



Phonics in Reception

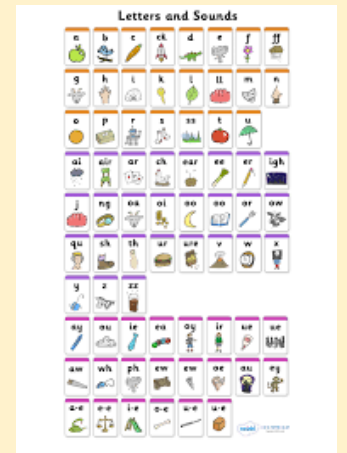


What is phonics?

In phonics lessons we teach children the sound made by each letter which helps them to read and write words. We also teach tricky words which cannot be sounded out and high frequency words which are decodable.

At Cleobury Mortimer Primary School we follow the government publication of Letters and Sounds.

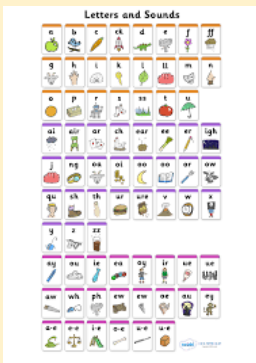
There is a Phonics Screening Check in Year 1.



What does your child already know?

Children are taught phonics in nursery. This is often listening to different types of sounds including everyday noises and experimenting with musical instruments.

Your child may know some sounds in their name or be able to tell you what sound some of their favourite things begin with. E.g. 'c' for cat. They may also recognise some letters in their environment such as on sign posts.



What your child will be learning.

In Reception, children will have a daily 20 minute teaching session.

This will usually take place just before lunch.

Each day your child will learn a new sound or tricky word. In our teaching we use pictures, videos and interactive games to make our learning enjoyable.

Teachers and teaching assistants will work with children to help extend and support. Games and work is differentiated to include all abilities.

Phase 2

We will start at 'Phase 2' from Letters and Sounds.

My Phase 2 Sound Mat

s 	a 	t 	p 	i 	n 	m 	d 
g 	o 	c 	k 	ck 	e 	u 	r 
h 	b 	f 	ff 	l 	ll 	ss 	

 www.twinkl.co.uk

ink saving

Eco

Phase 2

We teach children to read the tricky words..
the, to, I, no, go, into

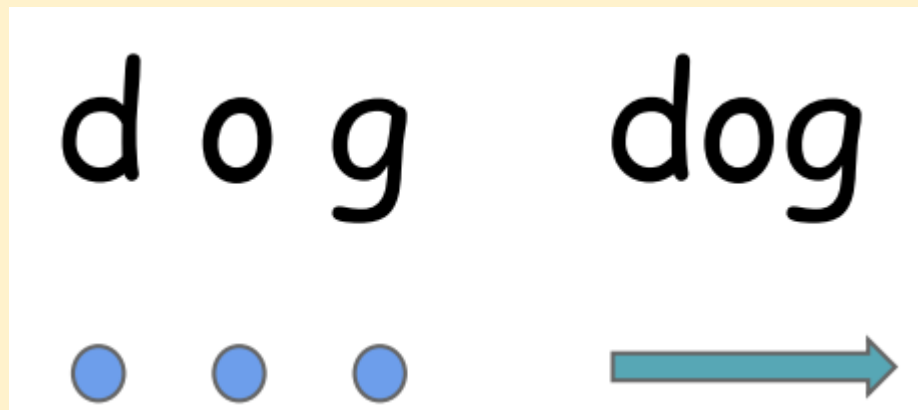
We also teach the alphabet letter names using alphabet songs
and games.

Children also practise reading the high frequency words...
a, an, as, at, if, in, is, it, of, off, on, can, dad, had, back, and, get,
big, him, his, not, got, up, mum, but.

Phase 2

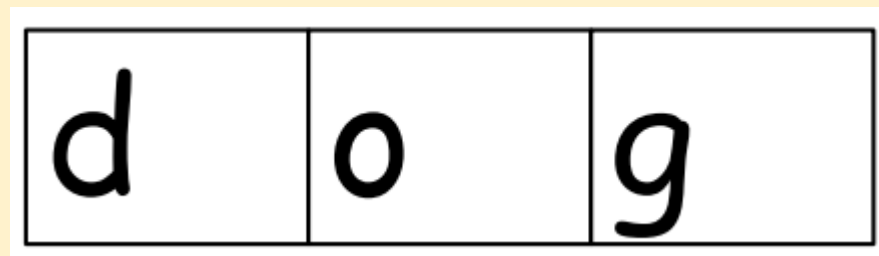
Children are taught to use sounds to 'blend' and 'segment' words.

We blend words when we are reading.



We segment words when we are writing

dog



Phase 3

We will continue to 'Phase 3' from Letters and Sounds.

j 	v 	w 	x 	y 	z 	zz 	qu 	
ch 	sh 	th 	ng 	ai 	ee 	igh 	oa 	
oo 	oo 	ar 	or 	ur 	ow 	oi 	ear 	
air 	ure 	er 	My Phase 3 Sound Mat					

Phase 3

We teach children to read the tricky words...

he, she, we, me, be, was, my, you, they, her, all, are.

We teach children to spell the tricky words...

he, to, no, go.

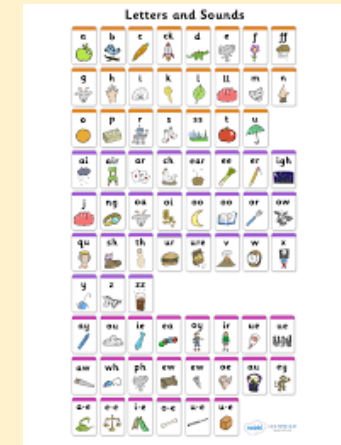
Children also practise reading and spelling the high frequency words...

will, that, this, then, them, with, see, for, now, down, look, too.

By the end of Reception...

We aim to have children secure in phase 3 phonics by the end of reception. (Children will need to independently read and write words using their phase 3 knowledge.)

Some children will be able to progress to phase 4. Children who are not ready for phase 4 will work with adults on securing their knowledge of phase 3 phonics.



Phase 4

Children do not learn any new sounds in Phase 4, instead they learn about adjacent consonants.

Adjacent consonants are two sounds that often come together in words. They can easily be missed out by young readers and writers.

e.g. went. It is common for children to miss out the quieter sound, in this case spelling wet.

Phase 4

We teach children to read the tricky words...

said, so, have, like, some, come, were, there, little, one, do, when,
out, what.

We teach children to spell the tricky words...

he, she, we, me, be, was, you, they, all, are, my, her.

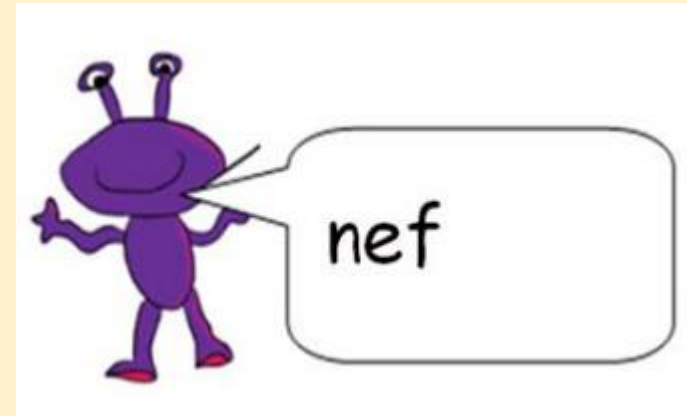
Children also practise reading and spelling the high frequency
words...

went, It's, from, children, just, help.

Alien Words.

To an early reader any unknown word is approached as an 'alien' word.

To assess how well children are able to use their sounds to decode unfamiliar words they are sometimes given an 'alien' or 'nonsense' word to read.



What are alien words?

Alien words are often also called **nonsense words** or **pseudo words**, and are **words** made up of sounds a child has already been taught through the DfE Letters and Sounds scheme, for example **words** like 'plimp' or 'thill'. The children will be assessed on their phonic knowledge in Year One where they are required to read a variety of alien and real words in order to pass the phonic screening test.

Help at Home

- Help children to pronounce sounds accurately.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lwJx1NSineE>
- Children will be given a reading book when they have settled into their new class. Some books start with just pictures to encourage story discussion. We then use phonetic reading books to help children practise their reading.

Help at Home

- Encourage children to use their sounds when they are reading and writing. When reading help them to sound out and then blend the word together. e.g. a-m (not using letter names.)
- Help to identify tricky words that can't be sounded out.
- When writing children should be encouraged to segment the word to help them hear the sounds before they write them.

Help at Home

Help children with correct pronunciation of sounds. They may like to use the internet to watch videos or play games that can help with this.



The CBeebies website has Alphablocks videos and games.



Help at Home

Other online websites:

- Phonics Play
- www.phonicsplay.co.uk
- Letters and Sounds
- <http://www.letters-and-sounds.com>
- Mr. Thorne Does Phonics
- https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=mr+thorne+does+phonics

Terminology

- Blending – putting sounds together to read a word
- Segmenting – splitting a word up into individual phonemes for writing
- Phoneme – unit of sound
- Grapheme – way a sound is written
- Digraph – 2 letters making 1 sound
- Trigraph – 3 letters making 1 sound
- Split digraph – when a vowel sound is split by a consonant (a_e, u_e, i_e, e_e, o_e)
- Adjacent Consonants– letters close but can their hear individual sounds (went)