

**Drove Primary
School** 

Parent Phonics Training

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Aims of today's session:

1. Looking at the basics of Phonics - Particularly Phase 4,5&6
2. Phonics Lesson for all to engage in!
3. The Phonics Screening Check
4. Resources that can be used at home

The Phonics Phases

In Phase 2, children begin to learn the sounds that letters make (phonemes). There are 44 sounds in all. Some are made with two letters, but in Phase 2, children focus on learning the 19 most common single letter sounds and the two letter sounds that match them.

Terminology -

Phoneme - The sound a letter makes

Digraph - A two letter sound (ss, ff)



The Phonics Phases

Phase 3 introduces children to the remaining, more difficult and/or less commonly used phonemes. There are around 27 of these, depending on which scheme is followed, mainly made up of two letters such as /ch/, /ar/, /ow/ and /ee/.

Terminology -

Phoneme - The sound a letter makes

Digraph - A two letter sound (ss, ff)

Trigraph - A three letter sound (igh, air)



The Phonics Phases

- Phase 4 phonics, children will, among other things:
- Practise reading and spelling CVCC words ('such,' 'belt,' 'milk' etc)
 - Practise reading and spelling high frequency words
 - Practise reading and writing sentences
 - Learn more tricky words, including 'have,' 'like,' 'some,' 'little'

the	to	me	her	were
I	no	was	have	little
go	into	they	so	when
he	she	are	some	what

The Phonics Phases

In Phase 5 children learn new graphemes and alternative pronunciations for these.

They should become quicker at blending, and start to do it silently. They learn about split digraphs. They'll start to choose the right graphemes when spelling, and will learn more tricky words, including 'people,' 'water' and 'friend'. They also learn one new phoneme: /zh/, as in 'treasure.' By the end of Year 1, children should be able to:

- Say the sound for any grapheme they are shown
- Write the common graphemes for any given sound (e.g. 'e,' 'ee,' 'ie,' 'ea')
- Use their phonics knowledge to read and spell unfamiliar words of up to three syllables
- Read all of the 100 high frequency words, and be able to spell most of them
- Form letters correctly

The Phonics Phases

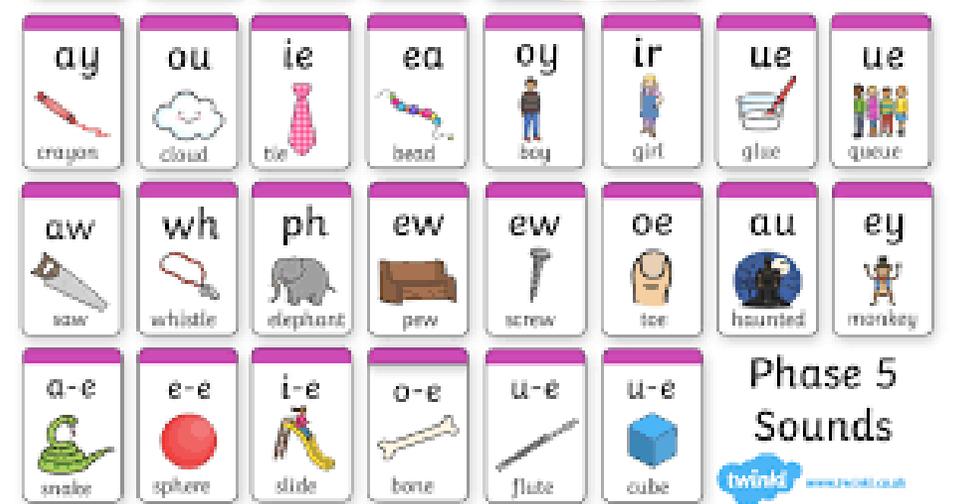
Terminology -

Phoneme - The sound a letter makes

Digraph - A two letter sound (ss, ff)

Trigraph - A three letter sound (igh, air)

Split Digraph - Two letter that make one sound but are split by another letter (a-e, i-e)



The Phonics Phases

By Phase 6, children should be able to read hundreds of words using one of three strategies:

- Reading them automatically
- Decoding them quickly and silently
- Decoding them aloud

Children should now be spelling most words accurately (this is known as 'encoding'), although this usually lags behind reading. They will also learn, among other things:

- Prefixes and suffixes, e.g. 'in-' and '-ed'
- The past tense
- Memory strategies for high frequency or topic words
- Proof-reading
- How to use a dictionary
- Where to put the apostrophe in words like 'I'm'
- Spelling rules

The Format of a lesson

The format of a lesson will follow the same simple steps each time

- Revisit and Review - Looking at all previous sounds taught
- Teach - Teaching the new sound of the day
- Practise - Using the sound in a range of ways through segmenting and blending
- Apply - Carrying out a task (usually independently) using this sound
- Assessment - Assessing knowledge of sounds taught today/ previously and learning tricky words.

Sound Buttons

- Sounds Buttons to be used for each sound

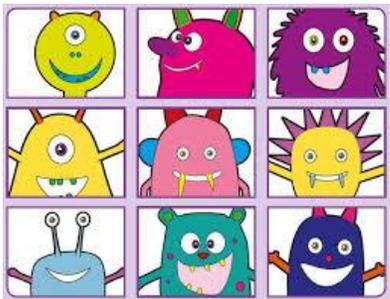
e.g. - c a t f i s h c a k e



Tricky Words

- Tricky Words - There is no easy way for the children. They are words that they need to learn by sight.
- Segmenting and Blending - This is difficult! All children will pick it up eventually. If your child struggles then try a range of different strategies.

- Break the word up
 - Robot Arms
 - Say it quickly
 - Say it slowly



- Repetition, Repetition, Repetition

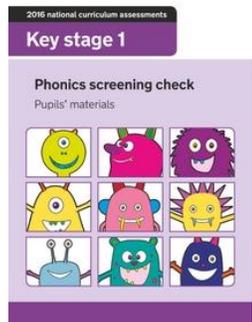
The Phonics Screening Check

The national phonics screening check was introduced in 2012 to all Year 1 pupils in the country. It is a short, statutory assessment to ensure that children are making sufficient progress in the phonics skills to read words and are on track to become fluent readers who can enjoy reading for pleasure and for learning.

The child will sit with the class teacher and will be asked to read 40 words aloud. The test normally takes a few minutes. If a child is struggling the teacher will stop the check.

The check consists of a list of 40 words, half real words and half nonsense words, the nonsense words will be shown to the child with a picture of an alien. This not only makes the check a bit more fun, but provides the children with a context for the nonsense word which is independent from any existing vocabulary they may have.

Non-words are important to include as they can't be read using their vocabulary or from memory; they have to use their decoding skills. This is a fair way to assess all children's ability to decode.



The Phonics Screening Check

The pass mark is 32 currently.

It focuses on a range of phonics sounds from Phase 2 though to Phase 5.

The assessment booklets are on your table to have a look at so you can familiarise yourselves with the test.

If a child does not pass in Year 1 then they will re take the test in Year 2.

The test will take place in the week of the



Resources

Pronunciation

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ksblMiliA8>

Websites

<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/>

<https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/>

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

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zcqqqtr>

<http://bigbrownbear.co.uk/>



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Thank You

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