Autumn 2 Week 3

Reception Newsletter

20.11.2026

This week, we have been learning some new sounds in phonics. The children have been practising recognising the sounds, saying them clearly and beginning to use them when reading and writing words.

We also welcomed parents into school for our PWAC session! The children thoroughly enjoyed having you join them for their phonics learning. Thank you to all the parents who came along and took part. It was lovely to see you sharing this learning experience together!

In Maths, we have been exploring numbers by recognising quantities and representing them in different ways. The children have been practising matching numbers to amounts and drawing the correct number of objects to show their understanding.

As part of our topic, the children have been creating their own colourful firework pictures. We have also been talking about why people celebrate with fireworks, including special occasions such as Bonfire Night and other celebrations. We discussed the bright colours, patterns and sounds that fireworks make.

Reminders:

Thursday– P.E. Day

Wednesday – Homework due

Thursdays – Book Change (Reading Records and books will be sent home Friday)

Important dates:

On **Thursday 26th November** Reception will have their Autumn Music Concert at 9:30am. All Parents/carers are welcome to attend.

On **Thursday 3rd December**, Reception and KS1 will have their Nativity performance. All parents are welcome to come for the **2pm** performance.













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Phonics Key Vocabulary explained

s

/s/

1. Phoneme (sound)
The smallest sound we can hear in a word.
Example: *sun* has three sounds: /s/ /u/ /n/.

sh

2. Grapheme (letters)
A letter or group of letters that represents a sound.
Example: **sh** in *ship* represents /sh/.

sh

1 sound

3. Digraph
Two letters working together to make one sound.
Examples: **sh** – ship, **ch** – chat, **th** – thin.

igh

1 sound

4. Trigraph
Three letters working together to make one sound.
Example: **igh** in *night*.

c-a-t

Blend

5. Blending
Saying the sounds together to read a word.
Example: /c/ /a/ /t/ → **cat**.

cat

3 sounds

6. Segmenting
Breaking a word into its individual sounds to help spell it.
Example: **cat** → /c/ /a/ /t/.

the

7. Tricky words
Words that children cannot yet read by simply using the phonics they have learnt. Some parts may need to be remembered.
Examples: **the, said, was**.

How we teach Phonics?

