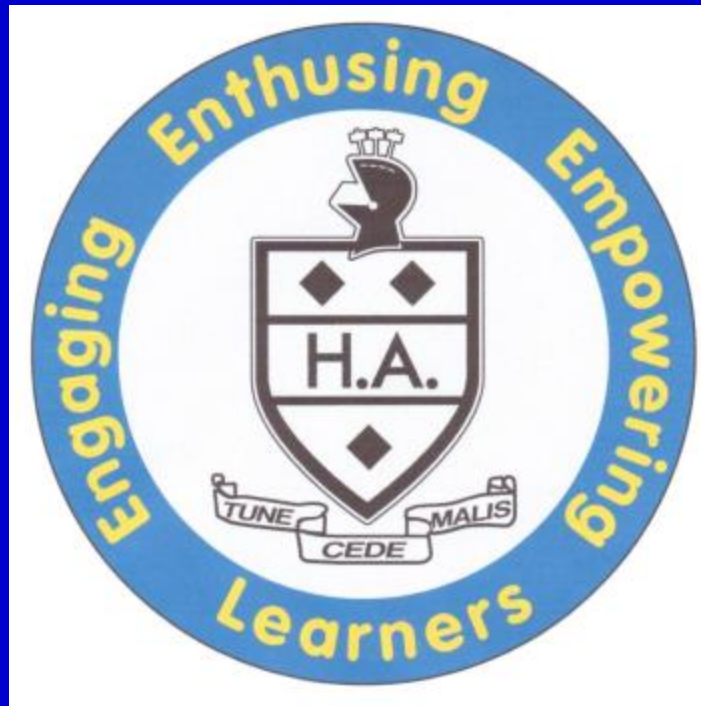


# Reception English Evening

28<sup>th</sup> September 2017





- Phonics
- Reading
- Writing



# What is phonics?

a method of teaching reading and spelling by linking sounds with the letters of the alphabet.

Learning phonics will help your child to become a good reader and writer.

# Phonics



- Daily lessons
- Fast paced approach
- Lessons encompass a range of games, songs and rhymes
- There are 6 phonics phases which the children work through, throughout Reception, Year 1 and 2.

# Saying the sounds



Sounds should be articulated clearly and precisely.



- A phoneme can be represented by one or more letters e.g. c, ck, ee, igh
- The same phoneme can be represented/ spelled in more than one way e.g. rain, may, lake
- The same spelling may represent more than one sound e.g. mean/deaf, fear/bear/earth

# Phase 1

## Getting ready for phonics



- **Tuning into sounds**
- **Listening and remembering sounds**
- **Talking about sounds**
  - Music and movement
  - Rhyming words
  - Sound effects
  - Speaking and listening skills



# Phase 2

s, a, t, p

i, n, m, d

g, o, c, k

ck, e, u, r

h, b, f, ff, l, ll, ss





# Phase 3

j, v, w, x

y, z, zz, qu

Consonant digraphs:

ch, sh, th, ng

Vowel digraphs and trigraphs:

ai, ee, igh, oa, oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi,  
ear, air, ure, er

s ss c	a	t tt -ed	p pp	i y	n nn	b bb	k c ck	f ff ph	g gg
h	j g dg	l ll	m mm	r rr	d	v	w	y	o
e ea	x	qu	z zz s se ze	ch tch	sh s ss t (before ion, ial)	u o o-e	ai ay a-e	th (that)	th (thin)
igh ie y i-e i	oa ow o oe o- e	oo ew ue u-e	oo u	ar a	or aw au ore al	ur er ir or (after w)	ow ou	oi oy	ee ea e ie
ure	ear eer ere	air are ear	ng n (before k)						

# Reception Phonics Lesson



# Reception Phonics Lesson





oo oo oo oo

moon

spoon

broom

hoop

toot

oo oo oo oo

oo oo oo oo

moon

spoon

broom

hoop

toot

oo oo oo oo

F-O-N-K-I-S

# Blending

Children need to be able to identify the separate sounds in a word and then blend them together to say the whole word



/b/ /e/ /d/ = bed

/t/ /ea/ /m/ = team

/ch/ /ur/ /ch/ = church

# Segmenting

Children need to be hear a whole word and then break  
word down into sounds



bed = /b/ /e/ /d/

team = /t/ /ea/ /m/

church = /ch / /ur/ /ch/





# Key words

- Key words are the words which occur most often in text e.g. the, she, a, was etc.
- A lot of the key words are not always phonetically plausible and are tricky to read and spell.
- There is no easy way to teach these words. Children learn to read and spell these words through practice and repetition.
- Revisit them over and over again ~ make it fun!

# Games for reading and spelling words



- Flashcards
- Copy, Cover, Close eyes, Check
- Trace the word with your finger on the carpet, in the air, on your arm, another child's back
- Tricky word bingo
- Word finding
- Snap/matching pairs

# Reading



- What we use in school
- Activities
- Colour coded reading books
- Why is reading at home so important throughout school?
- Shared reading records

Our main aim when sharing books is that your children remain motivated and enthusiastic.

# Other opportunities for developing reading



- Daily phonics
- Individual reading
- Sound flashcards and tricky word books
- Take home library books once a week
- Listening to stories
- Playing word and sound games (e.g. bingo, initial sound sorting)

# Writing



- Stages of development
- Letter formation and letter families
- Writing for different purposes
- Pencil grip and control (importance of fine motor skills)
- What you can do to help at home