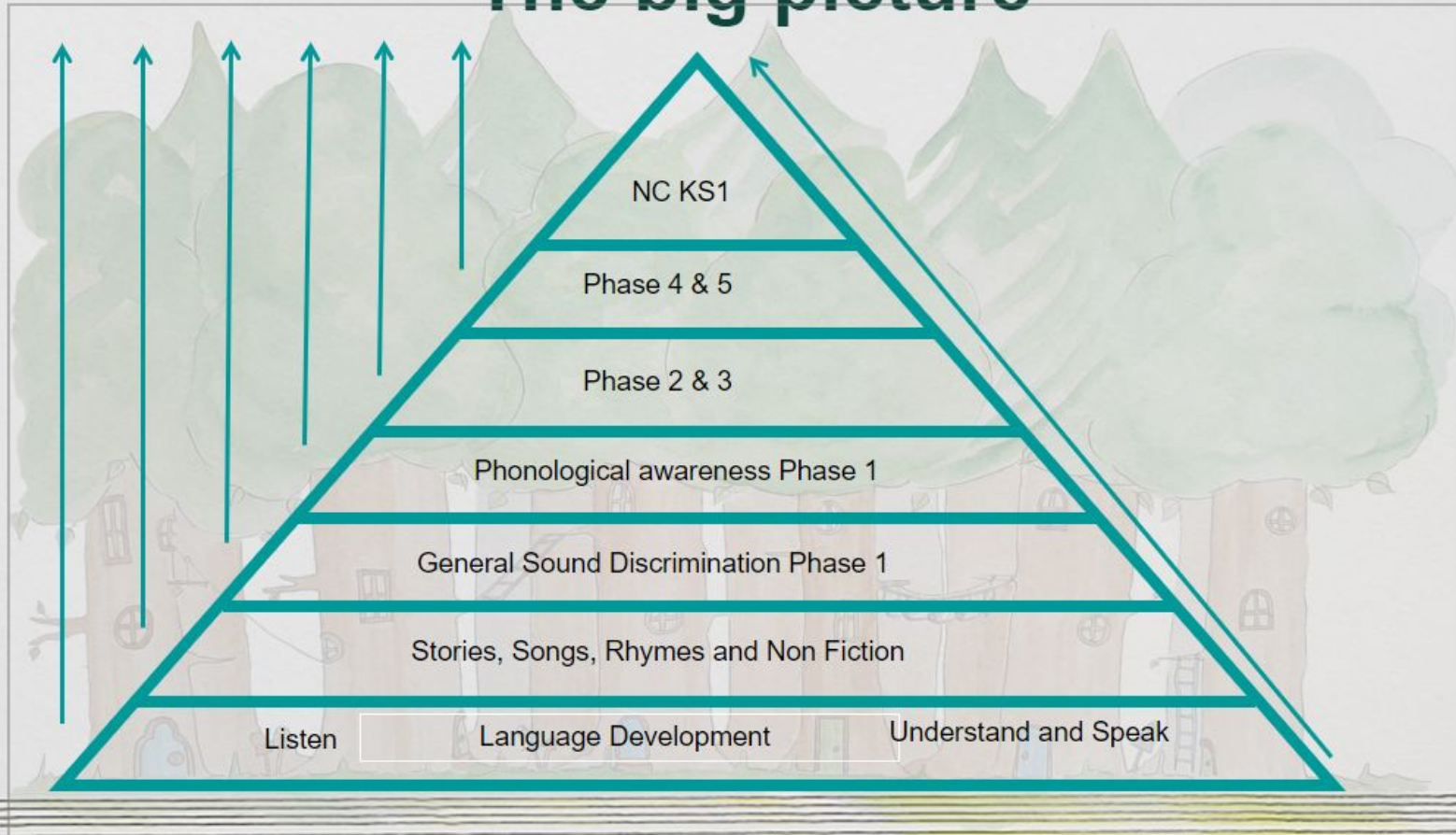




SUPERSONIC
Phonic Friends

Parent Workshop

The big picture



What is Phonics?

- We use a Letters and Sounds programme which is recommended by the DFE.
- We use the Phased 1-5 systematic approach.
- In EYFS we focus on the ability to listen to sounds in words.

Phonics at Aldersbrook

As a guide, these are the expectations for the phases that each year group will be working on.

Firm Foundations in Phonics – Nursery and Reception

If we feel some children are extremely secure on phase 1, we may introduce the start of phase 2 to them. The single sounds s, a, t, p, i, m, n and d.

Firm Foundations in Phonics- Phase 1

Aspect	What is it?
Aspect 1	General discrimination- environmental. Awareness of sounds around them. Activities can be going on a walk, drumming on different items and comparing sounds.
Aspect 2	General sound discrimination- Instrumental sounds This develops an awareness of sounds made by 20 various instruments and noise makers. This can include comparing and matching sound makers, playing instruments alongside telling stories, making quiet and loud sounds.
Aspect 3	General sound discrimination - body percussion. Aim of this is to develop children's awareness of sounds and rhythms. These include singing songs and action rhymes, listening to music and developing sounds vocabulary.
Aspect 4	Rhythm and rhyme. This aim of this is to develop children's experience of rhythm and rhyme in speech, stories, bingo and clapping out syllables in words.
Aspect 5	Alliteration- Initial sounds of words - I spy games and matching games.
Aspect 6	Vocal sounds, beginning to orally segment and blend.
Aspect 7	Oral blending and segmenting. This is to sound out words and see if children can blend the word together or even pick up the object relating to the word. E.g. c/u/p

Phase 1 activities

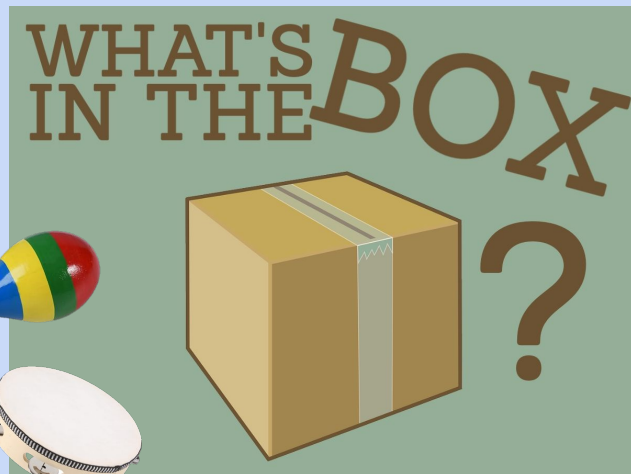
Environmental sounds

Awareness of sounds around them.
Activities can be going on a walk,
drumming on different items and
comparing sounds.



Instrumental sounds

This develops an awareness of sounds made
by 20 various instruments and noise makers.
This can include comparing and matching
sound makers, playing instruments alongside
telling stories, making quiet and loud sounds.



Phase 1 activities

Body percussion

Aim of this is to develop children's awareness of sounds and rhythms. These include singing songs and action rhymes, listening to music and developing sounds vocabulary.

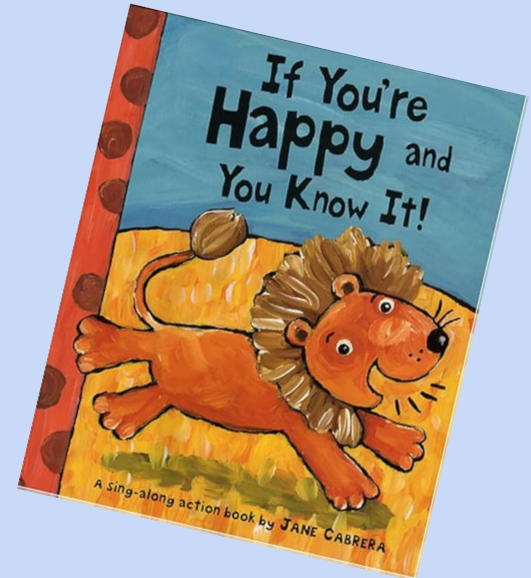
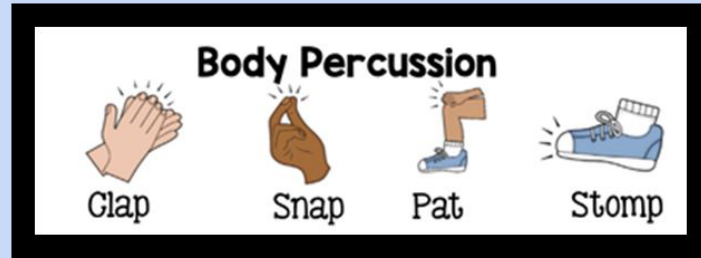
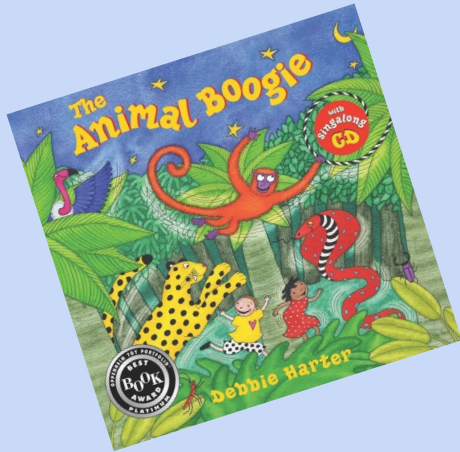
Rhymes

Songs

Actions in songs

Repeating body percussion sounds

Pattern of sounds

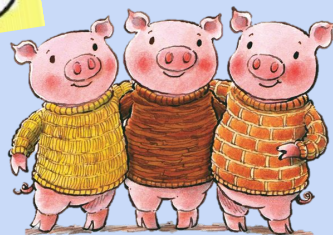


Phase 1 activities

Rhythm and rhyme.

This aim of this is to develop children's experience of rhythm and rhyme in speech, stories, bingo and clapping out syllables in words.

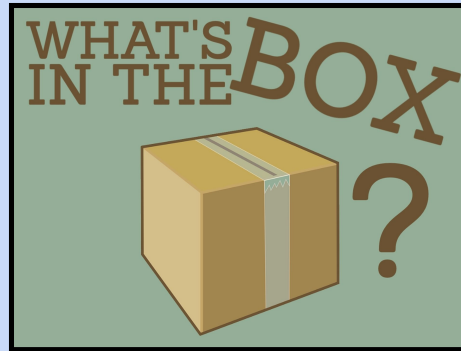
Alliteration-Initial sounds of words - I spy games and matching games.



Phase 1 activities

Vocal sounds, beginning to orally segment and blend.

Oral blending and segmenting. This is to sound out words and see if children can blend the word together or even pick up the object relating to the word. E.g. c/u/p



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.