



Hunters Hall Phonics Workshop
November 2016

Welcome!

Aims

- To outline the early stages of phonic development.
- To teach the basics of phonics and some useful phonic terms.
- To develop parents' confidence in helping their children with phonics.
- To share activities and resources to support the teaching of phonics.



Learning to read is the most important skill children will learn during their early schooling and has far reaching implications for lifelong confidence and well being.

**What
is phonics?**

Phonics is the link between letters and the sounds they make.

All children from Reception to Year 2 are taught phonics in a daily 30 minute lesson. The phonics programme is systematic. It has 6 clear phases with new skills or sounds taught to aid reading and spelling.

Phase One

- Listening carefully – thinking about all the sounds we hear around us in our every day life.
- When you go out, stop and listen to the sounds you can hear.
- Hide an egg timer - try to find
- It using the ticking sound.



sound bingo are fun to play and help your child to listen and identify sounds.



Phase One – Imaginative play explores sounds, hissing, cooing, humming and extends vocabulary.



Phase One- Sharing books.

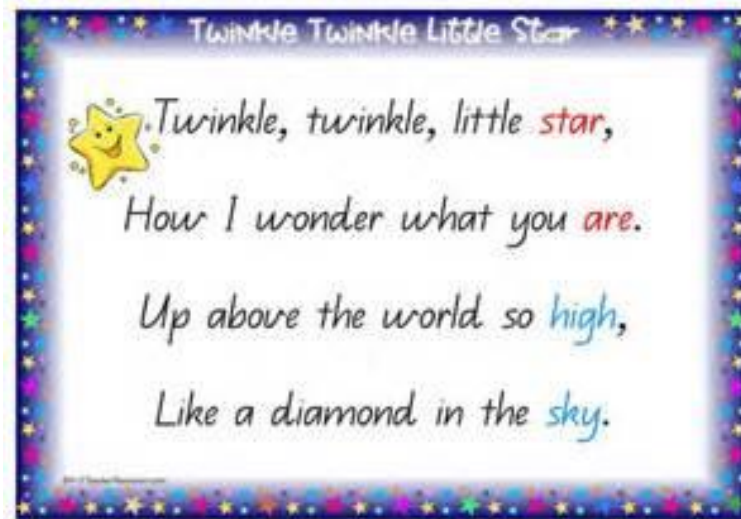
Fee fi fo fum..... use your voice for effect.



Phase One – Rhyme and Rhythm

Sing Nursery Rhymes with your child.

I spy with my little eye something that rhymes with cat.



Phase One - Alliteration

- Alliteration is a group of words that start with the same sound

Bertha the bus is going to the zoo,
Who does she see as she passes through?
A pig, a panda, a parrot and a polar bear.



Phase One Alliteration

Silly sentences

David's dangerous dinosaurs.

Millie's marvellous magical mittens.



Phase One – Body and musical sounds

- Clap, stamp, click fingers, pat your knees take turns to copy patterns.
- Sing songs. E.g “ If you’re happy and you know it clap your hands.”
- Which musical instrument am I playing? (Home made are fun to make too!)



Phase One Blending and Segmenting

This is not as scary as it sounds. Children need to know that words can be broken down into sounds.

“ Let’s go and feed the d-o-g, dog.”

“ Put on your h- a- t, hat.”

I spy with my little eye, a f- i- sh, s-o-ck

What are speech sounds?

Although there are **26 letters** in the alphabet, there are **42 speech sounds** which are represented by a single or group of letters.

Each sound must be articulated clearly and carefully.

c-a-t not **cuh – ah- tuh**



Phonic words

Phoneme

Phonemes are sounds that can be heard in a word.

e.g b- i- n



Grapheme

This is how a phoneme is written down. For some sounds this can be more than one letter.

e.g **ai** as in **rain**.



Phase 2: Learning phonemes to read and write simple words.

Children learn their first 19 phonemes.

Set 1: s a t p

set 2: i n m d

Set 3: g o c k

set 4: ck e u r

Set 5: h b l f ff ll ss

They will use these phonemes to read and spell simple words **sat, tap, duck, rug, puff, hiss**

Blending

- Children need to be able to hear the separate sounds in a word and blend them together to say the whole word.
- For example, when a teacher calls out **b/u/s** the children say, 'bus'.
- When writing a child might say, **c- u- p** and then be able to write the word cup.



Blending

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



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



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



How can I help at home?

- Oral blending: the robot game
- Children need to practice hearing spoken sounds and blending or merging them together to make a word.
- For example, you say, 'm- a -t' and your child says mat.
- Play 'What's in the box?'

What's in the box?

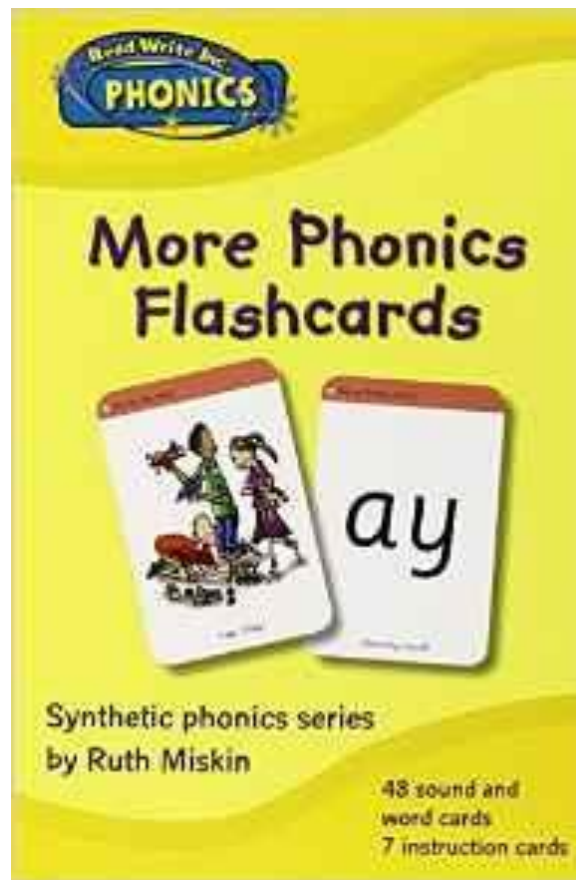
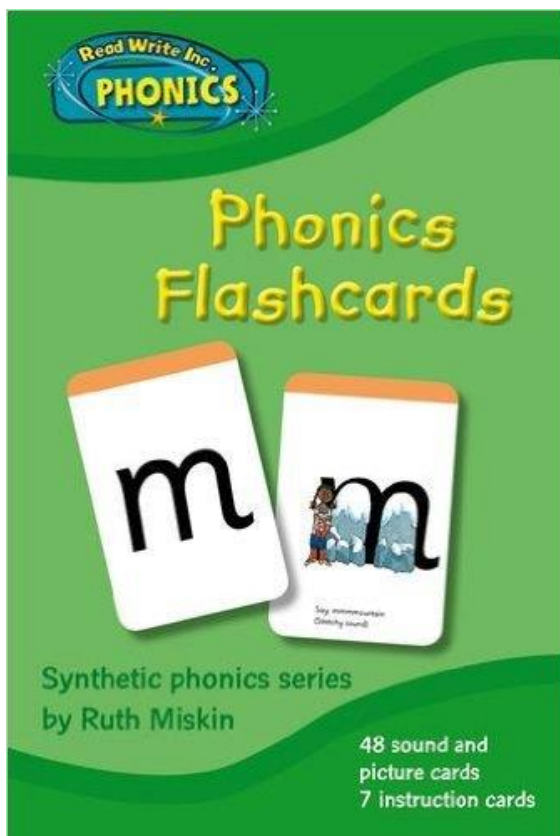




www.5DFF



Available on Amazon



Segmenting

Children need to be able to hear a whole word and then break it down, or **segment** and say every sound (phoneme) that they hear.



Segmenting

bed = b / e / d



tin = t / i / n



mug = m / u / g



How can I help at home?

bottle tops and phoneme frames



Buried Treasure – write nonsense words on card e.g vap, toc, mit – these belong in the bin. Real words such as pip, top, can belong in the treasure bin.



Phoneme Frames

p

i

g

b

a

n

k

Magnetic letters are great!

made
make

bite

ate size

hide

same

Tricky words

Remember some words can not be sounded out or blended and need to be recognised as a whole.

e.g. **said** **the** **eyes** **he** **because**

These are tricky words. Children develop their own way of remembering these words.

e.g. said – **silly** **a**nts **i**n **d**ustbins

Websites to help and for games

You tube – video – mouth for articulation for phonics.

Twinkl - good for printable resources

Sparklebox good for printable resources

<http://www.ictgames.com>

Mr Thorne does phonics

<http://www.mrthorne.com>

Letters and Sounds

<http://www.letters-and-sounds.com/>

Phonics Play

<http://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/>

Family Learning

http://www.familylearning.org.uk/phonics_games.html

Next

time Digraphs

- This means that the sound (phoneme) is made up of **two letters**.
- These are taught in phases 3, 4 and 5.
- You will see that some phonemes (sounds) are written in different ways.

e.g boy join

Thank You!

- Many thanks for your time and patience. Any questions?
- Please complete the feedback form to help us improve the phonics workshop next time.