

Common Next Steps – Exemplification



Subject: Literacy, Phonics.

Next Step: To apply your phonics to sound talk a word and accurately write the sounds in order to spell a word.
To continue to apply your phonics knowledge when reading.

Exemplification:

Blend: Saying the individual sounds that make up a word and then merging or blending the sounds together to say the word. E.g. when reading the word cat say the sound “c” – “a” – “t” then push the sounds together to hear cat.

Segment: This is the opposite of blending (see above). Splitting a word up into individual sounds – used when spelling and writing a word. Listen to the first sound c, match it to the letter to write c, listen to the next sound, a and match it the written letter a and listen for the final sound t. Check the written word, c-a-t.

Remember to write ALL the sounds in a word and listen carefully to all sounds when segmenting a word.

E.g. w-e-n-t (often the ‘n’ is missed out and written as w-e-t).

Subject: Physical, moving and handling

Next Step: To build up your pencil control to write smaller letters, on lines, which are correctly formed.
To form your letters correctly, with leading lines.
To write the letters in your name with the correct formation.

Exemplification:

Building up the hand muscles will help children to control their pencil to write neat, small and well-formed letters. Activities to help this include – cutting, threading, manipulating dough, picking out small objects, using tweezers. Please see the attached sheet for more information about pencil grip.

In your child’s black home learning book is a letter formation sheet showing where to start each letter from and an arrow to show which direction to write each letter. If the children form a letter incorrectly they will not be able to join the letters together later on. We use leading lines to show how a letter would join from and to the next.

Subject: Maths, Number

Next Step: To solve number problems, including doubling, halving and sharing.

Exemplification:

Doubling – to add the same amount again. For example, if a ladybird has 4 spots on one side and 4 spots on the other side, how many does he have in total? Double 4. $4+4=8$.

Halving – the opposite of doubling, to split the amount equally. E.g. Count out 8 sticks. Put half of them in the soil for the minibeasts to hide under and half in a cardboard box to make an insect home. Always ensure it is fair/equal/the same number. 4 sticks in the soil and 4 sticks in the box. Half of 8 is 4.

Sharing- For example, have a tea party with some toys! Share 12 sweets between 2 toys. Then, try sharing the 12 sweets between 3, 4 or 6 toys! Encourage your child to share the sweets out equally and count how many sweets each toy would get.