



Welcome



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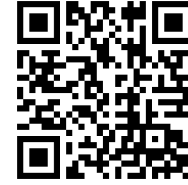
“If a child memorises 10 words, the child can only read 10 words. But if a child learns 10 sounds the child will be able to read 350 three sound words, 4,320 four sound words and 21,650 five sound words”

Dr. Martin Kozloff, 2002

Aims of this session

- To identify what phonics is
- To identify why phonics is so important
- To understand what phonics looks like at FirstPoint School
- To understand how you can support your child at home

What is Phonics?



Oxford 



WHAT IS ...

phonics?

What is a phoneme?

A **phoneme** is the smallest unit of sound in a word.

Example:
/k/



What is a grapheme?

A **grapheme** is the way we write a phoneme.

Example:
/k/ can be written 5 ways
c k ck qu ch



What is Phonics?

- Phonics is a method for teaching reading and writing.
- It develops phonemic awareness – the ability to hear, recognise and use the sounds within words.
- Learners are taught the correspondence between sounds and the spelling that represents them.
- Phonics is the main way children in British primary schools are taught to read in their earliest years.

Key Concepts

Concept 1: Letters are symbols or spellings that represent sounds from left to right across the page

Concept 2: A sound can be spelt with 1, 2, 3 or 4 letters

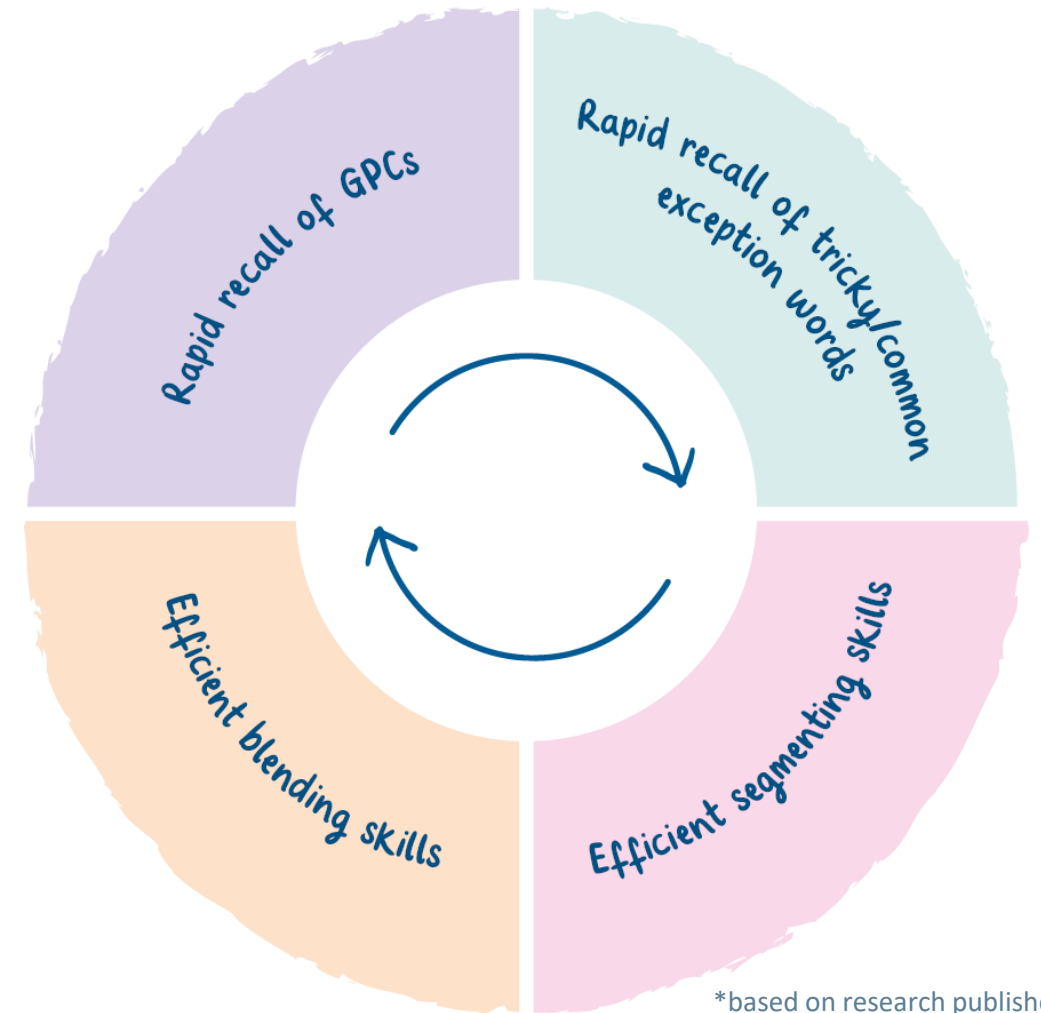
d ee igh eigh

Concept 3: The same sound can be spelt in more than one way

play rain make

Concept 4: A spelling can represent more than one sound.

break treat



*based on research published in the Rose Review (2006)

Why Phonics?

The English language has:

26 letter alphabet



44 spoken sounds

over 100 ways to spell those sounds



It is one of the most complex languages to learn to read and spell!

Why Phonics?



What is blending?

Children learn to blend sounds by saying the individual phonemes in a word and then putting them together to pronounce the whole word.

What is segmenting?

Involves breaking down a word into its individual phonemes. This skill is important when learning to spell and write words.



Pronouncing Pure Sounds



Oxford **OWL**

How to pronounce
pure sounds



Your Turn

What individual sounds/spellings can you see in each of these words?

wait

night

shelter

phone

chef

Phonics at FPS

Phonics begins well before children start school. Children are aware of and listen to environmental sounds and spoken language.

In FS1, children learn the importance of sounds and develop their listening skills, being able to distinguish between and sequence sounds.

In FS2, children begin by learning initial single letter sounds, taught in an order which allows them to read the most words as quickly as possible. By the end of the year, they are introduced to the concept that a sound can be spelt by more than one letter..

In Year 1, children continue to increase their knowledge of two and three-letter spellings to represent sounds, including alternative ways to spell already familiar sounds.

In Year 2 and beyond, children continue to learn and consolidate alternative ways to represent sounds as well as different spelling rules.

ELS Essential Letters and Sounds

developed by Knowledge Schools Trust

ELS was created to ensure every child can read well, quickly.

The principles of ELS are based upon:

- the delivery of whole-class, high-quality first teaching with well-structured daily lesson plans
- the use of consistent terminology by teachers, children and parents
- the use of consistent resources that support effective teaching
- repetition and reinforcement of learning
- regular and manageable assessment to ensure that all children 'keep up' rather than 'catch up'



Phonics at FPS

Synthetic phonics programme
(DfE approved)

Decodable reading books
to support and consolidate learning



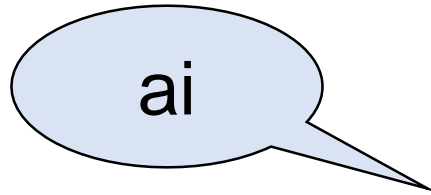
Whole class learning

30 minutes of directed
teaching a day

Personalised learning
and feedback

Simple, consistent approach

Phonics at FPS



Recap known sounds.



Introduce new sound/spelling.

Recognise this sound to read words.

rain



Practice using it to spell words/sentences.



It is raining.

Independent application.

Reading at Home

LEARN to **READ**

a levelled book which your child should attempt to read with increasing independence.

LOVE to **READ**

is a free choice book borrowed from the library and chosen by your child. Please share reading this with them, as they may not be able to read it independently.



Reading at Home

Aim to read 4 times a week and record in the blue reading journal

Encourage your child to use their finger to track words on the page – adult can use a pen or something to point with to support

Pause – allow plenty of thinking time and don't rush them

Prompt – give clue or suggest strategy, if needed model blending of the word aloud

Praise – praise effort whether right or wrong

Children should read sentences 3 times (repeat any step as necessary but 3 times total)

Blending (sounding out, one sound at a time – look for digraphs/trigraphs)

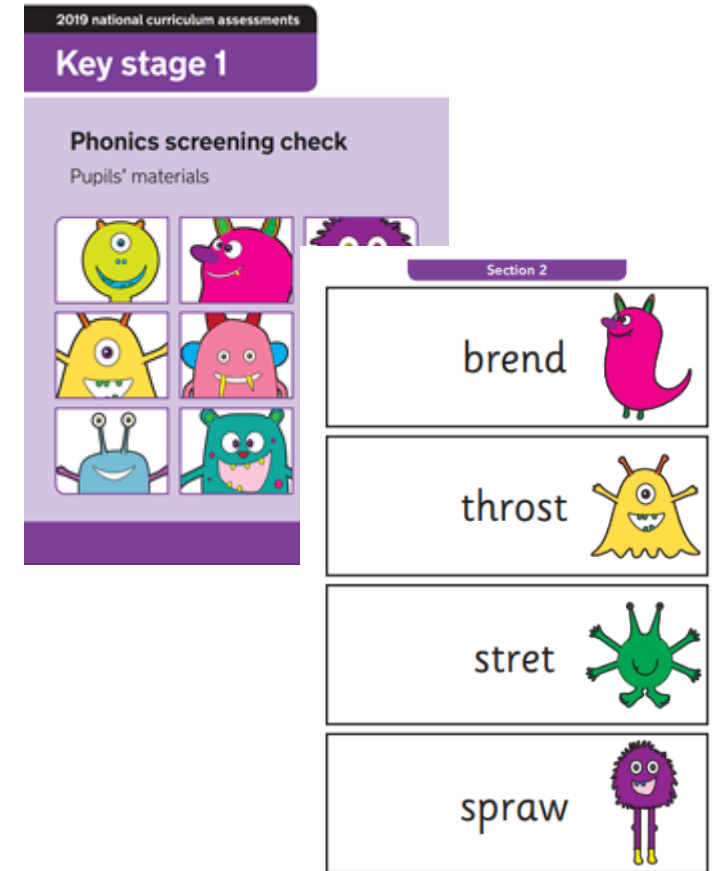
Fluently (one word at a time, blending in their heads if needed – use their memory)

Expression (use punctuation clues and emphasis)

Don't always have to finish the book – aim for a set amount of time

Phonics Screening Check

- In June, all Year 1 children are expected to complete the Phonics Screening Check.
- Administered by the class teacher on a one-to-one basis
- The aim is to check that a child is making progress in phonics. They are expected to read a mixture of real and 'nonsense' pseudo words.
- More information will be provided nearer the time, including ways that you can help to prepare your child for this.



Supporting Your Child

- **Create a Reading Routine:** Establish a consistent reading time each day, whether it's before bedtime or after school.
- **Read Aloud Together:** Reading to your child and having them read to you can be a bonding experience and helps them improve their comprehension skills.
- **Discuss the Story:** After reading a book or a chapter, engage your child in a discussion about what happened, the characters, and their opinions. This enhances their comprehension and critical thinking.
- **Be a Reading Role Model:** Let your child see you reading regularly, whether it's books, newspapers, or magazines.
- **Phonics Practice:** Practice blending and segmenting words containing sounds your child has learnt in school.
- **Celebrate Achievements:** Celebrate reading milestones, such as finishing a book or reaching a certain reading level. Positive reinforcement encourages a love for reading.



Any Questions?



