

Teaching phonics at Burton Pidsea Primary School

Why do we teach Phonics?

- ✓ Phonics helps children to develop good reading and spelling skills.
- ✓ The ability to read and write well is a vital skill for all children.

At Burton Pidsea Primary School we use a mix of synthetic schemes (Jolly Phonics and the DFE Letters and Sounds document) which teach the letters and the sounds that they make. Children will then use this knowledge to initially read and write words then later read and write sentences.

Synthetic phonics is simply the ability to convert a letter or letter group into sounds that are then blended together into a word.

Teaching and learning

All children from FS1 up to Year 2 have a daily phonics session of 15 – 20 minutes.

In FS1, the focus is on developing children's phonic awareness. Phase 1 skills are also taught within the daily provision during free flow sessions and in adult led activities.

From FS2 onwards, children are assessed as to their phonemic awareness and then grouped accordingly.

Children are taught, in small groups, within the unit. All staff follow the same planning format (LCP) which ensures consistency in the teaching, learning and progression in children's phonic learning. The phonics planning gives opportunity for sounds to be revised, new sounds to be taught, children to read and write words and finally apply their learning through a game or activity.

How to say the sounds

Saying the sounds correctly with your child is extremely important

We say the shortest form of the sounds: s, a, t, p, i, n, m, d

g, o, c, k, ck, e, u, r

h, b, f, ff, l, ll, ss.

Once the children are confident with single phonemes we teach:

DIGRAPHS (2 letters that make 1 sound eg ck, ll ss zz oa ai)

TRIGRAPHS (3 letters that make 1 sound eg igh dge)

SPLIT DIGRAPHS (vowels that are split by consonants – formally known as the magic e - u e a e o e)

Phoneme - the smallest unit of sound in a word.

Grapheme - these are the letters that represent the phoneme.

Phonemes are represented by graphemes. Children need practise recognising the grapheme and saying the phoneme that it represents.

A grapheme can consist of 1, 2 or more letters.

A phoneme can be represented/spelt in more than one way (cat, kennel, duck)

The same grapheme may represent more than one phoneme (me, met)

The grapheme could be 1 letter, 2 letters or more eg s ai igh

What is blending?

Blending is the skills of recognising the letter sounds in a written word

c-a-t f-i-sh sh-o-p

then merging or 'blending' them in the correct order to say the word.

What is Segmenting?

Segmenting is the opposite of blending. It is the skill of 'chopping up' the word to spell it out (decode).

Blend to read

Segment to spell

What are Tricky Words?

Tricky words are words that are not phonically decodable. The children just have to learn them

was the I no go

Reading

Phonics is not the only thing needed to become a fluent reader. Please read with your child each night and encourage them to: Sound out (segment)

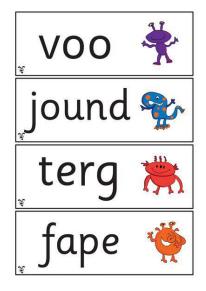
Re-read to check it makes sense.

Use pictures for clues.

Ask and answer questions about their book.

Most importantly ENJOY READING!

Year 1 Phonics Screening



The Y1 phonics screen is a statutory government test to be taken by all children at the end of Year 1.

The children are expected to apply all of their phonic knowledge to be able to read a mixture of real and 'fake' words.

Parents are informed if their child has or has not met the required standard.

If they do not meet the required standard, they will re-sit in Year 2.

If they do not meet the required standard in Year 2, then extra reading and spelling interventions will be put in place from Year 3 onwards.

Phonics teaching in Year 2

If your child meets the expected standard in the Year 1 screen, they continue with more advanced phonics teaching and learning in Year 2, including:

- Tenses " ed/irregular
- •Suffixes "-ing, -est, -er, -ed, -s, -ly
- Word classes " verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs.
- •Conjunctions " because, but, so