

Did you know?

There are...

26 letters of the alphabet

44 sounds in the English Language
(Jolly Phonic Letter Sound British
English)

144 different ways we put letters
together to represent the sounds

s



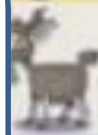
o



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Phonics Workshop

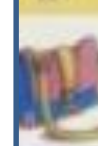
Thursday 9th
February



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Aims of workshop:

- What is phonics?
- The importance of teaching phonics
- How phonics is taught at Round Hill
- What you will see in the phonics lesson today
- How you can help your child at home

s



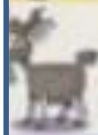
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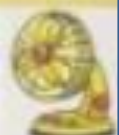
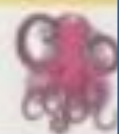
What is phonics and why is it important?

Phonics is a way of teaching children to read quickly and skilfully. The children are taught how to:

- recognise the sounds that each individual letter makes
- identify the sounds that different combinations of letters make - such as 'sh' or 'oo'
- blend sounds together from left to right to make a word.

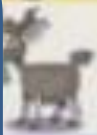
Children can then use this knowledge to 'de-code' new words that they hear or see. This is the first important step in learning to read.

It is a statutory requirement that all schools and early years settings in England teach 'phonemic awareness' and 'phonic knowledge'.



Phonics at Round Hill Primary

- In school, we follow the DfE's approved phonics teaching programme 'Bug Club Phonics'.
- We take a systematic and structured approach to teaching phonics, starting with the easiest sounds and progressing through to the most complex.
- Phonics is taught in discreet daily sessions for 40 minutes.
- Phonics is taught alongside individual reading and guided reading sessions.



What do we teach?

Beginner readers should be taught four things:

- **grapheme-phoneme correspondence** the relationship between sounds and the letters which represent those sounds
- **to synthesise** (blend) **phonemes** (sounds) in order, all through a word, to read it
- **to segment words** into their constituent phonemes for spelling
- that blending and segmenting are **reversible processes**
- Ensure that children have a sound knowledge of a range of high frequency and tricky words that do not conform with phonic rules

Key Vocabulary

Phoneme: The smallest unit of sound in a word. E.g. c a t or train

Grapheme: The letter or letters that are used to write a phoneme.

Digraph: A two letter grapheme where two letters represent one phoneme or sound e.g. ar, ea, er, oi, ch, th

Split Vowel Digraph: A two letter grapheme that represent a vowel phoneme or sound where the sounds are pushed apart by another letter. E.g. cake, bite, phone, these, cube. It is used for the long vowel sounds.

Trigraph: A three letter grapheme where three letters represent one phoneme or sound eg air, igh, ear

Blending: Building words for reading by pushing together all the phonemes or sounds in the word.

Segmenting: Splitting up words for spelling by breaking up words into all their sounds.

Phase 2

- *Set 1: s, a, t, p*
- *Set 2: i, n, m, d*
- *Set 3: g, σ, c, k*
- *Set 4: ck, e, u, r*
- *Set 5: h, b, f, ff, l, ll, ss*

Phase 3

- Set 6: j, v, w, x
- Set 7: y, z, zz, qu
- Set 8: ch, sh, th, ng
- Set 9: ai, ee, igh, oa, oo (long), oo (short)
- Set 10: ar, or, ur, ow, oi,
- Set 11: ear, air, ure, er

Phase 4

This phase will consolidate children's knowledge of graphemes in reading and spelling words containing adjacent consonants and polysyllabic words.

Phase 5

- Children will be taught new graphemes and alternative pronunciations for these graphemes.
- **Vowel digraphs:** wh, ph, ay, ou, ie, ea, oy, ir, ue, aw, ew, oe, au
- **Split digraphs:** a_e, e_e, i_e, o_e, u_e

Phase 6

- The focus is on learning spelling rules for suffixes and prefixes.

For example:

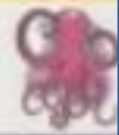
Suffix: -s -es -ing -ed
 -er -est -y -en

Prefix: -re and -un

s



o



f



g

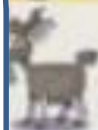


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**What will you see in
the phonics lesson
today?**

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Revisit/review | The children will revisit a phoneme e.g. ai and have opportunities to read and spell words which contain this grapheme. |
| Teach | Recap on the phoneme and teach new grapheme e.g. ay |
| Practice | Children will read and spell words which contain today's grapheme. |
| Apply | Children will write sentences with today's grapheme e.g. <i>I will play at the park.</i> <i>It was my birthday on Friday.</i> |



Segmenting

Breaking down words for spelling.

play

p l ay

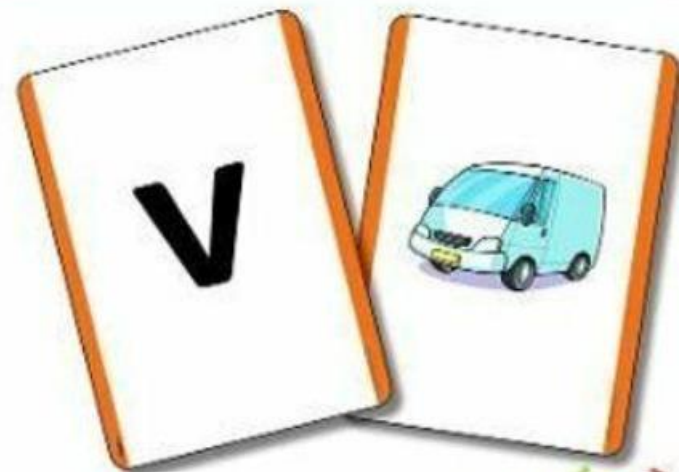
Blending

Building words from phonemes to read.

p l ay

play

Actions



Teaching High Frequency Words

| Phase 2 | | Phase 3 | | Phase 4 | | Phase 5 | |
|---------|-----|---------|------|----------|-------|---------|--------|
| a | to | will | too | went | when | Mr | by |
| dad | him | that | was | from | some | looked | their |
| I | had | then | all | children | come | made | oh |
| mum | in | now | look | little | there | your | could |
| big | no | she | we | it's | what | came | about |
| it | got | this | you | just | so | saw | house |
| at | go | with | her | help | | Mrs | time |
| on | an | for | be | said | | don't | day |
| up | as | he | they | were | | asked | people |
| back | can | them | are | out | | very | here |
| if | off | down | | like | | make | I'm |
| but | not | me | | one | | put | |
| of | get | my | | have | | called | |
| into | is | see | | do | | old | |
| and | the | | | | | | |
| his | | | | | | | |

Phonics Screening Check- June 2023

The phonics screening check assesses children on how well they can decode certain words.

Real and Pseudo
(non words) words

grit

start

best

blan



steck



hild



quemp



How can you help your child at home?

- Try to make time to read with your child every day. This could be hearing your child read as well as reading to them.
- Accessing your child's Phonics Bug eBooks and printed school reading books will support your child's phonological development. The eBook logins can be found in your child's planner.
- Use the Phonics Bug sound mats in your child's school planner to support their spellings.
- Word games like 'I-spy' can also be an enjoyable way of teaching children about sounds and letters. You can also encourage your child to read words from your shopping list or road signs to practise phonics.

Phonics Bug eBooks

Bug Notes



This book
practises



Words
very

Sounds

i-e (as in five) e-e (as in these)
igh (as in might) o-e (as in hole)
ee (as in reef) ey (as in they)
ea (as in eat) wh (as in which)

Top Tip

Make sure your child learns
how fun books can be!
Non-fiction books could
become a quest for facts.

Your child may need help
with these words:
oceans pacific water ice
southern warm bears

Have a go!

'st' sounds

Write these words on pieces
of paper:

best deep neat met test these

Ask your child to select words that
contain the 'ee' sound, spelled in
three different ways.

Skill builder

Look at the contents
page. Ask your child
what it tells you –
and, from this, what
they think the book
may be about.

Bug Time fun is
on the back page!

Oceans

Contents

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Written by Anita Ganeri
Illustrated by Giulia Rivolta

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Read to me

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Helpful Websites

Phonics Websites

<http://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/question/index/3>.

<http://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/ParentsMenu.htm>.

www.ictgames.com/literacy.html. ...

<http://www.letters-and-sounds.com/> ...

<http://www.ngfl-cymru.org.uk/vtc/ngfl/ngfl-flash/alphabet-eng/alphabet.htm>. ...

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/wordsandpictures/index.shtml>.