

Aims

- To share how phonics is taught.
- To develop your confidence in helping your children with phonics and reading
- To teach the basics of phonics and some useful phonics terms
- To outline the different stages in phonic development
- To show examples of activities and resources we use to teach phonics
- To give you an opportunity to ask questions



What is phonics and
how can I help my
child at home?



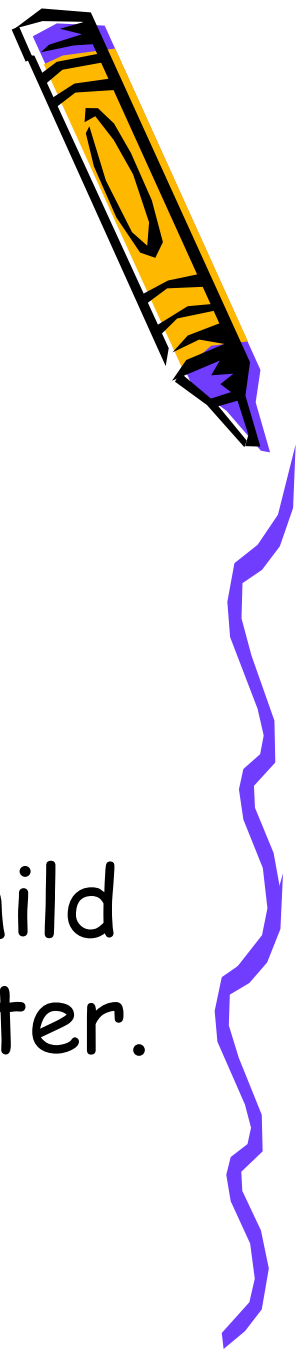
Phonics is all about using ...

skills for
reading and
spelling

+

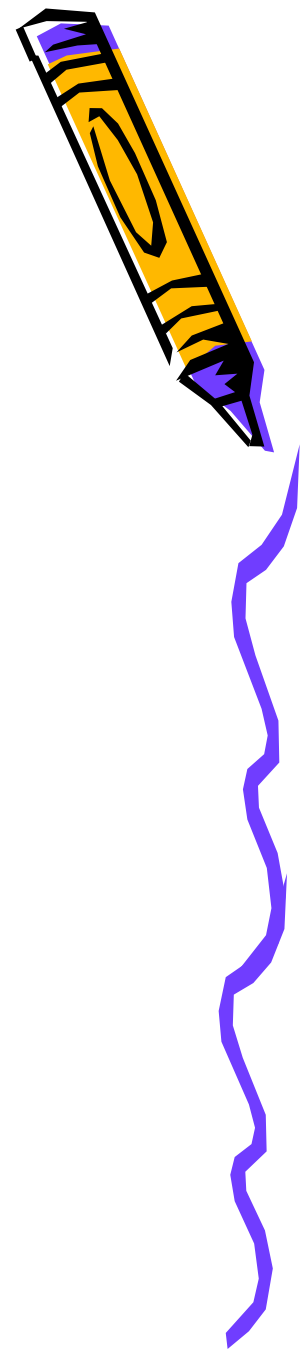
knowledge
of the
alphabet

Learning phonics will help your child to become a good reader and writer.



Daily Phonics

- Every day the children have 20 minute sessions of phonics.
- Fast paced approach
- Lessons encompass a range of games, songs and rhymes
- Children are assessed early in Stream class. Children then cover Jolly Phonics before starting their Phonics Play Journey.



Phonic terms your child will learn at school

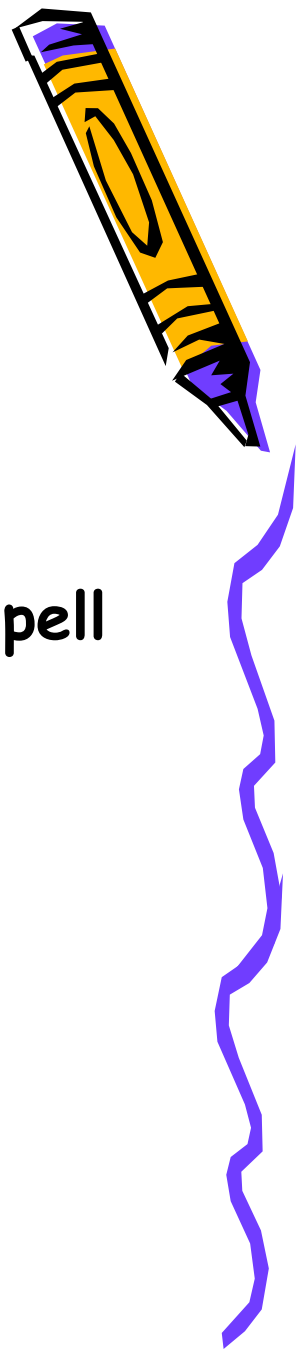


- **Phonemes:** The smallest units of sound that are found within a word
- **Grapheme:** The spelling of the sound e.g. Th
- **Diagraph:** Two letters that make one sound when read
- **Trigraphs:** Three letters that make one sound
- **CVC:** Stands for consonant, vowel, consonant.
- **Segmenting** is breaking up a word into its sounds.
- **Blending** : Putting the sounds together to read a word
- **Tricky words:** Words that cannot easily be decoded.



Phase 2:

Learning phonemes to read and write simple words



- Children will learn their first 19 phonemes:
e.g. **s, a, t, p, n.**
- They will use these phonemes to read and spell simple “consonant-vowel-consonant” (CVC) words:

sat, tap, dig, duck, rug, puff, hill, hiss

All these words contain 3 phonemes.



Phonics Words

Your children will learn to use the term:



Blending

- Children need to be able to **hear** the separate sounds in a word and then blend them together to **say** the whole word .
- You may see your child using 'blending hands.'



Blending



/b/ /e/ /d/ = bed

/t/ /i/ /n/ = tin

/m/ /u/ /g/ = mug



Phonics Words

Your children will learn to use the term:

Segmenting

- Children need to be able to **hear** a whole word and **say** every sound that they **hear** .



Segmenting

bed = /b/ /e/ /d/

tin = /t/ /i/ /n/

mug = /m/ /u/ /g/



How can I help at home?

Oral blending: the robot game

Children need to practise hearing a series of spoken sounds and merging them together to make a word.

For example, you say 'b-u-s', and your child says 'bus'.



Phonics Words

Your children will learn to use the term:

phoneme

Phonemes are sounds that can be heard in words

e.g. c-a-t



Phonics Words

Your children will learn to use
the term:

grapheme

This is how a
phoneme is written
down



Phonics Words

Your children will learn to use the term:

digraph

This means that the
phoneme comprises of
two letters

e.g. ll, ff, ck, ss



Tricky Words



There are many words that **cannot** be blended or segmented because they are irregular.

the

was

said

you

some



Phase 3:

Learning the long vowel phonemes

They will learn another 26 phonemes:

- j, v, w, x, y, z, zz, qu
- ch, sh, th, ng, ai, ee, igh, oa, oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, ear, air, ure, er
- They will use these phonemes (and the ones from Phase 2) to read and spell words:

chip, shop, thin, ring, pain, feet, night,
boat, boot, look, farm, fork, burn,
town, coin, dear, fair, sure



Phonics Words

Your children will learn to use the term:

Trigraph

This means that the phoneme comprises of three letters

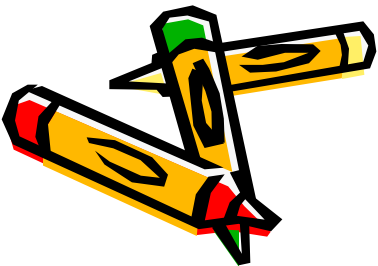
e.g. igh , ear, ure



Phase 4:

Introducing consonant clusters: reading and spelling words with four or more phonemes

- Phase 4 doesn't introduce any new phonemes.
 - It focuses on reading and spelling longer words with the phonemes they already know.
 - These words have **consonant clusters** at the beginning:
spot, trip, clap, green, clown
- ...or at the end: **tent, mend, damp, burnt**
- ...or at the beginning and end! **trust, spend,**
twist



Phase 5

• Learn alternative pronunciations of graphemes (the same grapheme can represent more than one phoneme):

Fin/find, cat/cent, got/giant, cow/blow,

eat/bread, farmer/her, hat/what,

yes/by/very, chin/school/chef,



Teaching the split digraph

tie

time

toe

tone

cue

cube

pie

pine



At home

- Practise the phonemes together.
- Use them to make different words at home and play phonics games
- Read everyday with your child if possible
- Visit www.phonicsplay.co.uk (there are a few free activities available on the website)
- Encourage children to think what 'looks right?'
- Practise weekly spellings
- In EYFS reinforce sounds books



Don't forget...

Learning to read
should be fun for
both children and
parents.



During mid June Year One children are formally assessed across the country. Children blend real and nonsense words.

