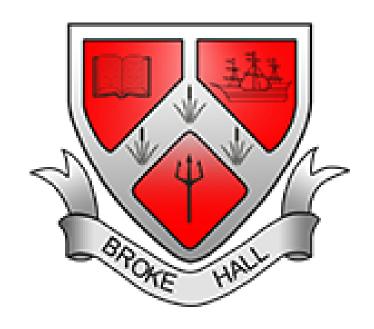
PHONICS AND READING

PARENT'S INFORMATION SESSION





WHO WE ARE:

- Mrs Richardson Phonics
 Lead
- Mrs Gibbons EYFS Lead



WHAT WE WILL COVER TODAY

- Phonics at Broke Hall.
- The systematic, synthetic teaching of phonics in Reception and Year 1.
- The order in which the sounds are taught in class.
- Resources used in school.
- How the sounds are pronounced.
- How you can support your children with reading and using phonics at home.
- · Questions.



TEACHING PHONICS

 Phonics is part of the National Curriculum.

 Phonics is taught daily from Reception to Year 2

 At Broke Hall we follow the Bug Club Phonics Scheme, a Government accredited scheme which outlines how phonics should be taught.



A WHOLE SCHOOL APPROACH

We focus on fostering a love of reading starting in nursery.

Reading and phonics are monitored throughout school; from EYFS to Year 6.

Phonics is assessed throughout Reception to Year 2. There is a statutory phonics assessment at the end of Year 1.



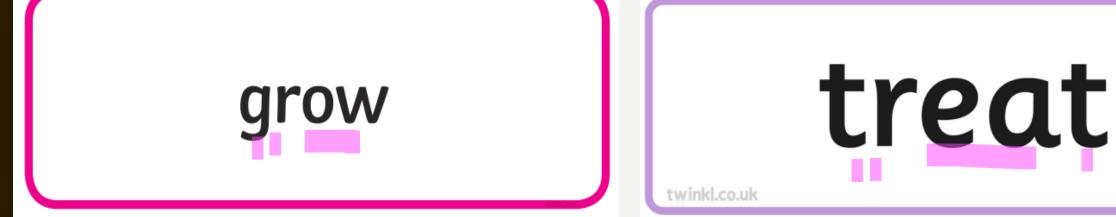
TERMINOLOGY USED IN CLASS

- Phoneme: The smallest units of sound that are found within a word
- Grapheme: The spelling of the sound.
- Digraph: Two letters that make one sound when read e.g. ai
- Trigraph: Three letters that make one sound e.g. igh
- CVC: Stands for consonant, vowel, consonant e.g. dog
- Segmenting: breaking up a word into its sounds.
- · Blending: Putting the sounds together to read a word
- Tricky words: Words that cannot easily be decoded.
- Sound buttons/ Sound bar: dot or bar placed under the word to identify the grapheme.

Simple CVC words



Words with digraphs



threw



Words with trigraphs







HOW TO SAY THE SOUNDS CORRECTLY

An important step in teaching is to teach the sounds — this is one of the easier steps for children to make. However, if the sounds are pronounced incorrectly, it can make the next step; blending for reading, all the harder. It is worth the time and effort to ensure children are pronouncing the sounds correctly

How to pronounce the phonemes:



- Tuning into sounds
- · Listening and remembering sounds
- Talking about sounds
- Music and movement
- Rhythm and rhyme
- Sound effects
- Speaking and listening skills



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Set 1: sat p
Set 2: i n m d
Set 3: 9 0 c k
Set 4: cke u r
Set 5: h b l f ff ll
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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



- Children move into phase 4 when they know all the phonemes from phases 2 and 3 and can use them to read and spell simple words (blending to read and segmenting to spell).
- · Phase 4 doesn't introduce any new phonemes.
- It focuses on reading and spelling longer words with the phonemes they already know.

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



HELPING AT HOME

•Regular reading at home is extremely beneficial for your child and is key to developing fluency.

• The importance of the reading record.



HELPING AT HOME

- Shopping list
- · Writing words and sounds with pens and chalk
- Visiting local library
- · Retelling events e.g going to a party
- Songs and nursery rhymes



HELPING AT HOME

- Focus on conversation
- · Encourage imaginative play at home
- Listening
- Discussing the pictures
- Practising sounds together



WEBSITES TO SUPPORT YOUR CHILDREN

- Cbeebies Alphablocks
- Mr Thorne does phonics-youtube.
- http://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/freeIndex.htm
- http://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/5-7-years/letters-and-sounds
- http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks I /literacy/phonics/play/
- http://www.ictgames.com/literacy.html
- https://www.activelearnprimary.co.uk



Any Questions?





"Reading changes everything."

- Mike Schmoke