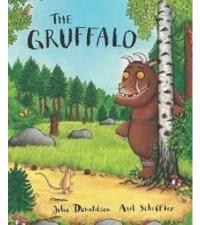
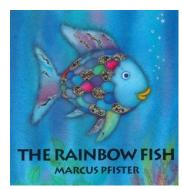




Reading & Phonics-Early Years.





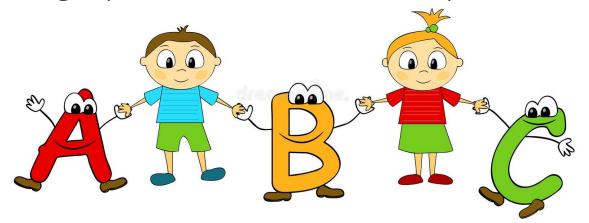


What is phonics?

Phonics is the process of learning to read using sounds and symbols.

These sounds and symbols combine to create a phonetic alphabet that can be used to blend words together.

There are 44 main sounds in the English Language. Each sound is represented by a grapheme (the written representation of a sound).



Phonics is taught in phases.

Phase 1- Nursery/ Pre-School.

Phase 2-Reception.

Phase 3- Reception.

Phase 4- Reception/ Year One.

Phase 5- Year One

Beyond Phase 5- Year One/Year Two.

Phase 1 – Phonics. (Nursery)





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Phase 1.

In phase 1 there are 7 aspects that the children learn during their time in Nursery.



1-Exploring sounds around them.

In nursery, your child may learn all about different sounds in the world around them and begin to discover a wide variety of ways for making different sounds of their own.







2/3 Instrumental and body sounds.

They will learn about environmental, instrumental and body percussion sounds. They will learn to name and identify some of these sounds, giving an opinion of which sounds they like or dislike.





4-Rhythm and Rhyme.

Next the children will look at different rhymes. They will learn about words that contain the same stressed vowel sound, identifying different words that sound similar when given choices (for example, dog---- log, cat --- hat).

They will learn and join in with some repeating songs and nursery rhymes, moving in time with the beat and creating actions to go along with the words.





5-Alliteration.

Alliteration is when the same sound occurs at the beginning of a set of words (for example: busy, buzz, bee). This is called an initial sound. They will start to learn to match two items that have the same initial sound and spot which sound appears at the beginning of different words.



6-Voice Sounds

Voice sounds are when your child uses their mouth to create specific, targeted sounds. They will begin to practise forming different sounds using the shape of their mouth and position of their tongue, making sounds like 'weeeee', and making sounds louder or quieter by shouting or whispering. They will also begin to copy robot and sound talk (where the sounds, or phonemes, are said separately, e.g. ca-t, p-i-n)

7-Oral Blending.

Once your child has started to use robot and sound talk, they may be ready to begin using oral blending of words. Blending is the process of joining sounds together to form words (for example, t-a-p \rightarrow tap).



What can you do to help?

- · Talk about sounds.
- · Sing nursery rhymes, songs, alphabet song
- · Read stories and talk about the story.
- · Make up stories together.
- · Make up some silly rhyme names for teddies.
- Play eye spy with my little eye something beginning with.....
- · Clap along the beat of their favourite songs.
- Practise sound talking CVC words: cat, dog, duck, log, pig.
- · Encourage your child to listen and tune into sounds.

Phase 2-Phonics. (Reception)



Your child will learn language specific to phonics learning.

Phoneme- a single sound- the smallest unit of sound. Eg. The word cat has 3 phonemes C-a-t.

Grapheme-written letters/ groups of letters that represent a sound.

Digraph-two letters that together make one sound. Eg ch in the word 'chop'.

Trigraph-three letters that together make one sound. EG igh in the word 'night'.

Split digraph: two vowel letters split but are split by one or more consonants. For example, /a-e/ in the word 'cake'.

How we teach phonics.

• Essential Letters and Sounds (ELS) is our chosen phonics programme.

 Children will experience the joy of books and language whilst rapidly acquiring the skills they need to become fluent independent readers and writers.

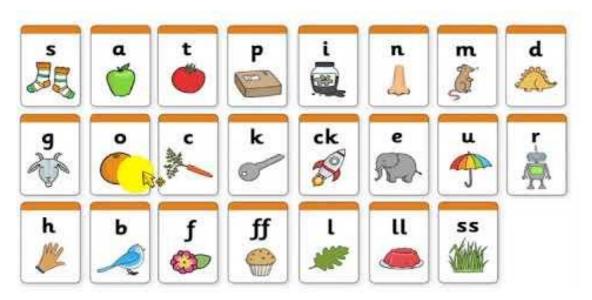
Phonics everyday.

• We use a simple, consistent approach to teaching phonics across all classes.

 We have mnemonics and rhymes to support learning and recall.

 We teach phonics every single day from the first days of Reception.

- Phonics throughout the day to review new sounds & graphemes taught
- Lots of opportunities for oral blending- c oa t
- We teach the 'code' for reading, alongside teaching vocabulary.



Teach

These objects all have the /ng/ sound in.





ng ... ng ... wing

ng ... ng ... sing

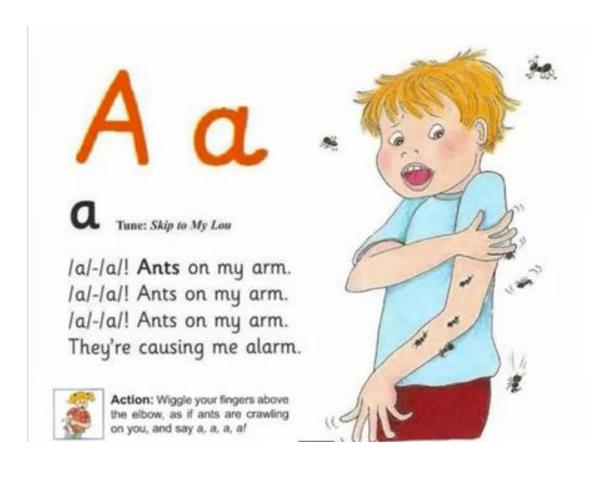






Jolly Phonics Songs and Actions.





Sounds taught in order.

1- s, a, t, p, i, n

2- c k, e, h, r, m, d

3- g, o, u, l, f, b

4- ai, j, oa, ie, ee, or

5- z, x, ch, sh, th, th

6- qu, ou, oi, ue, er, ar

Progression

Phase 1*	Phase 2	Phase 3**
Nursery/Pre-School Seven aspects: Environmental sounds Instrumental sounds Body percussion Rhythm and rhyme Alliteration Voice sounds Oral blending	Oral blending Sounding out and blending with 23 new grapheme-phoneme correspondences (GPCs) 12 new harder to read and spell (HRS) words	Reception Autumn 2, Spring 1 and Spring 2 Oral blending Sounding out and blending with 29 new GPCs 32 new HRS words Revision of Phase 2

Phase 4**	Phase 5 including alternatives and lesser-known GPCs	Beyond Phase 5
Reception Summer 1 Oral blending No new GPCs No new HRS words Word structures – cvcc, ccvc, ccvc, ccvcc, cccvc and phase 2 and phase 3	Reception Summer 2 Introduction to Phase 5 for reading 20 new GPCs 16 new HRS words Year 1 Autumn 1 and 2 Revision of previously taught Phase 5 GPCs 2 new GPCs 9 new HRS words Year 1 Spring 1 and 2 Alternative spellings for previously taught sounds 49 new GPCs 4 new HRS words Oral blending	Year 1 Summer, Year 2 and Key Stage 2 • With ELS, phonics teaching does not stop at the end of Year 1, but continues as children move through the school, with links being made between their GPC knowledge and spelling • Revision of all previously taught GPCs for reading and spelling • Wider reading, spelling and writing curriculum
	 Revision of Phase 2, Phase 3 and Phase 4 	

Regular Reading Practice

Shared Reading

Guided Reading



Independent Reading

Home Reading

Reading at Home.



- · Children are only reading from books that are entirely decodable.
- · Your child should be able to read their book confidently.
- We only use pure sounds when decoding words (no 'uh' after the sound).
- We want them to practise reading their book 4 times across the week working on these skills:

decode fluency expression

HRS Words.

Harder to Read and Spell Words.

Taught in sequence.

Practiced throughout.

Sent home as taught- to practice.

What you can do to help.

- · Read every day- a selection of different books.
- Talk to your child about stories- beginning/ middle/ end.
- Spot letters in the environment.
- Provide opportunities to practice reading/writing.
- Share writing-lists/ notes/ cards/messages- reading for a purpose.
- Practice HRS words.
- Enjoy reading and have fun-use silly voices/ laugh/ pretend/use imaginations/ play/ model.

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Book Swap in Reception.

• Choose a book from the swap box and take home to read-bring back and choose another or swap with a similar story.

·Share a story from home-lunchtime storytime.

·Visiting the library.

Thanks for listening.

Any questions please ask-anytime.

Bookstart Packs