



# Phonics Thursday 21st November

"I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me"

Philippians 4:13

#### What is Phonics?

- O Phonics is a way of teaching children to read quickly and skilfully
- O 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.

## 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 for 20 minutes a day as a stand alone lesson and then further embedded in the children's learning across the curriculum.
- O 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

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

Your turn!

1. Sound out the word

map

Your turn!

2. Count the sounds

map

Your turn!

3. Pinch the sounds

map

## Segmenting

Your turn!

1. Write the word



### Segmenting

Your turn!

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 is taken individually by all children in Year 1 in England. It has been a statutory assessment 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.
- The PSC will take place in the week commencing 8th June 2020.

## 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...







#### What is a typical phonics lesson like?

- Flash card known sounds.
- Learn a new sound.
- Read the sound within words.
- Write words with which have that sounds.
- Apply learning of that sound.
- ➤ Read / write tricky words

#### **Examples of phonics activities:**

**Quick write** – in 30 seconds how many words can you write with ....
Use your whiteboards.

Fastest finger

**Phonics Play** 

Any questions?