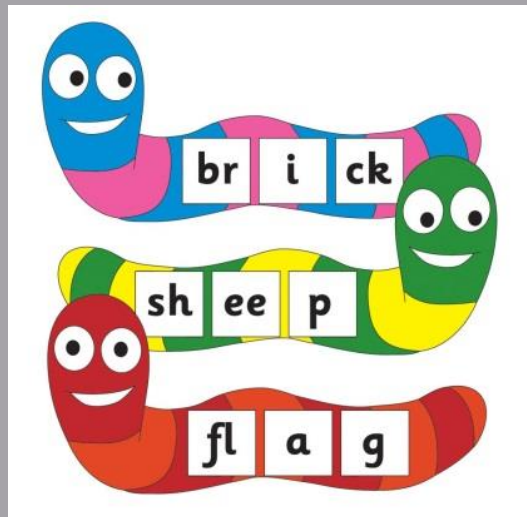


Phonics



The Power of Reading

Creating a love of reading in children is one of the most powerful ways of improving academic standards in school.

Enabling children to become truly independent readers improves chances in school and in the wider world.

Why teach phonics?

- The ability to read and write well is a vital skill for all children, paving the way for an enjoyable and successful school experience.
- Phonics helps children to develop good reading and spelling skills
e.g. **cat** can be sounded out for reading and spelling

Why synthetic phonics?

Synthetic phonics offers the vast majority of young children the best and most direct route to becoming skilled readers and writers

Sir Jim Rose, Rose Review of Reading 2006

Synthetic phonics is simply the ability to convert a letter or letter group into sounds that are then blended together into a word.

Phonics at a glance

Phonics is...

Skills of
segmentation and
blending



Knowledge of
the alphabetic
code

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.

Some Definitions

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.

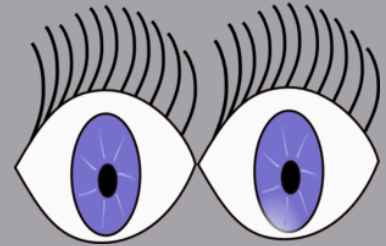
The grapheme could be 1 letter, 2 letters or more letters



A **phoneme** you hear



A **grapheme** you see



**A word always has the same
number of **phonemes** and
graphemes!**

How to say the sounds.....

Pronouncing phonemes

1.	f	l	m	n	r	s	sh	v	th	z	x
2.	c	p	t	ch	h						
3.	b	d	g	w	qu	y					

Line 1 - pronounce phonemes by continuing them fffff, llllll, mmmmm, rrrr, ssss, vvv

Line 2 - pronounce without voice p/h by panting like a dog

Line 3 – these are difficult, pronounce them as cleanly as possible

Consonant phonemes, with sample words		Vowel phonemes, with sample words	
1. /b/ – bat	13. /s/ – sun	1. /a/ – ant	13. /oi/ – coin
2. /k/ – cat	14. /t/ – tap	2. /e/ – egg	14. /ar/ – farm
3. /d/ – dog	15. /v/ – van	3. /i/ – in	15. /or/ – for
4. /f/ – fan	16. /w/ – wig	4. /o/ – on	16. /ur/ – hurt
5. /g/ – go	17. /y/ – yes	5. /u/ – up	17. /air/ – fair
6. /h/ – hen	18. /z/ – zip	6. /ai/ – rain	18. /ear/ – dear
7. /j/ – jet	19. /sh/ – shop	7. /ee/ – feet	19. /ure/ ⁴ – sure
8. /l/ – leg	20. /ch/ – chip	8. /igh/ – night	20. /ə/ – cor <u>ner</u> (the ‘schwa’ – an unstressed vowel sound which is close to /u/)
9. /m/ – map	21. /th/ – thin	9. /oa/ – boat	
10. /n/ – net	22. / th / – then	10. / oo / – boot	
11. /p/ – pen	23. /ng/ – ring	11. /oo/ – look	
12. /r/ – rat	24. /zh/ ³ – vision	12. /ow/ – cow	

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/spelled in more than one way (**c**at, **k**ennel, **ch**oir)
- The same grapheme may represent more than one phoneme (m**e**, m**e**t)

Blending

Recognising the letter sounds in a written word, for example

c-u-p

and merging or 'blending' them in the order in which they are written to pronounce the word 'cup'

Segmenting

Is **opposite** of blending, you 'chop up' a word to spell it out by

- Identifying the individual **phonemes** (sounds) in a spoken word (e.g. h-i-m , s-t-or-k)
- writing down the **graphemes** (letters) for each sound (phoneme) to form the word 'him' and 'stork'

**Segment and Blend these
words...**

zorp

blom

gris

Nonsense games like this help to build up skills

Once children are good with single phonemes...

Digraphs – 2 letters that make 1 sound

ll ss zz oa ai

Split digraphs - where 2 letters are not adjacent to each other

a-e i-e u-e

TRIGRAPHS – 3 letters that make 1 sound

igh dge air

Segmenting Activity

Using 'sound buttons' can you say how many phonemes are in each word.

shelf

dress


sprint

paint

chair

Did you get it right?


shelf



dress



sprint



paint



chair



However.....

There are always exceptions to the rule!
Not all words can be decoded phonetically!

For example...

was

come

what

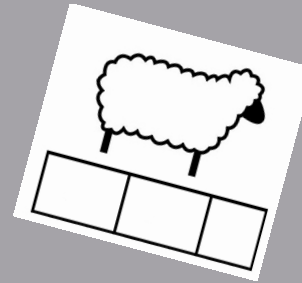
Letters and Sounds

- Letters and Sounds is divided into six phases, with each phase building on the skills and knowledge of previous learning.
- Taught daily in 20 minute sessions.
- Children have time to practise and rapidly expand their ability to read and spell words.

Phonics learning

The children learn and practise their phonemes in lots of ways:

- Sound talking and rhyming.
- Playing games – table games or interactive games the computer.
- Using phoneme frames, “sound buttons” and whiteboards to spell words.
- Sorting phonemes.
- Making words with phonemes.
- Being phoneme “detectives”.
- Reading and writing sentences. Silly sentences are great fun!





How can you help?

- Sing an alphabet song together
- Play '**I spy**'
- Continue to play with magnetic letters, using some two-grapheme (letter) combinations, eg: **r-ai-n = rain** blending for reading
- **rain = r-ai-n** segmenting for spelling
- Praise your child for trying out new words
- Look at High Frequency words
- Look for phonic games – lots of good websites in booklet
- Play pairs with words and pictures

Finally.....



www.readongeton.org.uk

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Orb6xXPPBKo>

**First you learn to read,
then you read to learn**

Thank you for coming