

Phonics in Key Stage 1

'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.

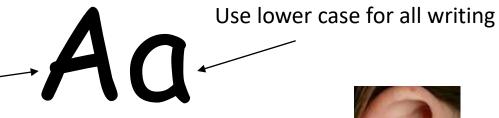


Phonemes and Graphemes



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.



Letter sound = Phoneme



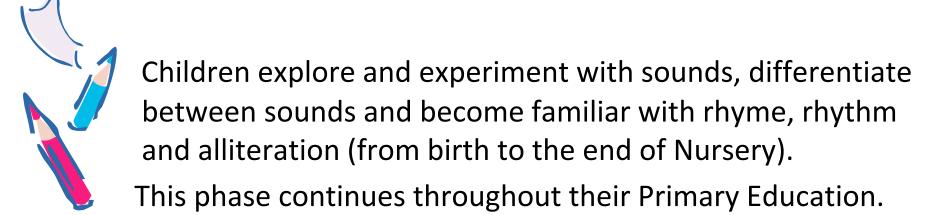
Letter shape = Grapheme

The letter sound is the first thing that 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.



Stages of Phonological Awareness in Phase 1

Environmental sounds

Instrumental sounds

Body percussion

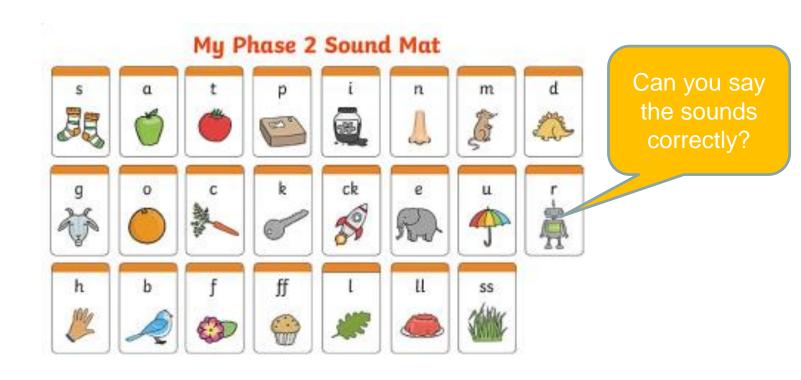
Rhythm and rhyme

Alliteration

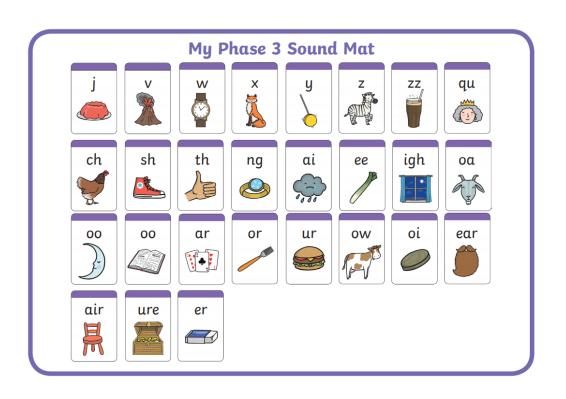
Voice sounds

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?

mug sheep light

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)

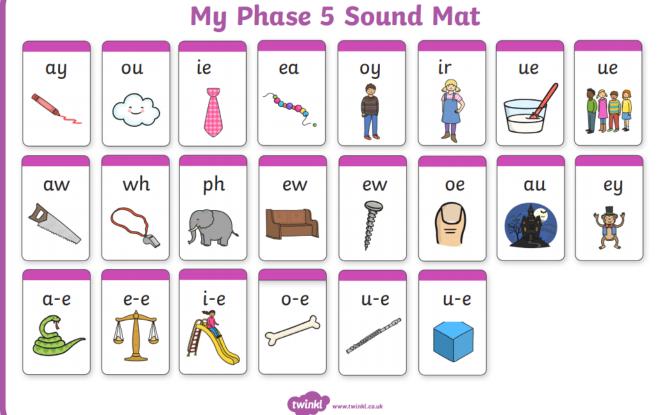
Be a digraph detective!

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 ("magic e")

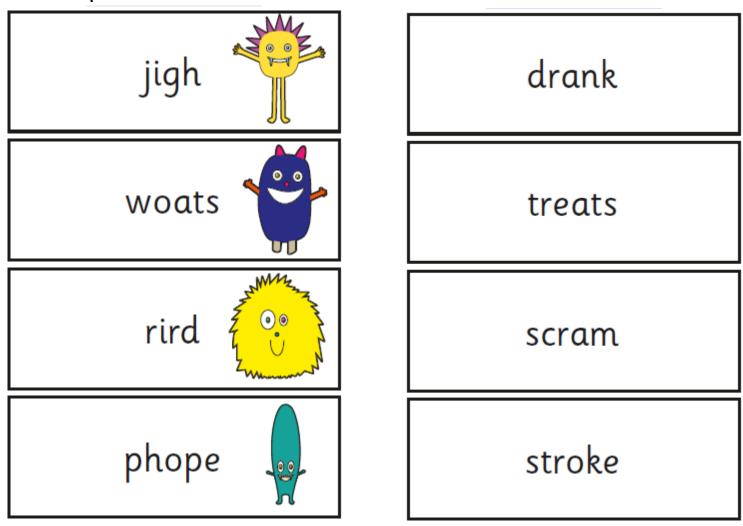
cap a-e pet e-e i-e

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

they the one be once a do he ask friend to me she today school of we put said push no pull says go full are SO by house were was my our is here there his where has love I you come your some

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	

Beware over-reliance on phonics when reading.

Once upon a time there was



Band	Colour		
1	Light Pink		
2	Red		
3	Yellow		
4	Blue		
5	Green		
6	Orange Purple White		
7			
8			
9	Lime		
10	Brown		
11	Cream		
12	Pink		
13	Pale Blue		
14	Dark Blue		
15	Black		