



Phonics workshop for parents

October 2019

Reading unlocks a world of learning

- ▶ Life long skill
- ▶ Linked to all aspects of the curriculum
- ▶ Imagine having to go shopping (writing a list, reading the labels of products, aisle labels etc) without being able to read, let alone applying for a bank account or a job.

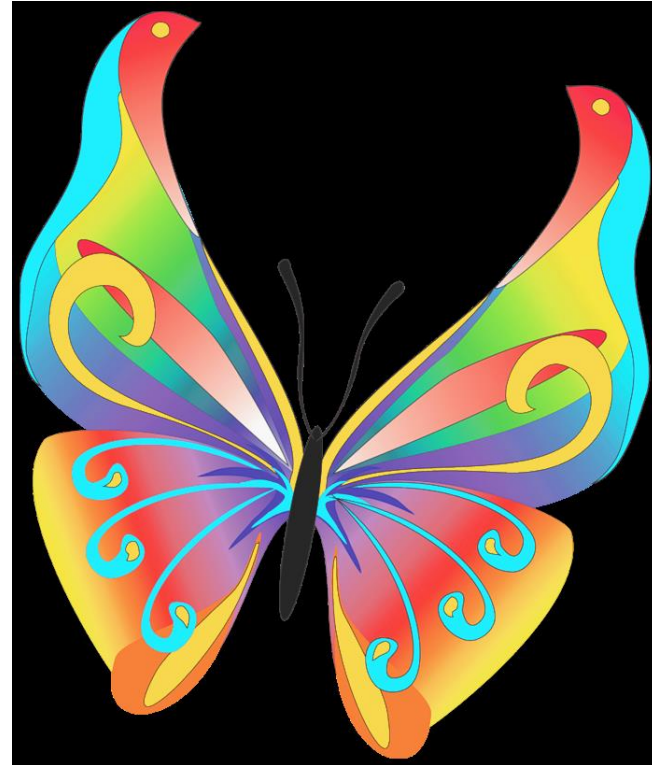
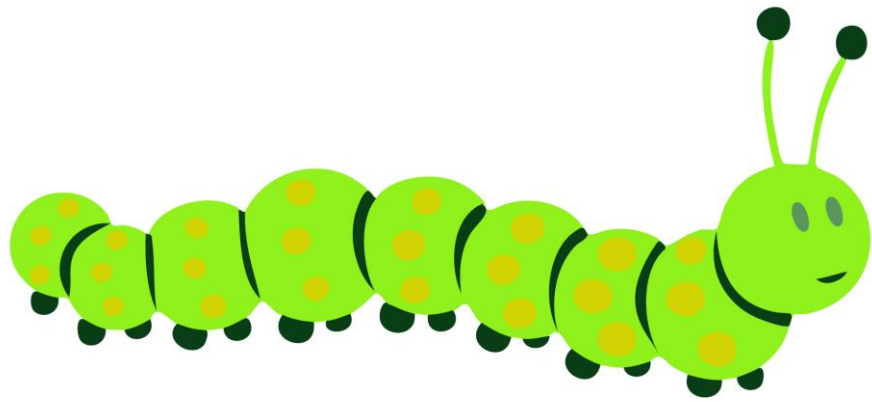


Letters and Sounds

- ▶ Systematic teaching of phonics from YR to Y2 through Letters and Sounds
- ▶ It aims to build children's speaking and listening skills in their own right as well as to prepare children for learning to read by developing their phonic knowledge and skills. It sets out a detailed and systematic programme for teaching phonic skills for children starting by the age of five, with the aim of them becoming fluent readers by age seven.
- ▶ <http://www.letters-and-sounds.com/phase-1-resources.html>

Letters and Sounds

An introduction



A child's writing

It iz tiem to gow hoam sed v
kator pilla.

But iy dot wont to gow howm
sed v but or fliie. Iy wot to stay
hier.

What is phonics?

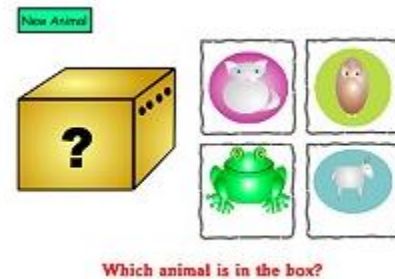
Phonics is the link between letters and the sounds they make.

Using a highly structured programme working through 6 progressive phases, children are taught:

- The full range of common letter/ sound correspondences.
- To hear separate sounds within words.
 - To blend sounds together.

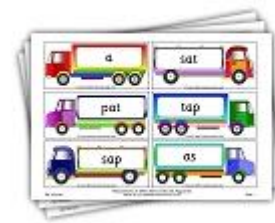
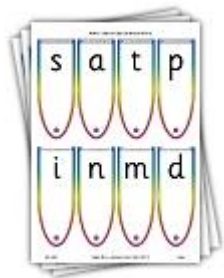
Speech sounds

- ▶ A phoneme is the smallest sound
- ▶ A grapheme is the letter that corresponds to that sound
- ▶ Although there are 26 letters in the alphabet, there are over 40 phonemes



Oral blending

- ▶ When children are taught to blend sounds to make a word before the corresponding graphemes are introduced
- ▶ So when the teacher says c/a/t, the children blend it to say 'cat' - must be short sounds!
- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w1NvuYDqBBI>



The different sounds

▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DN1LCzxCoNU>

Bouncy sounds:

a b c d e g i j k o t u x y

Quiet sounds:

h p q w

Stretchy sounds:

f m n r s v z l

Pronounce the stretchy sounds in their pure form- no schwaring.
m- 'mmmm' rather than 'muh'

Blending a written word- reading

- ▶ When children see a word they don't know, they are able to split it up into phonemes so that:
- ▶ s i t they then blend to say 'sit'

Phase 2 Set 2 Letters and Words

- i** *it, is, sit, sat, pit, tip, pip, sip*
- n** *an, in, nip, pan, pin, tin, tan, nap*
- m** *am, man, mam, mat, map, Pam, Tim, Sam*
- d** *dad, and, sad, dim, dip, din, did, Sid*

Have a go.....



What's a sound button?

Digraphs

Two letters which make one sound.

A consonant digraph contains two consonants next to each other, but they make a single sound.

e.g. sh, ck, th, ll

A vowel digraph contains at least one vowel but the two letters still make a single sound

e.g. ai ee ar oy

Examples of consonant digraphs

ll	ss	ff	zz
hill	mess	puff	fizz

sh	ch	th
ship	chat	thin

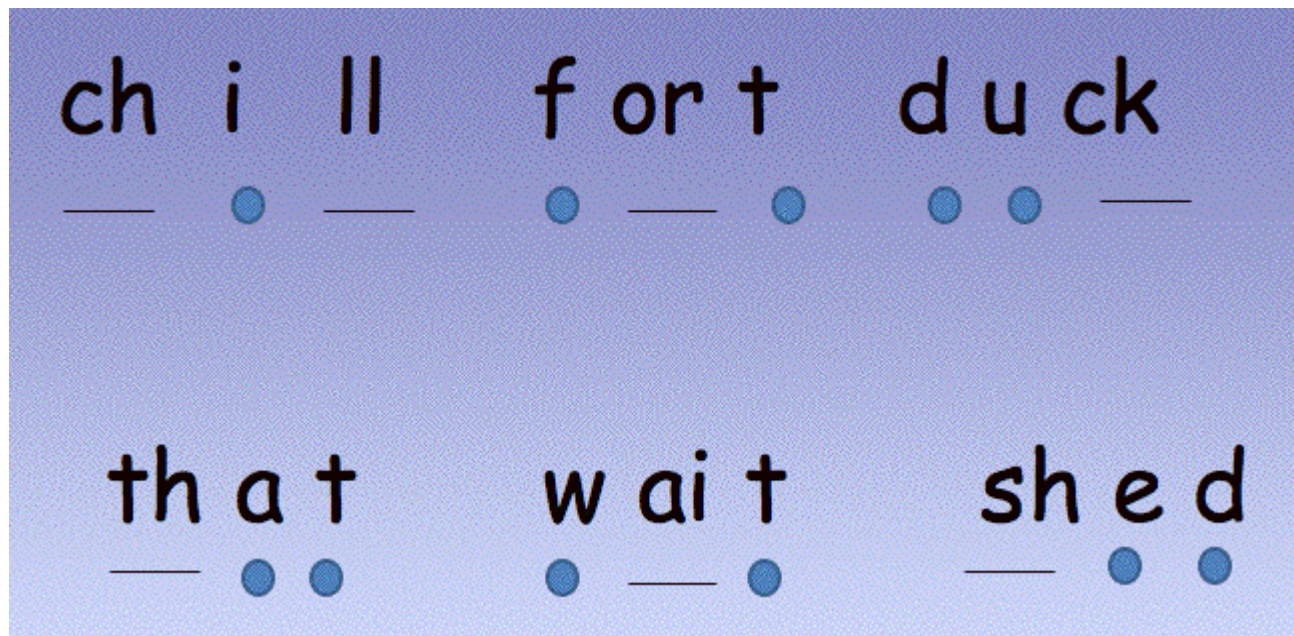
ck	ng	qu
chick	sing	quick

Examples of vowel digraphs

(Vowel digraphs need to contain at least one vowel and make one sound.)

ai	ee	igh	oa	oo
rain	meet	might	coat	zoo
				book
ar	or	ur	ow	oi
car	for	burn	cow	coin
			blow	

Some examples



What do you notice about the sounds buttons? Why are they different?

Trigraph

Three letters, which make one sound.

e.g. s igh t f ear ch air

Grapheme to phoneme correspondence

Word	Graphemes					
shelf						
dress						
think						
string						
sprint						
flick						

Word	Phonemes					
shelf	sh	e	l	f		
dress	d	r	e	ss		
think	th	i	n	k		
string	s	t	r	i	ng	
sprint	s	p	r	i	n	t
flick	f	l	i	ck		

Common exception words

- ▶ Sometimes called, 'red' words or 'tricky' words
- ▶ These are words that cannot be sounded out and have to be learnt off by heart in a repeated way to make children's learning stick.
- ▶ For example: said, because, the
- ▶ Play spelling games in the car, have them on labels around the house, room password game
- ▶ It's the repetition and going back to review them that will transfer if from children's short term memory to their long term memory- that's LEARNING!!

KS1 common exception words

Year 1

the	they	one
a	be	once
do	he	ask
to	me	friend
today	she	school
of	we	put
said	no	push
says	go	pull
are	so	full
were	by	house
was	my	our
is	here	
his	there	
has	where	
I	love	
you	come	
your	some	

Year 2

door	great	move	again
floor	break	prove	half
poor	steak	improve	money
because	pretty	sure	Mr
find	beautiful	sugar	Mrs
kind	after	eye	parents
mind	fast	could	Christmas
behind	last	should	
child	past	would	
children	father	who	
wild	class	whole	
climb	grass	any	
most	pass	many	
only	plant	clothes	
every	bath	busy	
everybody	path	people	
even	hour	water	

Any questions?

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. The shapes are primarily triangles and polygons, creating a dynamic, layered effect. The overall composition is clean and modern, with the text 'Any questions?' positioned in the upper left quadrant.