

1N73LL1G3NC3

15 7H3

4B1L17Y

70 4D4P7 70

CH4NG3

- 573PH3N H4WK1NG

IF YOU CAN  
READ THIS,  
THANK A  
TEACHER

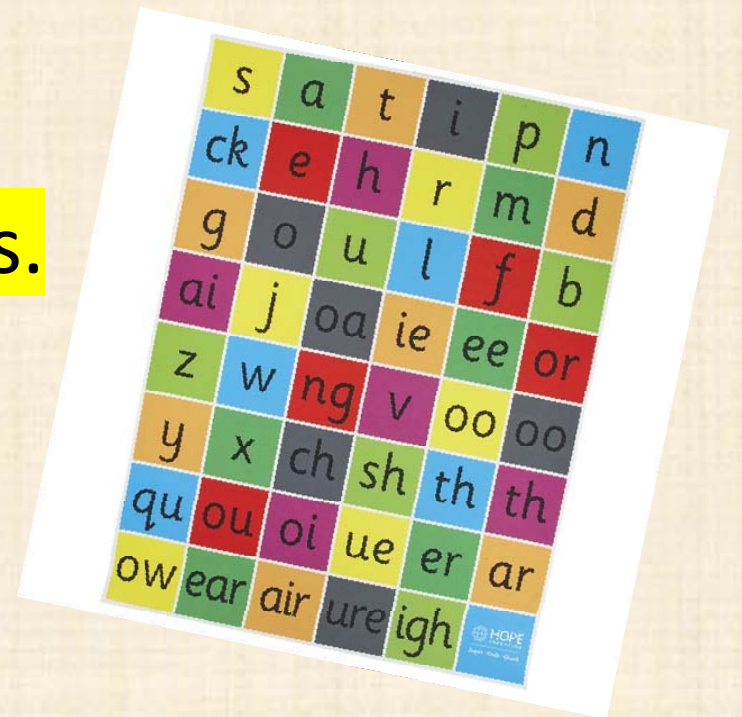
IF U KAN RID  
THIS U PRBLI  
R A TEECHA

# What is phonics?

- Phonics is the link between letters and the sounds they make.
- Using a highly structured programme working through 6 progressive phases, children are taught:

The full range of common letter/ sound correspondences.

To hear separate sounds within words.  
To blend sounds together.



# What is phonics?

Phonics is

**Knowledge of the alphabetic code**

(26 letters, 44 phonemes, 140 different letter combinations)

**44 SOUNDS DESK TOP**

**CONSONANT SOUNDS**

b	bb	d	dd	-ed	f	ff	ph	gh	g	gg							
h	wh	j	g	ge	dge	k	c	ck	ch	qu	l	ll	m	mm	mb	mn	
n	nn	kn	gn	p	pp	qu	r	rr	wr	rh	s	ss	c	ce	se	sc	st
t	tt	-ed	bt	v	f	w	wh	one	x	y	z	zz	ze	se	ss	x	

**DIGRAPH SOUNDS**

ch	tch			
sh	ti	ch	th	
s	ss	c	th	the
ng	n	ngue	zh	
s	ge			

**SHORT VOWELS**

a					
e	ea	a	ai	ay	ie
i	y	o	u	ui	e
o	a	ou			
u	o	o_e	ou	oe	oo
oo	u	oul			

**LONG VOWELS**

ai	ay	a_e	a	ey	ea	ei	eigh	aigh		
ee	ea	e	ie	i	ei	eo	ey	y	e_e	
igh	ie	y	i_e	i	l	eigh	eye	ye		
oa	ow	o	oe	o_e	ough	oh	oi	oy		
u	ue	ew	u_e	eau	ow	ou	ough			
oo	ew	ue	u_e	u	ou	o_e	o	ui	ough	wo

**'R' CONTROLLED VOWELS**

ar	a	al	are	ear	au
or	aw	au	ore	al	ar
oar	augh	ough	our	oor	oa
ur	er	ir	or	ear	ere
air	are	ear	ere	eir	
ear	ere	eer	ier		

**Notes:**

- Graphemes in black are common spellings.
- Graphemes in grey are rare spellings.
- wh is a combination of 2 sounds /w/ /h/
- qu is a combination of 2 sounds /k/ /w/
- X is a combination of 2 sounds /k/ /s/
- The 'long a' sound is a combination of 2 sounds /g/ /e/

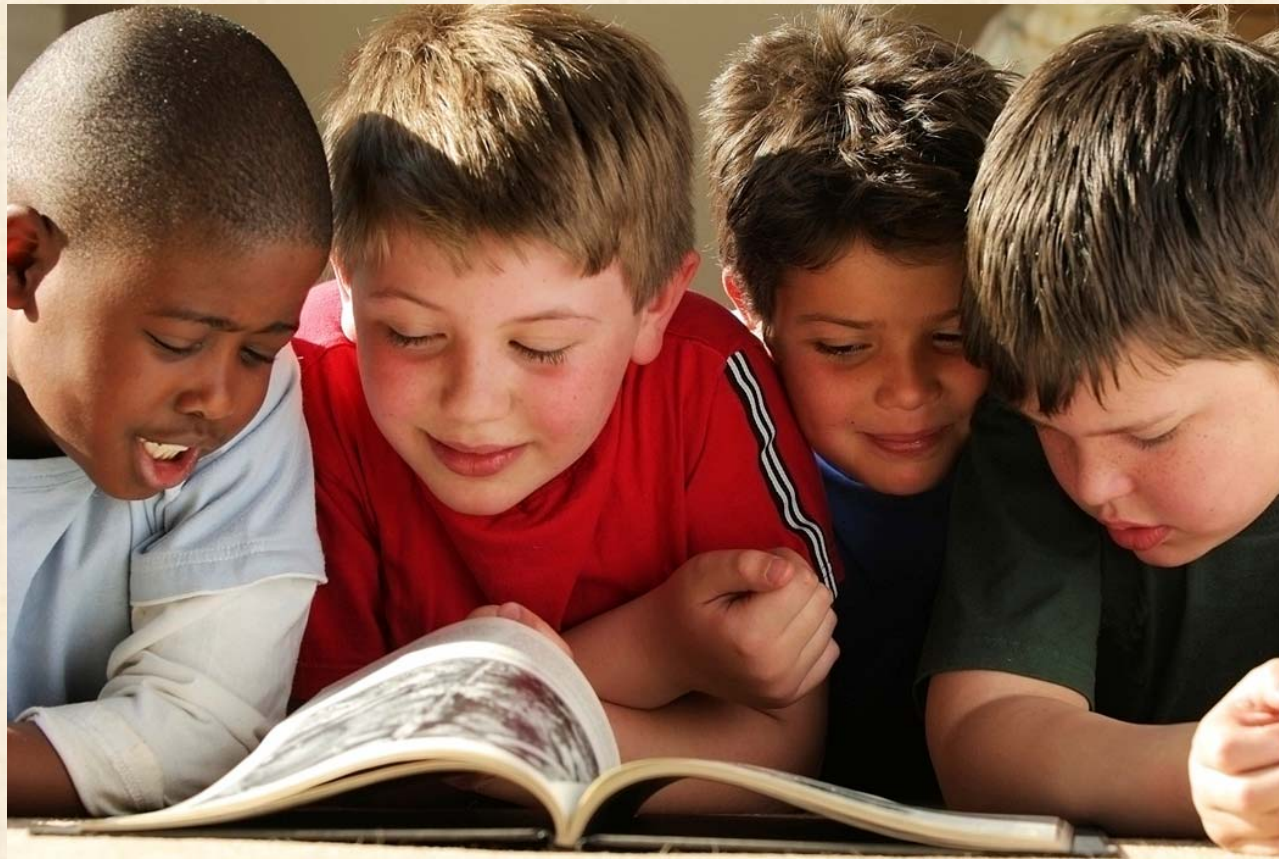
**CE**  
Smart Kids UK Ltd, Harpenden, Herts AL5 2JQ, UK. The World's Choice.

**Understanding of the skills of segmenting and blending**



# Why is phonics key?

Everything starts with reading...



# Why is phonics key?

**“Being able to read is the most important skills children will learn during their early schooling and has far-reaching implications for lifelong confidence and well-being.”**

Reading books **closely match the phonics** knowledge that pupils are being taught





# At Red Oaks we...

We follow our 'Road maps' for coverage.

Use Visual phonics as our tool to teach the sounds and the new Super Sonic Phonic Friends scheme

Phase 2:

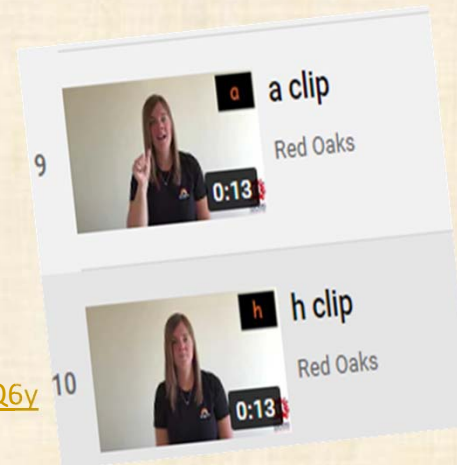
[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL0sOUO28GlgJQBszHLeGvL\\_ddlwDKwQ6y](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL0sOUO28GlgJQBszHLeGvL_ddlwDKwQ6y)

Phase 3:

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL0sOUO28GlgJwxYyMZ0F97NVhhPRPDAv>

Phase 5:

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL0sOUO28GlgLwl3bN-bxjEHUn38Bm3FhR>



“By the end of Reception, all children should be able to read words and simple sentences accurately, with increasing speed and fluency.”

Early Learning Goal



# Pure sounds

It is crucial that we are modelling and using **pure** sounds all of the time.

Where can you find these?

# Some key terms...

- Phoneme - The smallest unit of sound in a word.

s a t p i n....

- Grapheme - What we write to represent a sound/ phoneme - for some phonemes, this could be more than one letter.

e.g. p m igh ch

# 6 phases

Phase 1- Nursery

Phase 2- 6 weeks- Reception

Phase 3- 12 weeks- Reception

Phase 4- 4-6 weeks- Reception

Phase 5- Year 1

Phase 6- Year 2 and beyond



# Phase 1 – Subject Knowledge

- Phase 1 is absolutely vital. It is the one phase that shouldn't come to an end.
- Phase 1 develops the children's ability to listen to, make, explore and talk about sounds.
- This phase is split into **7 aspects** that are explored and developed through games.

# Letters and Sounds

## Phase one

Consists of 7 aspects:

Aspect 1 – Environmental sounds

Aspect 2 – Instrumental sounds

Aspect 3 – Body percussion

Aspect 4 – Rhythm and rhyme

Aspect 5 – Alliteration

Aspect 6 – Voice Sounds

Aspect 7 – Oral blending and segmenting

# Oral blending

- Hearing a series of spoken sounds and merging (**blending**) them together to make a spoken word – no text is used.
- For example, when a teacher calls out /b/u/s, the children say bus.
- The skill is **usually taught before** blending using written words.



# Blending and segmenting

- **segmenting** each grapheme and using knowledge of GPCs to work out which phoneme each grapheme represents

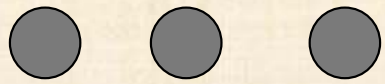
ch / i / p

- Then **blending** these phonemes together to make a word. This is the basis of reading.

ch i p  
— ● ●

# Some examples

s - i - t



l e g



m o p



c a n



f i t



# The alphabet

When should it be taught?

How should it be taught?



# The alphabet

- Children should be taught there are links between the sound they are learning and the letter name.
- We do not assume children know the letters of the alphabet just because they can sing the alphabet song.



# Phase two (6 weeks)

5 sets of phonemes need to be introduced in systematic way.

Set 1 - s a t p

Set 2 - i n m d

Set 3 - g o c k

Set 4 - ck e u r

Set 5 - h b f ff l ll s ss

- It is very important that you pronounce these phonemes clearly and correctly. If you don't, children may find it very difficult to blend them together.

# Digraph

- Two letters which make one sound (phoneme)

c + h = ch



Your turn!



dog

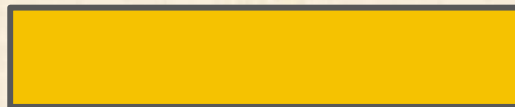




Your turn!



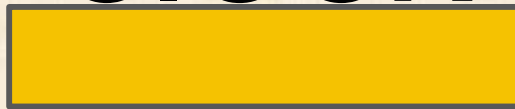
truck



Your turn!



clock



# Phase 3 (12 weeks)

- Phase 3 continues in the same way as Phase 2  
By the end of Phase 3 the children will know one way of writing down each of the 44 phonemes.

- Set 6 - j v w x

- Set 7 - 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



# Examples of vowel digraphs

- A vowel digraph contains at least one vowel but the two letters still make a single sound (Vowel digraphs need to contain at least one vowel and make one sound.)

- ai rain      ee meet      oa coat      oo zoo, oo book
- ar car      or for      ur burn      ow cow      oi coin



# Trigraph

Three letters, which make one sound.

e.g. s igh t    f ear    ch air

# Identifying digraph and trigraphs

• ch i ll    f or t    d u ck

• h ear    l igh t    ch air

Your turn!



rain



Your turn!



Sheep





## Phase 4 (4-6 weeks)

- Phase 4 is a consolidation phase
- No new phonemes are introduced, the children simply apply the ones they have been taught so far
- Blending and segmenting are the main focus
- Usually completed by the end of Reception, and recapped at the beginning of Year 1

Congratulations!



you read brilliantly in our **Bronze** Phase 2  
**Phonics challenge!**

s a t p

You recognised the letter, phoneme and visual sign for these 4.

