St Catherine's Phonics Workshop for Parents

9th March 2023

We will cover 1 How we teach phonics How we teach reading

3 How you can help at home

4 Questions

What is Phonics?

- Phonics is a way of teaching children how to read and write.
- It helps children hear, identify and use different sounds that distinguish one word from another in the English language

Did you know that

The English language has...

26 letters

44 sounds

Over 100 ways to spell those sounds

How does Phonics work?

Learning to read with phonics is therefore a bit like learning a code, after learning just a few sounds, children will be able to use this code to read 100's of words. The more sounds children know, the more words they will be able to work out how to read.

Some words are not phonetically decodable. These words are called 'sight words' or 'tricky words'. Examples of these include into, he, she and go.

How do we teach Phonics at St Catherine's?

Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised

The journey to independent reading and writing begins with Phonics

Why Little Wandle?

- Excellent training for all staff to ensure consistency.
- Every aspect of phonics and reading included in a detailed, thorough and systematic approach.
- Engaging resources without distracting from the learning.
- Comprehensive system for identifying and supporting children requiring extra help.
- Useful support for parents.

How do we teach using Little Wandle?

Q b, C dg ? f g

Read it then A Wash the Word!

- Daily short sessions
- Specific order of teaching
- Synthetic phonics
- Correct pronunciation is vital -Videos on LW
- Repeated practice
- Revisit previously taught sounds at start of each lesson

Practice makes permanent

Jargon

You may hear your children say...

-phonics (also known as 'synthetic phonics') – The teaching of reading by developing awareness of the sounds in words and the corresponding letters used to represent those sounds.

-phoneme – Any one of the 44 sounds which make up words in the English language.

-grapheme – How a phoneme is written down. There can be more than one way to spell a phoneme. E.g-the phoneme 'ay' is spelt differently in each of the words 'way', 'make', 'fail', 'great', 'sleigh' and 'lady'. -blending – Putting together the sounds in a word in order to read it, e.g. 'f – r

– o – q, froq'.

-segmenting – Breaking a word into sounds in order to spell them, e.g. 'frog, f – r - o - q'.

-Digraph – 2 letters making one sound.

-Trigraph – 3 letters making one sound.

- Split Vowel Digraph - A digraph representing a vowel sound where its two letters are split by an intervening consonant (for example, 'a_e' in 'take').

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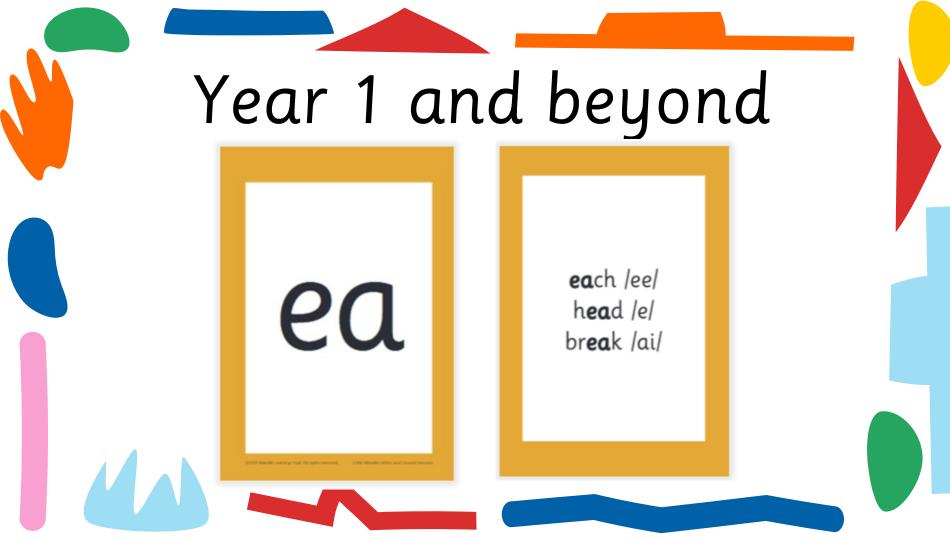
Reading

Once your child understands the alphabetic code, they can apply it to reading and writing.

snail

chick

fish



Let's take 'sh' as an example

- . <u>Sh</u>ell
- . <u>Ch</u>ef
- . Cap<u>ti</u>on

- Spe<u>ci</u>al
- . Pa<u>ssi</u>on
- . Man<u>si</u>on

Grow the code

Grow the code grapheme chart

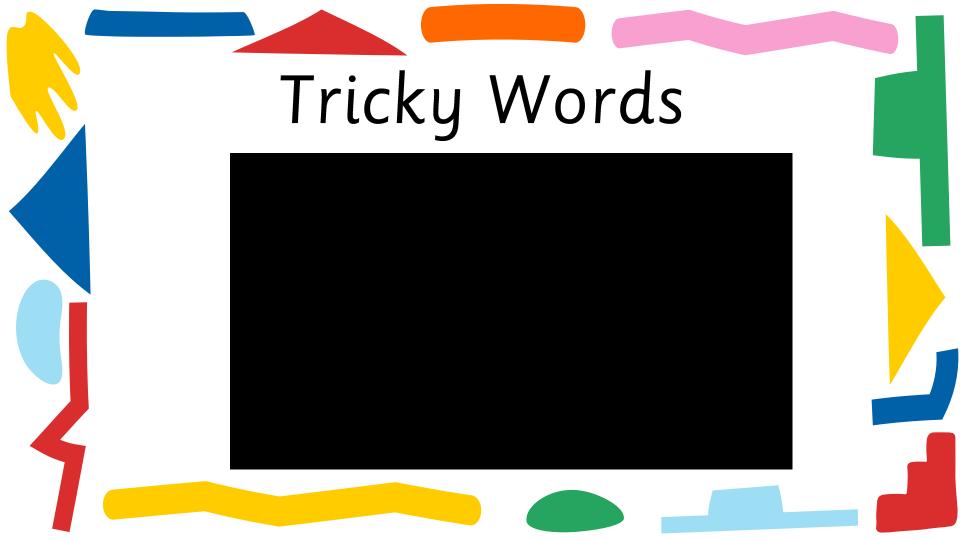
Phase 2, 3 and 5

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What are tricky words, and why are they important?

Tricky or phonically irregular words differ from sight words as children need longer to decode. They are words that cannot simply be sounded out in their head. Tricky words should be learnt through a variety of different methods and not just by sight, as it may lead to difficulty in understanding other tricky words that do not follow the same pattern.

Many tricky words are also 'high frequency words'. These are words that are most common in the English language. The more high frequency words a child knows, the more fluent their reading will be.

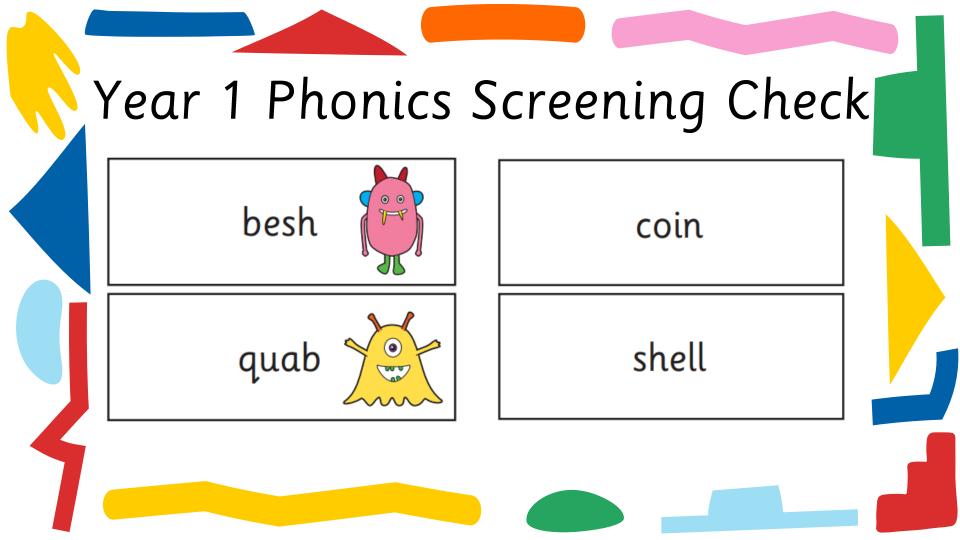


Year 1 Phonics Screening Check

The Phonics Screening Check is a statutory assessment which helps us to confirm whether your child has met the expected standard for a child at the end of Year 1.

How does the check work?

- Your child will sit with a teacher he or she knows and be asked to read 40 words aloud. Your child may have read some of the words before, while others will be completely new.
- The check normally takes just a few minutes to complete and there is no time limit. If your child is struggling, the teacher will stop the check.
- The check is carefully designed not to be stressful for your child.



Year 1 Phonics Screening Check

We will inform you about your child's progress in phonics and how he or she has done in the screening check in the last half-term of Year 1.

Children who have not met the standard in Year 1 will retake the check in Year 2.

All children are individuals and develop at different rates.

The screening check is designed to ensure that teachers understand which children need extra help with phonics.

- Reading
 We want children to love reading
- Reading should be enjoyable
- Learning to read should be a positive experience •
- We want children to read for pleasure and be life long readers
- Reading underpins children's access to the curriculum and clearly impacts on their achievement

Reading for pleasure is the single biggest indicator of a child's future success - more so than their family circumstances or their parents' educational background and income.

Reading

 Once children have secure knowledge of a number of GPC's (Grapheme Phoneme Correspondences) and are confidently blending, they will be ready for reading books.

• Prior to this they may have wordless books which develop great language skills and teach children the layout of books and how to handle books.

Reading

Reading practice sessions are:
Timetabled each week

- Taught by a trained teacher or teaching assistant Taught in small groups

Books are:

- Matched to the children's secure phonic knowledge and word reading
- Sent home to build fluency

Decoding the process of seeing written words on a page and being able to say them out loud Prosody the process of reading with expression and intonation Comprehension the act of simultaneously extracting and constructing meaning from text

How do we decide which books children read?

- Children are assessed, then LW matches which books should be allocated for their secure phonic knowledge.
- Children will take their Reading Practice Book home (after reading it in school).
- Share the front cover page before reading this covers sounds and words contained in the book
- Celebrate, praise, talk about the book with your child
- Please make sure books are in book bags and returned as they will be needed for other groups.
- Please look after the books!

When children take their book home to read they should be 95% fluent.

Please do not worry that a book is too easy – your child needs to develop fluency and confidence in reading.

Re-reading a book they have had before helps develop fluency – this is the goal.

Celebrate their success!!



"Children are made readers on the laps of their parents."

-Emilie Buchwald

- Children will also bring home a 'reading for pleasure book' from the library each week.
- To become lifelong readers, it is essential that they read for pleasure.
- Children **may not** be able to read this book independently but these books offer a wealth of opportunities for talking about the pictures and enjoying the story or information text.
- Enjoy the book together and foster a love of reading.

What else can you do? Please look at the Little Wandle videos and guidance for parents.

Support children in learning the alphabetic code.

Let your child "show off" their reading to you and celebrate and praise all the way!

Share books with your children for pleasure.

Check on Tapestry or weekly updates for documents to support reading and phonics.

Useful resources: Phonics Play - <u>https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/</u> Phonic Bloom - <u>https://www.phonicsbloom.com/</u> Topmarks - <u>https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-</u> <u>games/5-7-years/letters-and-sounds</u>

Please look on our school website for more information

Happy reading!

Long to A

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