

Phonics in Key Stage 1

Wednesday 6th October 2021

'Let's learn together'

Working together

At Aldersbrook Primary School we know how important it is for teachers and parents to work together to give your child the best start.

Reading together at home is one of the easiest but most important ways in which you can help your child. To support your child in becoming an effective and confident reader we hope to work with you to develop their knowledge of phonics (letter sounds) to enable them to decode different words they may come across.

Phonemes and Graphemes

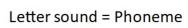


A letter consists of; a sound, a shape and it has a capital form and a lower case form.

Only use capital letters for names, and when children are ready at the beginning of sentences.



Use lower case for all writing





Letter shape = Grapheme

The letter sound is the first thin children need to recognise.

It iz tiem too gow hoam sed v kator pilla.

But iy doat wont 2 gow howm sed th butt or flie.

Iy wot to staiy heyr.

Children explore and experiment with sounds, differentiate between sounds and become familiar with rhyme, rhythm and alliteration (from birth to the end of Nursery).

This phase continues throughout their Primary Education.



Stages of Phonological Awareness in Phase 1

Environmental sounds

Instrumental sounds

Body percussion

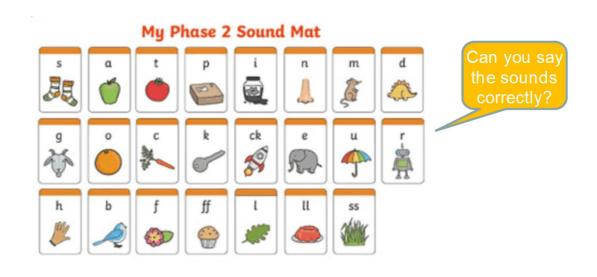
Rhythm and rhyme

Alliteration

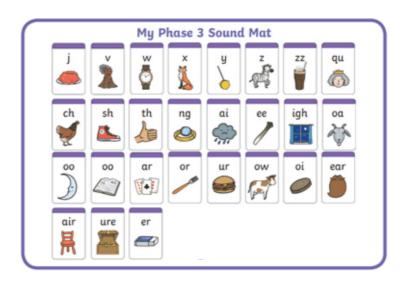
Voice sounds

Oral blending and segmenting

To introduce grapheme/phoneme (letter/sound) correspondence (beginning of Reception)



To teach children one grapheme for each of the 44 phonemes in order to read and spell simple regular words. (Reception)

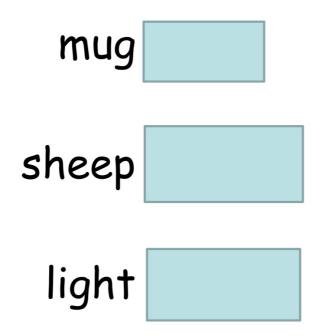


Digraphs and trigraphs –

Two letters, one sound ss mm ff th ng ai ea oi

Three letters, one sound igh ear air ure

How many phonemes are in these words?



To teach children to read and spell words containing adjacent consonants (end of Reception)

Children will be able to blend and segment adjacent consonants in words and apply this skill when reading and spelling. There are no new phonemes.

Children will move from CVC words (pot) to CVCC words (pots) and CCVC words (spot) and then CCVCC words (spots)

Be a digraph detective!

Will it be hard to park my car on this road?

Put that pair of socks on the chair.

Teaching children to recognise and use alternative ways of pronouncing the graphemes and spelling the phonemes already taught (Year One)

Children will use alternative ways of pronouncing the graphemes (e.g. the 'c' in coat and city).



Split digraphs

сар а-е

pet e-e

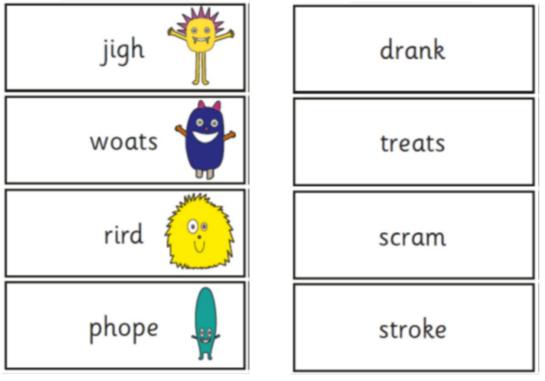
pip i-e

not o-e

cut u-e

Year 1 Phonics Screening

Takes place in June across all schools.



Teaching children to develop their skill and automaticity in reading and spelling, creating ever increasing capacity to attend to reading for meaning. (Year Two)

Applying phonic knowledge to recognise and spell an increasing number of complex words. Read an increasing number of common exception words independently and automatically.

Common Exception Words

Year 1 and 2 Common Exception Words

	Year 1	
the	they one	doc
α	be once	floo
do	he ask	poo
to	me friend	beca
oday	she school	fin
of	we put	kin
said	no push	min
says	go pull	behi
are	so full	chil
were	by house	child
was	my our	wil
is	here	clin
his	there	mos
has	where	onl
I	love	bot
you	come	olo
your	some	col
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	Year 2							
door	gold	plant	clothes					
floor	hold	path	busy					
poor	told	bath	people					
because	every	hour	water					
find	great	move	again					
kind	break	prove	half					
mind	steak	improve	money					
behind	pretty	sure	Mr					
child	beautiful	sugar	Mrs					
children	after	eye	parents					
wild	fast	could	Christmas					
climb	last	should	everybody					
most	past	would	even					
only	father	who						
both	class	whole						
old	grass	any						
cold	pass	many						
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Beware over-reliance on phonics when reading.

Once upon a time there was

