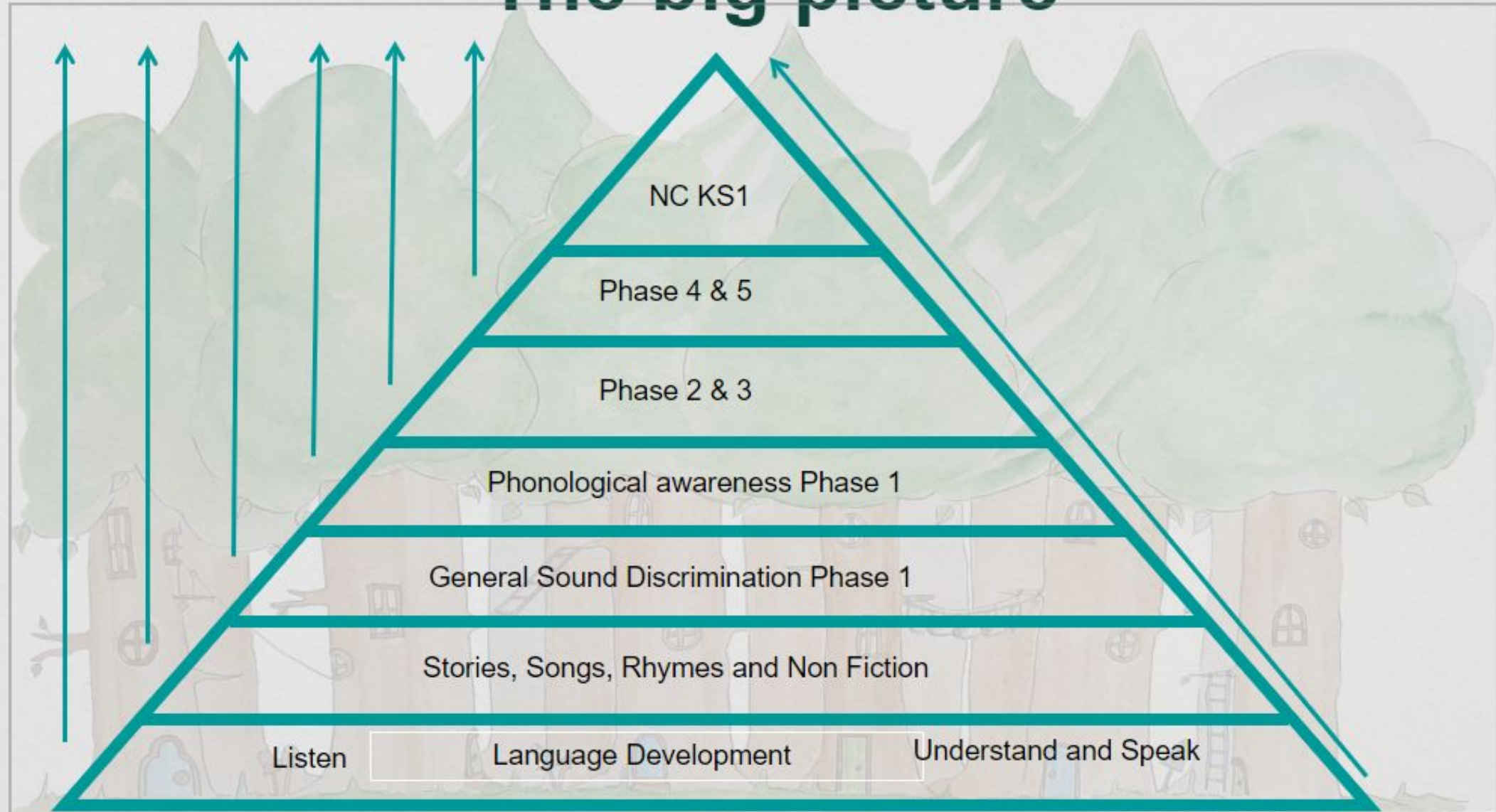


The background is a light brown wood-grain texture. Scattered across it are several brown leaves of various shapes and sizes. On the left side, there is a vertical branch with several leaves. Two yellow pushpins are pinned to the left edge of the page. A dark brown rectangular frame is centered on the page, containing the text.

SUPERSONIC
Phonic Friends
Parent Workshop

The big picture



The characters



The characters



The scheme builds on the children's knowledge in order to make sure they are consistently revisiting sounds they have already learnt. One of the characters Len (Listening Len) help the children to listen out for the sound.

When the children progress onto Choose with Suz or Switch it with Mitch (Phase 5), this is where the alternative sounds are learnt. This is where the children should recognise where the sound is in the word and know which one to use.

For example train and play

Digraphs and trigraphs

Two letters, one sound

ss mm ff th ng ai ea oi

Three letters, one sound

igh ear air ure

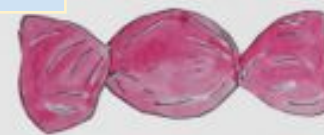
Be a digraph detective!

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

Put that pair of socks on the chair.

The Basics 3

Listen, Recognise, Build, Read, Write 3
sounds only



Week Spellings for the Sounds

1	j v w x
2	y z <u>zz</u> <u>qu</u>
3	<u>ch</u> <u>sh</u> <u>th</u> <u>ng</u>
4	ai <u>ee</u> <u>igh</u> <u>oa</u>
5	<u>oo</u> <u>oo</u> <u>ar</u> <u>or</u>
6	<u>ur</u> <u>ow</u> <u>oi</u> <u>er</u>
7	<u>ure</u> <u>ear</u> <u>air</u>



The Basics 4

Listen, Recognise, Build, Read, Write
4 and more sounds only (no more new spellings to remember)

Week

Listening to more than 3
sounds in a word

1

CVCC tent camp

2

CCVC stop flag

3

CVCC roast paint

4

CCVC float brain

5

CCVCC splash

6

CCCVCC sprint

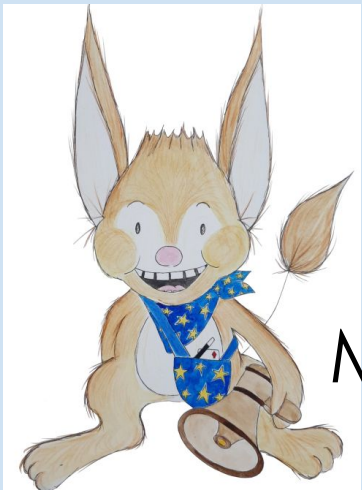


The Basics 4

To teach children to read and spell words containing adjacent consonants
(Start of Year 1 this year)

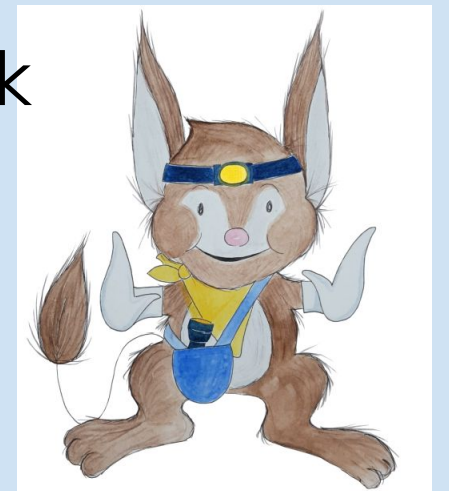
Children will be able to blend and segment adjacent consonants in words and apply this skill when reading and spelling. There are no new phonemes.

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



Magic Mack

Jazzy Jack



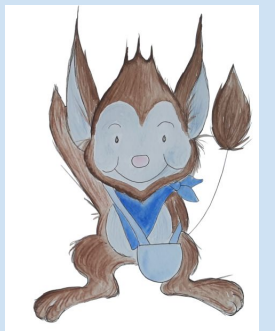


Choose to use

Teaching children to recognise and use alternative ways of pronouncing the graphemes and spelling the phonemes already taught.

Switch it with Mitch

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



Split digraphs

cap a-e cape

pet e-e Pete

Pip i-e pipe

not o-e note

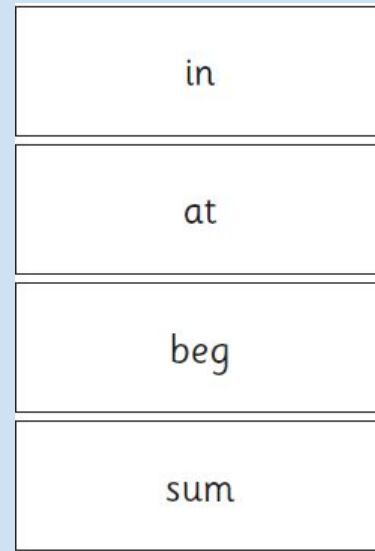
cut u-e cute

These seem to be the trickiest sounds for children to learn. They can spot them in their phonics lessons

What is the Phonics Screening Check?

Children in Year 1 throughout the country will all be taking part in a phonics screening check during the same week in June.

The phonics screening check is designed to confirm whether individual children have learnt phonic decoding and blending skills to an appropriate standard.



During the test

The test contains 40 words. Each child will sit one to one and read each word aloud to a teacher.

The test will take approximately 10 minutes per child, although all children are different and will complete the check at their own pace.

The list of words the children read is a combination of 20 real words and 20 alien words.

Results

In your child's end of year report is where you will receive your child's result. This also confirms if your child has met the standard threshold.

Children who do not achieve the expected level get the chance to retake the test in Year 2.

Key definitions

Phoneme: A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound. There are around 44 phonemes in English; the exact number depends on regional accents. The word cat has three letters and three phonemes: /c-a-t/. The word catch has five letters and three phonemes: /c-a-tch/.

Grapheme: A letter, or combination of letters, that corresponds to a single phoneme within a word. For example: The grapheme t in the words ten, bet and ate corresponds to the phoneme /t/. The grapheme ph in the word dolphin corresponds to the phoneme /f/.

Grapheme Phoneme Correspondence: The links between letters, or combinations of letters (graphemes) and the speech sounds (phonemes) that they represent. In the English writing system, graphemes may correspond to different phonemes in different words. For example: the grapheme s corresponds to the phoneme /s/ in the word see, but... ..it corresponds to the phoneme /z/ in the word easy.

Digraph: A type of grapheme where two letters represent one phoneme. The digraph **ea** in **beach** is pronounced /i:/.

Trigraph: A type of grapheme where three letters represent one phoneme. The trigraph **air** in **chair** is pronounced /air/.

Common exception words (tricky words): Pupils' should be aware of the grapheme phoneme correspondences that do and do not fit in with what has been taught so far. For example: was, said, do

Fluency: Reading fluency is the link between recognising words and understanding them. Pupils can make the link between words, sounds, and meaning more quickly.

Pure sounds: Pure sound in phonics is the pronunciation of each letter sound clearly and distinctly without adding additional sounds to the end.

Useful links

Mr Thorne does phonics

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC7sW4j8p7k9D_qRRMUsGqyw

Phonics Play

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

We use Collins Big Cat books. Your child will be provided with a book that links to the relevant phonics phase that they are working at.