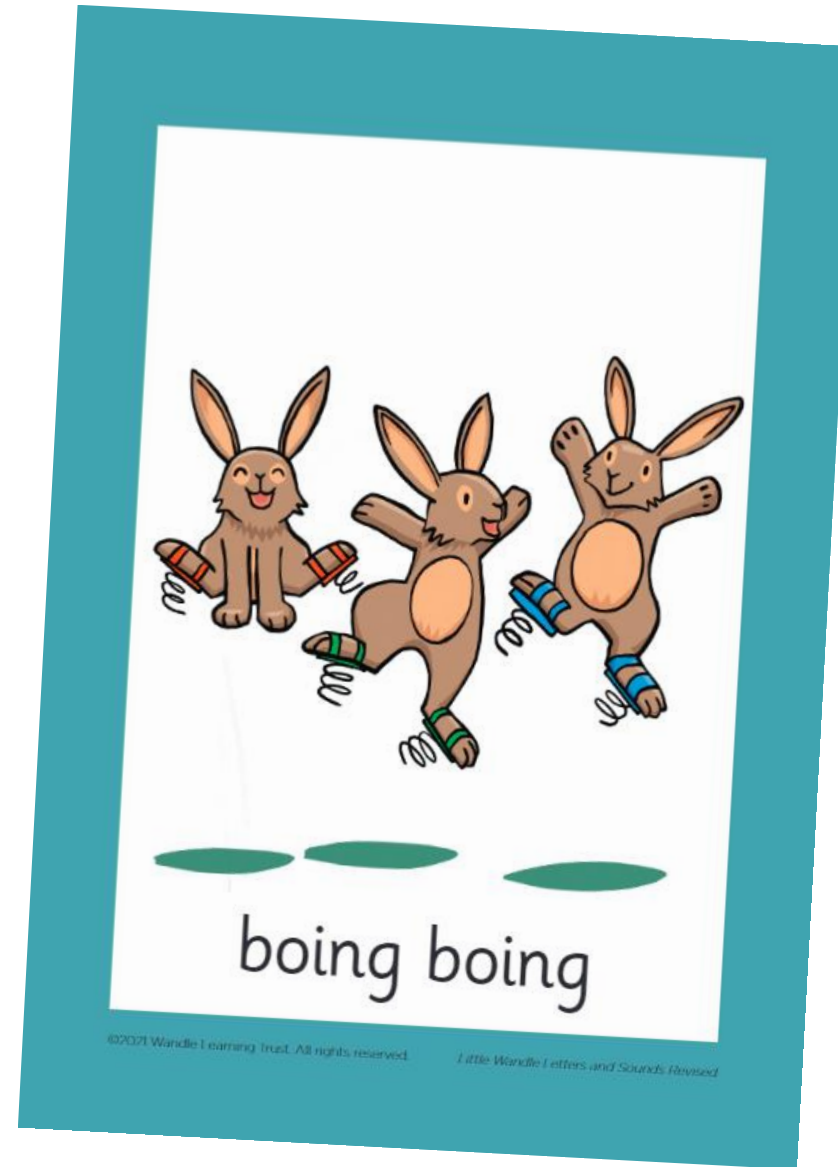
s a t → sat



Blending to read words



What is a digraph?



What is a trigraph?

igh



a light in the night

Reading words

Children will be able to:

- blend independently
- blend in their heads with increasing fluency and confidence.
- They will be taught to 'spot' the digraphs/trigraphs.



dog

ship

think

town

boat

train

green

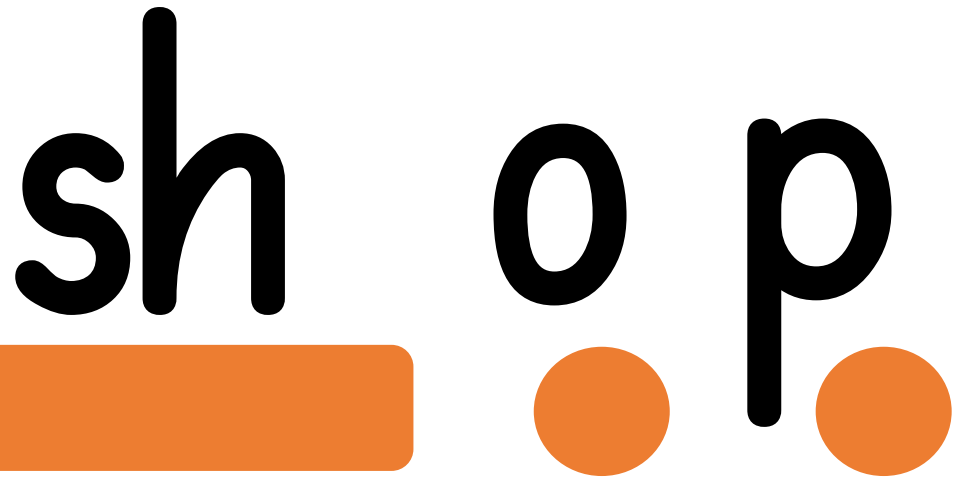
light

painting

What is segmenting?

Segmenting is the opposite of blending and is the skill used for spelling by splitting word into its individual phonemes

sh o p



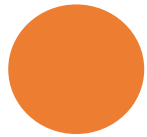
Challenge time...

- Say the word.
- Segment the sounds.
- Count the sounds.
- Write them down.

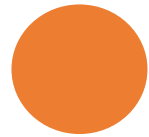


Using sound buttons to support

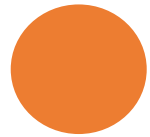
b



l



a



ck



ladder

pond

sheep

church

scream

foil

l/a/dd/er (4)

p/o/n/d (4)

sh/ee/p (3)

ch/ur/ch (3)

s/c/r/ea/m (5)

f/oi/l (3)

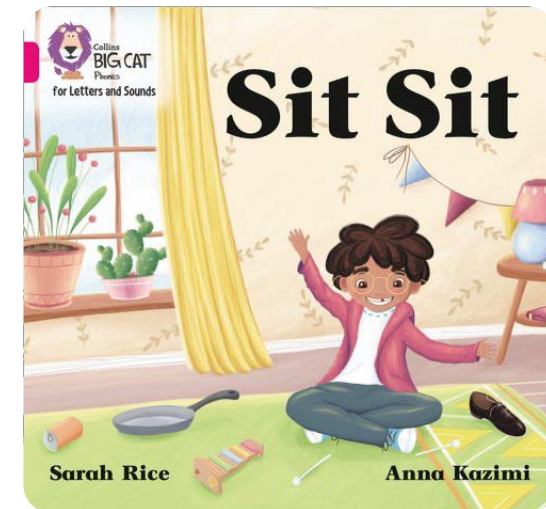
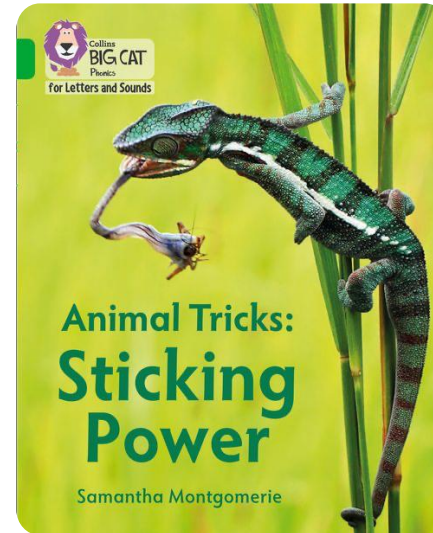
Tricky words



How do we teach reading?

Reading practice sessions are:

- timetabled two times a week
- taught by a trained teacher/teaching assistant
- taught in small groups.



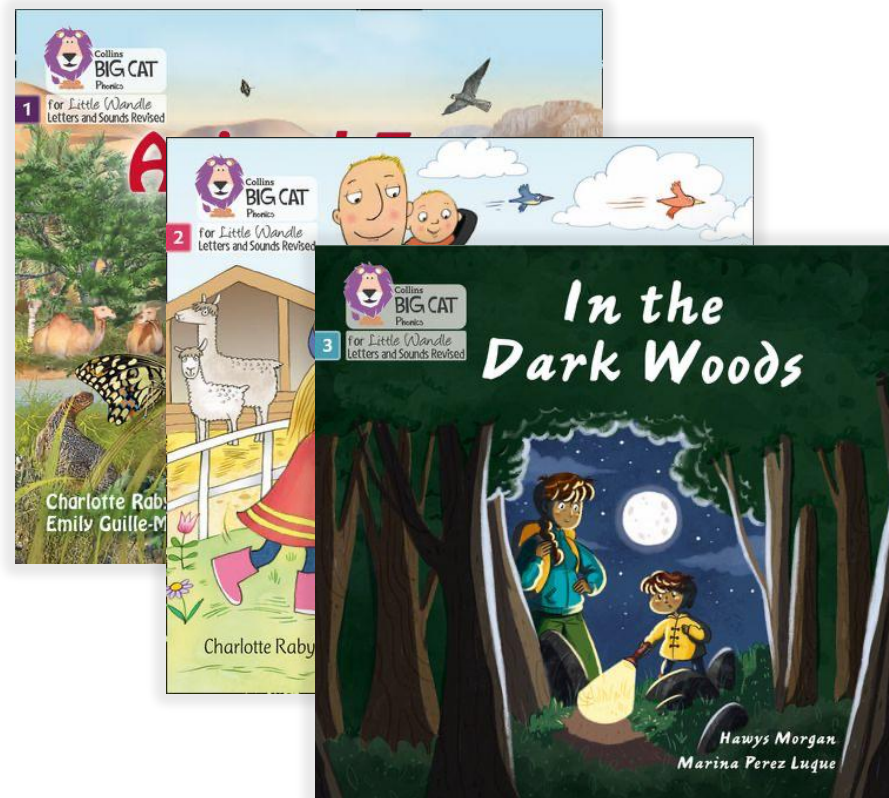
We use assessment to match your child the right level of book

**Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised Reception
Child assessment**

Autumn 1

m	a	p	c	o
s	g	k	u	h
i	t	n	r	f
d	ck	e	b	l

sat man hug red peck

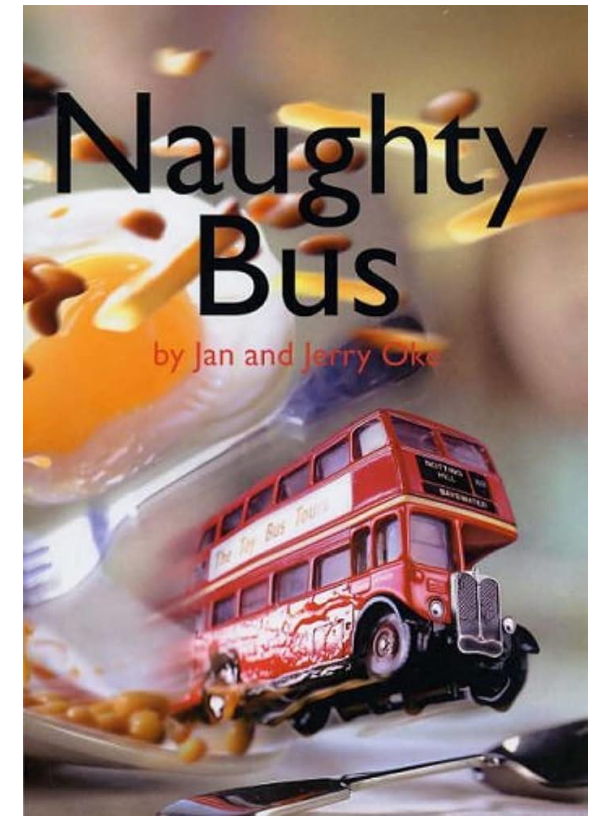
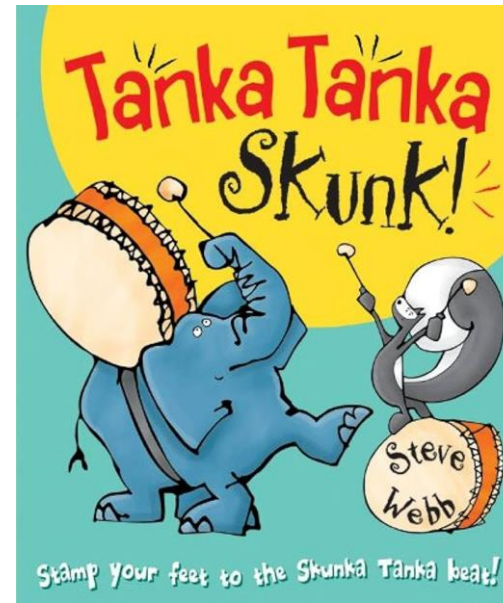
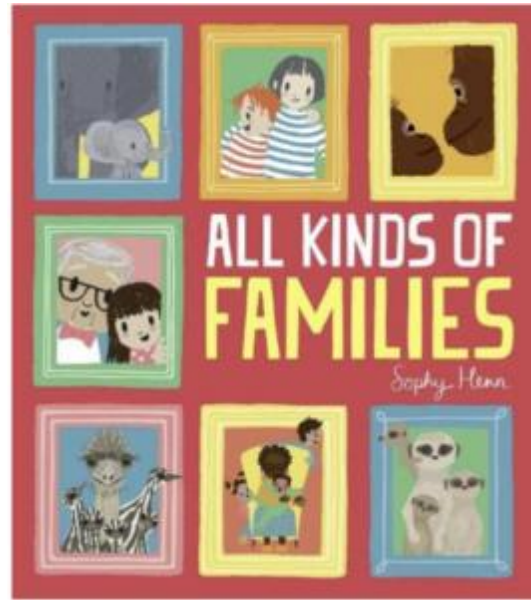
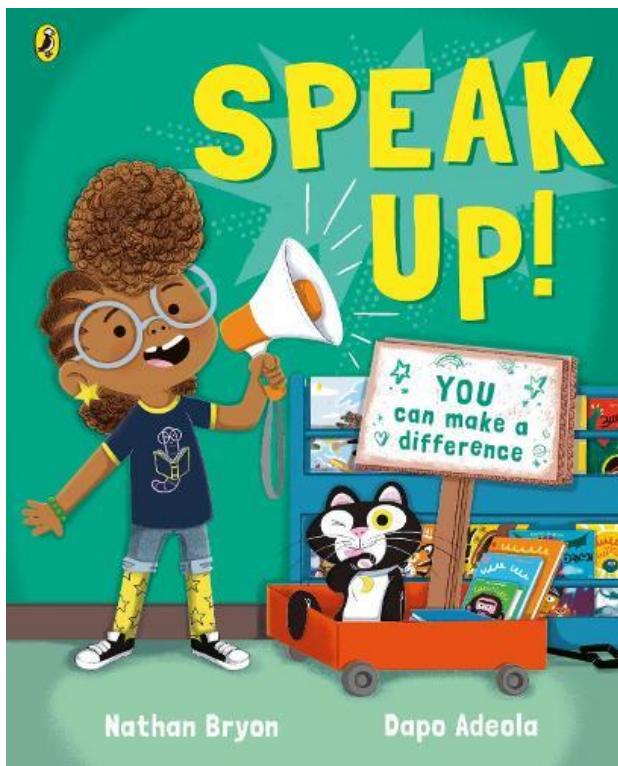


Reading a book at the right level

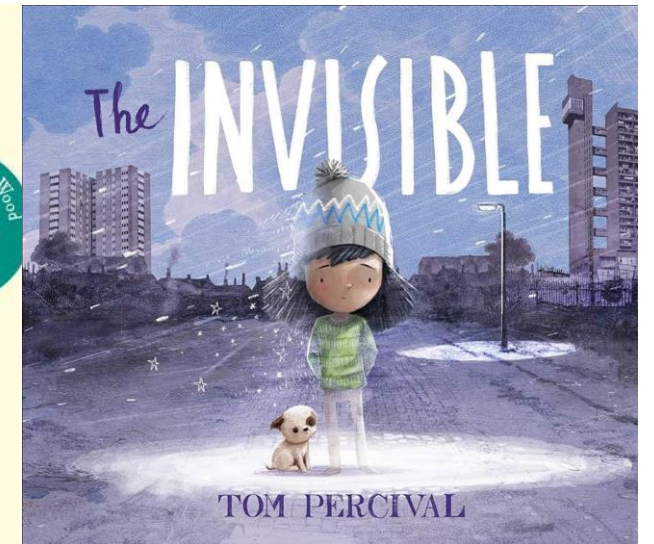
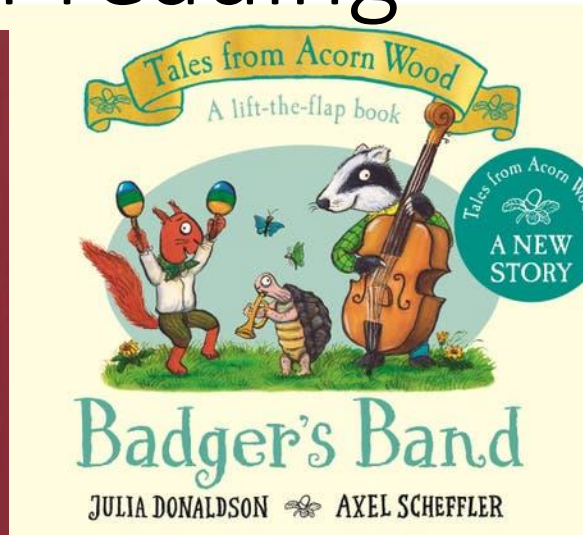
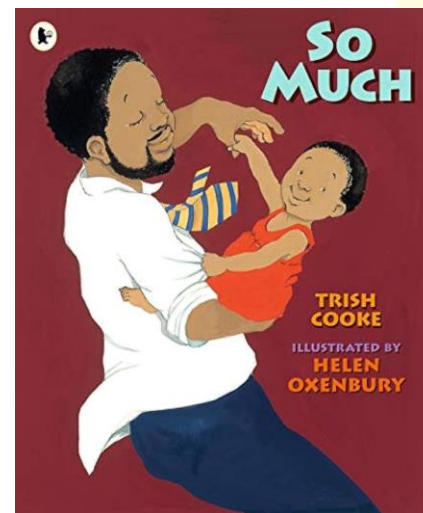
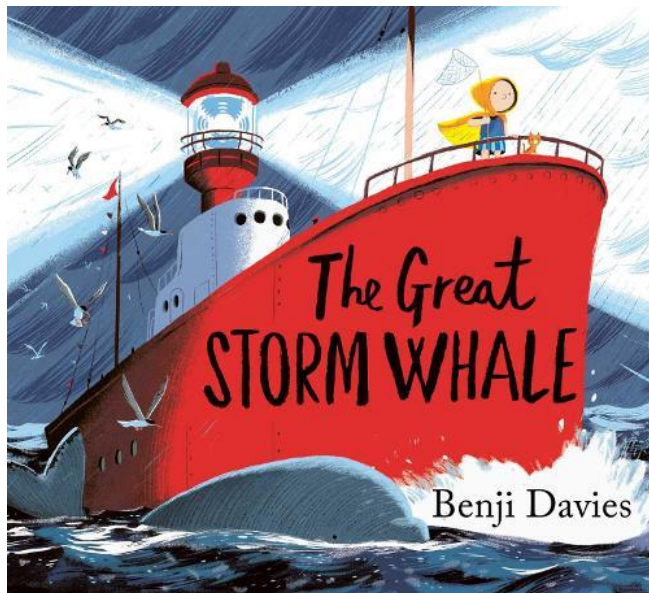
This means that your child should mostly:

- Know all the sounds and tricky words in their phonics book well
- Read many of the words by silent blending (in their head) – their reading will be automatic
- Only need to stop and sound out some of the words by the time they bring the book home .

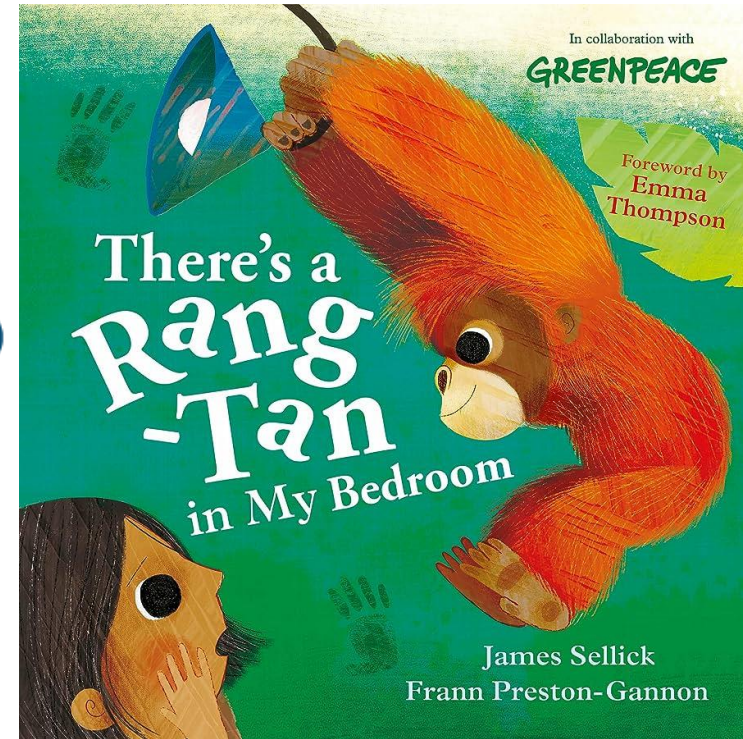
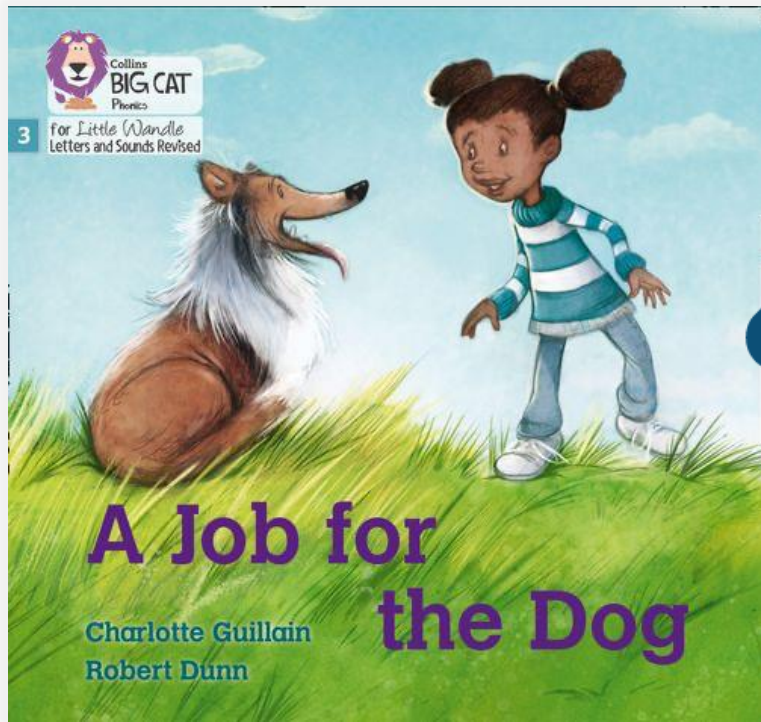




Developing a love of reading




Books going home



The most important thing you can do is read with your child


- **Reading a book and chatting had a positive impact a year later on children's ability to...**
- understand words and sentences
- use a wide range of vocabulary
- develop listening comprehension skills.
- The amount of books children were exposed to by age 6 was a positive predictor of their reading ability two years later.





**“One of the greatest
gifts adults can give is
to read to children”**

Carl Sagan

The background is a dark teal color filled with numerous speech bubbles of various colors (red, purple, grey, yellow, orange) containing question marks. A large white circle is centered on the slide, containing the main text. A solid orange circle is positioned at the bottom right edge of the white circle. Several yellow dashed lines are scattered around the top and left sides of the white circle.

Thank you for
your time

Any questions?

Key vocabulary modelled in our lessons:

- **Phoneme** - smallest unit of sound in a word
- **Grapheme** – a sequence of written letters that represent one single phoneme
- **Digraph** – a phoneme represented by 2 letters e.g. oi, er, aw
- **Trigraph** – a phoneme represented by 3 letters e.g. igh, ear, oor
- **Split digraph** – two letters that represent one phoneme but are split by another letter e.g. a-e in game, i-e in time, o-e in bone
- **Blend** – blending is the skill required for decoding words by saying each individual phoneme in a word and merging them together to say the word
- **Segment** – segmenting is the opposite of blending and is the skill used for spelling by splitting word into its individual phonemes
- **Adjacent consonant** – two or more consonant phonemes adjacent in a word to create ccvc, cvcc, cccvc words e.g. swim, post, string