Phonics and Early Reading





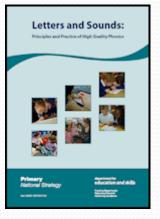
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Workshop Outline

- What is phonics and how do we do phonics at Kings Worthy? -Miss Swales
- Pure Sounds (Participation a requirement!) Miss Swales
- Terminology Miss Swales
- Using phonics to read and write Miss Waite
- Keywords Miss Waite
- Ideas to support reading at home Miss Waite
- Questions

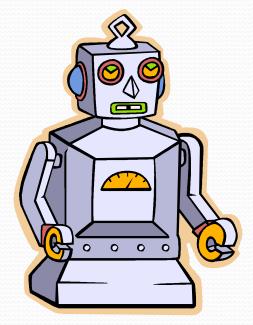
What is Phonics?

- What is phonics Method for teaching reading and writing based on smallest units of sound in words
- Research shows it is the most effective way of teaching these skills (Rose Report)
- Based on Letters and Sounds government document
- Taught daily in groups according to the level each child is working at
- Taught through games, actions and songs, as well as writing and reading activities as appropriate – Reinforced in lots of areas of the classroom and outside area



Pure Sounds

- The importance of speaking and hearing sounds in the early stages
- Names of letters and letter sounds
- Rhyme
- Alliteration
- Segmenting and blending
- "Robot Arms"



Terminology

- Vowels a, e, i, o, u
- **Consonants** all the letters of the alphabet, excluding the vowels
- Grapheme a letter OR group of letters which make 1 sound
- Phoneme a sound
- Consonant cluster 2 consonants next to each other which make 2 separate sounds BUT are often said in quick succession eg spin, clip
- **Digraph** 2 letters which go together to make 1 sound eg sh, ch, ai, ee
- Split digraph these are vowel sounds made up of 2 vowels and split up by a consonant eg make, time
- **Trigraph** 3 letters which make one sound eg light, fairy

Sound Buttons and Phoneme Frames



 Use of sound buttons or phoneme frames to support reading and to support spelling

Keywords

- Keywords (or tricky words) can't be sounded out, e.g. the, to, all
- 45 Reception key words
- Keyrings

Reading

- The starting point: reading from pictures
- Ensure you are both relaxed and it is an enjoyable experience, not a chore (for either yourself or your child!)
- Choose a suitable environment quiet and comfortable
- Support children decoding words use sound buttons or phoneme frame to segment and blend words
- Encourage children to look at the pictures to help support their reading
- Encourage children to re-read sentences if they've misread words OR if they've had to decode words which interrupt the fluency

- The importance of discussion
- Questions to ask your child
- Who is your favourite character in the story and why?
- Which words in this sentence can you recognise without sounding out?
- Which sounds can you see in this word?
- What does the picture tell you about what is happening in the story?
- What happened at the beginning of the story? What happened at the end?
- Did you enjoy this story? Why?
- What do you think will happen next?
- Does the word you have sounded out make sense if you read the whole sentence again?
- How many words are in this sentence? Can you point at each of them?
- Can you point to where we need to start reading?
- Which is your favourite page of this book and why?

Key Messages

- Always use pure sounds when sounding out as demonstrated
- Reading and spelling skills go hand in hand
- Use of letter names when <u>spelling</u> words and letter sounds for <u>sounding out</u> words E.g to spell sock would be S O C K but to sound it out would be only 3 sounds s-o-ck
- When reading, encourage children to segment new words, then blend together
- When spelling, encourage children to segment words they want to spell into the smallest chunks possible eg c-l-o-ck, rather than cl-ock. Then blend together to check they have got it right
- Use robot arms, sound buttons and phoneme frames when practising reading and spelling

Resources to take away

- Pure sounds action sheet
- Oral blending and segmenting activity ideas
- Terminology sheet
- Sound buttons sheet
- Question sheet to encourage discussion about your child's reading book
- Reception 45 keywords
- Year One and Two keywords
- Penpals letter formation sheets

