

Are you ...

Ready for
Phonics



What is Phonics?

Phonics is a method used for teaching children to read and write the English Language. It develops phonemic awareness (the ability to hear, identify and manipulate phonemes). It enables children to understand the correspondence between these sounds and the spelling patterns (graphemes) that represent them.

Why teach phonics?

It enables beginning readers to decode new written words by sounding them out, then *blending* the sound-spelling patterns. (synthetic)



Phonics teaches children to be able to listen carefully and identify the phonemes (speech sounds) that make up each word. This helps children to learn to read words and to spell words

The English Language!

In some languages learning phonics is easy because each phoneme has just one grapheme to represent it. The English language is a bit more complicated than this. This is because England has been invaded so many times throughout its history. Each set of invaders brought new words and new sounds with them.



Phonemes and graphemes

- Imagine you are 4 years old

44ish phonemes
(speech sounds)



140ish graphemes
(ways of writing phonemes)

What is it like learning to read?

Ghoti

What does this word say?

- Ghoti **f** enough
i women
sh station



Articulating phonemes

You need to take care how you say phonemes.

Take great care not to add an –uh sound onto the end of sounds such as t j p

<http://www.hamilton.essex.sch.uk/articulationofphonemesvideo>

[www.schooltube](http://www.schooltube.com) the alphabet song

How are your children taught?



Phonics teaching in FS & KS1

- 20-30 minutes a day
- Differentiated
- Well paced
- Fun

Each lesson has four parts:

- Revisit & review previous sound and word building
- Teach a new phonic skill
- Practise the new skill
- Apply in different situations

GPC

- Children are taught all the phonemes in the English language and ways of writing them down. These sounds are taught in a particular order. The first sounds to be taught are **s, a, t, p**.

Blending Skills

Children are taught to be able to blend. This is when children say the sounds that make up a word and are able to merge the sounds together until they can hear what the word is.

This skill is vital in learning to read.

the phonemes **c-a-t**

into the word **cat**

**Phonic Screening Check in Year 1 and retake
in Year 2**

Segmenting skills

Children are also taught to segment. This is the opposite of blending.

Children are able to say a word and then break it up into the phonemes that make it up. This skill is vital in being able to spell words.

eg. **h-i-m** and working out how to write each sound to create the word

Phonic Phases

New curriculum – focus which continues into KS2

Letters and sounds splits phonics teaching up into 6 distinct phases.

Phase 1

- Explore and experiment with sounds and words
- Distinguish between different sounds in the environment and phonemes
- Learn to orally blend and segment sounds in words

Purpose of phase 2

- Learn 19 phonemes and know the graphemes that represent them.
- Move on from orally blending and segmenting to blending and segmenting letters to read and spell
- vc and cvc words

Phase 2 letter progression

Set 1: s a t p

Set 2: l n m d

Set 3: g o c k

Set 4: ck e u r

Set 5: h b f,ff l,ll ss

Phase 2 Sound Mat

       
s a t p i n m d

       
g o c k ck e u r

      
h b f ff l ll ss

Teaching High Frequency Words

- Some HFW should be taught during each phase.
- Many HFW are simple to work out using phonics.
- Some are 'tricky'. Children need to be taught strategies for spelling and reading these words.







Applying

- Must have opportunities in class to read and write the words that they have been learning in phonics sessions.
- Guided reading
- Shared reading
- Captions
- Labels
- Whiteboards and pens
- Magnetic letters/sand trays
- Differentiated literacy work

Purpose of phase 3

- Teach another 25 phonemes and graphemes to go with them.
- Learn letter names
- Continue to practise blending and segmenting using new phonemes

Phase 3 Sound Mat

         
j v w x y z zz qu ch sh

        
th ng ai ee igh oa oo oo ar

       
or ur ow oi ear air ure er

25 phonemes taught in Phase 3

Letters

Set 6: j v w x

Set 7: y z, zz qu

Consonant digraphs: ch sh th ng

Vowel digraphs: ai ee igh

oa oo ar or ur ow oi

ear air ure er

Purpose of phase 4 (4 – 6 weeks)

- To consolidate children's knowledge of graphemes in reading and spelling words containing adjacent consonants and longer words eg. children , sandpit

Phase 4

- can blend adjacent consonants in words and apply this skill when reading unfamiliar texts, (CCVC, CVCC, CCVCC)

step list clap grasp strap

- can segment adjacent consonants in words and apply this in spelling

Remember – Adjacent consonants are not digraphs eg.sh

They make two distinct sounds eg.st

Purpose of Phase 5 (throughout Year One)

- Children broaden their knowledge of graphemes and phonemes for use in reading and spelling
- Learn new graphemes and alternative pronunciations
- Learn to choose the appropriate graphemes when spelling and begin to build up word knowledge

Phase 5 Sound Mat



ay



ou



ie



ea



oy



ir



ue



ue



aw



wh



ph



ew



ew



oe



au



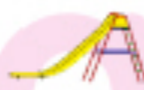
ey



a-e



e-e



i-e



o-e



u-e



u-e

New graphemes for reading

ay day	oy boy	wh when	a-e make
ou out	ir girl	ph photo	e-e these
ie tie	ue blue	ew new	i-e like
ea eat	aw saw	oe toe	o-e home
		au Paul	u-e rule

Purpose of phase 6 (throughout year two)

Reading

Learn some of the rarer phoneme-grapheme correspondences.

Develop ability to recognise digraphs as representing one sound.

Children should become fluent readers during this phase and develop a range of comprehension strategies.

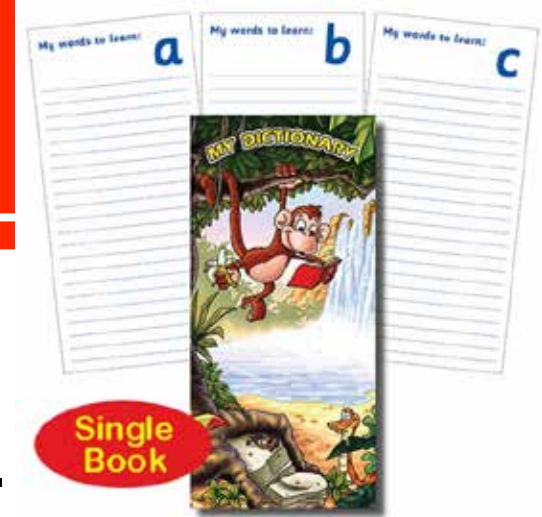
Purpose of phase 6 (throughout year two)

Spelling

Identifying the tricky bit in a word.

Develop strategies for spelling longer words.

Begin to explore spelling conventions e.g. when using the past tense, adding suffixes etc.



Beyond Phase 6

“Note that the teaching of spelling cannot be completed in Year 2 – it needs to continue rigorously throughout primary school and beyond if necessary.”

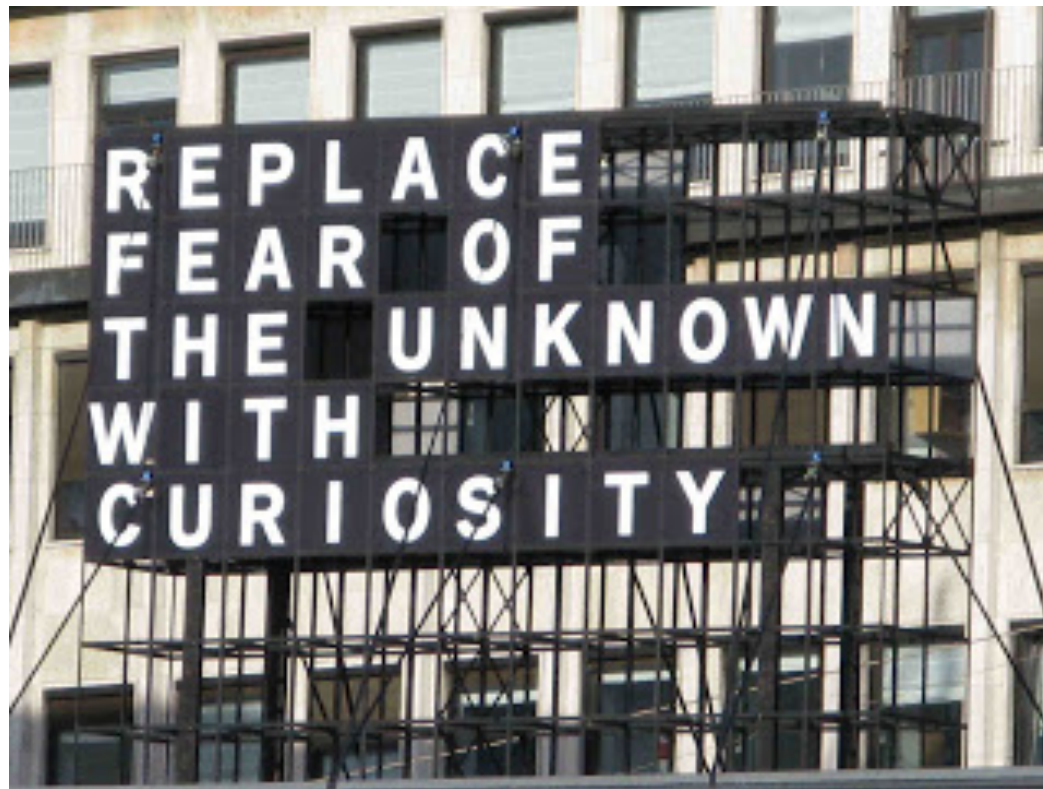
Letters and Sounds

How can I help my child?

- Talk about sounds around you
- Practise the phonemes
- Practise blending to read new words
- Learn how to read the tricky words that you can't decode eg. The
- Segment words to help with spelling

Remember

- Your child is on a learning journey



WWW

- Useful phonics websites
- Questions

