



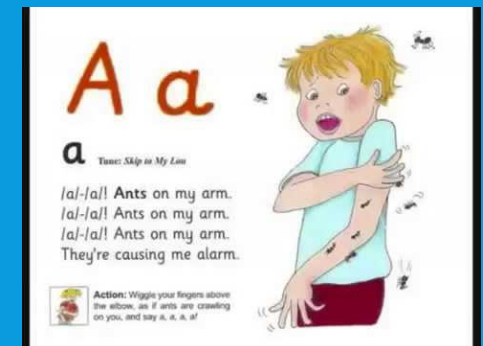
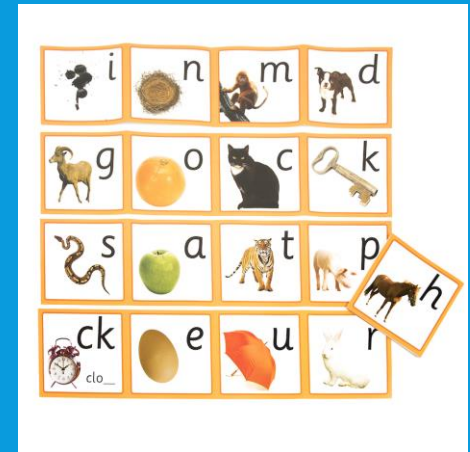
PHONICS IN RECEPTION

Supporting your child to read and write

HOW WE TEACH PHONICS



- Letters and sounds- Sounds are taught with associating pictures.
- Jolly Phonics- sounds are taught with songs and actions
- Phonics needs to be active and engaging for it to be effective.



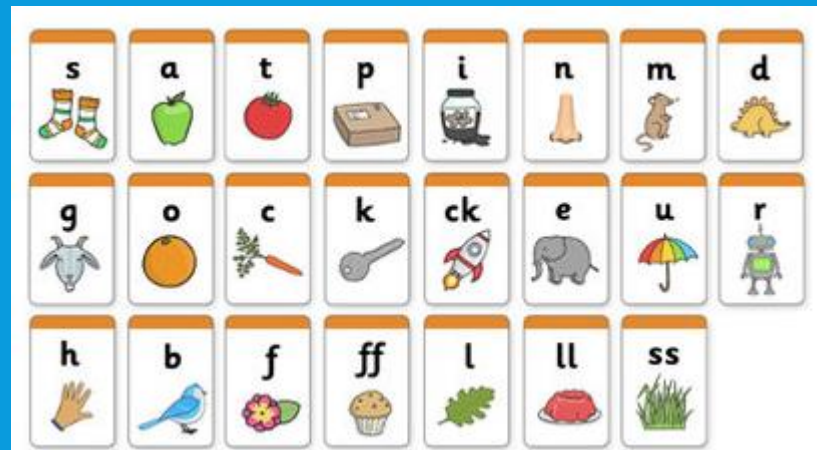
PHASE 2

Phase 2- CVC words (consonant- vowel- consonant)

Throughout phase 2 children are taught to read and spell simple cvc words using these sounds. They also use these sounds to spell other words by representing an initial, medial and final sound. E.g. rain will be r-e-n and been would be b-i-n.

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, ss

SHORT SOUNDS



PHASE 3

Throughout phase 3, children are taught digraphs and trigraphs. They are taught one way of writing each consonant and vowel sound. This means that their spelling becomes more accurate but words are still not spelt correctly as there are lots of different ways of writing a sound.

For example, when the children learn the ai grapheme words such as rain, pain and train will be spelt correctly. However every word with the /ai/ sound in it is spelt with ai e.g. snake will be spelt 'snaic' and cake will be spelt 'caik'. This is phonetical spelling which is what the children are encouraged to do during the early stages of writing.

Set 6: j, v, w, x

Set 7: y, z, zz, qu

Consonant digraphs:

ch, sh, th, ng

Vowel digraphs: ai,

ee, igh, oa, oo, ar,

or, ur, ow, oi, ear,

air, ure, er



TRICKY WORDS AND HIGH FREQUENCY WORDS

There are some words that can not be spelt phonetically and therefore they have to be learnt by sight. These are called Tricky words and children are expected to spell these correctly by the end of Reception.

I, the, to, no, go, into.

He, she, we, me, be, was, you, they, all, are,
her.

These tricky words and high frequency words are taught in phonics session and through weekly spellings which are sent home to be practised.

HOW WE TEACH PHONICS



In Reception children are taught to spell 'phonetically'. This means that children are taught to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds.

Children are taught to segment words to help them spell (e.g. c-a-t cat, r-oa-d road, sh-ee-p sheep). They are taught the single phonemes in the alphabet and some digraphs and they spell using these sounds only. They are only taught one way of writing each sound so therefore their spelling is not always correct but it should always be phonetical.

READING BOOKS

- *Books changed weekly*
- *Bug club*
- *Fluency*
- *Comprehension*

PHONICS IN YEAR 1

Phase 4

Children are taught to read and spell ccvc/cvcc words and two syllable words. The children will also learn more tricky and high frequency words.

Phase 5

Children are taught alternative spellings for sounds taught in phase 3. They then learn to choose the right spelling pattern for words. The children will also learn more tricky and high frequency words.



TERMINOLOGY

- **Phoneme**- a sound.
- **Grapheme**- the way a sound is written.
- **Digraph**- two letters that make one sound.
- **Trigraph**- three letters that make one sound
- **Blending**- putting sounds together to read a word.
- **Segmenting**- breaking words into sounds to spell them.
- **Tricky word**- a word that is not phonetical and can not be sounded out
- **High frequency word**- words used frequently in spoken and written language e.g. as, at, and, back.
- **Common exception word**- words that do not fit spelling rules.
- **Alien words/ Sudo words/ nonsense words**- words that are not real words.

NELSON HANDWRITING SCHEME

Lower case letters: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Capitals: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Numbers: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

The Four Joins:

1. to letters without ascenders
2. to letters with ascenders
3. horizontal joins
4. horizontal joins to letters with ascenders

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz