



Welcome to our
parents
phonics session

September 2019



Our aim for this session

- To share how phonics is taught at St Mary's
- To develop parents' confidence in helping their 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 you can use to help your child with
- To share websites and apps which parents can use to support their children
- To give parents an opportunity to ask questions



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

Daily Phonics

- 4 days a week the children have a 20 minute phonics session.
- Fast paced approach
- Lessons encompass a range of games, songs and rhymes
- We use the Letters and Sounds planning document to support the teaching of phonics
- There are 5 phonics phases which the children work through at their own pace

Phonic terms your child will learn at school

- Phoneme
- Grapheme
- Blending
- Segmenting
- Digraph
- Trigraph
- Phoneme frame
- Sound button
- Tricky words
- CVC

Glossary:

- **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 (for writing).
- **Blending** : Putting the sounds together to read a word (for reading).
- **Tricky words:** Words that cannot easily be decoded.



Phase One

Phase One aspects

- Environmental sounds
- Instrumental sounds
- Body percussion
- Rhythm and rhyme
- Alliteration
- Voice sounds
- Oral blending and segmenting

Phase One was designed to help children to:

- Listen attentively
- Enlarge vocabulary
- Speak confidently
- Discriminate phonemes
- Reproduce audibly the phonemes they hear

Phonics Phase 2 and 3



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.

Phonemes

➤ A Phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in a word.

s	a	t	p	i	n	m	d	g	o	c
										
k	ck	e	u	r	h	b	f	ff	l	ll
										
ss										
										

Pronouncing the phonemes correctly is very important.

eg the letter s is pronounced sssss and not suh.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BqhXUW_v-1s

We all need to use the same language at home and at school.

Next steps ...

- Children then begin to blend for reading.
- Starting with simple VC (vowel consonant) words e.g at, it, is
- and then to CVC (consonant vowel consonant) words. E.g dog, cat, man

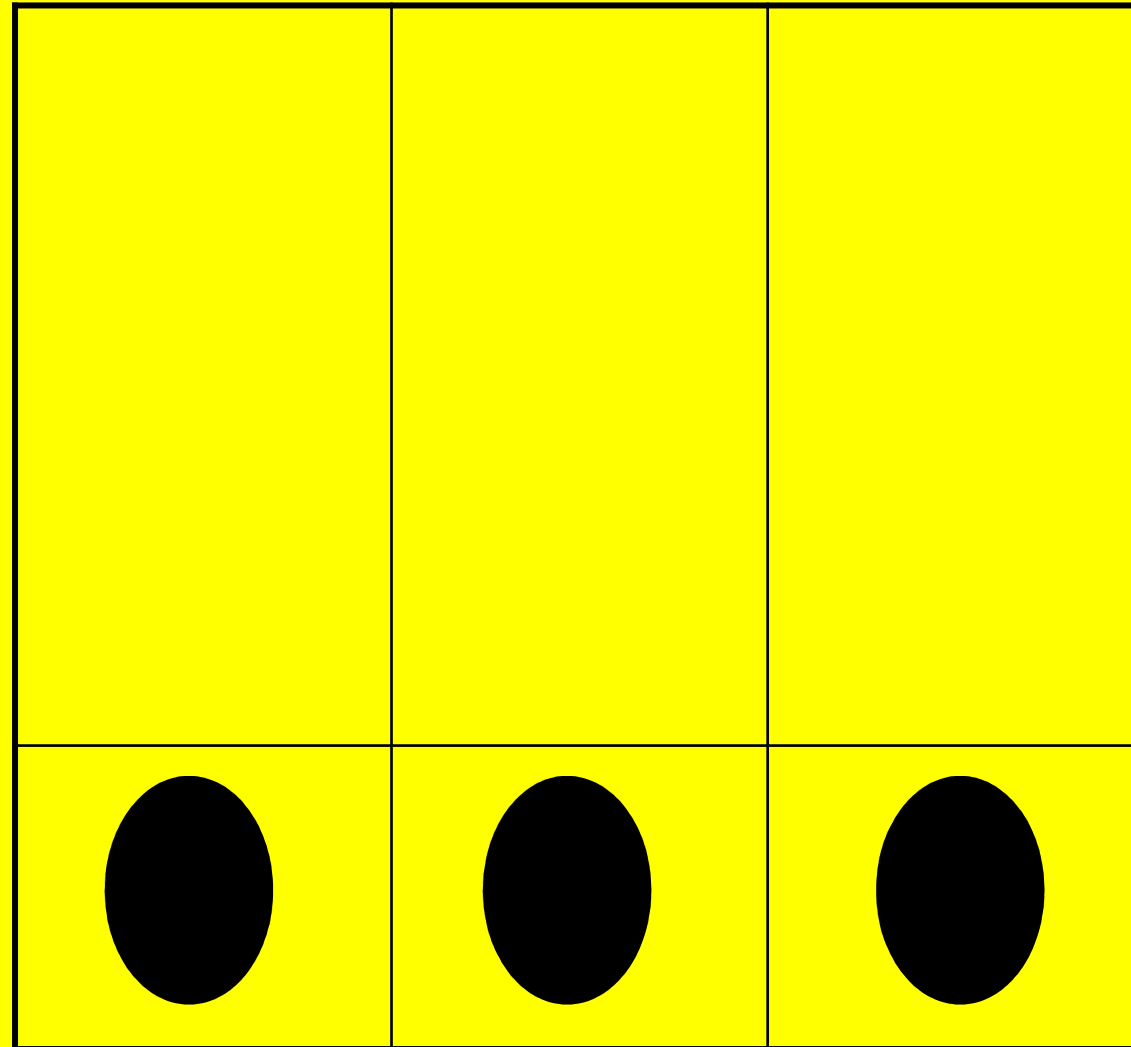
Blending

- Recognise and say the letter sounds in a written word, for example:

s-a-t

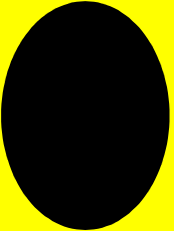
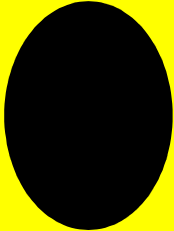
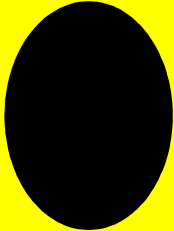
by merging or 'blending' them in the order in which they are written to pronounce the word 'sat'.

Phoneme frame



Sound
buttons

Phoneme frame

c	a	t
		

Sound
buttons

Segmenting Activity

- How many phonemes in each word?

shelf

sh- e- l- f

4 phonemes

sprint

s- p- r- i- n- t

6 phonemes

Phase 3

- Completes the teaching of the alphabet and children move onto sounds represented by more than 1 letter.
- **DIGRAPHS** - 2 letters that make 1 sound
ll ss zz oa ai
- **TRIGRAPHS** - 3 letters that make 1 sound
igh air

TRICKY WORDS

- Words that are not phonically decodable.
- e.g. was, the, I.
- Some are 'tricky' to start with but will become decodable once we have learned the harder phonemes.
- e.g. out, there.

Now you have the knowledge....

•Play lots of sound and listening games with your child. For Example...

- I spy.
 - Use the sound books school provides to make words (real and nonsense ones) sounding them out.
 - Make duplicate sounds and play pairs... matching games.
 - Stick sounds on items that start with that letter sound.
 - At home, on car journeys, outings ask children to find as many things they can that start with a sound chosen.
 - Let them hear sounds... sound talk to them. "Fetch me your c-oa-t"!
 - Make up 'alien words' e.g. poom, ling, shem
- Read as much as possible to and with your child.
- Encourage and praise - get them to have a 'good guess'.

Phase 4 and Phase 5



Phase 4

- In Phase 4, no new graphemes are introduced. The main aim of this phase is to consolidate the children's knowledge and to help them learn to read and spell words which have adjacent consonants, such as trap, string and milk.

Phase 4

Tricky words

During Phase 4, the following tricky words (which can't yet be decoded) are introduced:

said

have

like

so

do

some

come

were

there

little

one

when

out

what

Phase 5

- In Phase Five, children will learn more graphemes and phonemes. For example, they already know **ai** as in rain, but now they will be introduced to **ay** as in day and **a-e** as in make.
- Alternative pronunciations for graphemes will also be introduced, e.g. **ea** in tea, head and break.

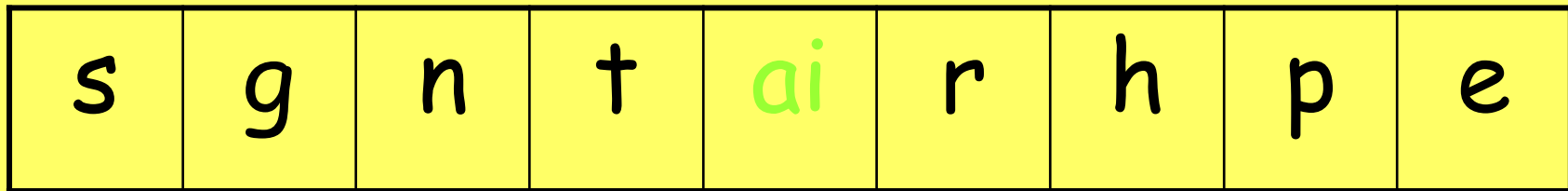
Phase 5 is a long unit, taught throughout Year 1.

Countdown



(Taken from support for spelling Phase 5 games)

Have a focus phoneme. Give your child a selection of sounds. Give them one minute to make the best word they can.



Word sort games

y for 'ee'	y for 'igh'	y for 'y'	y for 'i'

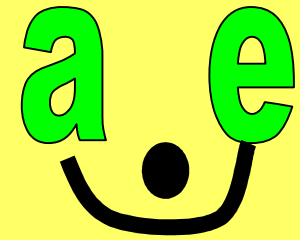


Word sort games

y for 'ee'	y for 'igh'	y for 'y'	y for 'i'
plenty family puppy simply	my why satisfy	yes yet	synthetic



The Name Game



Have a focus phoneme. Ask your child to find words containing the phoneme that fit into the category. Gain one point for every name they spell correctly.

Country	Fruit	Boy's name	Girl's name

The Phonics Check

In June all Year 1 children will be expected to undertake a National phonics check.

The aim is to check that a child is making progress in phonics.

If a child has not reached the expected standard we will ensure that additional support is given to help your child progress in Year 2. They will then retake the test in Year 2.

Phonics Check practise

Each half term, all Year 1 children, and those in Year 2 who will need to retake the test in the summer, will do a practise phonics test. This is very low key.

Parents will be told which particular phonemes/graphemes your child needs to practise at Parents' evenings

Please use the phonics books provided.

Year 2

Children working in Year 2 should be able to read hundreds of words automatically.

Children should be able to decode words quickly and silently.

Children's spelling will be phonemically accurate.

During this year children should become fluent readers and increasingly accurate spellers.

Phonics teaching in Year 2 is based on alternate spellings.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Orb6xXPPBKo&list=PLkxNikO6Fsho-iJ5eKwqal7pBJ3wVSgpg&index=1>

Thank you for coming.

