

Phonics  
ee ur ow  
wh y au

**Year 1 Phonics**

**Monday 28<sup>th</sup> September 2020**

Thank you for taking the time to read this.  
If you think of any questions and would like to talk to us, please speak to us on the door or at your child's parents evening.
















# What is phonics?
















Phonics is recommended as the first strategy that children should be taught in helping them learn to read and write.














It runs alongside other teaching methods such as *Guided Reading* and *Shared Reading* to help children develop all the other vital reading skills and hopefully give them a real love of reading.

As well as sentence work, grammar and story based learning in Writing.

The English language only has around **44 phonemes** but there are around **120 graphemes** (ways of writing these down).

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# Sound Chart

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# The sounds we learn in Year 1

Phase 3 sounds



Phase 5 sounds



(Phase 4 sounds)



# Daily Phonics lesson: examples Introduce the sound

Owl Class learning 'j'



# Reading words with focus sound

**Segment** ( split up the sounds)

Using sound button to help identify the sounds.

. For a single sound (t d p)

   for digraphs (2 letters that make 1 sound eg c and h make ch)  
and trigraphs (3 letters than make 1 sound eg igh)

**Blend** ( merge the sounds together)

Slowly blend the sounds together until they hear the word.

A photograph of a classroom scene. A female teacher with dark hair, wearing a black top and grey trousers, is sitting on a wooden chair, leaning forward and smiling at a group of students. The students, mostly girls with long hair, are sitting on the floor in a semi-circle around her. They are wearing purple and white shirts. The classroom has a whiteboard with some writing on it, a calendar on the wall, and various educational posters, including one about subtraction and another about addition. There are also some small tables and chairs in the background.





# Writing words with focus sound

- **Segment** (split the sound up into sounds)

Children use phoneme fingers to help them identify the sounds they hear.

Children then write these down.

Example: 'igh'





# Phonic teaching sequence

**Phase 2** (taught in Reception)

Single sounds (phonemes)- s a t p i n

**Phase 3** (revisited in year 1)

Digraphs (two letters which make one sound)

• ch, qu, sh, ai    **snail**    **shop**

Trigraphs (three letters which make one sound)

igh, ear, air,    **light**    **chair**

# Phonic teaching sequence

## Phase 4

- Adjacent consonants at the start of a word

dr, pl, tr      tree      plant

Adjacent consonants at the end of a word

mt, pt, nt      went      cramp

- Longer words (breaking words into sizable chunks/syllables)

handbag      parking

# Phonic teaching sequence

## Phase 5

More digraphs - ay ue ...

Links to sound families

ai ay a\_e ee ea igh ie oa oe o\_e ew ue u\_e

Split digraph sounds - the line stands for a letter in the middle of the sound.

a\_e e\_e i\_e o\_e cake bone

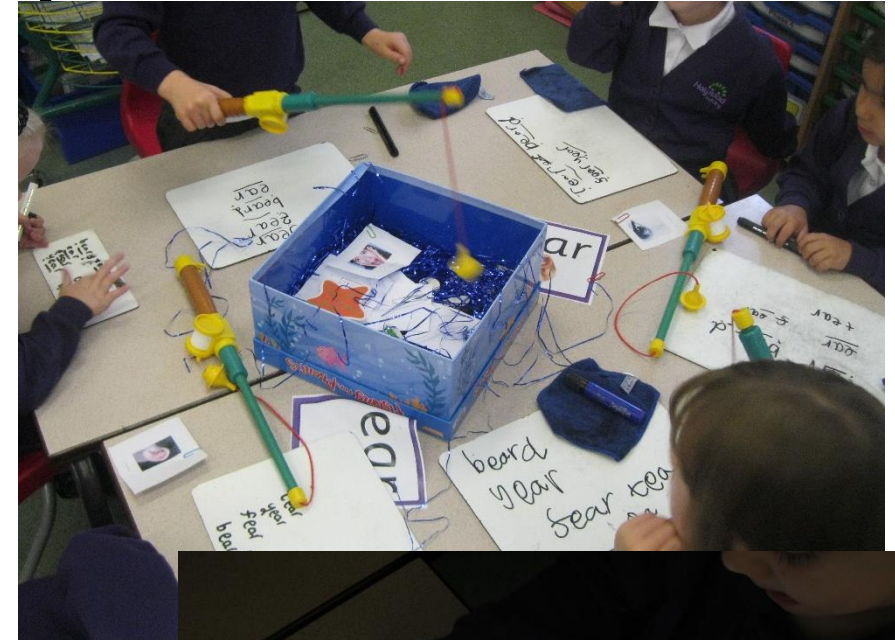
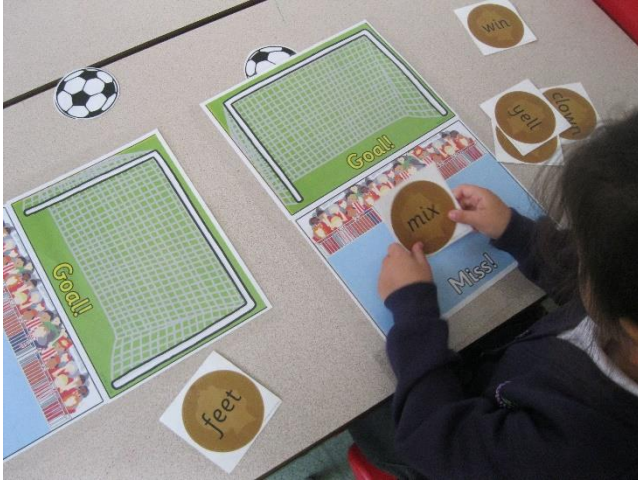


# Tricky words

| Phase 2 to 5 Tricky Words          |  |   |  |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Phase 2                            | Phase 3  | Phase 4   | Phase 5  |
| I<br>no<br>the<br>to<br>go<br>into | he<br>she<br>we<br>me<br>be<br>you<br>are<br>her<br>was<br>all<br>they<br>my | said<br>have<br>like<br>so<br>do<br>some<br>come<br>little<br>one<br>were<br>there<br>what<br>when<br>out | oh<br>Mrs<br>people<br>their<br>called<br>Mr<br>looked<br>asked<br>could |

- These words can not be fully sounded out.
- Need to recognise them by sight and off by heart for both reading and writing without sounding them out.
- Help with fluency in reading.
- They are displayed in classrooms.
- You will eventually be sent these for spelling homework.

# Activities to apply phonics



# Phonic screening check

- Carried out in June 2021.
- 40 words- real and nonsense words
- Children have to sound out and blend the whole word without any help or support from their teacher.
- The children do not know that they are completing this assessment and we spend a lot of time practising it in similar 'test' conditions so they are used to it. They enjoy receiving a sticker at the end!

river

diving

beehive

midnight

stip



prool



darps



thand





# What you can do to help at home

- Listen to your child read at least 3 times a week.
  - Practise tricky words when they are sent home.
  - Learn phonic sounds attached to your reading diaries.
  - Keep an eye out for homework / activities on Seesaw.
  - Homework will be set on a Friday and due in on a Wednesday.
- 
- Read words in the environment.
  - Visit libraries.

