

# Phonics and Reading Guide for Parents

## What is phonics?

### Phonics

In Early Years and Key Stage One, we deliver a consistent approach to phonics using a programme called Letters and Sounds. This programme aims to build children's speaking and listening skills as well as to prepare children for learning to read by developing their phonic knowledge and skills. It sets out a detailed and systematic programme for teaching phonic skills for children starting by the age of five, with the aim of them becoming fluent readers by age seven. Every pupil in Key Stage One works through the programme to help them decode (sound out) words that they read and spell.

### Letters and Sounds

Letters and Sounds is a government produced synthetic phonic teaching programme. We have 26 letters but 44 phonemes in the spoken language. There are a huge number of letter combinations needed to make these 44 phonemes (a phoneme is the technical name for the smallest unit of sound). Throughout the six phases children will be taught the 44 phonemes. It is important to remember that there are alternative spellings to these graphemes. There are six phases in which the children are introduced to all 44 phonemes and corresponding graphemes starting with the most familiar grapheme for each phoneme first.

Synthetic phonics starts with 'phonemic awareness' which is hearing the different sounds in a word and the matching of these phonemes to single letters. At the same time it shows how these phonemes (sounds) can be **'blended'** to produce words and the words can be **'segmented'** to write. Your child will learn simple letter to sound correspondence. This is when a phoneme is represented by a single letter as in the word /c/ /a/ /t/. When that's mastered your child will learn

that sometimes one phoneme is represented by two letters (digraph); as in the word /ch/ /o/ /p/ ; where /ch/ is only one phoneme (sound).

Then after that, even though at first it may sound confusing, your child will learn that sometimes a single phoneme can be represented many different ways. Like the sound /ay/ in play.

Your child will eventually learn that this phoneme can be written;

/ay/ as in the word play

/a-e/ as in the word spade

/ea/ as in the word break

/ey/ as in the word hey

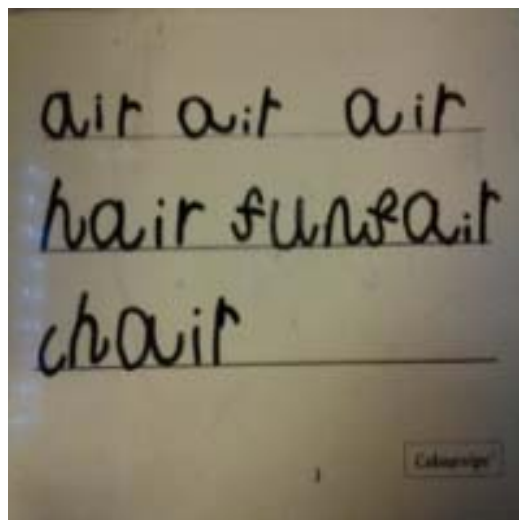
/eigh/ as in the word eight

/a/ as in the word later

/ei/ as in the word vein

Finally your child will learn that sometimes a single (or more) letter may represent more than one phoneme; for example, the 'o' in /most/ and the 'o' in /hot/ or the 'ow' in /wow/ and the 'ow' in /tow/.

This can be confusing but with the structure and regularity of letters and sounds almost all children will pick this up.



## **What do all these technical words mean?**

### **What is a phoneme?**

It is the smallest unit of sound and a piece of terminology that children like to use and should be taught. At first it will equate with a letter sound but later on will include the digraphs.

### **What is a digraph?**

This is when two or more letters come together to make a phoneme. /oa/ makes the sound in boat.

### **What is blending?**

Blending is the process that is involved in bringing the sounds together to make a word or a syllable and is how /c/ /a/ /t/ becomes cat.

### **What is a consonant blend?**

Previously, consonant blends were taught as if there was something special about them. Children were taught that /st/ was one phoneme, when actually it is two, /s/ and /t/. Think about it. Why teach /st/ when children already know /s/ and /t/, it just wastes time and clogs up children's memory. But note that sh is a digraph. It cannot be made by a process of blending the two letter sounds of /s/ and /h/ together.

We need to teach the digraphs not the blends.

### **At a glance:**

- It is important to try to use the same words your child is being taught at school.
- It is important to know how to pronounce each of the phonemes correctly.

# Phase 1

Phase One of Letters and Sounds concentrates on developing children's speaking and listening skills and lays the foundations for the phonic work which starts in Phase 2. The emphasis during Phase 1 is to get children attuned to the sounds around them and ready to begin developing oral blending and segmenting skills.

Phase 1 is divided into seven aspects. Each aspect contains three strands: Tuning in to sounds (auditory discrimination), Listening and remembering sounds (auditory memory and sequencing) and Talking about sounds (developing vocabulary and language comprehension).

Useful website for phase 1 games:

<http://www.letters-and-sounds.com/phase-1-games.html>

# Phase 2

In Phase 2, letters and their sounds are introduced one at a time. A set of letters is taught each week, in the following sequence:

**Set 1:** s, a, t, p

**Set 2:** i, n, m, d

**Set 3:** g, o, c, k

**Set 4:** ck, e, u, r

**Set 5:** h, b, f, ff, l, ll, ss

The children will begin to learn to blend and segment to begin reading and spelling. This will begin with simple words.

### Words using set 1

at	sat	pat	tap	sap
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### Words using set 1 and 2

(+i)	(+n)	(+m)	(+d)
it	an	am	dad
is	in	man	sad
sit	nip	mat	dim
sat	pan	map	din
pit	pin	Pam	did
pip	tan	Tim	Sid
sip	nap	Sam	and
tip	tin		dip

### Words using sets 1-3

(+g)	(+o)	(+c)	(+k)
tag	got	can	kid
gag	on	cot	kit
gig	not	cop	Kim
gap	pot	cap	Ken
nag	top	cat	
sag	dog	cod	
gas	pop		
pig	God		
dig	Mog		

## Words using set 1-4

(+ck)	(+e)	(+u)	(+r)
kick	get	up	rim
sock	pet	mum	rip
sack	ten	run	ram
dock	net	mug	rat
pick	pen	cup	rag
sick	peg	sun	rug
pack	met	tuck	rot
ticket	men	mud	rocket
pocket	neck	sunset	carrot

## Words using set 1-5

(+h)	(+b)	(+f and ff)	(+l and ll)	(+ss)
had	but	of	lap	ass
him	big	if	let	less
his	back	off	leg	hiss
hot	bet	fit	lot	mass
hut	bad	fin	lit	mess
hop	bag	fun	bell	boss
hum	bed	fig	fill	fuss
hit	bud	fog	doll	hiss
hat	beg	puff	tell	pass
has	bug	huff	sell	kiss
hack	bun	cuff	Bill	Tess
hug	bus	fan	Nell	fusspot
	Ben	fat	dull	
	bat		laptop	
	bit			
	bucket			
	beckon			
	rabbit			

Alongside this children are introduced to tricky words. These are the words that are irregular words. That means that phonics cannot be applied to the reading and spelling of these words.

**The tricky words introduced in phase 2 are:**

to	the	no	go	l
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**Useful websites for phase 2 onwards:**

[www.jollyphonics.co.uk](http://www.jollyphonics.co.uk)

[www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/funwithphonics](http://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/funwithphonics)

[www.phonicsplay.co.uk](http://www.phonicsplay.co.uk)

[www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/T-L-022-High-Frequency-Word-Flashcards](http://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/T-L-022-High-Frequency-Word-Flashcards)



# Phase 3

By the time they reach Phase 3, children will already be able to blend and segment words containing the 19 letters taught in Phase 2.

Over the twelve weeks which Phase 3 is expected to last, twenty-five new graphemes are introduced (one at a time).

**Set 6:** j, v, w, x

**Set 7:** y, z, zz, qu

**Consonant digraphs:** ch, sh, th, ng

**Vowel digraphs:** ai, ee, igh, oa, oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, ear, air, ure, er

**Tricky words:**

we	me	be	was	no	go
my	you	they	her	all	are

# Phase 4

By Phase 4 children will be able to represent each of 42 phonemes with a grapheme. They will blend phonemes to read CVC words and segment CVC words for spelling. They will also be able to read two syllable words that are simple. They will be able to read all the tricky words learnt so far and will be able to spell some of them.

This phase consolidates all the children have learnt in the previous phases.

## Tricky words:

said	so	she	he	have	like
some	come	were	there	little	one
they	all	are	do	when	out
what	my	her			

By this point children would be expected to be reading CVC words at speed along with the tricky words from the previous phases. It is important that children are taught that blending is only used when a word is unfamiliar.

# Phase 5

Children will be taught new graphemes and alternative pronunciations for these graphemes and graphemes they already know. They will begin to learn to choose the appropriate grapheme when spelling. The children will be automatically decoding a large number of words for reading by this point.

## Tricky words:

oh	their	people	Mr	Mrs	looked
called	asked				
water	where	who	again	thought	through
work	mouse	many	laughed	because	different
any	eyes	friends	once	please	

## New graphemes for reading:

<b>ay</b> day	<b>oy</b> boy	<b>wh</b> when	<b>a-e</b> make
<b>ou</b> out	<b>ir</b> girl	<b>ph</b> photo	<b>e-e</b> these
<b>ie</b> tie	<b>ue</b> blue	<b>ew</b> new	<b>i-e</b> like
<b>ea</b> eat	<b>aw</b> saw	<b>oe</b> toe	<b>o-e</b> home
		<b>au</b> Paul	<b>u-e</b> rule

By this phase children should be reading words fluently and no longer be blending and segmenting familiar words.

The real focus throughout the phase is to not only learn the new graphemes for reading but also to learn to read words with alternative pronunciations. Children also will need to learn alternative spellings for each phoneme.

# Phase 6

In phase 6 children will be reading longer and less familiar texts independently and fluently. It is crucial that at this point children are now reading to learn and reading for pleasure.

Children should be able to read the 300 high frequency words. At this point it is important that comprehension strategies are developed so that children clarify meaning, ask and answer questions about the texts they are reading, construct mental images during reading and summarise what they have read.

In spelling children are introduced to the adding of suffixes and how to spell longer words. Throughout the phase children are encouraged to develop strategies for learning spellings.

Strategy	Explanation
Syllables	To learn a word by listening to how many syllables there are so it can be broken into smaller bits. (e.g. Sep-tem-ber)
Base Words	To learn a word by finding its base word. (e.g. jumping- base word jump +ing)
Analogy	To learn a word use a word that is already learnt. (e.g. could, would, should)
Mnemonics	To learn a word by making up a sentence to help remember them. (e.g. <b>p</b> eople <b>e</b> at <b>o</b> range <b>p</b> eel like <b>e</b> lephants)



## Parental support

It is important that children practise their reading as much as possible. Try to make it fun, play games and read to your child if they do not want to read to you.

## Tips for Supporting Your Child's Reading

Each week, your child will be given a reading book from our book banded scheme to take home or a book from the school library. We encourage parents to share this book with their child, reading it to one another, discussing the events, characters and information. It is crucial that children develop a love for reading from an early age. Sharing books and stories every day with your child will greatly help and encourage reading development. Set aside a special time each day when you can give your full attention to reading with your child.

## **3-7 Year Olds**

***Talk together*** Talking about words and pictures is really important for building vocabulary and confidence. Look at the cover and the title of the book with your child and ask what he or she

thinks might happen in the story. Encourage your child to ask questions and think out loud about the story as you read.

***Read together*** There is something very magical about sharing a book with a child.

Just 10-20 minutes at bedtime, bath time or quiet time really does help to hook them in.

Read with drama and excitement! Use different voices for different characters in the story or even use your child's name instead of a character's name. Encourage your child to 'listen' to his or her own reading as it will help them to identify mistakes.

Also take turns reading with your child, especially if he or she is just beginning to read, or try reading together.

### ***Remember when***

Compare events in stories or information books with things you've done together, so your child starts to make connections between these things and their own experiences: *'That's just like when we went to Thorpe Park. Do you remember? Dad was scared too.'*



## Questions to help you get more from your child's reading book

### **Book introduction**

Who is the author?

What can you see on the front cover?

What do you think this book is going to be about?

Does the blurb give us any more clues?

Who do you think the characters are going to be?

### **Understanding what you have read**

What do you think is happening here?

What happened in the story?

What might this mean?

Which part of the story best describes the...?

Which words or phrases do this?

Which part of the story do you like the best?

### **Recalling information from the book**

Where does the story take place?

What did he/she/it look like?

Who was he/she/it?

Where did he/she/it live?

Who are the characters in the book?

### **Giving reasons**

What makes you think that?

How do you feel about?

Can you explain why?

I wonder why the author...?

Which words has the author used to show that this character is funny/naughty/mean/kind?

### **Discussing the story**

Could this book be better?

Is it as good as?

Which did you prefer? Why?

Who was your favourite character?

Which was your favourite part of the story?

