



**Phonics**  
Tuesday  
30<sup>th</sup> April

**Believe, Achieve,  
Enjoy**

# What is Phonics?

- Phonics is a way of teaching children to read quickly and skilfully
- Children are taught to:
  - Recognise the sounds that each letter makes
  - Identify the sounds groups of letters make
  - Blend sounds together to read a word e.g.

c - a - t

# Why teach phonics?

- Research shows that teaching phonics in a structured and systematic way is the most effective way of teaching young children to read.
- In EYFS and KS1 phonics is taught on a daily basis.
- Children are taught the skills for segmenting and blending words.
- The teaching of phonics continues up to year 2 as children are introduced to alternative graphemes, lesser known sounds and begin to learn some of the more complicated spelling rules.



**26 letters**

**but**

**44 phonemes** approx

# Phonic - Skills and Knowledge

knowledge

of the  
alphabetic  
code

+

skills

of **segmenting**  
and  
**blending**

# Blending

Children need to be able to **hear** the separate sounds in a word and then blend them together to **say** the whole word .

/b/ /e/ /d/ = bed

/t/ /i/ /n/ = tin

/m/ /u/ /g/ = mug

# Blending

Your turn!

1. Sound out the word
2. Count the sounds
3. Pinch the sounds

# Segmenting

Your turn!

1. Write the word
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Draw the sound buttons underneath.



## Phase 2

Children will learn their first 19 phonemes:

**Set 1:** s a t p    **Set 2:** i n m d

**Set 3:** g o c k    **Set 4:** ck (as in duck) e u r

**Set 5:** h b l f    ff (as in puff) ll (as in hill)    ss  
(as in hiss)

## Phase 3

Children will enter phase 3 once they know the first 19 phonemes and can blend and segment to read and spell CVC words.

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**

**Phase 4** builds on sounds learnt in phase 3 and focuses on the reading and spelling of tricky words.

e.g – come what said  
where have there

## Phase 5

Teach new graphemes for reading

ay, ou, ie, ea, oy, ir, ue, aw, wh, ph, ew, oe, au,  
a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e, u-e

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

meat

bread

he

bed

cow

low

bear

hear

## Phase 6

This phase focuses on spellings and learning rules for spelling alternatives.

- Children look at syllables, base words, analogy and mnemonics.
- Children might learn about past tense, rules for adding 'ing' and irregular verbs 'tion' and 'sion' words

# What is the year 1 phonics screening check?

- The phonics screening is a formal assessment which has been taken individually by all children in Year 1 in England since June 2012.
- It is designed to give teachers and parents information on how your child is progressing in phonics.
- It will help to identify whether your child needs additional support at this stage so that they do not fall behind in this vital early reading skill.
- This year the PSC will take place in the week commencing 10<sup>th</sup> June.

# What is the phonics screening check?

There will be two sections in this 40-word check and it will assess phonics skills and knowledge learned through Reception and Year 1.

To do the check in one sitting, it takes about 5-10 minutes.

We do a lot of work on alien words so that the children focus on each sound and in preparation for the Year 1 Phonics screening check...



quenk



fub



jid



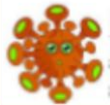
dolp



frop



veck



gring



shimp



suzz



tren



sug



thip

## Examples of phonics activities:

**Quick write** – in two minutes how many words can you write with split digraphs?  
Use your whiteboards.

**Fastest finger** – 2 volunteers please!

**Phonics Play**



Any questions?





Let's have a go!