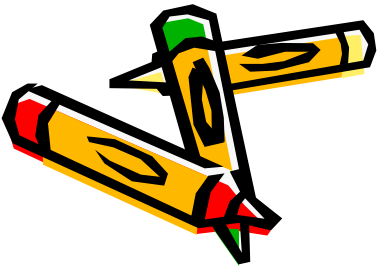


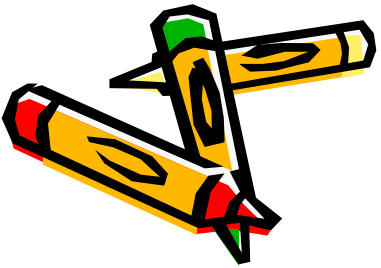
How to help at home with phonics



- Speaking and listening – Vocabulary
- How we teach sounds to help with reading and writing
- How we say the sounds correctly
- Helping children learn tricky words
- More reading
- Useful websites



- Most important thing – From a very early age…
    - Talking and Listening.
    - Reading with and to your child
    - Playing listening games
    - Singing songs and rhymes
    - Simple movement games

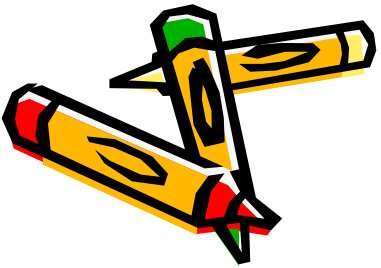


All these things will help to build up connections in the brain, an enjoyment of language and confidence to try things out.

• PHONICS

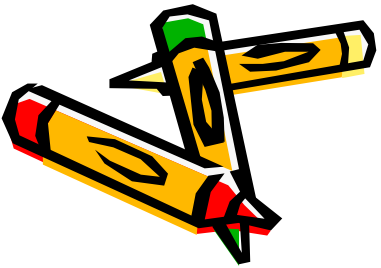
- Correct pronunciation
- Correct vocabulary

- We all need to use the same language at home and at school.
- Little and often is the key. Does not have to be formal.
- Link it to your child's interests.



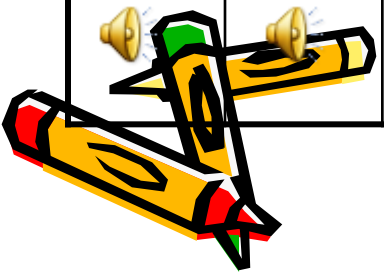
PHONEME

- The smallest unit of sound in a word.
- There are 44 phonemes in the English language.



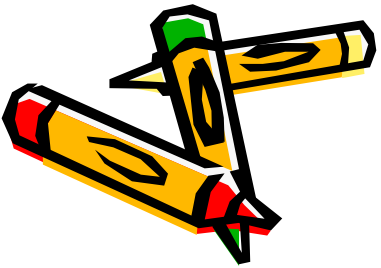
The 44 phonemes

/b/	/d/	/f/	/g/	/h/	/j/	/k/	/l/	/m/	/n/	/ng/
/p/	/r/	/s/	/t/	/v/	/w/	/y/	/z/	/th/	/oi/	/ch/
/sh/	/ow/	/a/	/e/	/i/	/o/	/u/	/ai/	/ee/	/igh/	/oa/
/c/	/oo/	/ar/	/ur/	/or/	/er/	/ow/	/oi/	/air/	/ear/	/ure/



Oral blending and segmenting

- Practise separating the sounds in a word for the children to hear them and let them put the sounds together for you - milk, shirt
- You tell the child a word and let them separate the sounds
- These skills help children to listen to the differences in sounds and prepares them for reading and writing words on a page.
- Hearing the sound always comes before writing.

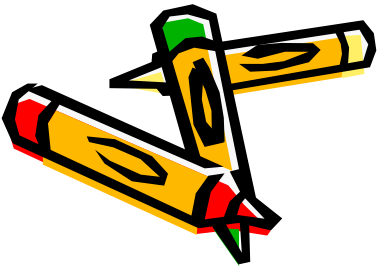


GRAPHEME

- Letters representing a phoneme

e.g.

c ai igh



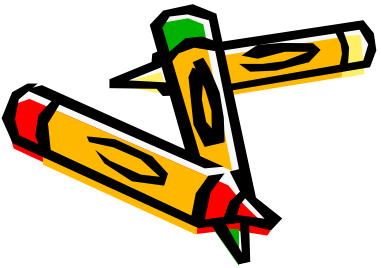
Children need to practise recognising the grapheme and saying the phoneme that it represents.

BLENDING

- Recognising the letter sounds in a written word, for example

c-u-p

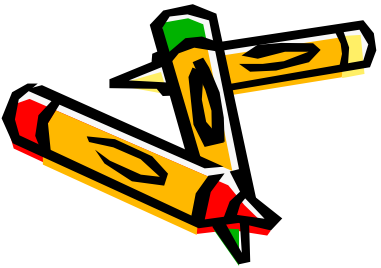
and merging or 'blending' them in the order in which they are written to pronounce the word 'cup'



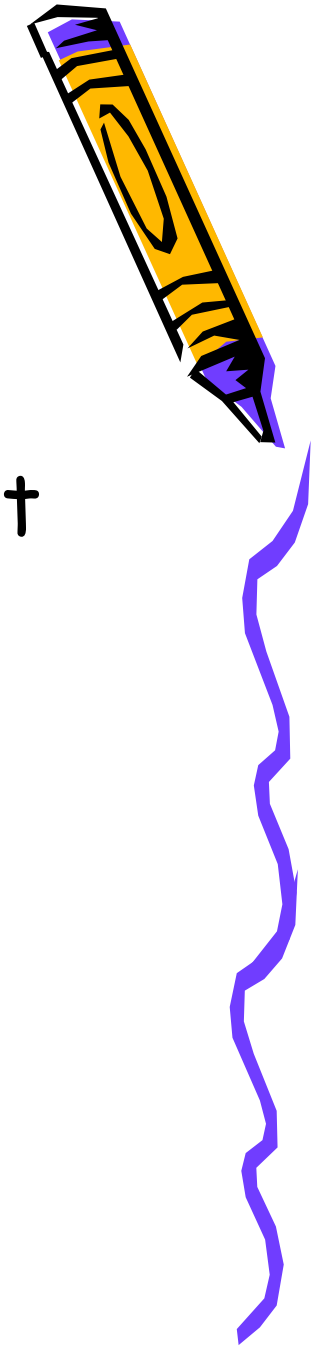
Blend these words…

- drep sock
- blom bloom

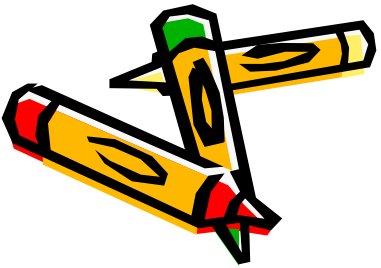
- You can use nonsense words as well as real words.
- This strategy helps children to read unfamiliar words.



SEGMENTING

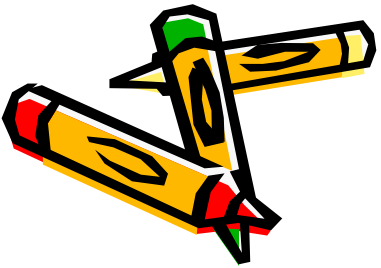


- 'Chopping Up' the word to spell it out
- The opposite of blending
- Use your 'ROBOT ARMS'



Segmenting Activity

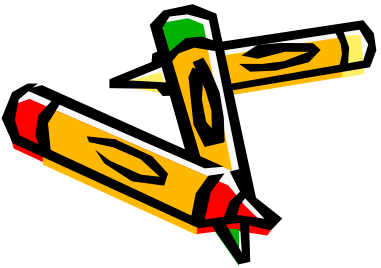
- Use your 'robot arms' to say how many phonemes in each word.
  - shelf
  - dress
  - sprint
  - String
- This strategy supports children to write a word.



Did you get it right?



- shelf = sh - e - l - f = 4 phonemes
- dress = d - r - e - ss = 4 phonemes
- sprint = s - p - r - i - n - t = 6 phonemes
- string = s - t - r - i - ng = 5 phonemes



Once children are good with single phonemes…

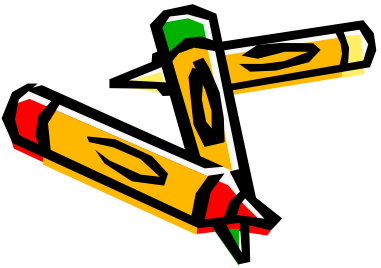


- DIGRAPHS – 2 letters that make 1 sound

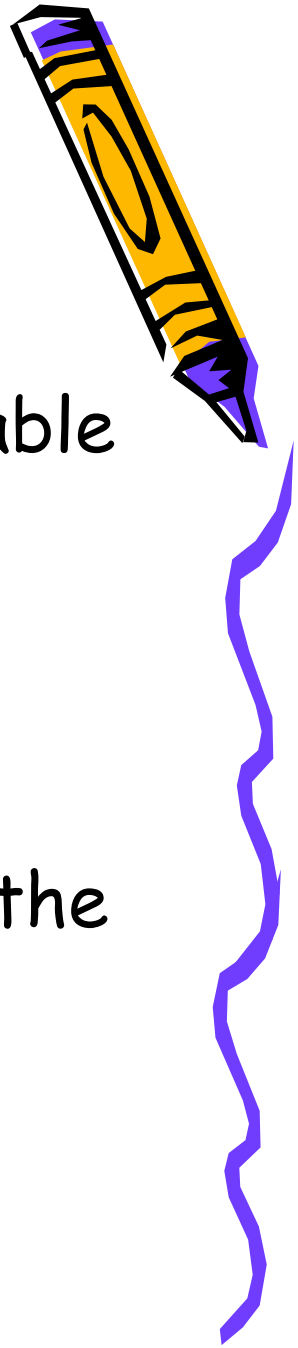
ll ss zz oa ai

- TRIGRAPHS – 3 letters that make 1 sound

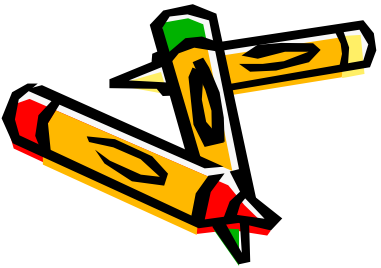
igh air



TRICKY WORDS



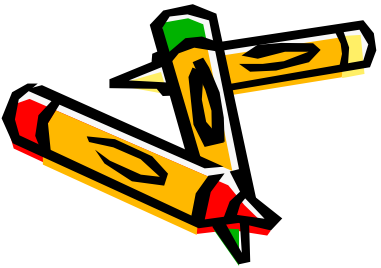
- Words that are not phonetically decodable
- e.g. was, the, I
- Some are 'tricky' to start with but will become decodable once we have learnt the harder phonemes
- e.g. with, they,



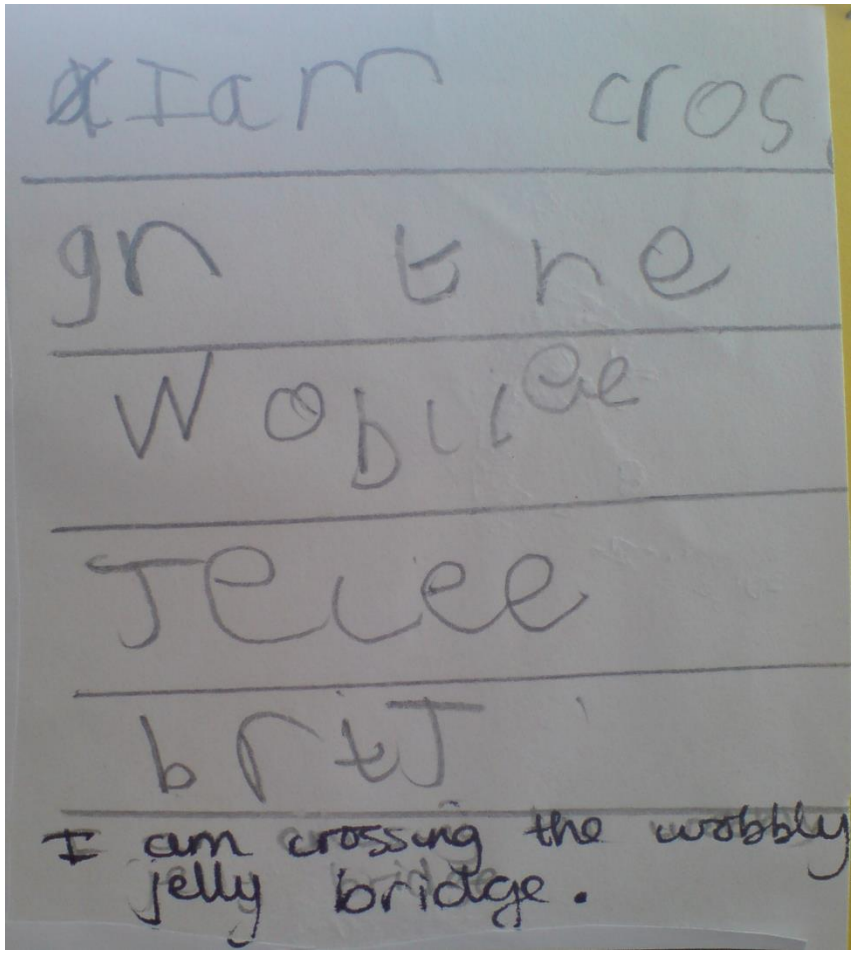
Now you have the knowledge….



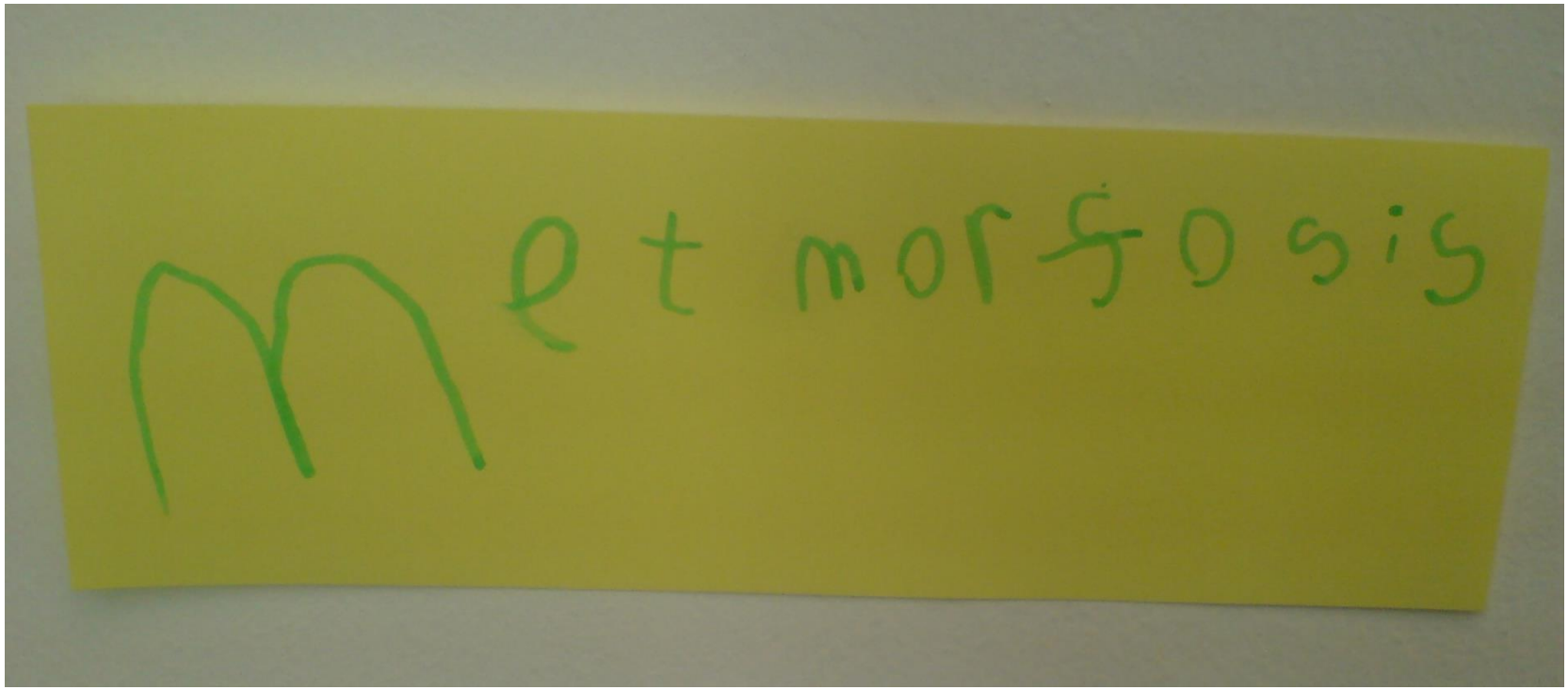
- Play lots of sound and listening games with your child.
- Read as much as possible to and with your child.
- Encourage and praise – get them to have a 'good guess'.
- Ask your child's teacher if you want to know more.



Children's writing



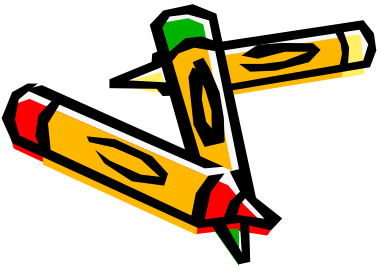



metmorfosis

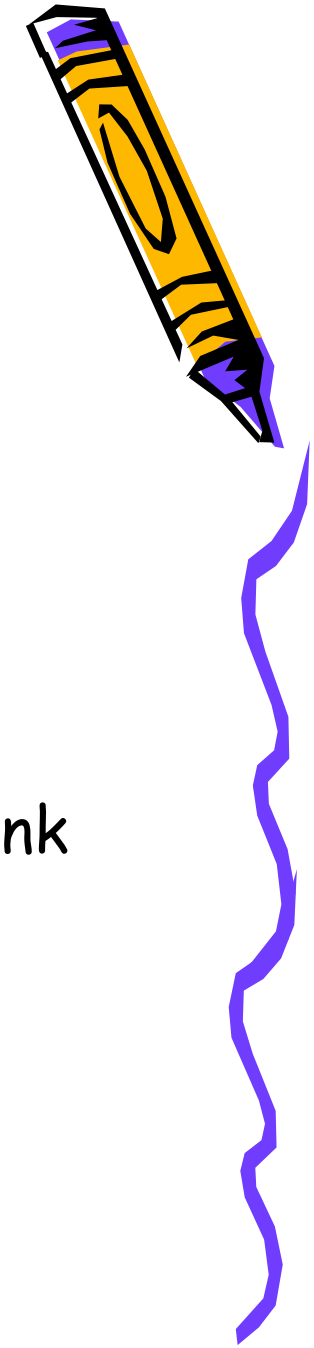
Additional support

- Activities you can do at home to support your child with learning the sounds.
- Websites for phonics
- Jolly phonic actions sheets – homework

- PLEASE WRITE IN CHAT IF YOU FOUND THIS WORKSHOP USEFUL.

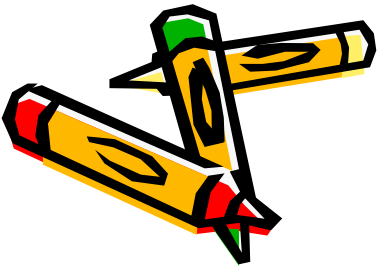


Phonics resources on our school website



- www.uxendonmanor.com

- Go to about us, curriculum, English, phonics
- Resources, helpful websites to access and videos of how to say the sounds
- Bug club video on Phonics – will send out the link



Useful websites

- www.parentsintouch.co.uk
- www.bbc.co.uk/schools/parents
- www.jollylearning.co.uk/
- www.focusonphonics.co.uk/
- www.syntheticphonics.com
- www.lettersandsounds.com
- www.phonicsplay.co.uk

