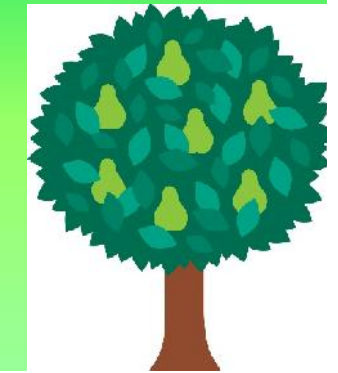


Phonics Workshop



Aims of workshop

- To understand the importance of phonics.
- To get an idea of how phonics is taught in school and understand the vocabulary we use.
- To understand the **progression** through phonic phases and how to support and develop children's learning.
- What can I do at home?

Phonics consists of:

- Identifying sounds in spoken words
- Recognising the common spellings of each phoneme.
- Blending phonemes into words for reading.
- Segmenting words into phonemes for spelling.

Progression

Reception

- Phase 1, 2, 3 and 4
- How to blend and segment (read and write)

Year 1

- Phase 5
- Finding alternative ways to represent phonemes.
E.g, ai, ay, a_e
- Applying blending and segmenting securely

Year 2

- Spelling rules/patterns such as: Silent Letters, homophones, suffixes
- Becoming more fluent and accurate within their reading and spelling of words.

Some Definitions



Blending

Recognising the letter sounds in a written word,
for example

c-u-p

and merging or 'blending' them in the order to
pronounce the word 'cup'

Metal Mike

Phoneme fingers

Segmenting

- 'Pulling apart' the word to spell it out
- The opposite of blending
- Identifying the individual sounds in a spoken word (e.g. h-i-m , s-t-or-k) and writing down letters for each sound (phoneme) to form the word.

A Phoneme

This is the smallest unit of sound in a word.

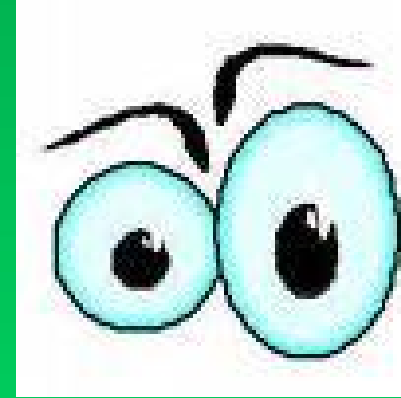


How many phonemes can you hear in

cat?

A grapheme

These are the letters
that represent the
phoneme.



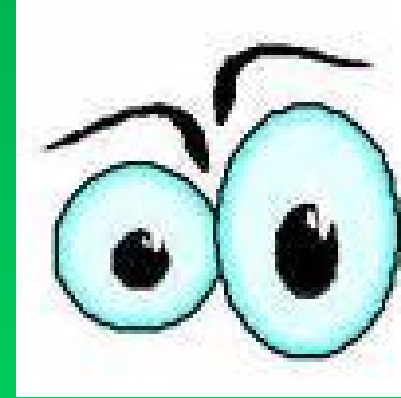
Children need to practise recognising the grapheme and saying the phoneme that it represents.

How many graphemes can you see in the
word

cat?

A grapheme

Graphemes are not only made with 1 letter, they can be made with more. Either way, the grapheme will still only make 1 phoneme.



sick

light













































Grapheme with 2 letters = digraph

Grapheme with 3 letters = trigraph

Tricky words or spellings

- Words that are not phonically decodeable
- e.g. was, the, I
- Some are 'tricky' to start with but will become decodeable once we have learned the harder phonemes
- e.g. out, there,

The 44 phonemes

/b/	/d/	/f/	/g/	/h/	/j/	/k/	/l/	/m/	/n/	/ng/
										
/p/	/r/	/s/	/t/	/v/	/w/	/y/	/z/	/th/	/th/	/ch/
										
/sh/	/zh/	/a/	/e/	/i/	/o/	/u/	/ae/	/ee/	/ie/	/oe/
										
/ue/	/oo/	/ar/	/ur/	/au/	/er/	/ow/	/oi/	/air/	/ear/	/ure/
										

This is where it gets tricky!

- Phonemes are represented by graphemes.
- A grapheme can consist of 1, 2 or more letters.
- A phoneme can be represented/spelt in more than one way (**c**at, **k**ennel, clic**k**)
- The same grapheme may represent more than one phoneme (m**e**, m**e**t)

Articulation

Long oo

spoon

moon

balloon

smoothie

Short oo

cook

book

look

hook

This is one reason
why the English
Language is tricky!

Children won't grasp
this overnight they
need to be immersed
in an awareness of
language throughout
the day.

Soft Sound

think

thin

thick

thumb

Spoken Sound

the

that

there

this

Your turn

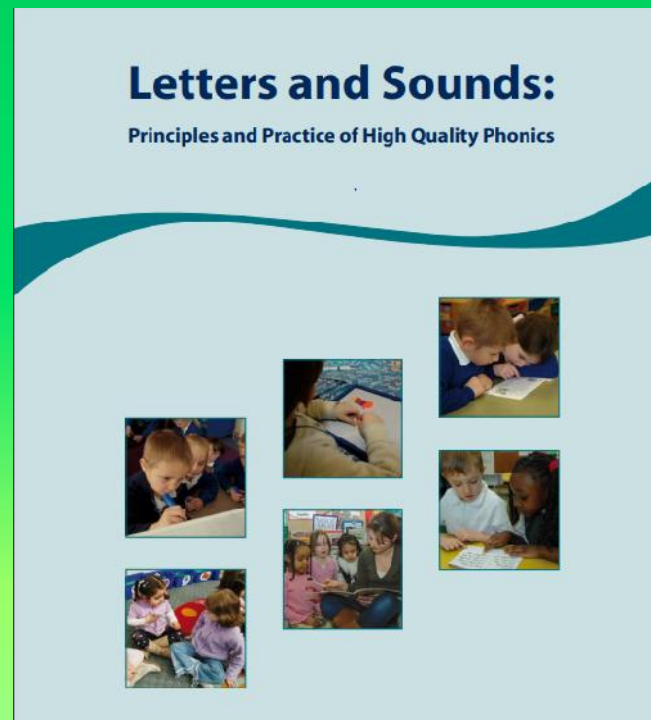
- How many phonemes are in these words. Discuss together and write down your answer.
- shelf
- dress
- sprint
- string

Did you get it right?

- **shelf** = sh – e – l – f = 4 phonemes
- **dress** = d - r - e – ss = 4 phonemes
- **sprint** = s – p – r – i – n – t = 6 phonemes
- **string** = s – t – r – i – ng = 5 phonemes

Where Can I Go To Find Out More?

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/190599/Letters_and_Sounds_-_DFES-00281-2007.pdf



How can I help at home?

- practise the phonemes the children have learnt at school
 - go on grapheme or words hunts
- look for tricky words/spellings in books you are reading at home
 - encourage your child to segment words independently and not copy the words that you write.

Useful websites

- <http://www.letters-and-sounds.com/>
- www.bbc.co.uk/schools/websites/4_11/site/literacy.shtml
- www.ictgames.com/literacy.html
- www.phonicsplay.co.uk

Time to
play!