

Ashford Park Primary School



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Primary School

EYFS Phonics

Tuesday 1st October 2019



**Inspiring
a love for
lifelong
learning**

What is phonics?



- Words are made up from small units of sound called **phonemes**
- In phonics, we teach these phonemes, which are the sounds that letters make, rather than the name
- Phonics sounds video:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ksblMiliA8>
- Schwa sound

Phonics Phases

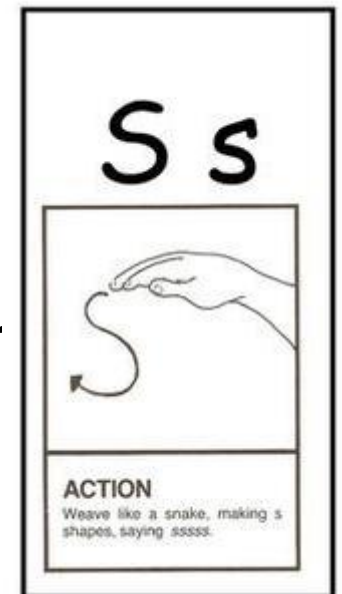


- Phonics is broken down into phases
- Phase 1 starts in Nursery, but is carried on throughout Reception
- Phase 2 begins in Reception and introduces 19 letters of the alphabet, with one sound for each word
- Phase 3 introduces the remaining 7 letters of the alphabet with one sound for each, as well as some sounds which are made by two or three letters (**digraphs** and **trigraphs**), such as /ch/ and /ss/
- In Phase 4 we don't introduce any new sounds, but the children learn to read and spell longer words

Phase 2 and 3 sounds



- In Phase 2 we teach:
s, a, t, p, i, n, m, d, g, o, c, k, ck, e, u, r, h, b,
f, ff, l, ll, ss
- In Phase 3 we teach:
j, v, w, x, y, z, zz, qu, ch, sh, th, ng,
igh,
oa, oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, ear, air, ur
- Jolly Phonics actions



Phonics screening



- In Year 1, we complete a phonics screening which is a statutory assessment
- Through looking at previous years, we have found that a really important factor in children's phonics is their attendance
- Last year's data shows a clear link between attendance and achieving success in the Phonics Check:

Attendance	Score of 32+ (Pass)
95% and above	83%
Below 95%	49%

- As we teach a new sound almost every day, missing a day can mean they will miss learning that sound

How we teach phonics



- We teach phonics using Letters and Sounds
- PhonicsPlay website and resources
<https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/freeIndex.htm>
- Mr Mc Fly with Phonics' video:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OFpV2gOvfSg>



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Blending

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- *Blending sounds to make a word*
- *How we teach it*
- *Example of oral blending
c-a-t - fingers (left hand,
moving away from body)*

Segmenting

- *Segmentation is listening to a whole word and breaking it down into the individual sounds. r-u-n*
- *It helps with reading and bridges the gap into spelling*
- *Fingers!*



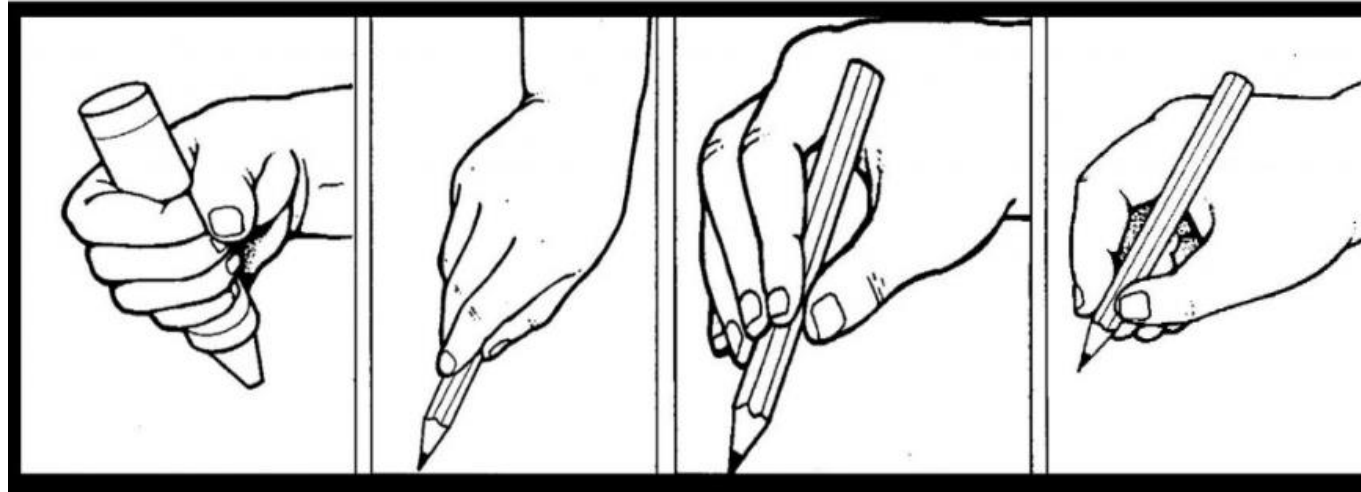
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Tripod grip

- The **Tripod Grip** is a grip using three fingers of the hand - the thumb, index and middle fingers



- Developing pencil skills
- Three-sided pencils
- Rubber pencil grips

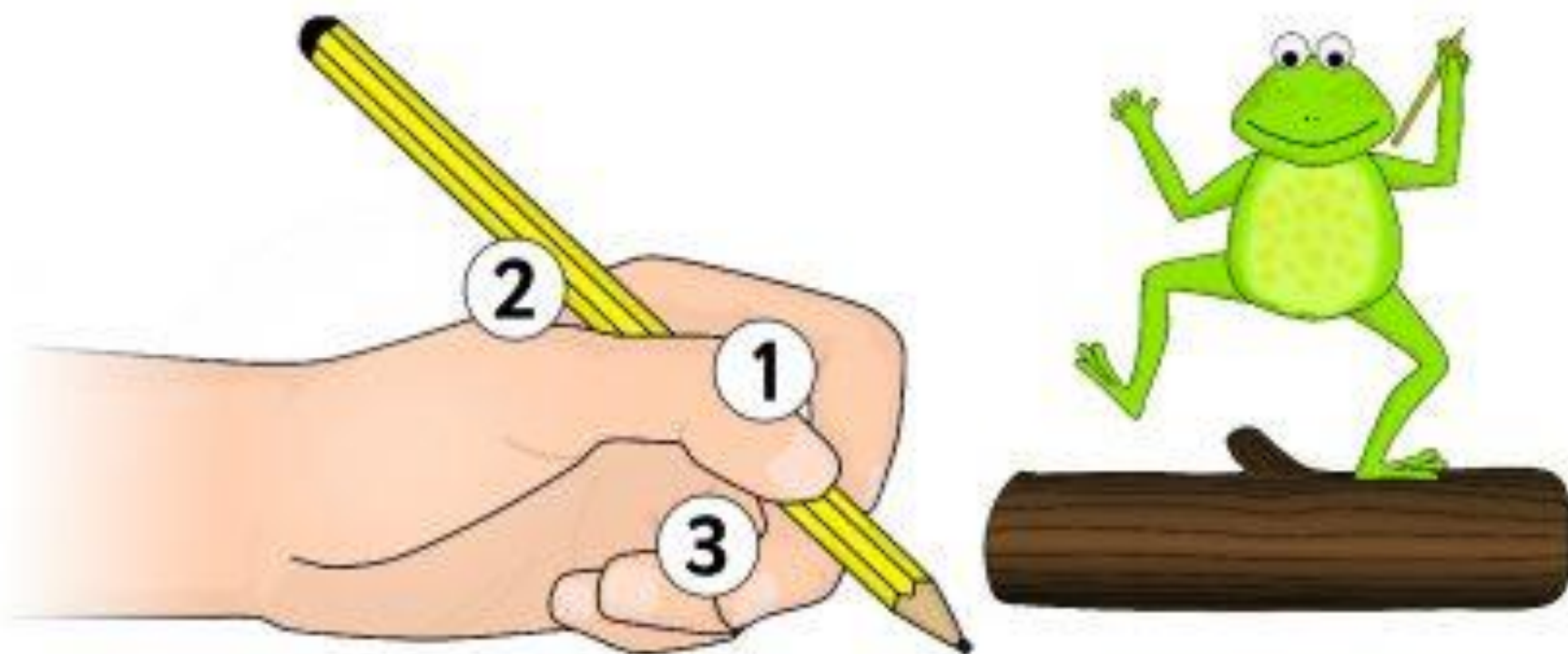
Practise at home



- Finger gym activities, e.g. moving marbles from one bowl to another, following a path on a page, or threading activities.
- Playing with Lego
- Pegs, e.g. pegging socks on the washing line, picking things up with pegs.
- Practising cutting skills, e.g. cutting along a line, cutting out shapes.
- Knife and fork
- Drawing and writing
- Frog on a log



How to Hold a Pencil



1. Put two frog legs about 3cm above the cone shaped part of the pencil.
2. Let the pencil lie across the frog's back.
3. Then put the log under the frog.



High Frequency Words

- Occur most frequently in written material
- Words such as, 'and' 'the' 'as' 'it'
- Often abstract so more challenging to learn
- So how can you help your child to learn them?

<http://www.highfrequencywords.org/first-100-high-frequency-word-lists.html>

Practise at home



- Practise High Frequency Words at home!
- Cut them out and read the flashcards in and out of order
- Practise writing them in sand/salt tray
- Make words they are struggling to read or write out of peas or other vegetables/whatever you have around your house! We would love to see photographs!
- Stick words they are finding more challenging in places your child is likely to visit/see frequently
- Drawing and writing

Tricky words



- **Tricky words** are words that the children can't use their phonics to read.
- Tricky words song:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TvMyssjAUx0>
- In Reception, the tricky words we teach are:
he, she, we, me, be, was, you, they, all, are, my, her
said, have, like, so, do, some, come, were, there,
little, one, when, out, what

Glossary



- **Phoneme** - the smallest unit of sound in speech. When we teach reading we teach children which letters represent those sounds
- **Grapheme** - a letter or a number of letters that represent a sound (phoneme) in a word
- **Digraph** - a pair of letters representing one sound, e.g. th in bath
- **Trigraph** - 3 letters representing one sound, e.g. air in hair
- **CVC words** - words made up of a consonant, vowel and consonant sound e.g. cat, hot
- **Blending** - combining sounds to read the whole word
- **Segmenting** - sound-talking the individual sound units within the word
- **High frequency words** - 100 words which occur frequently in reading
- **Tricky words** - words that are not phonetically decodable

How you can help your child...



- Practise high frequency words daily as soon as they start to come home
- Practise actions for phonics sounds in and out of order
- Encourage sounding out and blending of words
- Practise writing with the tripod grip
- Enjoy sharing books with your child every day as well as listening to them read!



- Please sign up for Marvellous Me!
- Unique logins for family members