

## Phonics and early reading meeting

23<sup>rd</sup> November 2021

### What makes a confident reader?

Opportunities to:

- Build **spoken language** by talking and listening
- Learn about **print** and books
- Learn about the sounds in spoken language (this is called **phonological awareness**)
- Learn about the letters of the alphabet and how they come together to form words
- **Listen** to books **read aloud**

**Every one of these elements is vital!**

Here's how many words children would have heard by the time they were 5 years old:

**Never read to: 4,662 words;**

**1–2 times per week: 63,570 words;**

**3–5 times per week: 169,520 words;**

**Daily: 296,660 words;**

**and five books a day: 1,483,300 words.**

Science Daily (2019). <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/04/190404074947.htm>.

### What is phonics?

A **phoneme** is the smallest unit of sound in a word

A **grapheme** is the letter, or letters, representing a phoneme

f      ai      igh

**Blending** is recognising the letter sounds in a written word, for example **c-u-p**, and merging or synthesising them in the order in which they are written to pronounce the word 'cup'

**Segmenting** is identifying the individual sounds in a spoken word (e.g. 'him' = h - i - m) and writing down letters for each sound to form the word.

Two letters, making one sound  
A consonant digraph contains two consonants

sh ck th ll

A vowel digraph contains at least one vowel

ai ee ar oy

### Trigraph



Three letters making one sound

igh dge

### Split digraph



A digraph in which the two letters making the sound are not adjacent, (e.g. make)

### Synthetic phonics



#### For reading:

phonemes [sounds] associated with particular graphemes [letters] are pronounced in isolation and blended together (synthesised).

#### For writing:

Words are segmented into phonemes orally, and a grapheme written to represent each phoneme.

### Model for the daily direct teaching of phonics skills



Revisit and Review



Teach

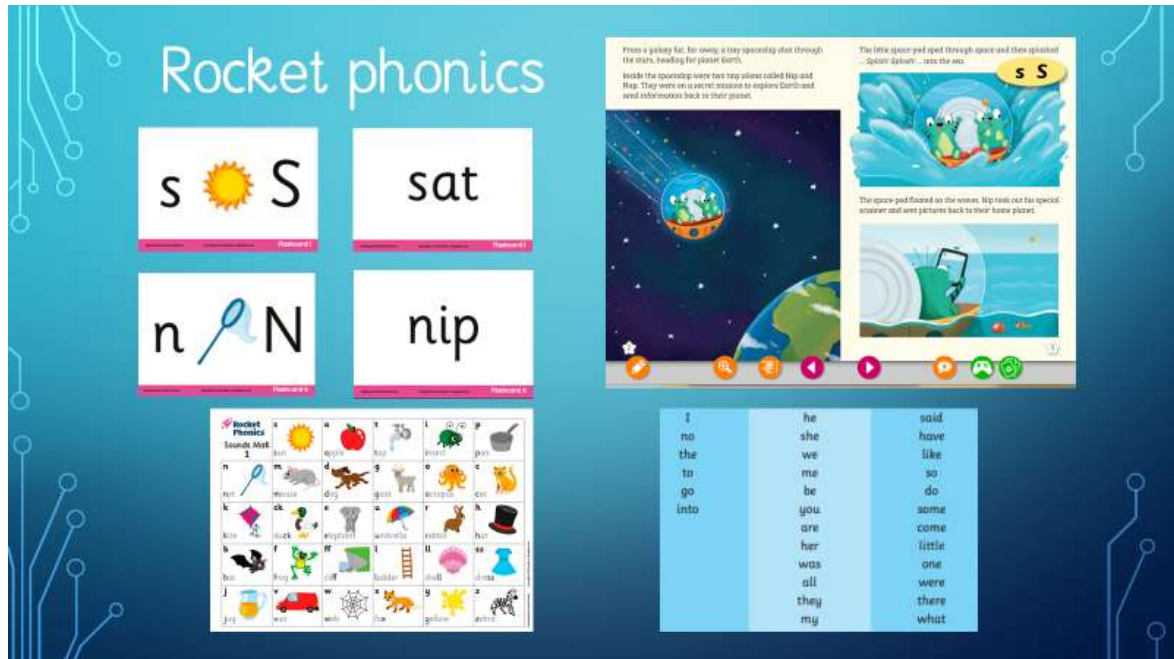


Practise



Apply

These are some of the resources we use in our daily phonics lessons



Sound cards with words to blend on the reverse.

Sounds mats to support when writing.

Interactive big book used to introduce new sounds.

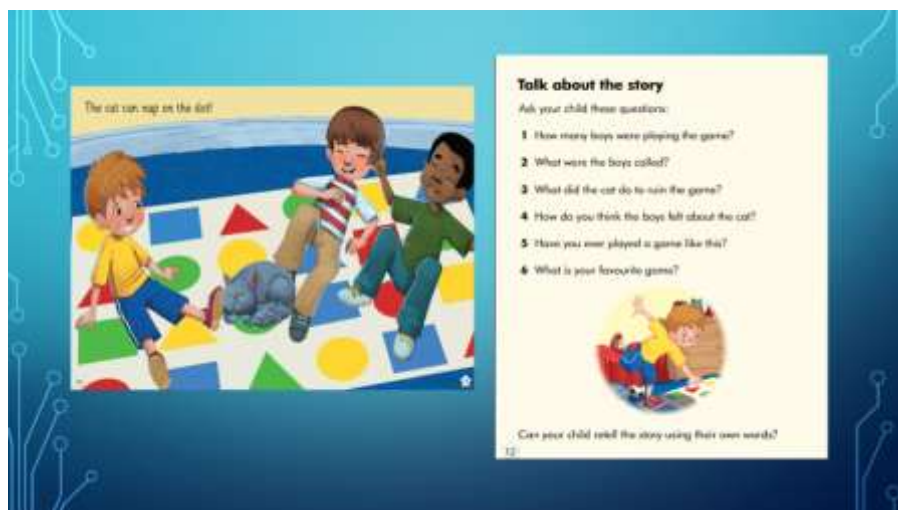
‘Tricky’ words that children need to learn by sight.

### How to support reading at home?

Spend time talking about the front cover and reading the information on the first page to help you support your child when reading.



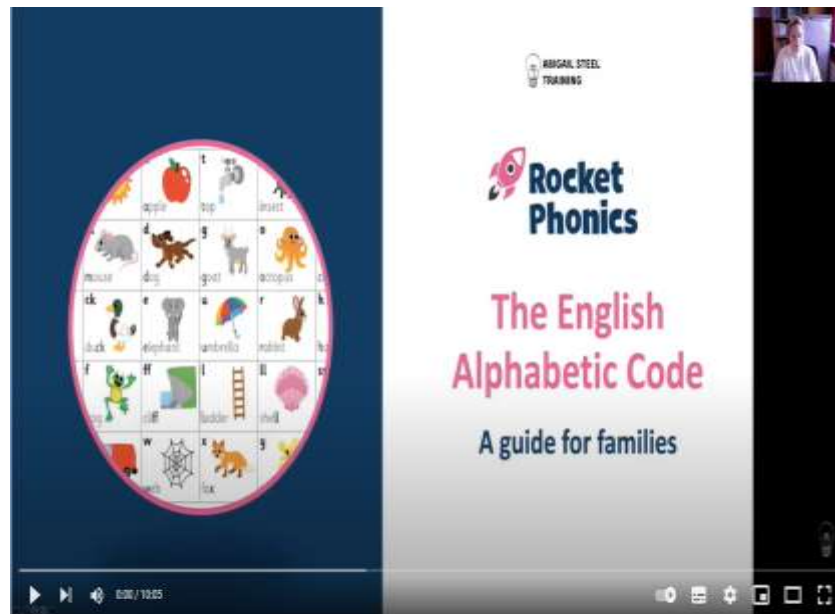
Follow the words underneath with your finger as they sound them out and encourage them to do the same. Help the children to hold the book and turn the pages for themselves. Use the questions at the end of the book to check their understanding of the text.



### **Reading should be fun!**

Share other reading books with your child, listening to books being read is just as important as learning to read independently.

This is a helpful video about our phonics scheme. There is a useful guide to what each letter should sound like and the picture to support the learning of these sounds.



[Rocket Phonics | The English Alphabetic Code | A guide for parents, carers and families - YouTube](#)

## HOW CAN YOU SUPPORT AT HOME?

READING	PHONICS	COMMUNICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Read little and often</li><li>• It shouldn't be hard work</li><li>• Make it fun!</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use correct sounds</li><li>• Focus on oral blending</li><li>• Sound talk</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Let us know if you need any help!!</li><li>• Leave us a comment in home school link about how the reading has gone</li></ul>