

CMPS - Early Reading Programme

Daily Session Outline	Purpose
1. Hello Song	Routines are crucial in signalling the start of a new transition and a 'Hello Song' can help children to leave behind what they have been doing before. Every hello song reserves time to sing to each and every child individually. It grabs children's attention and helps children to feel seen and validated. An important aspect of hello songs is the motor movements we use along with it. We clap, tap, swish, roll, rock, tickle, stomp, smile, bounce, wave, and more. All of these actions provide practice for both fine and gross motor development, but they also boost blood flow and oxygen, which primes the brain for the neural feast that follows.
2. Bucket Time - Sound Input	To introduce vocal sounds. To begin to associate sounds with print. To develop listening and attention skills.
3. Voice Sounds	To distinguish between the differences in vocal sounds, including oral blending and segmenting.
4. Instrument Time	Literacy begins with an awareness of sound; our ability to comprehend and respond to sound builds the foundations for future learning. Learning music early enhances the two essential stages of reading development: phonological awareness and the association of sounds with symbols. Music helps children recognise and analyse word sounds, breaking them down into individual elements that make up the word. By learning to read musical notation, children develop the ability to associate specific sounds with written notes, a fundamental aspect of reading.
5. Rhyme Time	Children's early literacy skills are about listening and speaking rather than reading and writing. It is very hard to learn phonics and sight words if you can't discriminate sounds and rhyming patterns in an audible way. They are a powerful learning source in early literacy and enable children to become interested in the rhythm and patterns of language. Rhymes are fantastic vocabulary boosters. They often feature a pleasing rhythmic pattern and simple repetitive phrases that babies and young children find easy to remember and repeat. In order to develop their phonological awareness, children need to be repeatedly exposed to spoken language and nursery rhymes provide the perfect way to do this.
6. Story Time	Children learn to love the sound of language before they even notice the existence of printed words on a page. Reading books aloud to children stimulates their imagination and expands their understanding of the world. It helps them develop language and listening skills and prepares them to understand the written word. Stories and poems help children understand sequence and narrative, as well as creating meaning.
7. Goodbye Song	Like 'Hello Songs' a goodbye song support pupils in signalling the end of the session and the start of a new transition.

Books have been carefully chosen to support a range of criteria, in order to:

- Reflect the diversity of our school.
 - Reflect pupil interest.
- Provide high quality language models.
 - Provide high quality illustrations.
- Support the use on InPrint, Widget communication systems used across the school.
- Support interaction, attention speaking and listening skills.

Book List

Book of Colours – Oliver Jeffers
 Peekaboo Chick – Camilla Reid
 Gruffalo, Where are you? – Julia Donaldson
 Goodnight Moon – Margaret Wise Brown
 Where's Mr Lion? – Ingela Arrhenius
 The Boo! Zoo – Rod Campbell
 Orange, Pear, Apple, Pear – Emily Gravett
 123 Bumble Bee – Natalie Marshall
 Splash, Splash, Ducky! – Lucy Cousins
 Peck Peck Peck - Lucy Cousins
 Round and Round The Garden - Annie Kubler
 Monkey and Me - Emily Gravett
 Brown Bear, What Do You See? - Bill Martin
 Choo Choo - Petr Horáček
 Shapes With Little Fish - Lucy Cousins