

WELCOME



Phonics Workshop

At Nelmes Primary school we
teach phonics using the Letter
and Sounds government
document with the support of
the

Jolly Phonics Scheme.



WHAT IS PHONICS?

- ⦿ The English language is made up of 26 letters with 44 phonemes.
- ⦿ The letter shapes are known as the **grapheme**.
- ⦿ The sound that those letters make are known as the **phoneme**.
- ⦿ Phonics is a taught process of recognising and learning that graphemes have a sound that can help for reading and writing.

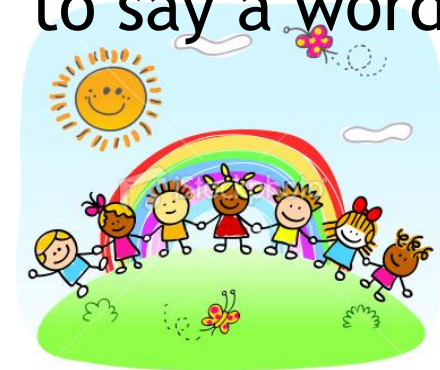


BLENDING IS A VITAL SKILL FOR READING

- ◉ Blending is the skill of merging phonemes together to pronounce a word
- ◉ For example, c-a-t is blended to make the word cat
- ◉ In order to read an unfamiliar word, a child must link a phoneme to each letter or letter group in a word and then merge them together to say a word.

m-a-t

sh-o-p



SEGMENTING IS A VITAL SKILL FOR SPELLING

- Segmenting is the skill of a whole word being said aloud and then broken up into its separate sounds in order.
- For example, cat is segmented into c-a-t.
- In order to become a confident writer children must be able to recognise the letter shape and know the sound it makes.



PHONEMES: THE SOUNDS THAT ARE FOUND WITHIN A WORD

- It is important to remember the sounds in a word are not always the same amount as the number of letters. Remember to listen for the sounds when you say them rather than looking at the word.
- The word cat has three phonemes (c-a-t)
- The word ticket has five phonemes (t-i-ck-e-t)
- The word shop has three phonemes (sh-o-p)



LEARNING THE SOUNDS

- Careful pronunciation of sounds is very important to ensure we are good language models to our children.
- Sounds should be pronounced softly and in a clipped, short manner.

Otherwise : **spelling cat**
e.g. **cur-a-tur**



JOLLY PHONICS

- ◉ In Jolly phonics the main sounds of English are taught, not just the alphabet. Some sounds are written with 2 letters (known as digraphs) such as sh, ch, ee.
- ◉ Each sound has an action which helps children to remember.
- ◉ As a child progresses you can point to the letters and see how quickly they can do the action and say the sound. As the child becomes more confident the actions are no longer necessary.



JOLLY PHONICS

- ◉ The letters are not introduced in alphabetical order.
- ◉ The first group (s,a,t,p,i,n) has been chosen because they make some simple vowel-consonant (VC) and consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC) words.
- ◉ See how many words you can make with these letters:

s a t i p n



HIGH FREQUENCY AND TRICKY WORDS

- ◉ Alongside the teaching of phonics ‘tricky’ high frequency words are also taught.
- ◉ These words cannot be segmented and need to be learnt by sight with regular practice.

E.g. me, was, have, you, her, they, are, all, the, little, said, there, when, what, like



A TYPICAL LESSON

4 part lesson- usually up to 20 minutes.

1. Revisit/Review-practise previously learned letters or graphemes.
2. Teach- Teach new graphemes. Teach one or two tricky words.
3. Practise-practise blending and segmenting words.
4. Apply- Read or write a caption or sentence using one or more tricky words and words containing the grapheme.



RESOURCES WE USE

- ◉ Jolly phonics whiteboard programme
- ◉ Jolly phonics workbooks
- ◉ Phonics play web based programme



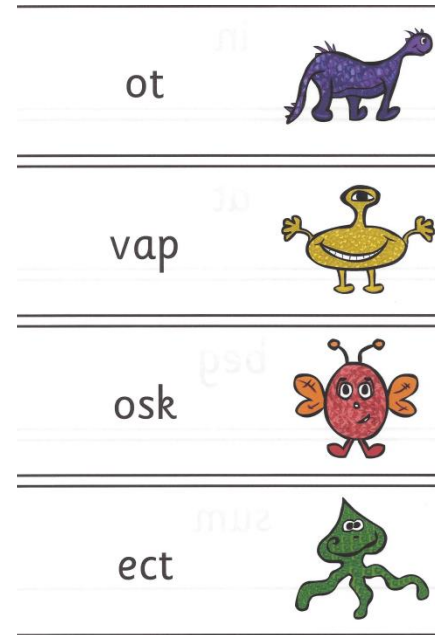
PHONICS SCREENING CHECK- YEAR 1

- A statutory assessment for all children in Year 1.
- It is designed to confirm whether individual children have learned phonic decoding to an appropriate standard.
- Children are tested in the summer term before moving into Year 2.



WHAT DOES THE CHECK CONSIST OF?

- 40 words that children read 1:1 with a teacher.
- A combination of real words and pseudo words or alien words.
- The pseudo words are shown to the children alongside pictures of imaginary creatures to ensure they are not trying to match the pseudo word to a word in their vocabulary.



THANK YOU FOR
JOINING US THIS
MORNING

