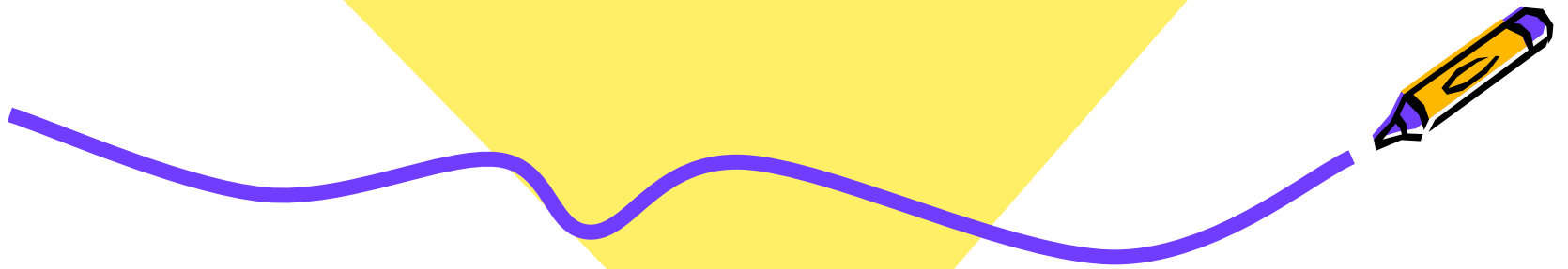




# Little Gaddesden Family Phonics



What is phonics and  
how can I help my  
child at home?



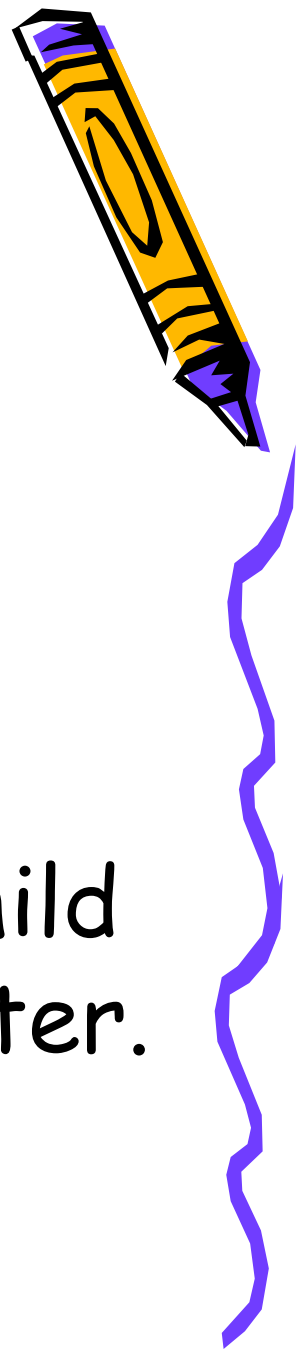
# Phonics is all about using ...

**skills** for  
reading and  
spelling

+

**knowledge**  
of the  
alphabet

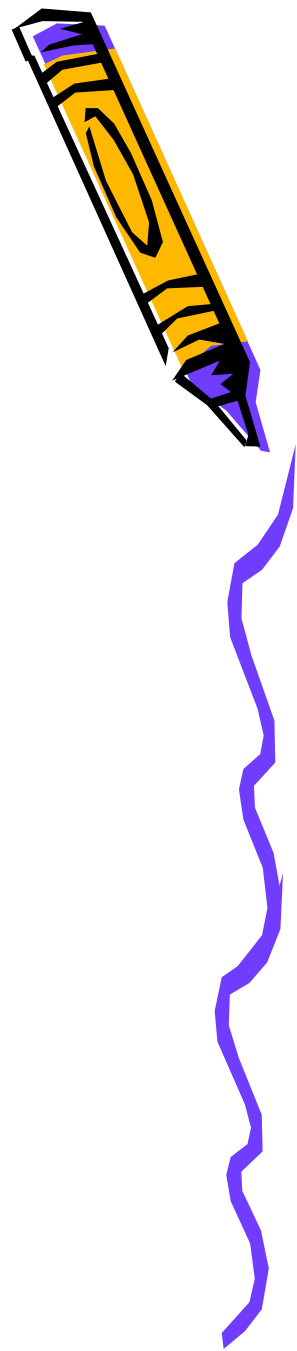
Learning phonics will help your child  
to become a good reader and writer.



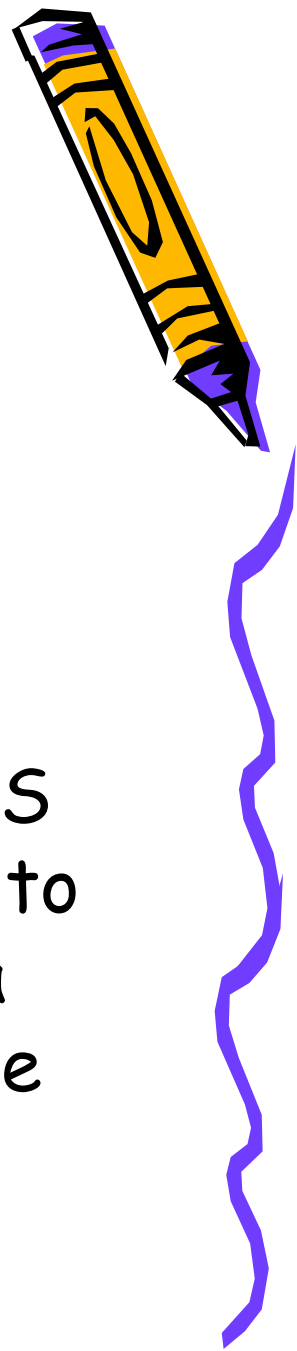
Every child in EYFS(Class 1) and KS1 (Class 2) has a daily phonics session at their level.

In KS2 children continue to learn phonics.

Phonics gradually progresses to learning spellings - rules etc.



# Daily Phonics



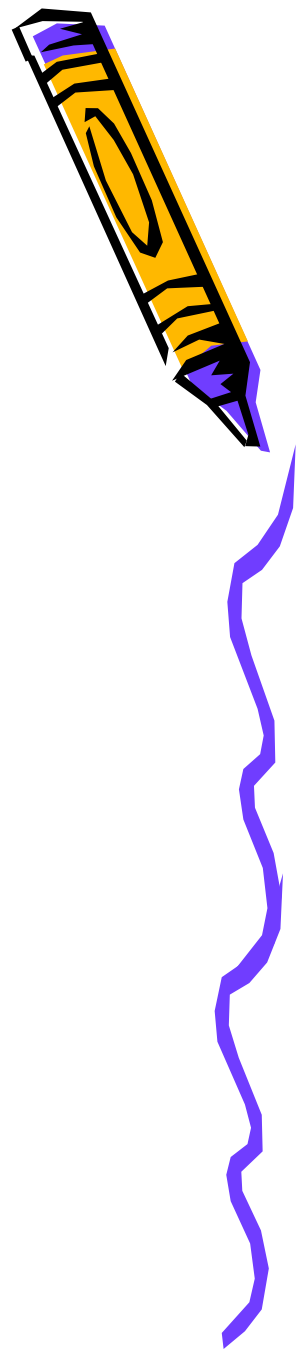
Every day the children have a session of phonics with:

- a fast paced approach
- lessons which encompass a range of games, songs and rhymes

We use Jolly phonics at the start of EYFS along with the Sounds-Write programme to support the teaching of phonics. This is a recommended scheme compatible with the Government's own 'Letters and Sounds' document.



# Phonic terms your child will learn at school



- Phoneme
- Grapheme
- Blending
- Segmenting
- Digraph
- Phoneme frame
- Sound button
- Tricky words
- CVC



# Glossary:

- **Phonemes:** The smallest units of sound that are found within a word
- **Grapheme:** The spelling of the sound e.g. Th
- **Diagraph:** Two letters that make one sound when read
- **CVC:** Stands for consonant, vowel, consonant.
- **Segmenting:** Breaking up a word into its sounds.
- **Blending :** Putting the sounds together to read a word
- **Tricky words:** Words that cannot easily be decoded.



# Phonics Words

Your children will learn to use the term:

## Blending

- Children need to be able to **hear** the separate sounds in a word and then blend them together to **say** the whole word .





# Blending



/b/ /e/ /d/ = bed

/t/ /i/ /n/ = tin

/m/ /u/ /g/ = mug



# Phonics Words

Your children will learn to use the term:

## Segmenting

- Children need to be able to **hear** a whole word and **say** every sound that they **hear** .



# Segmenting

bed = /b/ /e/ /d/

tin = /t/ /i/ /n/

mug = /m/ /u/ /g/



# Phonics Words

Your children will learn to use the term:

**phoneme**

Phonemes are sounds that can be heard in words

e.g. c-a-t



# Phonics words

## Phoneme frame and sound buttons

c	a	t
---	---	---

• • •



f	i	sh
---	---	----

• • —



# Phonics Words

Your children will learn to use  
the term:

grapheme

This is how a  
phoneme is written  
down



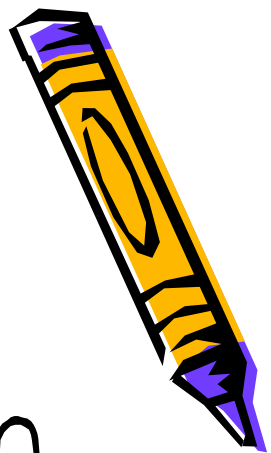
# Phonics Words

Your children will learn to use the term:

**digraph**

This means that the  
phoneme comprises of  
two letters

e.g. ll, ff, ck, ss



# Tricky Words



There are many words that **cannot** be blended or segmented because they are irregular.

the

was

said

you

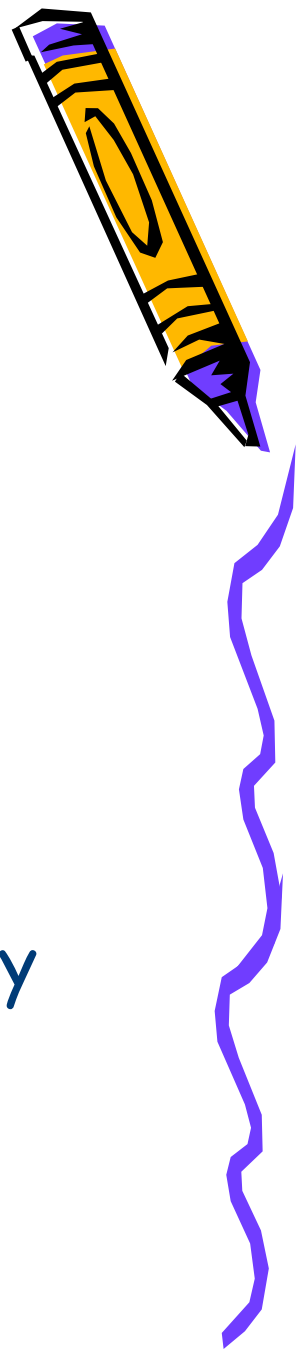
some





# How can I help at home?

- Nursery rhymes, songs, action rhymes.
- Add sound effects to stories.
- Music and movement: rhythm, guess the instrument.
- Talking about sounds: listening walks, loud/soft, high/low, silly noises.
- Speaking & listening: silly sentences "Happy Harry hops", mimics, animal sounds.



# Getting ready for phonics

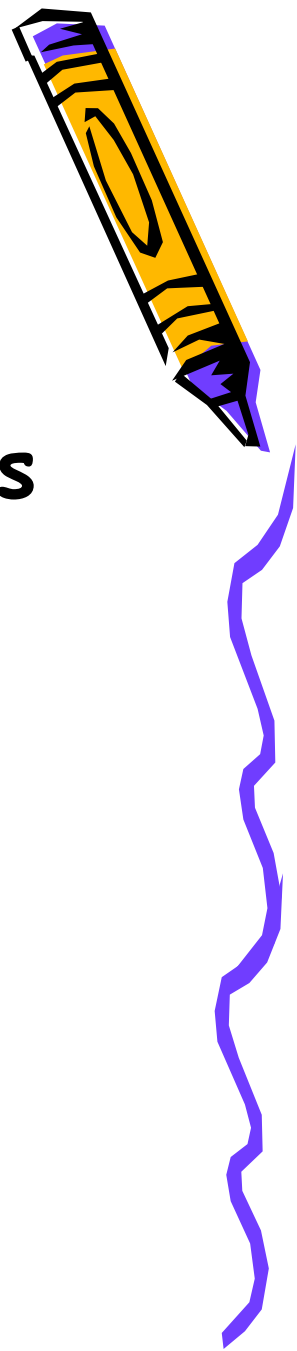
1. Tuning into sounds
2. Listening and remembering sounds
3. Talking about sounds

Music and movement

Rhythm and rhyme

Sound effects

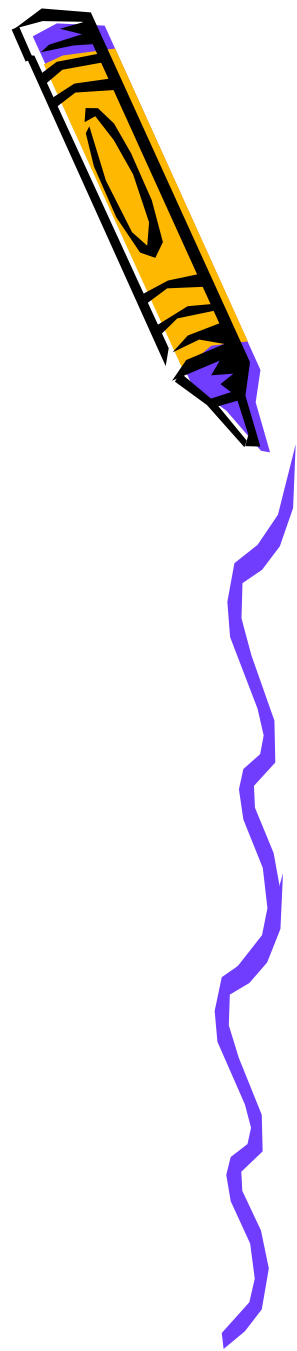
Speaking and listening skills



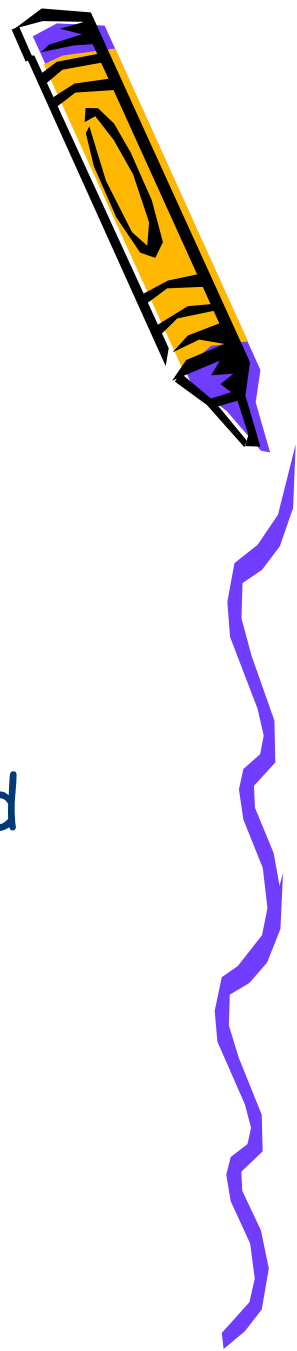
# Saying the sounds

- Sounds should be articulated clearly and precisely.

<http://www.teachfind.com/national-strategies/letter-and-sounds-%E2%80%93-articulation-phonemes-vowels-and-consonants>



# How can I help at home?



## Oral blending: the robot game

Children need to practise hearing a series of spoken sounds and merging them together to make a word.

For example, you say 'b-u-s', and your child says 'bus'.

"What's in the box?" is a great game for practising this skill.



# Learning phonemes to read and write simple words



- Children will learn their first 36 phonemes in Reception:

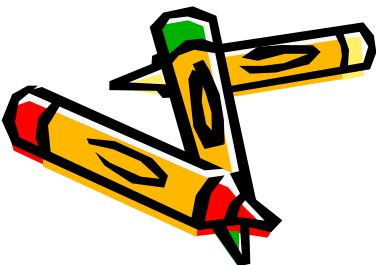
s a t p i n m d g o c k e u z r h f b v  
l y w j q x

moving onto 2 letters but just 1 sound ck (as in duck) sh ch th oo (as in moon and also book) ff (as in puff) ll ss zz ee or oa ar ur ow oi er

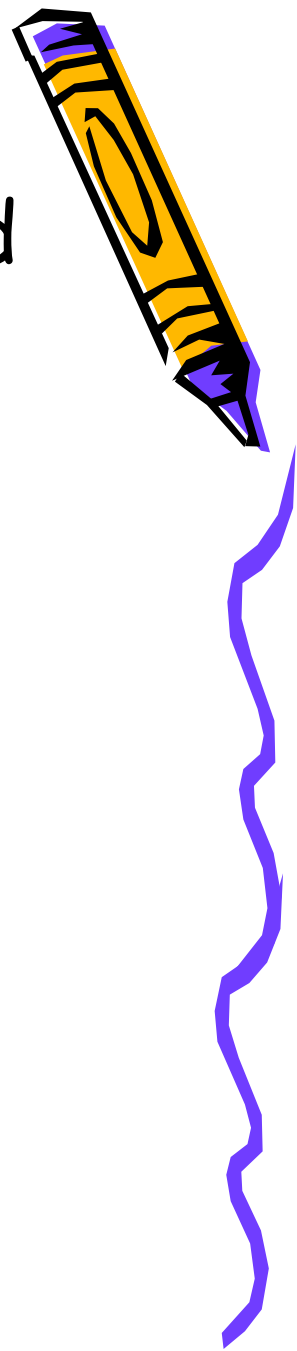
- They will use these phonemes to read and spell simple "consonant-vowel-consonant" (CVC) words:

sat, tap, dig, duck, rug, puff, hill, hiss

All these words contain 3 phonemes.



- Leading onto VCC, CVCC, CCVC and CCVCC words like imp, lips, frog and crept
- Next we learn 3 letters 1 sound  
igh ear ure air
- They will then consolidate these phonemes as they learn to blend, segment, read and write.



# Class 2 (KS1)

Children move on to learn further units of sounds

eg: ay ai ou ie ee oy ur ue aw wh  
ph ew oe au ey a\_e e\_e i\_e o\_e  
u\_e oul

They will use these phonemes to read and spell words:

pain, cake, tray, steak, baby



Is there anything I can  
do at home?



y	e	s
---	---	---





# How can I help at home?



- When spelling, encourage your child to think about what "looks right".
- Encourage your child to say each sound as they practise their spellings.
- Phonic work in the 'Words and Sounds' book for every child in Reception
- Read EVERY day with your child



Don't forget...

Learning to read  
should be fun for  
both children and  
parents.

