



HOW TO HELP WITH PHONICS

Miss Sisodia
Miss Curtis



What is phonics?

- Phonics involves two reversible processes: blending for phonemes for reading words and segmenting words into phonemes for writing.
- Phonics teaches children how to pronounce all 44 sounds in the English language and the different ways of representing these sounds. Children initially learn one way of writing each sound and then begin learning alternative ways afterwards.

Phonics Glossary

Phoneme

The smallest unit of sound in a word

e.g. c-a-t, c-l-ow-n

Blending

Putting sounds together to read a word

e.g. p-o-t blended together makes pot

Grapheme

The letter(s) that represent a phoneme

e.g. s, ff, ai, ear

Segmenting

Splitting up a word into its individual phonemes to spell it

e.g. the word card can be segmented into three phonemes c-ar-d

How is phonics taught in school?

- Phonics is taught in daily sessions that last 20-30 minutes, these sessions usually begin at 10:00am.
- Phonics is divided into phases and children learn in a group with others who are learning at a similar pace to them. Each phase in phonics builds upon what has been taught in the previous phase.
- The phonics programme we follow in school is Letters and Sounds. Each session is taught in a set sequence:

Revisit/Review

Teach

Practise

Apply

Revisit/Review

In School

- We look back at previously taught sounds your child has learnt
- We practice blending using sounds your child has previously learnt
- We practice reading tricky words

At Home

- Look out for sounds your child has been learning when out in the environment e.g. road names, bus signs, advertisements
- Use a sound mat to look at sounds your child has learnt in school
- When reading at home spend a couple of minutes beforehand looking at individual sounds that your child has been learning to 'warm them up' for reading

Teach

In School

- We introduce a new phoneme to your child, we tell the how the sound is made using 'pure phonemes'
- We show children the grapheme that makes the sound. We encourage children to practice writing the sound
- We encourage children to think of words containing the new sound for the day

At Home

- Listen to the pure phonemes on youtube and join in
- Talk to your child about the sound they have learnt that day and what letters make the sound
- Choose a sound from a sound mat and see how many words you can think of that contain that sound

Phonics

In phonics it is essential that all sounds are correctly pronounced in order for children to be able to blend successfully. Listen to the short video that demonstrates how each sound should be pronounced.

Practise

In School

- We use sound buttons and sound bars to 'sound out' words containing the sound of the day and blend the sounds to read the words.
- We read a selection of real and pseudo words.
- Children practice writing words containing the new sound.



At Home

- Make alien words for your child to read to you.
- Play games on phonics websites where children have to blend sounds into words and sort them.
- Spend a few minutes reading and writing words that contain the day's sound.

Apply

In School

- Children will apply the new sound they have learnt to
 - Read/ write captions or sentences
 - Answer yes/no questions
 - Choose the right answer
 - Draw a picture to match the sentence
 - Read/write silly sentences
 - Match pictures to sentences

At Home

- Write silly sentences together that contain a repeating sounds e.g. I need a green sheep for the Queen
- Make a treasure hunt around your house with clues for your child to read
- Write a quiz with yes or no answers for your child to read

Tricky Words

- Alongside teaching children the letters and sounds needed to read and write, children are also taught about tricky words. These are words that cannot be 'sounded out'. If you come across these words when reading with your child spend time looking at and discussing them.

come

no

said

Questions to ask: What part of this word is the tricky part? If we sounded it out what would it say? What letter(s) does it sound like should be here instead?

This will support your children in understanding tricky words

Phonics Screening Check

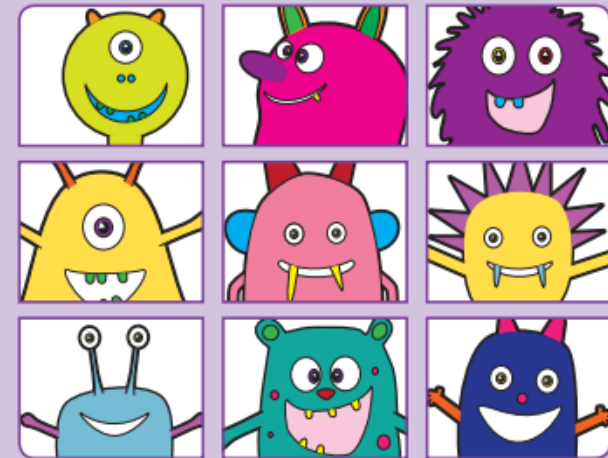
All children in Year 1 will take part in the phonics screening check in June. This will take place on an individual basis with a teacher who is known to your child. The purpose of the phonics screening check is to assess your child's knowledge of sounds and ability to blend sounds together to read words. The assessment contains 40 words, half of which are real words and the others are pseudo (alien) words.

2016 national curriculum assessments

Key stage 1

Phonics screening check

Pupils' materials



Phonics Screening Check

Children are encouraged to read the alien words the same way they would read a real word, by sounding out and blending the sounds together. Real words appear without a picture beside them, and the alien words have a picture of an alien next to them.

grand

cloaks

rird



phope



Spelling test

- All children in KS1 take part in a weekly spelling test.
- In the front of your child's spelling book there is a grid with a selection of words taken from the phonics phase your child is working in. Each week your child will be sent home with a list of the new sounds your child has learnt look in the grid for words containing those sounds.



Phonics Word Bank
Phase 5a

When you have spelt a word correctly in your spelling test colour it in!

whoever	explode	wheel	prune
their	argue	amaze	third
goes	oh	treasure	potatoes
replied	escape	spray	alphabet
asked	found	looked	donkey
true	Mrs	screw	least
rude	whole	oyster	shine
cloud	extreme	cube	yawn
complete	grew	stone	people
haunted	enjoy	dolphin	crayon
shirt	casual	Mr	invite
valley	computer	tried	launch
whisper	nephew	stew	glue
called	repeat	statue	claw

Ideas to try at home

- Play eye-spy with phonemes as well as letter names
- Treasure hunt/ scavenger hunt for objects containing different phonemes
- Listen to your child read
- Let your child see you read, read aloud to your child and stop and sound out words, ask them to help you blend the sounds.
- Read in the environment – road names, signs, advertisements, packaging
- Use magnetic letters on the fridge to make up real and alien words for your child to read
- Play ‘pairs’, turn over 2 words/sounds at a time trying to find a matching pair
- Praise your child for sounding out when reading
- Make up captions/ sentences for your child to read. Ask you child to draw a picture that matches the sentence you have written
- Write a shopping list together, praise your child for sounding out words they are writing
- Send a letter or email to a family member or friend

Useful Websites

- www.ictgames.co.uk
- www.letters-and-sounds.com
- www.familylearning.org.uk
- www.phonicsplay.co.uk
- www.lesleyclarkesynteticphonics.co.uk
- <http://www.wordsforlife.org.uk/>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks1bitesize/literacy/phonics/index.shtml>
- <http://www.bigbrownbear.co.uk/magneticletters/>
- <http://www.teachyourmonstertoread.com/>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/wordsandpictures/>
- <http://www.topmarks.co.uk/>

Please take a handout with some information from today

