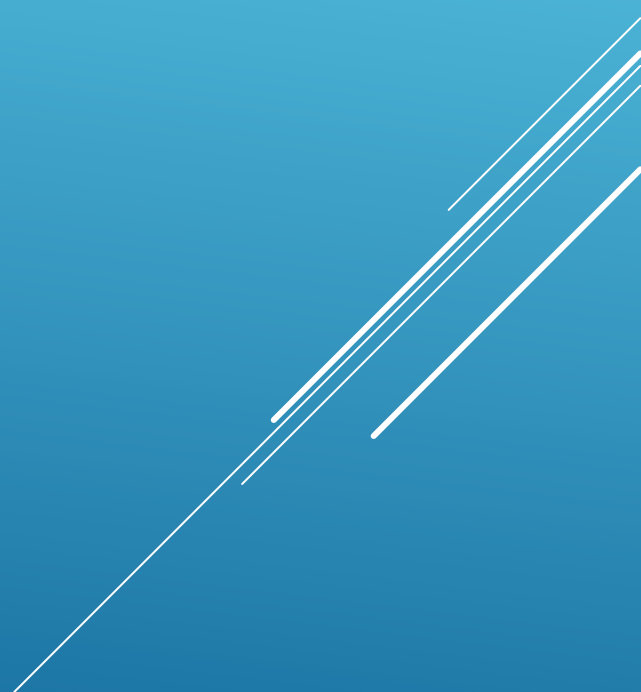


# PHONICS WORKSHOP FOR PARENTS

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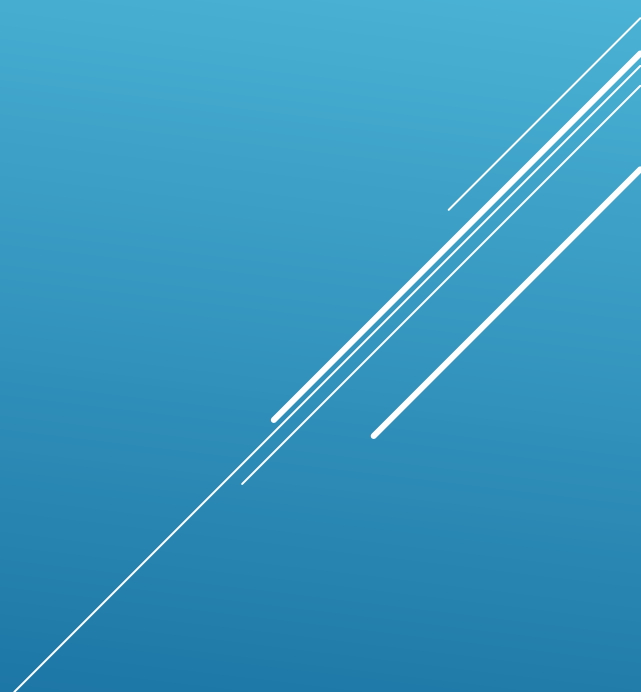
# PHONICS

- ▶ In school the children learn to read and write using phonics. This year we are introducing a new structured approach to phonics.
  - ▶ The children will have daily phonics lessons from reception to the end of the first term in Year 2.
  - ▶ At the end of Year 1 the children have a formal assessment of their phonic skills.
- 

# TERMINOLOGY

- ▶ There are lots of phonic specific words used.
- ▶ Phoneme – the smallest unit of sound. There are 44 of these in English.
- ▶ Grapheme – the way of writing down the sound. It can be from 1 to 4 letters long.
- ▶ Digraph – a grapheme that contains two letters. Two letters make one sound (phoneme) e.g. sh
- ▶ Trigraph - a grapheme that contains three letters. Three letters make one sound (phoneme) e.g. igh
- ▶ Split Digraph – two letters that work as a team but are not next to one another e.g. a-e in cake.

# TERMINOLOGY

- ▶ The skills that the children learn are
  - ▶ Oral Blending – hearing phonemes and merging them together to make a word verbally.
  - ▶ Blending – looking at a word, recognising the phonemes and merging them together to read the word – the basic skill of reading.
  - ▶ Oral Segmenting – hearing a word and splitting it into phonemes – the basics of spelling and writing
  - ▶ Segmenting - hearing a word and splitting it into phonemes and then knowing how to record these as letters (graphemes) to spell a word.
- 

# WHAT DOES A PHONICS SESSION LOOK LIKE?

- ▶ Introduce the focus sound
- ▶ Sound review – recap on previous sounds learned
- ▶ Reading – Oral Sound talk and teaching your child to blend.
- ▶ Writing - focus sounds and previously taught sounds. We have little phrases to help the children learn to write. They are in the handout for you to take home e.g. the ants march round up and down.
- ▶ As the children learn to blend the lesson changes to include other sections such as speedy reading, alien words (words that are not in the English language e.g. dif

# PRONOUNCING THE SOUNDS

- ▶ It is very important to pronounce the letter sounds (phonemes) correctly. There are a lot of you tube videos that show you how to do this.
- ▶ We use the Jolly Phonics video in school which has little songs that accompany each phoneme. This is available online.
- ▶ D:\Phonics Parents Presentation\Jolly Phonics Songs in correct order!.mp4

# WHAT CAN YOU DO AT HOME TO HELP?

## ▶ Oral Blending

This is a hugely important skill needed before learning to read. Games to play at home to practise this can be:

- ▶ Giving instructions using oral blending e.g  
Get your c-oa-t. Go to b-e-d.
- ▶ Play I spy using oral blending e.g I spy with my little eye something with the sounds z-i-p.
- ▶ Only ever oral blend simple words.

# WHAT CAN YOU DO AT HOME TO HELP?

## ▶ Blending

Once the children have mastered oral blending they can begin to build words from phonemes to read.

They need to know the letter sounds first. By the middle of November your child will have been introduced to all single letter phonemes.

- ▶ Look at words around them while walking and look at the sounds that they know
- ▶ Write simple words for them to try and read.



# WHAT CAN YOU DO AT HOME TO HELP?

## ▶ Oral Segmenting

Oral segmenting is an important skill that a child needs before learning to write and spell.

Games to play at home to practise this are

- ▶ A teddy can only hear words we say if we say them as sounds. Decide on what you want to tell Teddy e.g. Teddy wants a fork. The adult says the word fork f-or-k. You child should then repeat this fork f-or-k. This will take lots of practise.
- ▶ How many fingers? Adult says we are going to see how many sounds there are in the word fun. Adult models and the child copies holding up a finger for each sound f-u-n (3 fingers). Eventually the adult should be able to say a word and the child orally segments themselves. Again this will take some practise.

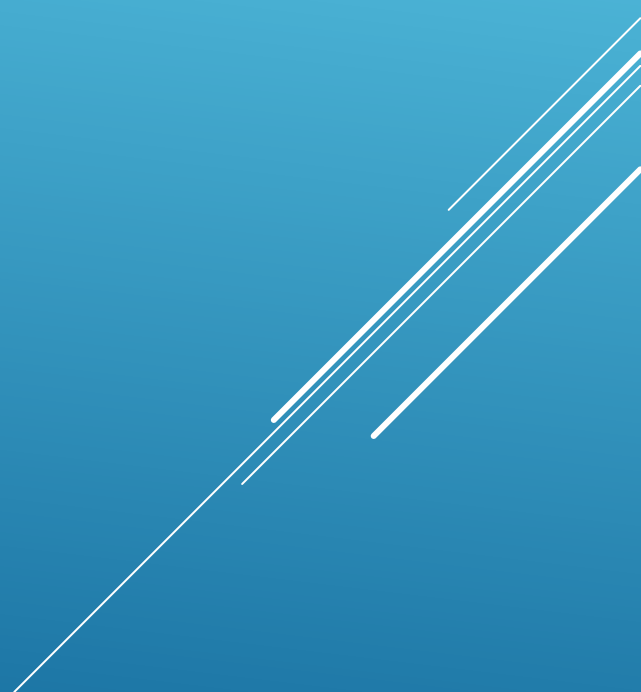
Remember to always say the word first and then the sounds that they can hear.

# WHAT CAN YOU DO AT HOME TO HELP?

## ▶ Segmenting

Once the children have mastered oral segmenting they can begin to spell words from phonemes to write.

They need to know what the letter looks like and how to form it first – remember the little phrases.



# READING BOOKS

Your child has already been sent home with reading books even though they do not have words in them. It is just as important for children to be able to talk about a story or make up a story from the pictures (or even just tell you what they can see in the picture – inference). This is particularly important for role play and story telling as well as writing their own stories.

We would like for you to look at these books with your children regularly talking about the story or what they can see. This allows you then to ask how and why questions.

Please record this reading in their reading record.

# THANK YOU

If you have any questions please ask.

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