

Reception Phonics Workshop

Phonics Help Mat					
 a	 b	 c	 d	 e	 f
 g	 h	 i	 j	 k	 l
 m	 n	 o	 p	 q	 r
 s	 t	 u	 v	 w	 x
 y	 z	 ch	 sh	 th	 ar

Aims

- ▶ To share how phonics is taught at Macaulay.
- ▶ To develop your confidence in helping your child with phonics.
- ▶ To teach the basics of phonics and some useful phonics terms.
- ▶ To outline the different stages in phonic development.
- ▶ To show examples of activities and resources we use to teach phonics.
- ▶ To share websites that can help support your website.



**A love of reading is the biggest indicator
of future academic success.**

OECD (The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)



Phonics



Phonics at Macualay

The National Curriculum specifies that all schools must teach children to read using phonics in Reception

Our school has chosen *Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised* as our Systematic Synthetic Phonics (SSP) programme to teach early reading and spelling.



Phonics is all about using

Skills for reading
and spelling.

+

knowledge of
the alphabet.

Phonics is about making connections between the sounds of our spoken words and the letters that are used to write them down.

Cracking the code!

- ▶ 26 letters of the alphabet
- ▶ 44 sounds in the English Language
- ▶ 144 different ways we put letters together to represent the sounds



Terminology

Phoneme

Grapheme

Digraph

Trigraph

Blend

Segment

Sound Button

Phonics Vocabulary

▶ Phoneme

a phoneme is the smallest unit of sound.

c-a-t

c-oi-n

How many phonemes are there in...

dog



sheep



cloud



How many phonemes are there in...

dog → d/o/g



sheep → sh/ee/p



cloud → c/l/ou/d



Phonics Vocabulary

- ▶ Grapheme

a grapheme is a letter or a number of letters that represent a phoneme (sound)

Phonics Vocabulary

▶ Segmenting

Segmenting is when you split up a word into its individual phonemes in order to read or spell it.

▶ bed = /b/ /e/ /d/

▶ tin = /t/ /i/ /n/

▶ mug = /m/ /u/ /g/

Phonics Vocabulary

▶ Blending

- ▶ Blending is when you draw individual sounds together to pronounce a word.

/b/ /e/ /d/ = **bed**

/t/ /i/ /n/ = **tin**

/m/ /u/ /g/ = **mug**

Phonics Vocabulary

► Digraph

a digraph is when two letters make one sound. For example: ss, ee, oa, th, qu, sh



Phonics Vocabulary

▶ Phoneme Frame

- ▶ A phoneme frame separates a word into columns to match the number of phonemes (sounds) that can be heard.

c	a	t
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sh	o	p
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Phonics Vocabulary

▶ Sound Buttons

Sound buttons are a way of supporting reading. They can be represented by a dot or a circle when representing one sound and a line if it is showing a digraph or trigraph.

mop
● ● ●

fang
● ● —

Phonics Vocabulary

▶ Trigraph

- ▶ a trigraph is when three letters make one sound. For example: air, ear, ure, igh

Tricky Words

- ▶ Tricky words are also known as High frequency words or sight words. They are commonly used words e.g **he, the was**. These words have unusual spellings.
- ▶ However many high frequency words cannot be sounded out and blended because they are irregular. These words are called **Tricky Words**. For example **the, she, he you, to, was**
- ▶ They are taught in a systematic way.
- ▶ Children will begin to learn to read the Phase 2 tricky words: is, I, the, put, pull, full, as, and, has, his, her, go, no, to, into, she, push, he, of, we, me, be.



This term we are teaching Phase 2

- ▶ These are the first group of letters and sounds your child will learn.
- ▶ We start teaching from week 3 of Reception.
- ▶ The lessons are fun, interactive, engaging and have been designed to gradually build over time.



We teach Phase 2 in this order

Phase 2 grapheme information sheet

Autumn 1

Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
s s	 snake	Show your teeth and let the s hiss out ssssss ssssss	Under the snake's chin, slide down and round its tail.
a a	 astronaut	Open your mouth wide and make the 'a' sound at the back of your mouth a a a	Around the astronaut's helmet, and down into space.
t t	 tiger	Open your lips; put the tip of your tongue behind your teeth and press t t t	From the tiger's nose to its tail, then follow the stripe across the tiger.
p p	 penguin	Bring your lips together and push them open and say p p p	Down the penguin's back, up and round its head.
i i	 iguana	pull your lips back and make the 'i' sound at the back of your mouth i i i	Down the iguana's body, then draw a dot [on the leaf] at the top.
n n	 net	Open your lips a bit, put your tongue behind your teeth and make the nnnnn sound nnnnn	Down the stick, up and over the net.

Phase 2 grapheme information sheet

Autumn 2

Grapheme and mnemonic	Picture card	Pronunciation phrase	Formation phrase
j j	 jellyfish	Pucker your lips and show your teeth use your tongue as you say j j j	All the way down the jellyfish. Dot on its head.
v v	 volcano	Put your teeth against your bottom lip and make a buzzing vvvv vvvv	Down to the bottom of the volcano, and back up to the top.
w w	 wave	Flucker your lips and keep them small as you say w w w	From the top of the wave to the bottom, up the wave, down the wave, then up again.
x x	 box	Mouth open then push the cs/x sound through as you close your mouth cs cs cs (x x x)	Start at the top, then across to the bottom of the box. Start at the top, then across to the bottom of the box.
		Smile, tongue to the top of your mouth, say yo yo yo	Down and round the yo-yo, then follow the string around

Daily Phonics

- ▶ **Review** – revisit previous sounds learnt
- ▶ **Teach** – New sound of the day or tricky word. Emphasis on sound it makes and letter formation.
- ▶ **Practise** – practise writing with chalk, on whiteboards or segmenting and blending to read
- ▶ **Apply** – Environment set up for children to practise throughout day

How do we pronounce the phonemes?

It's extremely important that sounds are sounded correctly as it makes it easier for the child to synthesise or blend.

Watch the video link below.

[Phonics Pronunciation](#)

 s ss	 t tt	 p pp	 n nn	 m mm	 d dd	 g gg	 c ck cc	 r rr
 h	 b bb	 f ff	 l ll	 j j	 v vv	 w	 x	 y
 z zz s	 qu	 ch	 sh	 th	 ng	 nk		
 a	 e	 i	 o	 u				

We teach blending so your child learns to read

- ▶ Teacher-led blending is taught throughout Phase 2.
- ▶ Our aim to is to teach every child to blend by Christmas.
- ▶ We will inform you if your child needs additional practice.
- ▶ [How we teach blending](#)



Is there anything you can do at home?



y	e	s
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What you can do at home to help your child.

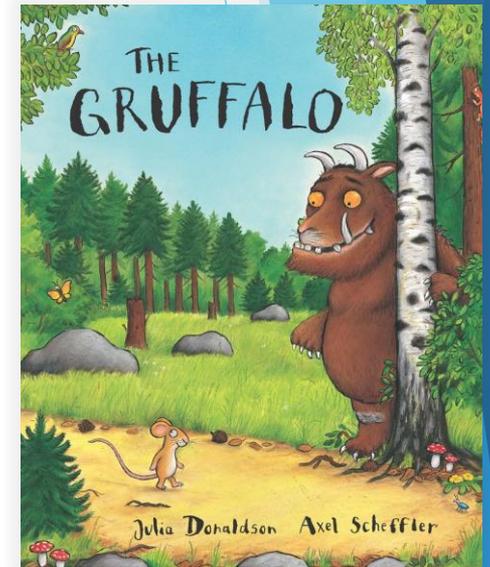
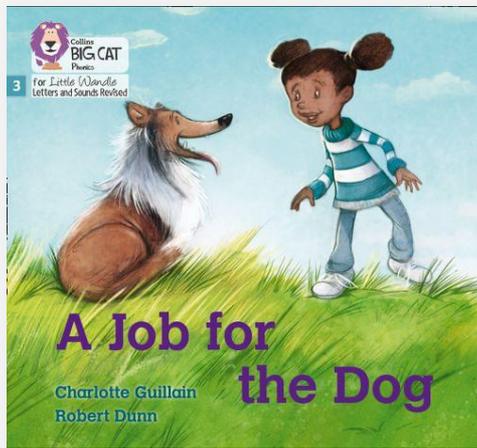
- ▶ Read with your child

You're never too old, too wacky, too wild, to pick up a book and read to a child.

Dr Seuss



Books going home



Listening to your child read their phonics book

- ▶ Your child should be able to read their book without your help.
- ▶ They might sound out words and blend them before they read them fluently.
- ▶ If they can't read a word, read it to them.
- ▶ Talk about the book and celebrate their success.



Reading a wordless books

Wordless books are invaluable as they teach reading behaviours and early reading skills to children who are not blending - yet!

- ▶ Talk about the pictures.
- ▶ Point to the images in the circles and find them on the page.
- ▶ Encourage your child to make links from the book to their experiences.



Read to your child

The shared book is for YOU to read:

- ▶ Make the story sound as exciting as you can by changing your voice.
- ▶ Talk with your child as much as you can:
 - Introduce new and exciting language.
 - Encourage your child to use new vocabulary.
 - Make up sentences together.
 - Find different words to use.
 - Describe things you see.



The most important thing you can do is read with your child

Reading a book and chatting had a positive impact a year later on children's ability to...

- ▶ understand words and sentences
- ▶ use a wide range of vocabulary
- ▶ develop listening comprehension skills.

The amount of books children were exposed to by age 6 was a positive predictor of their reading ability two years later.



Parental involvement in the development of children's reading skills: A five-year longitudinal study (2002) Senechal, M. and Lefvre, J



**One of the greatest gifts adults can
give is to read to children**

Carl Sagan



What you can do at home to help your child.

- ▶ Practise phomemes together
- ▶ Play phonics games
- ▶ Make sound bags or pictures
- ▶ Use flashcards to create your own words
- ▶ Useful websites
- ▶ www.phonicsplay.co.uk
- ▶ <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/5-7-years/letters-and-sounds>
- ▶ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks1/literacy/>
- ▶ <http://www.ictgames.com/literacy.html>

Questions

