

Phonics Workshop 2019

Information for parents and carers



Aims of the workshop

- Understanding phonics
- Phonics screening check
- Supporting your child at home

What is Phonics?

- Phonics is a way of teaching children to read. They are taught how to:
 - recognise the sounds that each individual letter makes;
 - identify the sounds that different combinations of letters make - such as '*sh*' or '*ch*'; and
 - blend these sounds together from left to right to make a word.

What is Phonics?

- Children can then use this knowledge to 'de-code' new words that they hear or see. This is the first important step in learning to read.
- Children at Hackbridge are taught phonics for 20 minutes every day.

How do we teach Phonics?

A phoneme you hear

A grapheme you see

Phase 1

- Instrumental sounds
- Body percussion
- Rhythm and Rhyme
- Alliteration
- Voice sounds
- Environmental sounds
- Oral blending and segmenting

Phase 2

- Sounds are introduced in sets
 - 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
 - Start of phase 3: **w** v x y **z**

Phase 3

(Year R and beginning Year 1)

The purpose of this phase is to:

- teach more graphemes, most of which are made of two letters, for example, 'oa' as in **boat**
ai, ee, igh, oa, oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, ear, air, ure, er
- practise blending and segmenting a wider set of CVC words, eg **fizz, chip, sheep, light**
- learn all letter names and begin to form them correctly
- read more tricky words and begin to spell some of them
- read and write words in phrases and sentences.

Phase 4 (Year 1)

- Children continue to practise previously learned graphemes and phonemes and learn how to read and write:
 - **CVCC** words: **tent, damp, toast, chimp**. For example, in the word **'toast'**, **t = consonant, oa = vowel, s = consonant, t = consonant**.
 - **CCVC** words: **swim, plum, sport, cream, spoon**.
- They will be learning more tricky words and continuing to read and write sentences together.
 - **Tricky words - said, so, do, have, like, some, come, were, there, little, one, when, out, what**

Phase 5 (Year 1)

- The children will learn new graphemes for reading and spelling.
- They will learn best fit spellings.
E.g. ai, a-e, ay all make the same sound in words
- They will continue to read and spell tricky words.

Phase 6 (Year 2)

- Recognising phonic irregularities and becoming more secure with less common grapheme – phoneme correspondences.
- Applying phonic skills and knowledge to recognise and spell an increasing number of complex words.
- Introducing and teaching the past and continuous present tense –
look looked looking
- Investigating and learning how to add prefixes and suffixes
unhappy happier happiest

What is the Year One Phonics Check?

- The phonics screening check is a quick and easy check of your child's phonics knowledge. It helps the school to confirm whether your child has made the expected progress.
- It is a national check and every Year One child in the country will participate. It is very similar to other word checks that your child's class teacher carries out with your child.
- The phonics check will take place in the week beginning 10th June 2019.

How does the phonics check work?

- Your child will sit with a teacher and be asked to read **40** words aloud.
- Your child may have read some of the words before, while others will be completely new.
- The check normally takes just a few minutes to complete and there is no time limit. If your child is struggling, the teacher will stop the check. The check is carefully designed not to be stressful for your child.

How does the phonics check work?

- The check will contain a mix of **real words** and '**non-words**' (or '**alien words**'). Your child will be told before the check that there will be alien-words that he or she will not have seen before. The children will be familiar with this as we have used alien-words when teaching phonics.
- Non-words/alien-words are important to include because words such as 'vap' or 'jound' are new to all children. Children cannot read the non-words by using their memory or vocabulary; they have to use their decoding phonic skills. This is a fair way to assess their ability to decode.

Examples of words

Real words

thin

peck

torn

cheek

'alien' words

poth

shan

veen

quorg

How does the phonics check work?

- There is a pass mark for the check but it is not published until after the check has been completed. Last year the pass mark was **32 out of 40**.
- During the check teachers are unable to help your child if they get stuck and are not permitted to tell them how well they have done when the check is completed.

The Results

- Once all children have completed the check we have to submit the scores to the Local Authority.
- Individual results are shared with parents/carers via the end of year school report.
- We will then use the information collected in the phonics check to ensure that you child is supported in the best possible way with their reading as they move into Year 2.
- Those children who did not 'pass' the phonics check will receive additional phonics support in Year 2 and will re-take the phonics check in June 2020.

How can you help?

- Phonics works best when children are given plenty of encouragement and learn to enjoy reading and books. Parents play a very important part in helping with this.
- Keep reading every night with your child – school reading books, magazines, library books, newspapers, shopping lists, roads signs etc. Encourage your child to 'sound out' unfamiliar words and then blend the sounds together from left to right rather than looking at the pictures to guess. Once your child has read an unfamiliar word you can talk about what it means and help him or her to follow the story.

How can you help?

- Bug Club

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.activelearnprimary.co.uk/login/ctrl>. The page features a colorful, cartoonish illustration of a race track with a 'PITSTOP' sign, a 'RACER' sign, and a speedometer labeled 'SPEED CONTROL' with 'Slow' and 'Fast' indicators. A login form is overlaid on the right side of the illustration, containing the following elements:

- Username input field
- Password input field
- [Forgotten password?](#) link
- qtmc input field
- Yellow 'Log in' button
- [Will it work on my computer?](#) link

Below the illustration, the text reads: "Find out more about the other resources and Professional Development on the online learning world of ActiveLearn". This is followed by three columns of subject-specific icons:

- English:** Bug Club, Phonics Bug, P&A, RAPID, RAPID, Oo.
- Maths:** abacus, Maths Factor, P&A.
- Science:** P&A SCIENCE, science100.

At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the copyright notice "© 2017 Pearson Education" and a list of links: [Terms and conditions](#), [Privacy policy](#), [Cookie policy](#), [Contact us](#), and [Pearson UK](#). The Pearson logo is also present in the bottom right corner.

How can you help?

- Oxford Owl
- Phonics at Play



<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/reading-owl/phonics-made-easy/>

www.vocab.pixl.org.uk

PIXL   [Results analysis](#)

Read it
Word reading and decoding

[Choose an activity](#)

Define it
Definition and word class

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Use it
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Link it
Links with familiar language

[Choose an activity](#)

Deconstruct it
Roots, prefixes and suffixes

[Choose an activity](#)

Exit this activity and return to menu

Read it

GRUPOO

 [Go play →](#)

Bubble Pop

[Go play →](#)