

## This presentation will cover the following...

- How do we teach reading and phonics at Holy Rosary?
- Our expectations for your child in Reading
- How to help you child read at home
- Why is reading so important?



### What is Phonics?

- Phonics is a way of teaching children how to read and write. It helps children hear, identify and use different sounds that distinguish one word from another in the English language.
- Written language can be compared to a code, so knowing the sounds of individual letters and how those letters sound when they're combined will help children decode words as they read.
- Understanding phonics will also help children know which letters to use when they are writing words.

| ₽, |                   |   |  |  |
|----|-------------------|---|--|--|
|    | Phoneme           | The smallest unit of sound in a language.             |  |  |
|    | Consonant Phoneme | A phoneme made up of 1 or more consonants.            |  |  |
|    | Vowel Phoneme     | A phoneme made up of at least one vowel.              |  |  |
|    | Grapheme          | A letter/ letters that represent a phoneme.           |  |  |
|    | Digraph           | Two letters that make up one phoneme (sound).         |  |  |
|    | Split Digraph     | A digraph where the two letters are not adjacent.     |  |  |
|    | Trigraph          | Three letters that make up one phoneme (sound).       |  |  |
|    | Blending          | Recognising the letter sounds in a written word and   |  |  |
|    |                   | merging them <u>in order to</u> pronounce the word.   |  |  |
|    | Segmenting        | Identifying the individual sounds in the spoken word. |  |  |

## The Alphabetic Code

The English
Language has 44
Phonemes and 250
Graphemes.

Although there are rules, there are lots of exceptions. For example, I before E except after C, but except for in science, weird etc...



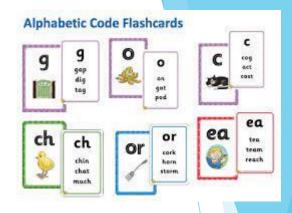


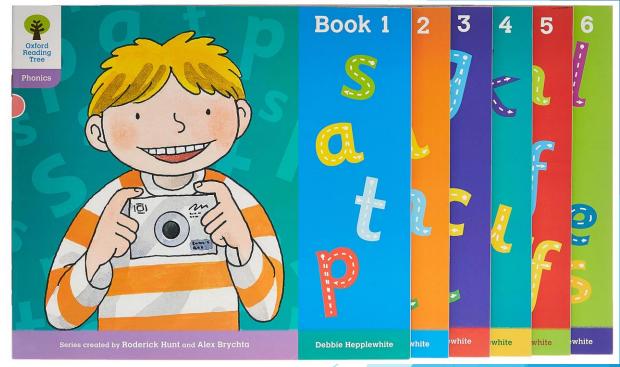
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## Floppy's Phonics

- Children have a Phonics lesson every day
- Sometimes children are grouped according to their sound knowledge
- Children learn the sounds in a progressive order
- Children are taught to apply these sounds...
  - -Segment and blend to read
  - -Segment and write to spell







## In every Phonics Lesson



- Revise sounds children know well Flash Cards
- 2) Read words containing sounds they know starting to try to use 'Fred in your head'
- 3) We read 'tricky' common exception words (words that do not follow the usual pattern) no, go, we ....
- 4) Introduce a new sound every other day
- 5) We apply new sounds in words and then in captions/ sentences.

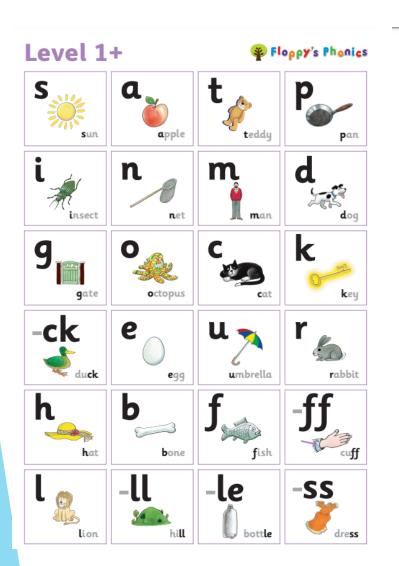
## Reading Routines

- ▶ We segment/ sound talk words using robot arms, children may have to do this several times before they can blend/hear the word
- A palm glide is used to help them to remember to blend the sounds together to make the word
- Donce children can orally segment and blend, we build on this by encouraging them to read in their head (Fred in their head). This helps to build fluency so they can read many words 'at a glance'.
- When a word contains a digraph/trigraph children are taught to spot these first, then segment and blend.

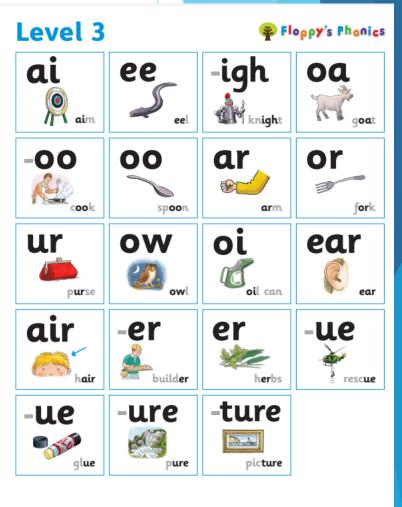
## Spelling routines

- ▶ We say the word, if the word has two syllables (polysyllabic) the children will be encouraged to clap the syllables (play ing).
- If children are still gaining confidence with segmenting, they will use their robot arms to segment the word. (p-a-t)
- Then children will 'pinch their fingers' to help them count the number of sounds they need to write. (3 sounds)
- As they write each sound they will put down a finger to help them remember where they are up to.

## Grapheme Phoneme Correspondence







## Floppy's Phonics Online

Select the audio buttons to listen to the words. Select the letters to watch how ? Level 2: Book 7 they are formed. Select Chip, Floppy and the word list and complete the activities. jet jam jacket just k-ckeurhbf-ffl-ll-le-ssj

## Our Expectations

# **Literacy**Early Learning Goals

### Comprehension

- Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.
- Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.
- Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.

### **Word Reading**

- · Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs.
- · Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending.
- Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.

### Writing

- · Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.
- Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters.
- · Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.



By the end of Reception most children will be able to....

| Sounds                |            |            |                  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| S                     | a          | t          | p i n m d        |  |  |  |
| 9                     | 0          | C          | k -ck e u r      |  |  |  |
| h                     | Ь          | f -f       | ff l -ll -le -ss |  |  |  |
| j                     | V V        | <b>V</b> - | x y z -zz qu     |  |  |  |
| ch sh th -ng -dge -ve |            |            |                  |  |  |  |
| W                     | <b>h</b> - | cks        | -tch -nk         |  |  |  |

| Shorter words | Medium length<br>words   | Longer words   |
|---------------|--|--|
| jug           | jest   | juggle   |
| vet           | vent   | velvet   |
| wag           | west   | cobweb   |
| fix           | oxen   | mixes  |
| yet           | yaps   | yells  |
| zap           | zest   | zigzags  |
| buzz          | dazzle   | grizzle  |
| quip          | quilt  | liquid   |
| chat          | pinch  | drench   |
| hush          | shells   | blushes  |
| them          | broth  | thick  |
| bang          | pongs  | strength   |
| ledge         | smudge   | splodge  |
| have          | gives  | shelves  |
| when          | whizz  | whisks   |
|               | jug vet wag fix yet zap buzz quip chat hush them bang ledge have | jug jest  vet vent  wag west  fix oxen  yet yaps  zap zest  buzz dazzle  quip quilt  chat pinch  hush shells  them broth  bang pongs  ledge smudge  have gives |

By the end of Reception some children will be able to...

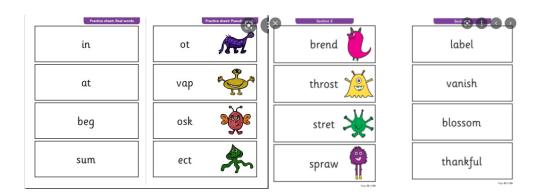
ch sh th -ng -dge -ve
wh -cks -tch -nk ai ee
-igh oa -oo oo ar or ur
ow oi ear air er -er -ue
-ue -ure -ture

| Say the sounds | Shorter words | Medium length words | Longer words |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|
| ai             | pain          | trail               | afraid       |
| ee             | weep          | green               | indeed       |
| - <b>y</b>     | рорру         | handy               | grumpy       |
| -igh           | sigh          | bright              | lightning    |
| - <b>y</b>     | fry           | nylon               | drying       |
| oa             | coat          | groan               | roasting     |
| -00            | wood          | brook               | mistook      |
| 00             | cool          | blooms              | foolish      |
| ar             | mark          | start               | charming     |
| or             | cord          | shorts              | hornet       |
| ur             | turn          | curls               | churns       |
| ow             | now           | brown               | crowds       |
| oi             | soil          | avoid               | joints       |
| ear            | fear          | smears              | appearing    |
| air            | hair          | stairs              | chairs       |
| -er            | summer        | wicker              | sisters      |

# Progression in Phonics

### Expectations:

- In Nursery children should be confident with Phase one (lilac).
- By the end of reception children should be able to read and write words containing sounds they know
- By the end of year I children should have gained fluency when reading and writing with all taught sounds.
- At the end of year I the children take the Phonics Screening Check.



### Progress Through word Reading—Assessment Steps

#### Sounds

Can hear and make sounds with their voices and with things in their environment

I can recognise rhyme and alliteration and say the phoneme a word begins with.

Can orally blend and segment sounds to make words and words into sounds.

Knows sounds from books 1, 2 & 3

Reads sounds form books 1, 2, & 3 at speed

Knows sounds from books 4, 5, & 6

Reads sounds form books 4, 5 & 6 at speed

Knows sounds from books 7-12

Reads sounds form books 7-12 at speed

Knows sounds from books 13 - 18

Reads sounds form books 13 - 18 at speed

Knows sounds from books 19-24 and can read these at speed and has good knowledge of alternative spellings

Has good knowledge of Alternative Spellings in Books 25-30

### Accuracy

I can orally blend sounds

I can blend using my sound cards from books 1, 2, & 3

I can read CVC words containing sounds I know -Books 1-6

I can read longer words containing sounds I know— Books 1-6

I can read CVC words containing 'special friends' -Books 7-12 *eg ck ff ll ss qu'sh th ng* 

I can read longer words containing sounds I know and read these in a sentence.

I can read words with sounds I know from Books 13-18. I can read them in a sentence.

I can read nonsense words containing sounds I know from books 13-18

I can read words with sounds I know from books 19-24. I can read them in a sentence.

I can read nonserse words with sounds I know from books 19-24

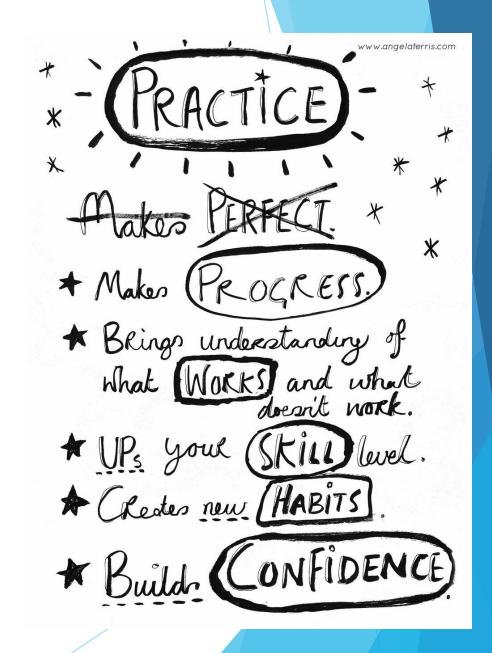
I can read words containing Alternative spellings from Book 25-30 and can read these in a sentence.

I can read words containing Alternative Spellings from books 31-36 and can read these in a sentence.

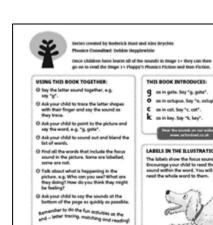
I can read a range of nonsense words containing all the sounds I know.

## How can you help at home....

- Practice makes perfect...
- Reading Books at least 3 times per week
   children should be able to read most words 'at a glance' by the end of the week.
- Floppy Phonics Online help to consolidate sounds learnt in class
- Sound Cards
- Sound mats
- Spelling practice



## Reading Books



### Debbie Hepplewhite's Top Tips

### Whet is blending? for reading (decoding) say the sounds from left to right of the word and blend the sounds to hear the whole word.

How to bland: Point under each letter as you say the sound, then non-your finger under the whole wood as you say the whole (or blanded) word.

\*\* c-a-t cat

to tally the individual sounds to your thumb

Tips for spetting (encoding) Say the word slowly to identify each

Write down the letters which are code for each sound you have tallied.







THIS BOOK INTRODUCES:

g on in gota. Say "g. gate". O on in octupus. Say "a, octupus".

C on in cot. Say "c. cot". K on in key. Say "k, key".

The labels show the focus around in black Encourage your child to read the focus sound within the word. You will need to









#### It ran at Dad.



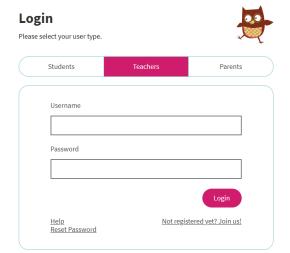




## READING BOOKS IN BOOK BAGS



## Floppy Phonics Online





Username: holyrosary Password: holyrosary











Level I: At Home

Level I: Fun at School

Level I: Out in Town

Level I: At the Park











Level I: At the Match

Level I+: Book I

Level I+: Book 2

Level I+: Book 3

Level I+: Book 4











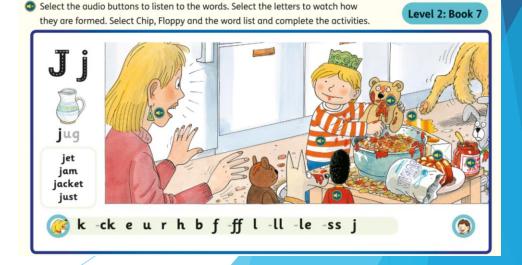
Level I+: Book 5

Level I+: Book 6

Level 2: Book 7

Level 2: Book 8

Level 2: Book 9



## Why is reading so important?



Reading sharpens MIND
Reading exercises BRAIN
Reading keeps you ENGAGED
Reading strengthens MEMORY
Reading introduces EMPATHY
Reading expands VOCABULARY
Reading increases KNOWLEDGE
Reading enhances IMAGINATION
Reading josters CONCENTRATION
Reading improves WRITING SKILLS

