











Phonics is way of teaching children to read and write and involves teaching children sounds which are put together to form words.



Phase 1 is all about:

Tuning into sounds

Listening & remembering sounds

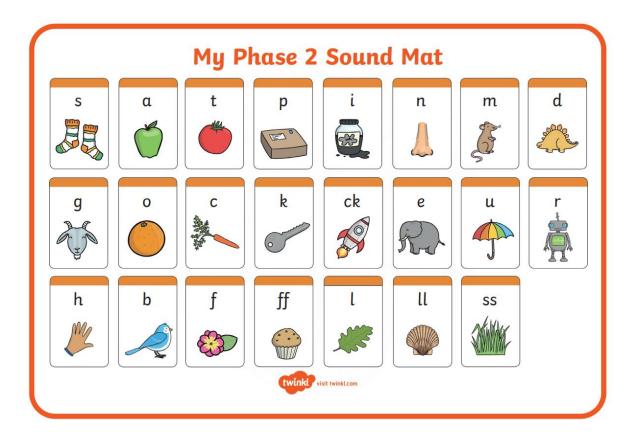
Talking about sounds

There are 7 aspects:

- A1 Environmental- e.g., listening walk and playing a sounds lotto game.
- A2 Instrumental sounds e.g., playing instruments alongside a story.
- A3 Body percussion e.g., singing songs and action rhymes.
- A4 Rhythm and rhyme e.g., rhyming stories/bingo.
- A5 Alliteration e.g., I-Spy type games and matching objects with same sound.
- A6 Voice sounds e.g., robot voice /c/-/u/-/p/ cup
- A7 Oral blending and segmenting e.g., say some sounds, such as /c/-/u/-/p/ and see whether the children can pick out a cup from a group of objects.







By the end of Phase 2, children will:

Will know 19 letters and one sound for each.

Blend sounds together to make words and segment words into their separate sounds.

Begin to read simple captions, such as 'The cat is on the mat.'

What does phonics look like in school?

Revise



Revision of previous learning.

Teach



New phoneme (sound) will be taught.

Practice



Children will practise the new learning by reading and/or writing the phoneme.

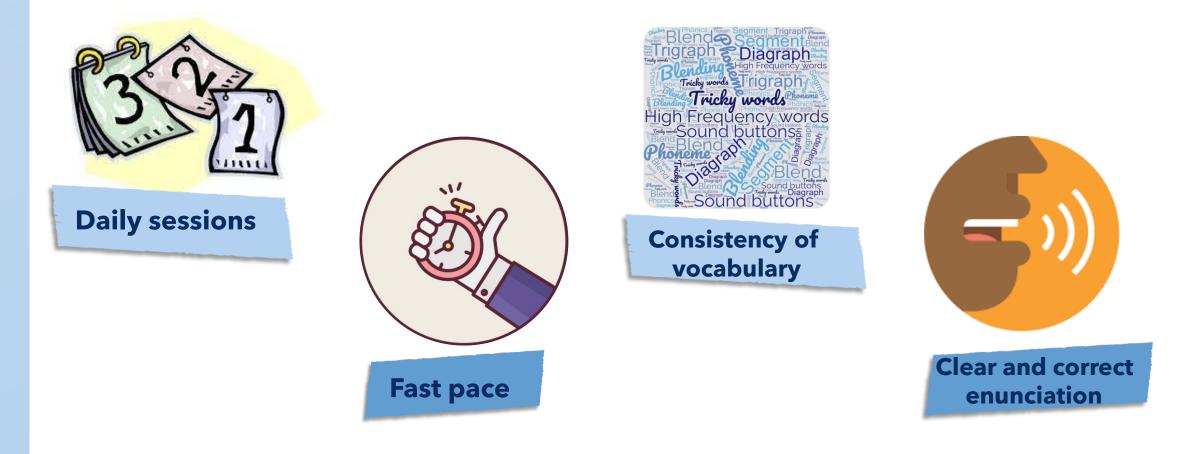




Children will apply new learning by reading or writing words/sentences. WE WORSHIP, LEARN AND PLAY TOGETHER IN THE

LOVE OF JESUS

What does quality phonics look like in school?

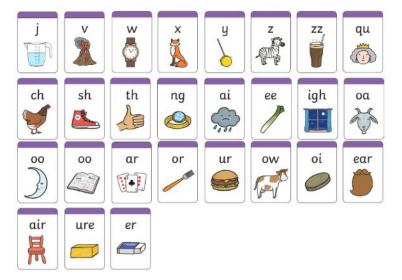


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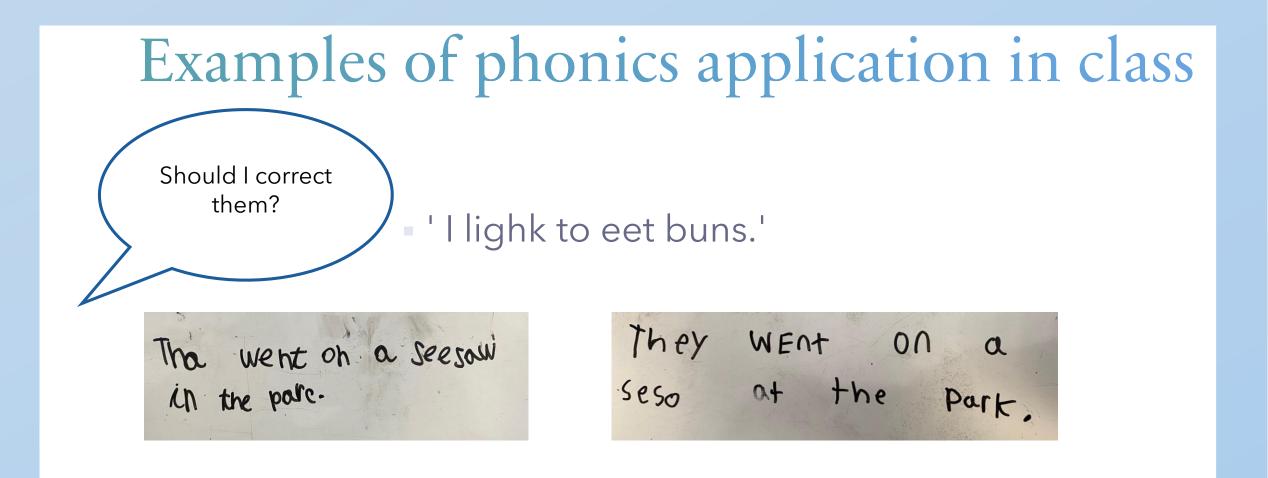
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More about Phonics in Reception, Year 1 and 2

Phase 3 Sound Mat



- Within each phase we teach 'tricky words'. These are 'non decodable' common words.
- In phase 3, children learn the remaining 7 letters of the alphabet. There is a real focus on blending, segmenting and recognising digraphs and trigraphs. They read and write captions, sentences and questions. We revisit this phase in the first part of Year 1.
- In phase 4, children will learn about consonant clusters and how to read and write longer words.
- In phase 5, children learn more graphemes for the phonemes they already know, as well as different pronunciations for the graphemes they already know.
- Phase 6 focuses on spelling, including prefixes and suffixes.
 This is taught throughout Year 2 and beyond.
- The children will sit a phonics screening check in Year 1 (usually in June). This includes real and nonsense words.



Reading basics

- We read a variety of books across the curriculum.
- We aim to instil a love of reading. For empathy, imagination, social skills, mental health, vocabulary and much more!
- Your child will read with an adult once or twice a week.
- We will write a comment in their yellow book and send a book home for you to read with your child and make your own comment. Books are closely matched to your child's phonic and comprehension skills.
- Your child will also bring home a book of their own choice form our book corner for you to enjoy together.

Reading and Comprehension

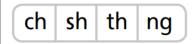
- Reading is taught as whole class, guided, and individually.
- Phonics is the main way in which we teach children to read but we must ensure that they understand what they read.
- Children must be reading a text independently at a 90-95% accuracy level.
 - Less = less likely to understand the text,

More= the text is too easy (unless there is a comprehension barrier).

- Children should point to each word as they read.
- Picture walk-throughs.
- They must reread each sentence once they have decoded/recognised the words on the page.
- Rereading the text more than once, embeds the concepts and allows more time for deeper questioning and discussion.
- Questioning should begin simply, with 'Who' and 'What' questions, then progress onto 'How' and 'Why' questions.

Before and during reading

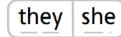
1 Say the sounds



2 Blend the sounds

lunch	Pong	with
them	chick/en	chips
wish/es	munch	dash/es
rings	flash	tuck/ing
tick/ing	chucks	cash

3 Read the tricky words



Point out the tricky bit of the word (i.e. the 'e' in 'she' sounds /ee/) and then blend the rest. More than one syllable? Blend one syllable at a time, e.g. ch-i-ck → chick/e-n → chicken; d-a-sh → dash/e-s → dashes

Story comprehension

Ask the children to read the title. What do they think the story might be about? Open the book at page 2 and look at the picture of Sid and Nan. Why might they have 'no lunch'?

Vocabulary check

Check that the children understand the meaning of the following words: dashes, cash, chucks. Talk about what is meant by 'ticking off' and explain it is another way of saying 'telling off'.

Reading the story

- Listen to the children reading the story. Ask them to say the sounds and blend them in order to read words they do not recognise immediately.
- On page 8, point out the three dots between the words 'dashes'. Why do the children think they are there? Can the children read this with a little pause between each word?
- On pages 10 and 11, look at the picture and ask the children what 'tucking in' means.

After reading

Story comprehension

- Can the children retell the story in their own words?
- Who are Pad and Pong?
- How does Pong get the chicken?
- What happens to Nan's money? Who finds it?

Picture detective

Ask the children to find the object in the picture that contains the:

/sh/ sound (page 4 - <u>sh</u>ip) /ch/ sound (page 6 - ben<u>ch</u>)

> Remember to prompt and praise!

Follow up

Speedy reading

Return to the words on the front inside cover (sections 2 and 3) and check that the children can sound out and blend these words confidently. Ask them to practise blending them until they can read them quickly.

Segmenting for spelling

Practise this spelling routine using the words in section 2.

- Say the word in a sentence, then on its own and ask the children to repeat it.
- Children say the sounds all through the word (segment) and either write a dash or hold up a finger for each sound.
- Children select magnetic letters or write down the grapheme for each sound, saying the sound quietly as they do so.
- Model the spelling by saying each sound as you write the word for the children to see.
- Children give themselves a tick for each grapheme in the correct place.

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Reading in Key Stage 2

Our aim (2014 National Curriculum) is for children to become '**independent**, **fluent** and **enthusiastic** readers' who are 'able to read **silently**, with good **understanding**, **inferring** the meaning of unfamiliar words, and then **discuss** what they have read.' WE WORSHIP, LEARN AND PLAY TOGETHER

IN THE LOVE OF JESUS

Reading in Key Stage 2

	Fish	Amphibians	Reptiles	Mammals	Birds
Monday	Handwriting task	Reading with teacher	Comprehension	Independent reading	Non-fiction books
Tuesday	Non-fiction books	Handwriting task	Reading with teacher	Comprehension	Independent reading
Wednesday	Independent reading	Non-fiction books	Handwriting task	Reading with teacher	Comprehension
Thursday	Comprehension	Independent reading	Non-fiction books	Handwriting task	Reading with teacher
Friday	Reading with teacher	Comprehension	Independent reading	Non-fiction books	Handwriting task



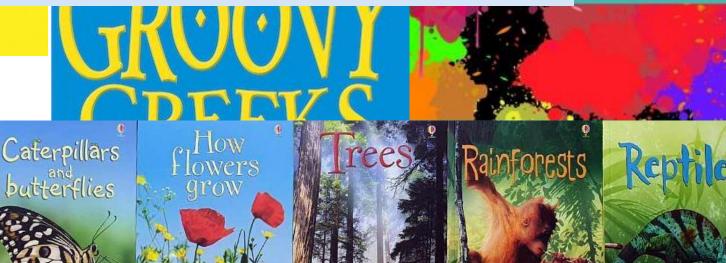
Reading in Key Stage 2

We use various fiction and non-fiction texts in Literacy, and across the curriculum.

Reading in Key Stage 2

WE WORSE PLEARN AND PLAY TOGETHER

We use various fiction and non-fiction texts in Literacy, and across the curriculum.



SATOSHI KITAMURA

STORI

AKESPEARE TO TODAY'S CHILDREN

Year 3 and 4 Statutory Spellings

accident accidentally actual actually address although answer appear arrive believe bicycle breath breathe build busy business

calendar

caught

centre

century

certain

circle

complete

consider

continue

decide

describe

different

difficult

disappear

early

earth

4

eight eighth enough exercise experience experiment extreme famous favourite February forward forwards fruit grammar group guard

guide heard heart height history imagine increase important interest island knowledge learn length library material medicine

mention minute natural naughty notice occasion occasionally often opposite ordinary particular peculiar perhaps popular position possess

possession possible potatoes pressure probably promise purpose quarter question recent regular reign remember sentence separate special

straight strange strength suppose surprise therefore though thought through various weight woman women



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and a second

Year 3 and 4 Statutory Spellings

accident	calendar	eight
accidentally	caught	eighth
actual	centre	enough
actually	century	exercise
address	certain	experience
although	circle	experiment
answer	complete	extreme
appear	consider	famous
arrive	continue	favourite
believe	decide	February
bicycle	describe	forward
breath	different	forwards
breathe	difficult	fruit
build	disappear	grammar
busy	early	group
business	earth	guard



accommodate	category
accompany	cemetery
according	committee
achieve	communicate
aggressive	community
amateur	competition
ancient	conscience
apparent	conscious
appreciate	controversy
attached	convenience
available	correspond
average	criticise
awkward	curiosity
bargain	definite
bruise	desperate

determined develop dictionary disastrous embarrass environment equipment equipped especially exaggerate excellent existence explanation familiar foreign

forty frequently government guarantee harass hindrance identity immediate immediately individual interfere interrupt language leisure lightning

Year 5 and 6 Statutory Spellings

marvellous programme mischievous pronunciation queue recognise neighbour recommend relevant restaurant rhyme rhythm opportunity parliament sacrifice secretary shoulder signature sincere profession sincerely

muscle

necessary

nuisance

occupy

occur

persuade

physical

prejudice

privilege

soldier stomach sufficient suggest symbol system temperature thorough twelfth variety vegetable vehicle yacht

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Reading through comprehension

- Reading involves both reading the **words**
- recognising or working out the words
- (phonics, word breaking, vocabulary knowledge)

and comprehension

- making sense / understanding the meaning.

Comprehension is a key strand of the National Curriculum and is assessed in the Key Stage 1 SATs and Key Stage 2 SATs.

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Ideas to support at home: sound recognition



I-Spy

Sound jump



Alphabet soup

Other ideas:

- Bingo game
- Alphabet puzzles
- Sound scavenger hunt
- Matching pairs game





- Websites:
- Phonics play
- Twinkl
- Top marks
- Phonics bloom



Ideas to support at home: continued