

# Phonics Information Evening

Bottisham Primary School

14<sup>th</sup> October 2019

# Aims

- To help you understand how children learn to read and write and the skills they need.
- To give you strategies and ideas for you to use when helping your child at home.

# What exactly is phonics?

Words are made up from small units of sound called phonemes.

Children are taught to listen carefully and identify the sounds that make each word.

This helps children to read and spell words.

## Children are taught three things in phonics lessons:

- GPCs: grapheme phoneme correspondence (see clip)  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BqhXUW\\_v-1s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BqhXUW_v-1s)
- Blending
- Segmenting

# How is phonics taught?

- Approximately 20 minutes every day.
- 'Letters and Sounds'
- Actions and materials from the 'Jolly Phonics' scheme.
- Espresso
- Websites e.g. [phonicsplay](#) and [phonicsbloom](#) can be used for online games and activities. These can be accessed at home to support learning.

Letters and Sounds is split into phases.

Phase 1:

Nursery / Reception:

Rhyming / Alliteration / Word games

Phases 2, 3 & 4

- Reception
- 44 graphemes, enabling them to sound out and write most of the words they would need.  
For example if a Reception child writes the word 'kite' by applying phonics, it would be written

● k-igh-t      kight

- We want the children to have the confidence to write independently, so we would not correct this.

In Year 1, we cover phase 5 of Letters and Sounds.  
In this phase, the children learn alternative spellings of the graphemes that they know.

For example:

Reception children know the grapheme 'oi', as in boil.  
In Year 1, they learn 'oy', as in boy.

They also learn 'split digraphs'

e.g.	a-e	as in	game
	i-e	as in	pine

At the end of Year 1, all children take part in the Phonics Screening Check. (June 2020)

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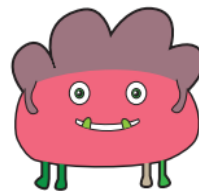
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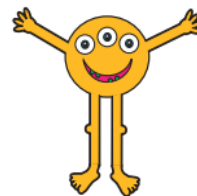
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# Helping with phonics and reading at home.

- Use resources sent home – homework, phoneme cards, online games. Come and ask us if you would like more ideas!
- Think carefully about the words that you make for them to read. For example: n-o-w (doesn't work until they have learnt the digraph 'ow')
- Continue to practise phonics regularly when your child starts to read a book, as the phonics in their book will not be at the same level as the phonics being taught in class.
- Reading books in book bands are phonics based. Therefore, progression through book bands is based on each child's knowledge of the sounds we have learnt at school.