

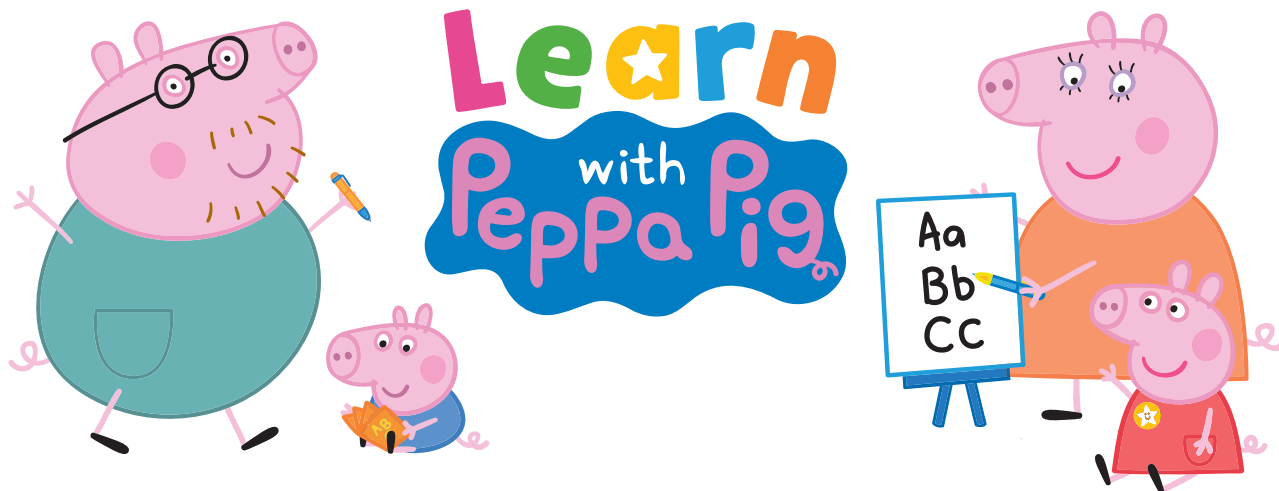


# Learn with Peppa Pig



## Learn to Read Using Phonics

A HELPFUL GUIDE



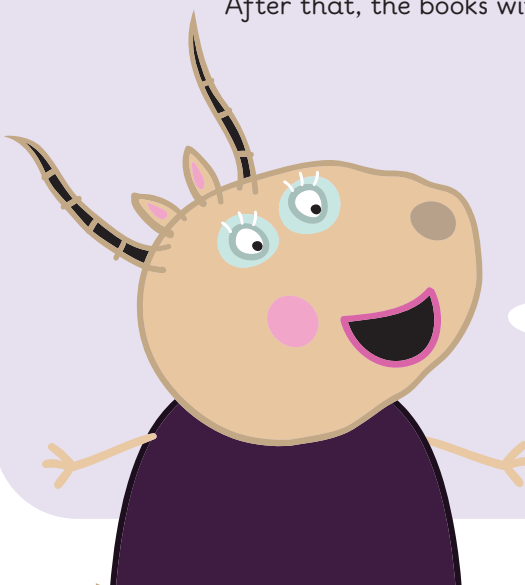
## Welcome to Learn with Peppa!

**Learn with Peppa** is a fun and effective way to help your child learn to read!

The 70 carefully levelled phonics reading books take your child from complete beginner to fluent reader. Each book has been created by education experts, and follows the same order of phonics teaching that your child will typically be taught at school.

Learn with Peppa Level	Number of books	Typical school year group	Phonics phase
1	10*	Reception	2
2	10	Reception	3
3	15	Reception	4
4	21	Year 1	5
5	14	Year 1	5

\* Children read the first five books in Level 1 in order from 1 to 5. After that, the books within a level can be read in any sequence.



Alongside the reading books, there are a host of additional resources to help you support your child as they learn – from flashcards and games to online audio, phonics materials and further guidance on the **Learn with Peppa** website.

# Learning to read with phonics

Phonics is the most effective way for children to learn to read, and it's the way children are taught at school.

Phonics means using letter sounds to read words. When reading a word like “sit”, your child will break it up into the sounds **s-i-t**. Then they blend those sounds together to read the whole word: “sit”.

In **Learn with Peppa** Level 1, your child starts by learning just one sound for each letter of the alphabet. They use these to read a range of simple words, like “pat”, “dog”, “van”, etc.

Later on, they learn the sounds made by other letter combinations. For instance, they'll learn that **s** and **h** together make the **sh** sound in “ship”, and that **o** and **i** make the **oi** sound in “coin”.

By the end of Level 5, your child will have learnt the most common different ways of pronouncing each letter combination – for example, they'll know that **ou** makes a different sound in “cloud” to the sound it makes in “soup”. They'll also know that the same sounds can be made using lots of different letter combinations – so the long **a** sound is spelt differently in all these words: “rain”, “apron”, “cake”, “play”, “straight”.

From the start, your child will also learn how to read lots of common ‘tricky words’ that don't stick to the phonic rules they know. These are useful words such as “of”, “the”, “their”, “one” and “are”.

You can use the **Learn with Peppa** Level Check activity sheets to help you find the perfect point for your child to start reading the books. Once you've found their starting level, they can work through the levels in order, until they're a fluent reader!



# Using the Learn with Peppa books

The **Learn with Peppa** books include lots of useful tips and activities to help you support your child.



At the start of each book you'll find advice on helping your child sound out and blend the words. This shows you what to do if your child gets stuck on a word. (For more on sounding out and blending, see the box below!)



The **story warm-up** page demonstrates words using the key phonics for the book, and some of the 'tricky words' in the book. You can read these words with your child and give them a chance to practise before they start reading the story.



Each book also has activities to do with your child after reading – such as an 'I-spy' page where they can spot words with the sound they're learning, or a fun story quiz or activity.

## When to move on

Once your child has read all of the books at their starting level, they'll be ready to move on to the next level. If they're finding the reading easy, you can move them up to the next level at any point.



## Sounding out and blending

Sounding out means saying the individual sounds in a word, like **c-a-t** or **t-ea-ch-er**. Blending means running the sounds together to read the whole word: "cat", "teacher".

Sound buttons under words help with this. A dot under a letter shows that it's one letter making one sound. A dash under two or more letters shows that this group of letters makes one sound.

A curved line connecting two letters (that aren't next to each other) means these letters also make one sound.



duck  
· · —

make  
· —



## Phonics jargon-buster



You may hear your child or their teacher using some of these words and phrases. Here's a guide to what they mean!



**Phoneme:** a single sound in a word. The word “man” has three phonemes – **m**, **a** and **n**. The word sheet has three phonemes – **sh**, **ee** and **t**.

**Grapheme:** a letter or group of letters used to write a phoneme (a single sound in a word). Sometimes a grapheme is just one letter – like **n** in the word “now”. Sometimes it’s two letters, like **ea** in the word “sea”. Sometimes it’s three letters, like **igh** in the word “light”.

**Digraph:** two letters that make one sound, like **ph** in the word “phone”, or **oo** in the word “moon”.

**Trigraph:** three letters that make one sound, like **air** in the word “chair”, or **igh** in the word “night”.

**Quadgraph:** four letters that make one sound, like **eight** in the word “neighbour”, or **aigh** in the word “straight”.

**Split-vowel digraph:** two vowels that make one sound together, but are split apart by another letter – like **a** and **e** in the word “cake”. The split vowel digraphs are **a-e**, **e-e**, **i-e**, **o-e** and **u-e**. (In the past, split-vowel digraphs were sometimes called ‘magic e’!)

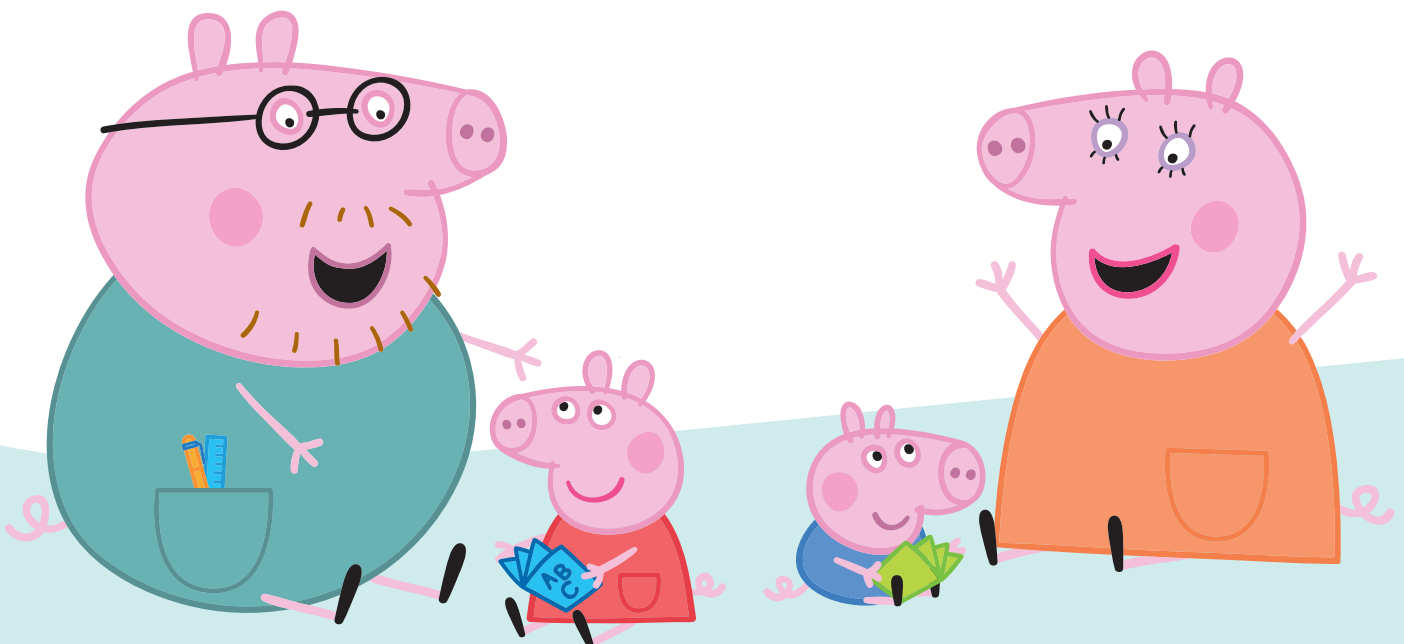
**Pure sounds:** when sounding out and blending to read words, children use ‘pure’ letter sounds. This means not adding any extra sound on to the end of the letter sound – so for the letter **m** they would say **mmm**, not **muh**, and for the letter **t** they’d make a short **t** sound, not **tuh**.

**Segmenting:** splitting up a spoken word into its separate sounds (phonemes). The word “cheap” is segmented into **ch-ea-p**. Segmenting words helps children to spell, just as blending helps them to read.

# Reading with your child

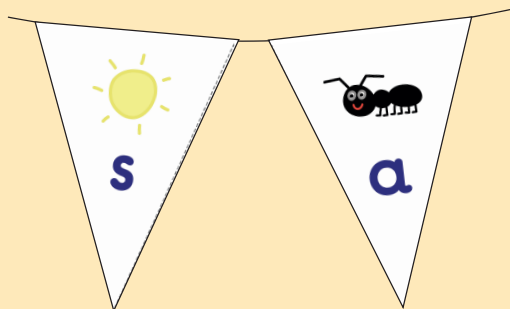
Here are some tips for helping your child (and you!) get the most out of every reading session with **Learn with Peppa**.

- ★ Find somewhere quiet and comfortable to read, without too many distractions.
- ★ Keep reading sessions short, fun and focused – it's better to read for a few minutes every day rather than have a long session just once a week.
- ★ Look at the book cover with your child and talk about what might happen in the story.
- ★ Use the **Story warm-up** pages to get your child ready to use their phonics.
- ★ If your child gets stuck on a tricky word, remind them to sound it out and blend it using their phonics. If they're still stuck, read the word to them and move on.
- ★ There are audio readings of all the stories on the **Learn with Peppa** website – these can help your child with pronunciation. The recordings also demonstrate what a fluent reading of the story sounds like to give your child a good example to follow.
- ★ There's also audio help for sounding out and blending all the story warm-up words, and with pronouncing the tricky words and names in each story – ideal if either you or your child speak English as a second language.
- ★ Pause during the reading to look at the pictures and chat about the story.
- ★ Enjoy it! Give your child plenty of praise for good reading, and for having a go even if they don't get it right first time.



## Using the additional resources

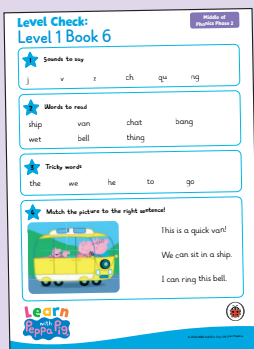
Here are some of the resources available from [www.learnwithpeppa.com](http://www.learnwithpeppa.com) and how you can use them. Visit the website to download these resources and to see more.



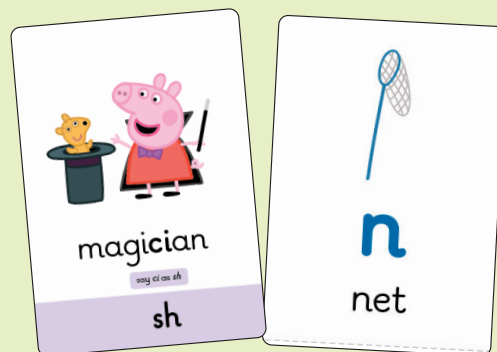
There is bunting with graphemes on, for you to print out and hang up at home.



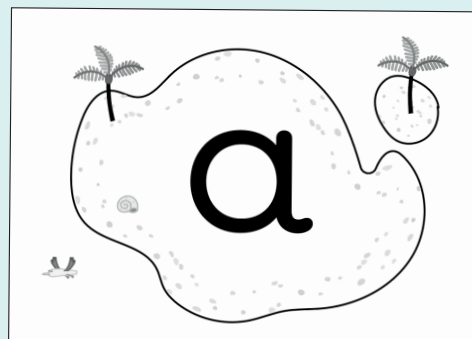
There are also certificates for you to print out for your child as they finish each level, and colourful posters featuring the Peppa Pig characters.



There is a series of level check sheets to help you work out which level is right for your child.



The **Learn with Peppa** flashcards can be used for lots of games and activities. The flashcards come with a board so you can play a simple reading game with your child, using dice.



There are A4-sized 'island' cards showing the graphemes – you can spread these out on the floor and your child can jump onto each island as you call the sound out.

