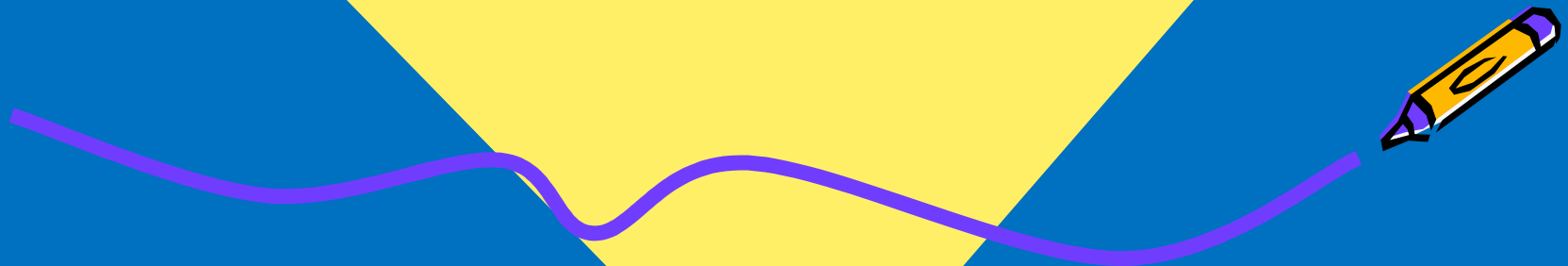


Phonics: Information for parents



Reginald Mitchell Spring 2017

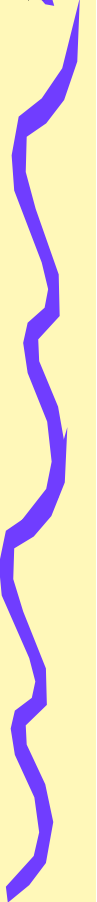
The aims of this session:

- To explain how phonics works, what it is, how children progress through the 'phases' and provide you with a clear understanding of Phase 5.
- Give you the opportunity to see a phonics lesson so you have a better understanding of how we teach phonics.
- To provide you with the phonic terminology to help you support your child at home.
- To explain the process of the Year 1 statutory phonics screening.



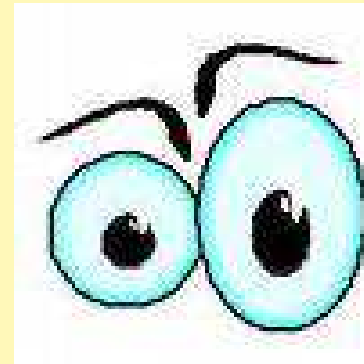
What is Phonics?

- It is a statutory requirement for all children from Nursery to Year 2, with teaching continuing into Key Stage 2 where appropriate for individual children's needs.
- Phonics is a way of teaching reading, and spelling, which enables children to make the link between letters (graphemes) and the sounds (phonemes) they make.



Definitions

- A phoneme you hear.
- A grapheme you see.

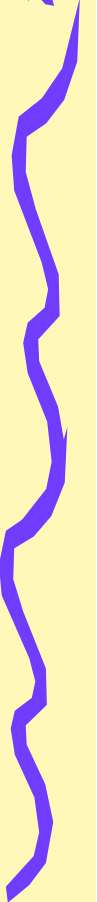
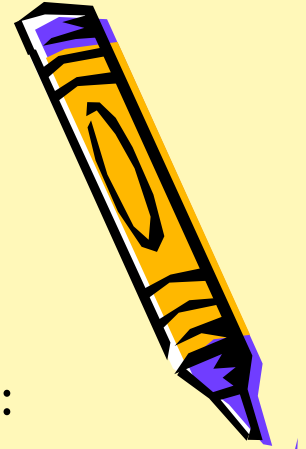


What are the Phonic Phases?

There are 6 phonic phases.

This is how the phases work (for the majority of children):

- Phase 1 takes place in Nursery.
- Phase 1 is secured in Reception along with Phases 2, 3 and 4.



What are the Phonic Phases?

There are 6 phonic phases.

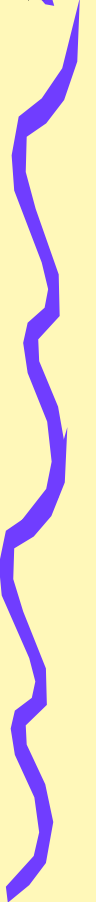
- Phase 4 is then secured in the first few weeks of Year 1 with Phase 5 being taught throughout Year 1.
- It is the most complex of all the phases and this is the phase which develops children's reading confidence.
- Phase 6 is taught in Year 2 and children begin to secure their understanding of spelling strategies.



Phase 5

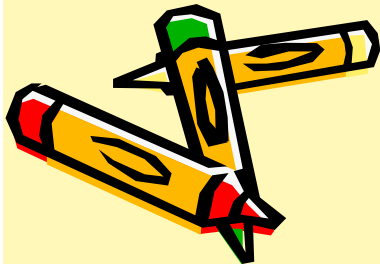
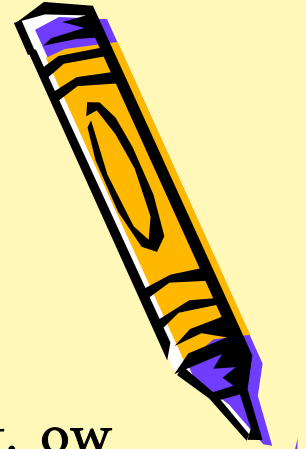
This is taught throughout Year 1.

- Phase 5 is about learning the complexities of our English language!
- It is the most complex phase.
- Children are introduced to the idea that some graphemes (letter or letter groups) can be pronounced in more than one way - e.g. the 'ch' grapheme can be pronounced in each of these ways **ch**ip, **ch**ef and **sch**ool.



Phase 5

- They learn how to read new graphemes –
ai, ay, a-e, eigh.
- Alternative pronunciations for graphemes (for reading) e.g. ow
– **town/grow**
- Alternative spellings for phonemes
rain hay make eight
- Become more automatic at reading & spelling words.

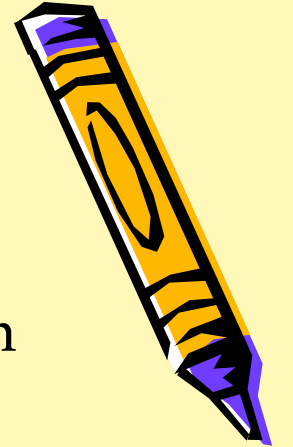


Phase 5

Expectations:

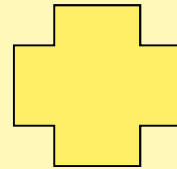
- Automatically read all of the 100 common exception words (CEW).
- Accurately spell most of the 100 common exception words.

Once known as high frequency words!

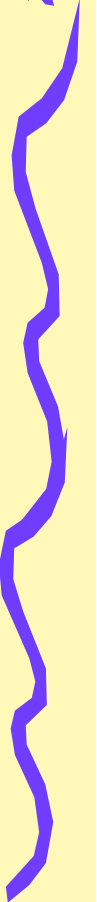


Phonics in a nutshell

Skills of segmentation
and blending.



Knowledge of the
alphabetic code.



Some Definitions

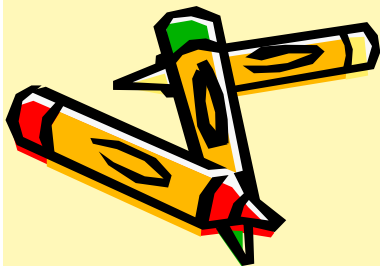
A Phoneme:

The smallest unit of sound in a word and the sound that letter (or group of letters) make.

How many phonemes can you hear in:

cat? shelf?

Let's use our Fred Fingers!



Definitions

A grapheme

The written representation of a phoneme.

Children need to practise recognising the grapheme and saying the phoneme that it represents.

The grapheme could be 1 letter, 2 letters (digraph) 3 (trigraph) or sometimes more!

a

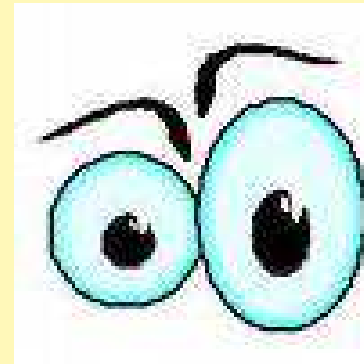
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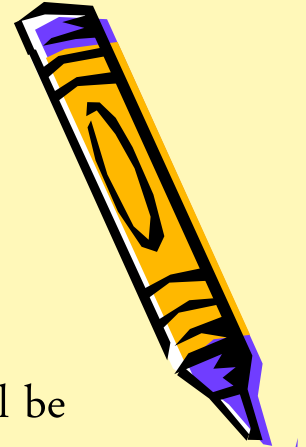
Definitions

- A phoneme you hear.
- A grapheme you see.



Year 1 Phonic Assessment

- This is a statutory assessment for **all** Y1 children (usually in June).
- A teacher will administer the assessment on a one to one basis.
- The results from the assessments are not published nationally, but you will be informed of your child's results a few weeks after the assessment.
- There are 40 words to read which contain 'real' and nonsense words.



Examples of the nonsense words used



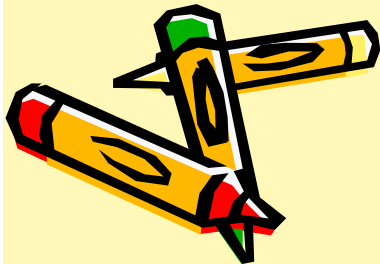
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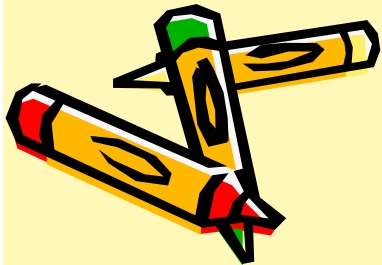


Examples of the real words used

crab

fresh

wink



These are examples of the harder words which are found on the test.

diving

beehive

midnight

