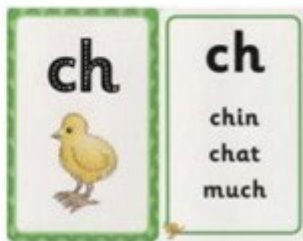


# Phonics Teaching

## Mill Lane School

Phonics  
ee ur ow  
wh y au



# Parents Guide



# Phase 1

Phase 1 focuses on the basic skills needed for reading and writing and includes singing lots of nursery rhymes, playing listening games and using musical instruments. This tends to be completed prior to starting school.

## Things to try at home:-

- Play games like 'I spy'
- Sing songs and rhymes together
- Make a 'junk band' with pots & pans
- Share lots of books together

# Phase 2

By the end of phase 2, the children have learnt these phonemes...

s	a	t	p	i	n	m	d
g	o	c	k	ck	e	u	r
h	b	f	ff	l	ll	ss	le

They will learn to **orally blend** cvc words e.g. when you sound out c-a-t, they can tell you the word is cat

They will also learn to **orally segment** cvc words e.g. when you say mum, they can identify the sounds m-u-m.

They will learn to form all corresponding letters for each of the phonemes.




# Phase 3

Phase 3 builds on Phase 2 and the children learn more phonemes (including some where the same letters can make different sounds e.g. oo- book, loop)...

j	v	w	x	y	z	zz	
qu	ch	sh	th	wh	ng	nk	tch
ai	ee	igh	oa	oo	ar	or	ur
ow	oi	ear	air	er	ue	ure	

It is important that the children recognise that some phonemes are represented by two or more letters.

Children will be expected to practise reading and writing real and pseudo words using phonemes from phase 2 and 3.

j	w	x	y	z	zz	qu	ch	sh
								
th	ng	ai	ee	igh	oa	oo	oo	ar
								
or	ur	ow	oi	ear	air	ure	er	
								

# Phase 4

In Phase 4, new sounds are taught and a thorough recap of phase 3.

ay	oy	ea	ie	ow	ew	ew	ou
ir	aw	eer	are	ce	ea	o	ed

During Phase 4, sounds with adjacent consonants or initial & final **blends** are taught e.g. bl, dr, sc, ft, ct.

bl br st fr sn dr sl sm  
gr pl gl cr cl fl sk nt  
pr nd mp nk tr sw sp lp

These can be sounded out but recognising them quickly makes for a stronger reader.

# Phase 5

Phase 5 focuses on alternative spellings. New phonemes include the split diagraphs where the additional 'e' at the end makes the vowel say its name.

a_e	e_e	i_e	o_e	u_e
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

For example: cub → cube, cam → came, bit → bite, lob → lobe,

They also learn 5 less common sounds...

wh	ph	oe	au	ey
----	----	----	----	----

They practise writing words which contain the same phoneme with different spellings, i.e. grey, rain, day or true, flew, droop,

They will learn to look for the most common spelling pattern, for example: 'ay' is the spelling pattern for the final sound in a word and 'ai' is the spelling pattern for the medial sound.

# Phase 6

In Phase 6, the focus is on learning spelling rules for word endings or **suffixes**.

They learn how words change when you add certain letters.

There are 12 different suffixes taught:

-s	-es	-ing	-ed
-er	-est	-y	-en
-ful	-ly	-ment	-ness

The teaching of phase 6 is usually through spelling activities throughout Key Stage 2.



## Plural rules



# Ways to help at home

The best way to help at home is to:

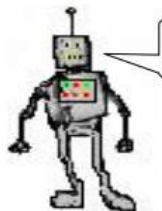
- ♦ have plenty of conversations to increase your child's vocabulary - the more words they can say, the more words they will eventually be able to read and write!
- ♦ play word games.
- ♦ read to your child as much as possible - stories, information books, poems, instructions, time-tables, magazines etc.
- ♦ show that you enjoy reading and writing.

## Word Games:



1. Make up sentences that start with the same letter: Sammy snake sat on sandwiches.

2. Talk like a robot, making every sound explicit. For example. I can see the 'c' 'a' 't'.



# More Word Games:



3. Build words, changing one sound at a time. For example: cat - cap - tap - top

This can be done with magnetic letters, letters written on paper or online:

<http://www.bigbrownbear.co.uk/magneticletters/>

4. Look through books or magazines and find words containing the same phoneme. Look for words with the phoneme at the beginning, middle or end of a word. For example: shop, fishes, wash.



5. Compile lists of words that rhyme. Use phonic knowledge to change initial phonemes. This will help with spelling.

# Useful Websites

Below is a list of websites that can support you and your child with developing their phonic knowledge.

- ♦ [www.oxfordowl.co.uk](http://www.oxfordowl.co.uk)

Lots of books to read, some phonic based. Also information for adults about correct pronunciation of all phonemes [www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/reading-site/expert-help/phonics-made-easy](http://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/reading-site/expert-help/phonics-made-easy)

- ♦ [www.bbc.co.uk/school/wordsandpictures](http://www.bbc.co.uk/school/wordsandpictures)

Games mainly aimed at year 1 and year 2 looking at sounds and high frequency words.

- ♦ [www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks1bitesize](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks1bitesize)

Games to practice key skills such as rhyming, punctuation and grammar.

- ♦ [www.phonicsplay.co.uk/freeIndex.htm](http://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/freeIndex.htm)

Lots of free games for each phase, especially good for reading non-words.

# More Useful Websites

- ♦ [www.letters-and-sounds.com](http://www.letters-and-sounds.com)

Includes further information on each phase as well as printable resources and links to online games for each of the phases.

- ♦ [www.ictgames.com/literacy](http://www.ictgames.com/literacy)

Wide range of games for sounds, words, rhyming patterns and sentences.

- ♦ [www.roythezebra.com/reading-games-word-level.html](http://www.roythezebra.com/reading-games-word-level.html)

Lots of reading games which focus on phonetic spelling patterns (Scroll down the page to view all the activities).

For any further information regarding phonics, please speak with your child's class teacher.