



Reading

Reading to your child and spending time discussing texts is still important. When reading with your child, point out the type of language being used, for example persuasive language in newspapers. Help them to think about inferred meanings.

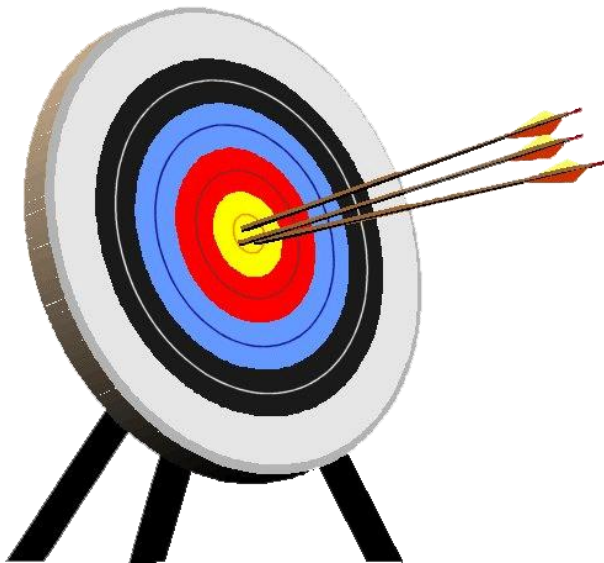
Try and encourage your child to read a range of genres.

As children progress in reading, it is no longer about learning to read, but reading to learn, and good comprehension is vital. As children become competent readers, they usually want to read on their own. This is fine, but do still talk about what they have read, to check their comprehension.

Involve your child in reading whenever you can, for example-ask them to read a guide book on holiday to choose what to do the next day, encourage them to read articles in the newspaper (e.g. about their favourite football team) or reading up about topics of interest on the internet.

Literacy in Year Five

**Ways to Support Your Child
and
Termly Targets**





Termly Targets

At Milton we are focusing on improving our writing. In Year Five the children will be progressing through the targets below.



1. I will start my sentences in different ways. When I use a name to start a sentence I will use he or she for the next sentence, e.g. Karl picked up the ball. **He** thought about kicking it.
2. I will start my sentences in different ways. When I use a name to start a sentence I will use he or she for the next sentence, e.g. Karl picked up the ball. **He** thought about kicking it.
I don't start sentences with 'and', 'but', 'because' or 'then'.
3. I will start my sentences in different ways instead of repeating myself, e.g. by using connectives
Suddenly, a dragon appeared from behind a rock.
Meanwhile, Prince Charming galloped to the rescue.
Finally, I grabbed my P.E. bag and ran out of the front door. or
an action:
Hanging from the ceiling, the monkey threw his large, yellow banana at the scowling teacher.
Running through the forest, Robin Hood yelled to his merry men, asking them to join him.
4. I will make my sentences more interesting and descriptive by using a clause at the beginning, e.g.
Although I didn't want to, I ate the mouldy sandwich.
In order to avoid terrorising the entire neighbourhood, I trapped the slithering snake and released it in the park.

You can support your child in the work they are doing in school. The following pages give you some ideas.

Ways to Help at Home



Writing

Encourage your child to write wherever possible, this can be anything at all from, creating a scrapbook for a special holiday, writing down information they have found out for a topic in school, writing a story, to writing a letter to a favourite author.

Children still need help to remember tricky words (words that we can't sound out). You can use any method to help them from mnemonics to a 'look at it, say it, write it, check it' method. In school spelling investigations are used to explore common patterns and rules. Word games such as Scrabble and Boggle help your child's spelling and provide an opportunity to think about common spelling patterns and rules. Completing easy crosswords also improve knowledge of spelling patterns.



Speaking and Listening

Encourage your child to bring in items connected with topics or sports clubs to which they belong.

Games such as Articulate are good for increasing vocabulary.