EYFS/Year 1 Supporting Your Child with Phonics

Miss Parmar EYFS Coordinator and Phonics leader

Miss Patel Year 1 Teacher and KS1 English Lead

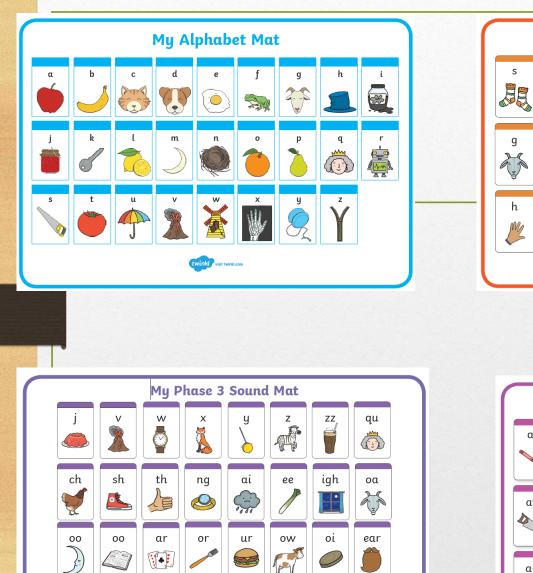
Thursday 13th May 2021

Aims for today

- Develop our phonics subject knowledge
- Develop our knowledge of what is and will be used at Avanti House Primary.
- Phonic terminology
- Sounds and pronunciation
- How it should be taught
- Resources

What is phonics?

- It is a method of reading and writing words by listening and identifying the sounds in the words.
- It involves a range of blending and segmenting to support reading and writing.
- There are 44 phonemes, represented by 26 letters and different combinations.



air

景

ure

100%

Pure

er

twinkl visit twinkl.cor



My Phase 2 Sound Mat

р

k

ff

twinkl

t

С

f

Ê

×

α

Ô

0

b

i

B

ck

S

L

n

е

R

ll

m

J.

u

SS

MAR

d

r

Phase 5 Alternative

- Taught in year 1
- Assists children further with reading and spellings
- Recognition mainly through reading



What's the difference between Analytical and synthetic phonics

- Analytical phonics is mostly sight learning
- Recognizing initial sounds, shape of letters and sometimes making guesses.
- Teach same sounds in different order
- Additional sounds called clusters(br/sp/pl)

- Synthetic phonics is teaching the process of blending and segmenting
- Teaches to identify all sounds in words
- No guessing but actual reading
- Letters and sounds is synthetic phonics
- Teaches when sound is at the start and within a word
- N-neck/ bend
- Taught through ongoing blending and segmenting

Synthetic phonics

- Prime approach to decoding offering children with the best and most direct route to becoming skilled readers and writers
- Should be used to even decode even regular and irregular tricky words
- Children should start synthetic phonics at the age of 5 (reception)
- With expectation that they have become fluent readers by Year 2
- However some children turn 5 at the end of Summer Term, and phonics becomes more accessible at the start of Year 1 (this might explain why some children struggle in Year 1)

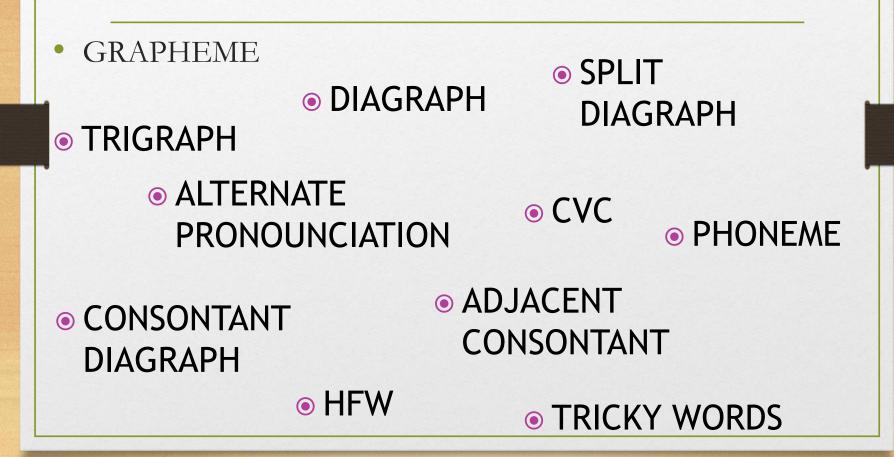
Synthetic phonics cont

- Although research states that phonics is decoding and encoding, children need to be able to apply and understand meaning
- When teaching phonics/ words etc, it is essential that we put words into context and support with meaning
- This means lots of discussions and reading with and to the child.
- They need the ability to hear the words and sounds in sentences and conversations.
- This is part of phase 1 phonics, AUDITORY PHONICS
- Key for our low achievers and EAL children

Spellings – Year 1 Focus

- >>>> The learning continues from Reception
- >>> Phonics taught discretely
- >>>> Involves learning the phonemes units of sounds such as ai, igh, ea, ow
- >>> Decoding for reading words and sentences
- ➢ Home reading −use of Bug Club to enhance pleasure of reading regularly and practise these decoding skills is vital and reading 5-10 minutes a day is essential!
- >>> Using the phonics knowledge to spell words when writing
- >>> Tricky Words / Common Exception Words are not decodable
- » Information has already been given out this academic year and can also be access on the school website

Phonic terminology



Phonic terminology

- **Phoneme:** smallest unit of **sound** that can be heard in a word
- <u>Grapheme</u>: The <u>letters</u> used to represent the sound (g/sh/ee)
- **<u>Diagraph</u>**: 2 letters that make 1 sound (sh/ll/ar)
- Consonant diagraph: sh/ch/th
- <u>Trigraph:</u> 3 letters that make 1 sound (igh/ure)
- <u>Split Diagraph:</u> a diagraph that are not adjacent (next to each other) *make/ same*
- <u>CVC</u>: consonant vowel consonant (cat/ shop/ might/ sheep) *This applies to sounds not graphemes*
- <u>CCVC/ CVCC/CCVCC:</u> train/ belt/crisp
- **<u>HFW:</u>** high frequency words
- <u>Tricky words:</u> words that can not be decoded
- <u>Alternate Pronounciation:</u> graphemes that have different sounds (cat/ cent)
- similar sounds with different graphemes (ee/ea/ey/ie)

How we teach at school

- Intro Revisit Teach Practise Apply Assess
- 20 minutes
- Consistent and daily
- Interactive
- Multisensory (robot arms, fingers, tapping)
- Always applying through everyday activities

How we teach at school

- Teach
- Introduce the sound being taught that day eg: S (5 min)
- Explain the grapheme being used (its name is S and sound is s)
- Hear it (chn hear you saying it),
- See it and say it (they say it),
- practice writing it (write it together correctly)
- Use props and images to support these 3 procedures

How can you support your child at home?

- Have a sound mat at home (school has already provided)
- Phoneme spotters (comprehensions/texts)
- Highlighting
- Sound buttons



- Rhyming and word variations
- Explore a bank of words with alternate sounds/ spellings and build a discussion of how some sounds are rare and some more common (best bet game)

How can you support your child at home?

- Matching pictures with words
- Matching or sorting initial sounds
- Reading captions and matching with pictures
- Lots of oral blending
- Games (hang man)
- Robot arms/fingers
- Counting phonemes *
- Sound hunts
- Posting sounds in the correct box
- Investigating with alternate sounds

How can you support your child at home?

ℵ READ BUG CLUB BOOKS!!

- № Read with and to your child all sorts of text including non-fiction and poetry, allowing the children to skim and scan the text as you read.
- » Extend their vocabulary by discussing new vocabulary and their meanings.
- » Practise spelling homework and revisit it several weeks later.
- 🔊 Reinforce handwriting.
- » Encourage your child to write for pleasure (in sentences).



- <u>http://avanti.org.uk/avantihouse-primary/phonics/</u>
- Google: Phonics Screening Check past papers

Resources

- <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/190599/Letters_and_S_ounds__DFES-00281-2007.pdf</u>
- http://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/index.htm
- http://www.letters-and-sounds.com/
- <u>http://www.galacticphonics.com/</u>
- <u>http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/internet/entries/f7126</u> <u>d19-2afa-3231-9c4e-0f7198c468ab</u>