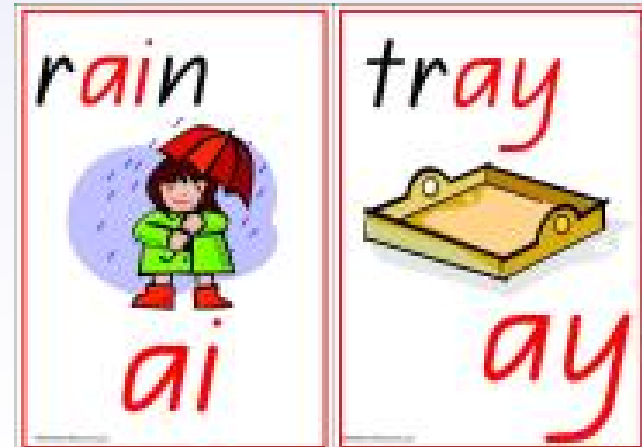




Phonics

Thursday 12th October
2017



READING

The start of a fantastic journey

- Learning to read: A vital skill for life, exciting and fun.
- It can open up new worlds - and can lead to a life-long love of reading.
- You can help your child take their first steps on their very own reading adventure...

Learning to read: phonics

What is phonics?

- **Phonics** is an important skill that children learn when they come to school.
- Children are taught to read letters or groups of letters (graphemes) by saying the sound(s) they represent (phonemes).

What is Phonics?

It is one way of teaching children to read.

1. Oral blending and segmenting
2. Learning the letter sounds
3. Letter formation
4. Blending and segmenting words
5. Tricky words



Children have a 30 minute phonics session each day and they are

encouraged to use these strategies to read and write in other lessons.

Phrases you might hear!

During our Phonics lessons, children are encouraged to know and use these terms:

- Phoneme – the smallest unit of sound in a word

b – u – s sh – e – d

- Grapheme - a letter or sequence of letters that represent a phoneme
e.g. b / sh / igh

- Digraph- 2 letters making one sound

cow

- Trigraphs- 3 letters making one sound

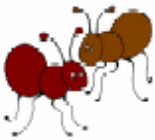
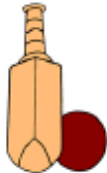




























night

- Split digraphs- 2 vowels with a consonant in between. The ‘magic e’ changes the sound of the vowel.

spine - i_e

The English language uses approximately 44 phonemes (20 vowels / 24 consonants)

Learning the letter sounds

A a 	B b 	C c 	D d 	E e 
F f 	G g 	H h 	I i 	J j 
K k 	L l 	M m 	N n 	O o 
P p 	Qu qu 	R r 	S s 	T t 
U u 	V v 	W w 	X x 	Y y 
Z z 	th 	ch 	sh 	ng 

Letter formation



a b c d e f g h i

j k l m n o p q r

s t u v w x y z

Phonic teaching at Avondale

Phonics teaching follows a six phase programme, starting at foundation stage and continuing through key stage 1. Phonics sessions are taught daily for 30 minutes.

Phase 1 – (Foundation Stage)

Developing Phonological Awareness

- Awareness of units of sounds in words
- Awareness of syllables
- Awareness of rhyme
- Begin to orally segment and blend sounds in words

- Good rhyming skills gives children the foundations to become a good reader.
- Children who can hear sounds do well in reading and writing.
- Children who know lots of letters have a good start in reading and writing.
- Children learn to hear individual sounds very easily through play.

Phase 2 – (Foundation Stage)

Developing Grapheme Awareness

- Sound – symbol association
- Blending for reading (cvc words)
- Segmenting for writing (cvc words)
- Understand that phonemes are represented by graphemes

Blending sounds

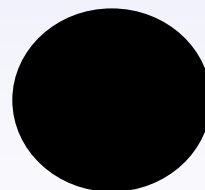
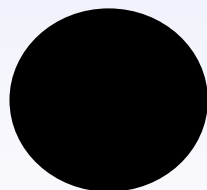
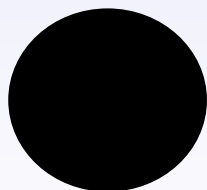
(orally and using letters)

- Blending means merging the individual phonemes (sounds) together to pronounce a word
- To read a word, a child must recognise (“Sound out”) each grapheme not each letter (e.g. ch-i-p not c-h-i-p)
- They must be able to merge the phonemes together to make the word.

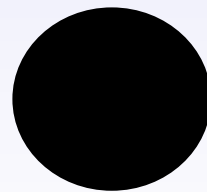
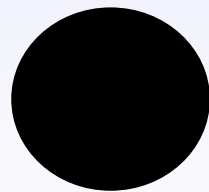
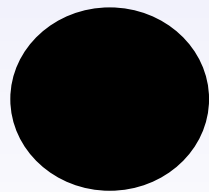
Blending is a key skill for reading.

Let's practise...

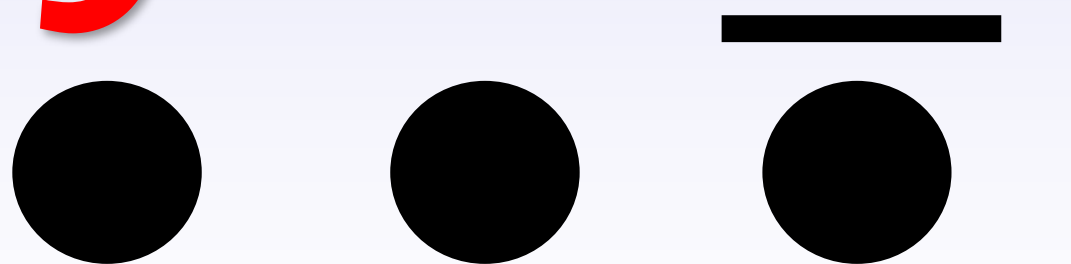
d o g



b a t

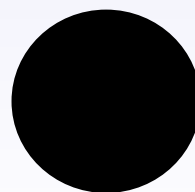
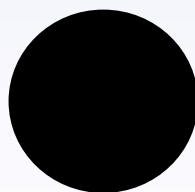
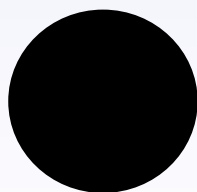
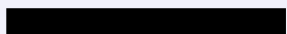


f i sh



A stylized face is formed by three large black circles arranged horizontally, serving as eyes. A thick horizontal black line is positioned below the circles, centered under the rightmost one, serving as a mouth. The word "fish" is written in a red, cursive font above the circles, with the 'f' aligned with the first circle, the 'i' with the second, and the 'sh' with the third.

thin



From reading...to writing

- As children learn to sound out letters to read words, they can sound out letters to **write** words too.
- Breaking down words into sounds so that they can write them down is called **segmenting**.
- Your child will be encouraged to write from foundation stage.

Segmenting sounds

(orally and using letters)

- Segmenting means hearing the individual Phonemes within a word.
- The word CAT consists of three phonemes:

c - a - t

- The word BRUSH consists of four phonemes:

b - r - u - sh

Segmenting is a key skill for writing.

Phase 3 (Foundation stage)

This phase moves on to the teaching of sounds represented by more than one letter. For example; oa, ay, oo. Children will begin reading captions, sentences and questions using these sounds.

Daily Phonic Sessions (at least 30 mins)

- Review and practise sounds
- Teach new phonemes
- Practise reading words with new phonemes
- Practise writing words with new phonemes
- Practise fast word

Letters are not introduced in alphabetical order. We follow the Letters and Sounds scheme. (<http://www.letters-and-sounds.com/>)



Reading Books



- Books with words are introduced once a child is confident with some letter sounds / can blend sounds to read words and can recognise some tricky words.
- **This stage will be different for each child.**

Reading at home -
how can you help?



We need YOU

to help your child get the best start in reading!

Reading at home – how can you help?

- Reading for enjoyment!
- Comfort reading at home, further challenge at school during one to one/guided reading
- Listen to your child read – ideally every day, but little and often is best.
- Encourage your child to build up fluency.
- It's really important also to read to your child.
- Question your child about what they have read and what might happen next.
- Use your local library to find books together.
- Keep encouraging and praising your child!

How can you help your child to read?

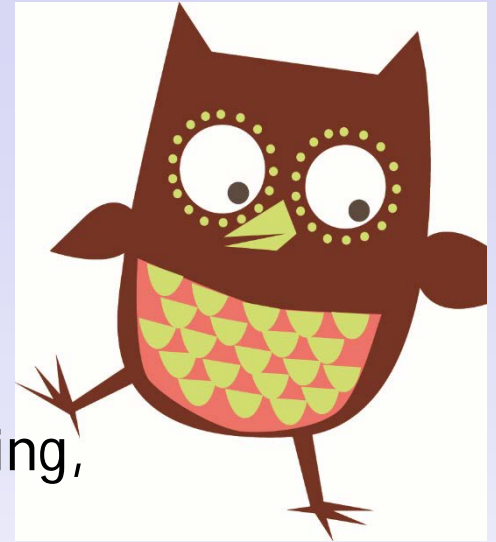
REMEMBER: Phonics is not the only thing needed to become a fluent reader.

- Please continue to read with your child each night.
- Encourage them to sound out unknown words.
- Re-read to check it makes sense.
- Use pictures for clues.
- Ask questions about the book.
- And most importantly, **enjoy** reading!

Worried?

- <https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/reading-owl/expert-help/helping-struggling-readers>

Oxford Owl:



- FREE Parent Support Website
- Designed to help you help your child's reading, from 3 to 11 years old
- A wealth of practical tips on how to get started with reading:
 - Handy phonics guide (including how to say the sounds correctly)
 - Ideas for motivating boys
 - Top tips for keeping up with reading in the holidays
 - Growing to 250 FREE eBooks with linked activities
- www.oxfordowl.co.uk

Questions?

