

# Reading – DECODING

Prior Learning	Concepts
<p>Recognise the phase 5 phonemes taught, using their phonic knowledge to decode words.</p> <p>Read words containing adjacent consonants and phase 5 digraphs, including real and nonsense polysyllabic words.</p> <p>Read words containing the taught suffixes of -er, -ed, -ing and -est where no changes in the route word are required</p> <p>Read year 1 tricky words</p> <p>Read words and sentences accurately and fluently.</p> <p>Begin to self correct inaccurate reading to ensure it makes sense.</p>	<p><b>Word Reading</b> – "Reading" is the process of looking at a series of written symbols and getting meaning from them. When we read, we use our eyes to receive written symbols (letters, punctuation marks and spaces) and we use our brain to convert them into words and sentences that communicate something to us.</p> <p><b>Fluency</b> – Fluency is defined as <b>the ability to read with speed, accuracy, and proper expression.</b> To understand what we read, we must be able to read fluently whether we are reading aloud or silently</p>

Key Vocabulary		Images, icons and maps.
<b>Grapheme</b>	A grapheme is a letter, or group of letters, that acts as the smallest unit in a written language.	
<b>Phoneme</b>	A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in speech.	
<b>Tricky Word</b>	A tricky word is a word that cannot be sounded out easily.	
<b>Vocabulary</b>	Vocabulary word are words that will come up in the book that will need to be known.	
<b>Sounding out</b>	The process of decoding a word by identifying the sounds of each individual letter in the word.	
<b>Blend to read</b>	The process of putting the individual sounds in a word together.	

their people oh your Mr Mrs Ms ask could would should our house mouse water want any many again who whole where two school call different thought through friend work once laugh because eye busy beautiful pretty hour move improve parents shoe