

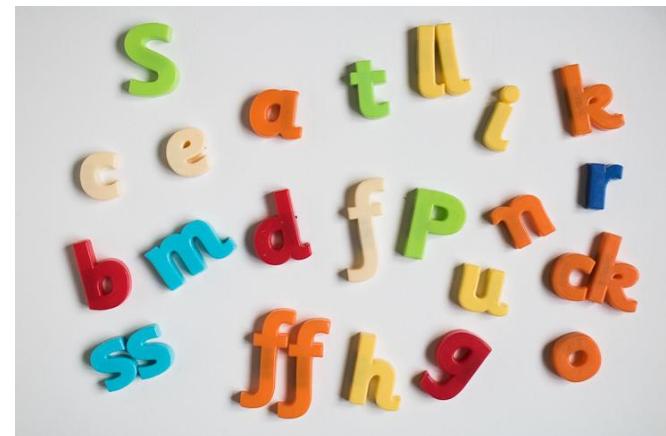


ST MARY'S BRYANSTON SQUARE C E PRIMARY SCHOOL

EXCELLENCE WITH COMPASSION

Phonics Workshop

Monday 30th November 2020



Aims of the meeting

- What is Phonics?
- Key Terminology
- Changes to how we teach phonics
- Teaching phonics
- Assessment
- How you can help at home
- Useful links

What is Phonics?

Phonics is a method of teaching children to read by linking sounds and the symbols that represent them.

Phonics teaches children to **decode words by sounds** rather than recognising whole words.

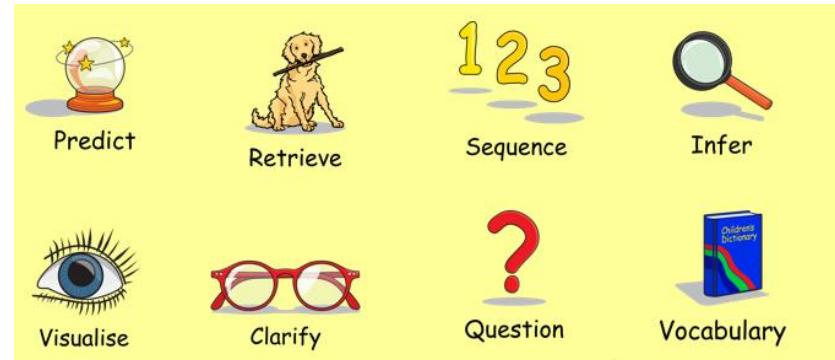
There are 44 different sounds in the English language.

s sat	t tap	p pan	n nose	m mat	a ant	e egg	i ink	o otter
g goat	d dog	ck click	r run	h hat	u up	ai rain	ee knee	igh light
b bus	f farm	l lolly	j jam	v van	oa boat	oo cook	oo boot	ar star
w wish	x axe	y yell	z zap	qu quill	or fork	ur burn	ow now	oi boil
ch chin	sh ship	th think	th the	ng sing	ear near	air stair	ure sure	er writer

Our aim here at St Mary's is...

- ▶ All children become fluent readers and become confident at reading unfamiliar texts, using the skill of decoding.
- ▶ Children develop the skill of answering questions based on what they have read.
- ▶ Children have a desire and love for reading, this includes a wide range of books.

The bug has wings.
...



Letters and Sounds

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

Phase 4

Phase 5

Phase 6

To support the teaching of Letters & Sounds, we use PhonicsPlay as a resource.



Key Terminology

Phoneme – smallest unit of sound (s/p/x).

Grapheme – symbols which represents a phoneme.

Digraph – two vowels which make one sound
(**oa** / **oo** / **ee** / **ai**).

Trigraph – a group of three letters that makes a single sound
(**'igh**' as in **'sigh'**).

Split digraph – a vowel sound has been split
(**slope**, **gripe**, **rage**, **huge**).

Sounding out – saying each sound within a word ('r-e-d')

Blending – running the sounds in the word together to read the whole word.

What changes have been made?

Expectations for phonics has been raised and as a result there is stronger emphasis on children reading fully decodable books.

To ensure that all children are taught the necessary skills in reading we have revised and refined the way we teach phonics at St Mary's.

As phonics is the driver for reading we have invested in reading books that are the 'mechanical tool' to teach the explicit sounds your child needs to know at each phase stage.

When & how is Phonics taught?

Phonics is taught daily for 20 minutes.

Revisit/review	Practice phonemes learnt so far.
Teach	Teach new phoneme air
Practice	Buried treasure air, zair, fair, hair, lair, pair, vair, sair, thair
Apply	Read captions: The girl has long hair. The boy had fun at the fair.

How do segment and blend?

shell

...
.

fish

...
.

jazz

...
.

zigzag

...
.

shock

...
.

cash

...
.

quiz

...
.

quit

...
.

Ransom Reading Stars



Weekly routine

Day	Reading in school and at home
Monday	Adult reads book to child
Tuesday	Adult and child reads book together
Wednesday	Children reads book to adult
Thursday	Comprehension questions

‘I, We, You’ teaching model

How is Phonics assessed?

Once a phase has been taught, the teacher will assess each child on that stage. This will identify what areas need to be revisited in class and at home.

At the end of Year 1, there is a Phonics screening check which is a compulsory assessment that all children in Year 1 in England take. It is used to assess a student's phonic decoding skills.

To pass a student must correctly read around 32/40 words correctly. The 40 words in the check are split into sections progressing from simple word structures to trickier words often with more than 6 letters.

The test contains a mixture of real and pseudo (alien) words.

Practice sheet: Real words

in

at

beg

sum

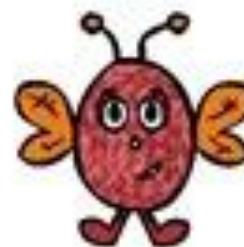
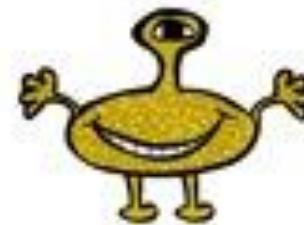
Practice sheet: Pseudo words

ot

vap

osk

ect



Section 1

Word	Correct	Incorrect	Comment
reb			
wup			
jub			
eps			
vuss			
quop			
zook			
chack			
skap			
blorn			
meft			
veems			
chop			
sing			
dart			
shock			
flat			
skill			
gift			
coins			

Section 2

Word	Correct	Incorrect	Comment
var			
slirt			
weaf			
pobe			
flisp			
braint			
scrid			
splode			
twice			
gloom			
turn			
mode			
blast			
groans			
spray			
strike			
delay			
modern			
saucers			
charming			

Read for Pleasure



How can parents help?

- Check with the class teacher if there are any particular areas that you should focus on at home to ensure that you are working together.
- Practice high frequency ‘tricky words’ – **said/does/my** etc.
This are sent home on card for Reception class.
- Read. Read. Read.
- Make it multisensory (objects/flash cards/songs/games)
- Celebrate success - keeping a word diary.
- Link it to handwriting.

Useful Links

St Mary's Bryanston Square Website – English Page

<https://www.stmarys.bryanston.net/english/>

Learning about Phonics

<https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/reading/learn-to-read-phonics/>

DFE Youtube Channel

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCP_FbjYUP_UtlDV2K_-niWw/videos

Phonics Play

<https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/freeIndex.htm>

BBC

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zcqqtfr>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00rfvk1>

Mr Thorne

<https://www.youtube.com/user/breakthruchris>

List of high frequency words

<https://www.theschoolrun.com/what-are-high-frequency-words>

Thank you for attending.

Any questions?