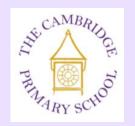


'Inspiring Minds Together'





Phonics and Reading Workshop 2021





"Once you learn to read, you will be forever free."

Frederick Douglass



Aims

- To explain how we teach children to read at The Cambridge Primary School
- To suggest some ways to support children at home with phonics and ultimately reading
- To explain when we read in school



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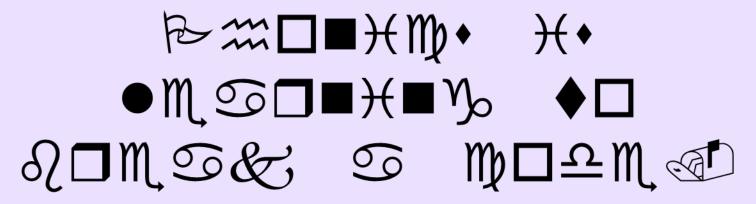


What is Phonics?





What is Phonics?



Phonics is learning to break a code.

Linking letters to sounds; children can read.



Why Phonics?

Try reading these words...

Phalanstery

Doronicium

Palmaceous



Why Phonics?



Early readers should use their **phonic knowledge** as the **only route** to decoding unknown words.



Decoding

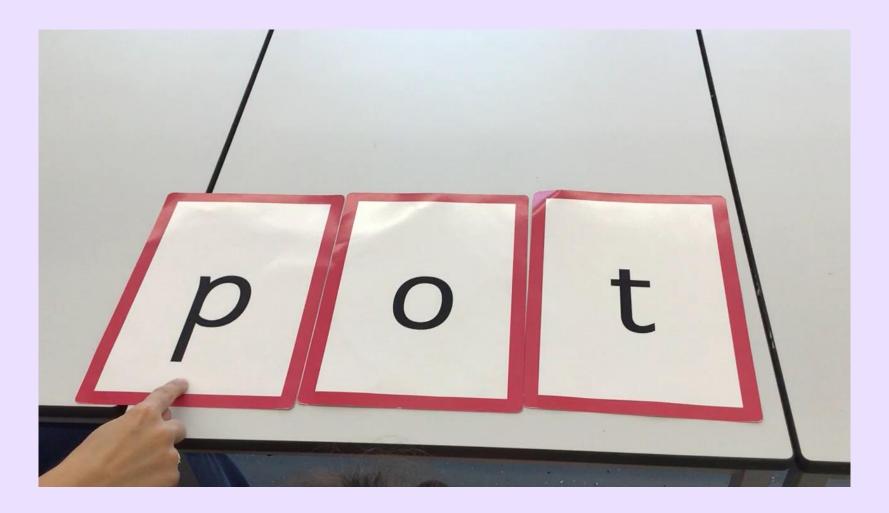
To read...

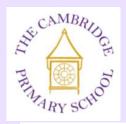
- 1. Children need to look at the letters and say the separate sounds in order from left to right. We ask the children to 'sound out'
- 2. Then children need to blend the sounds together from left to right, to say the whole word. We ask the children to 'blend' or 'push the sounds together'

m-a-p = mapsh-ee-p = sheep



Decoding and Blending





How we teach phonics

	Reception			
Year Group		Year 1		
				Year 2
Phonic Phase	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5

Little Wandle LETTERS AND SOUNDS REVISED

Programme overview

Autumn 1		
	Phase 2 graphemes	New tricky words
Week 1	s a t p	
Week 2	inmd	
Week 3	g o c k	is
Week 4	ck e u r	I
Week 5	hbfl	the







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Phonics and Reading

Workshop 2021
Reading Corner-

Newsletter

Reading during
Lockdown 3.0

Reading Skills Progression Map

Recommended Books

Room on the Broom by the children of The Cambridge Primary School

Supporting Reading At Home Grapheme Mats

How to say the sounds

How to write the sounds

Interactive Phonics Resources

Overview of Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised



Learning the sounds

Letters and images



Daily lessons (20-30 minutes)









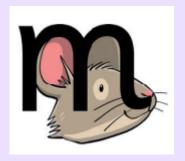




Letters and catchphrases



Learning the sounds

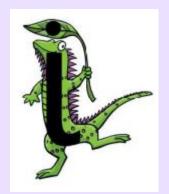








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How to say the sounds





Oral Blending

Helps children to just focus on listening to the sounds.

Simon says...







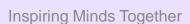
Oral Blending

Helps children to just focus on listening to the sounds.

What's in the Basket?









Rehearsing the Sounds

Finding the letter when hearing the sound.





Rehearsing the Sounds

Finding the letter when hearing the sound.





Rehearsing the Sounds

Saying the sound when seeing the letter.





Resources















Resources











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Online Resources









Writing the sounds

Print letter formation

satpin



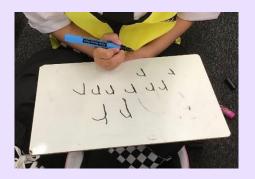






Formation phrase

From the cloud to the ground, up the arch and over the rainbow.





Writing the sounds

Pre cursive letter formation

satpin







"It's terribly kind of you, Fox, but no — I'm going to have lunch with a gruffalo."











Phoneme -The smallest unit of sound in a word

pet = 3 phonemes p-e-t

rain = 3 phonemes r-ai-n

frog = 4 phonemes f-r-o-g

spoon = 4 phonemes s-p-oo-n





How many phonemes?

pen

star

sport

twenty

coach

stretch





How many phonemes?

pen

3 **p-e-n**

star

3 **s-t-ar**

sport

4 s-p-or-t

twenty

6 **t-w-e-n-t-y**

coach

3 **c-oa-ch**

stretch

6 s-t-r-e-t-ch

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Grapheme -The letter or letters that represent a phoneme e.g. the letters <u>ai</u> represent the single sound in the word r<u>ai</u>n

Digraph - Two letters that represent one sound e.g. sh ee ar

Trigraph - Three letters that represent one sound e.g. <u>air ear igh</u>

Split digraph - A digraph in which the two letters are not next to each other. They are split by a consonant. e.g. <u>ie</u> <u>pine</u>

Adjacent consonants - Consonants that appear next to each other to form a 'blend'

e.g. **str mp bl** These make separate sounds NOT ONE.



Help children to identify sounds

Single sounds: ja m

Digraphs: chip

Trigraphs: hair

Split diagraph: snake





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Can you add sound buttons?

pat	speed
fog	toast
star	gate
mist	spoke
foil	floating





Can you add sound buttons?

pat	speed
fog	toast
star	gate
mist	spoke
foil	floating



High-frequency and Tricky Words

Phase 2		
is	into	
I	she	
the	he	
as	of	
and	we	
has	me	
his	be	
her	push	
go	put	
no	pull	
to	full	

Phase 4		
said	here	
SO	little	
have	says	
like	there	
some	when	
come	what	
love	one	
do	out	
were	today	

Phase 3		
was	all	
you	are	
they	sure	
my	pure	
by		

Phase 5		
their	should	whole
people	our	where
oh	house	two
your	mouse	school
Mr	water	call
Mrs	want	different
Ms	any	thought
ask	many	through
could	again	friend
would	who	work



Tricky Words

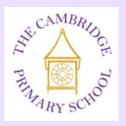
Training our brains



What is the tricky part?



"The a sounds like an o."

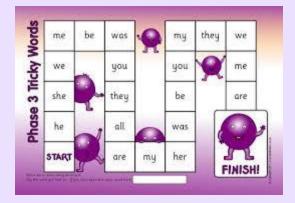






Tricky Words









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Our Reading System

'Phonics Readers'

This is supported by the National Curriculum (2013) that states:

Children should "read books aloud, accurately, that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to use other strategies to

work out words."



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Our Reading System

'Phonics Readers'

- Organised in book boxes to follow the teaching sequence of our phonics programme.
- Aim to match to the sounds and words the child is currently learning in school so they can decode the words by sounding out and blending, and **not** by using any other strategy.



Changed weekly to develop fluency, pace and comprehension.







Fluency

Children should "read easily, fluently and with good understanding." National Curriculum (2013)

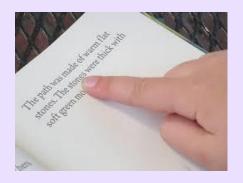
- Link between fluency and understanding
- Measuring fluency -Year 1 child 60 words per minute
 Year 2 child 90 words per minute





Developing Fluency

- Re-read sentences.
- Choral reading read together whilst pointing to the text.
- Cloze reading adult reads and misses out words that the child has to read.
- Partner reading the adult reads a sentence and then the child reads it.









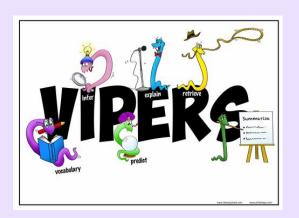
Reading at The Cambridge

When are children taught to read and when do they practise their reading skills?

- Phonics lessons
- Reading Practice Sessions
- One to one reading with an adult
- Whole class guided reading lessons





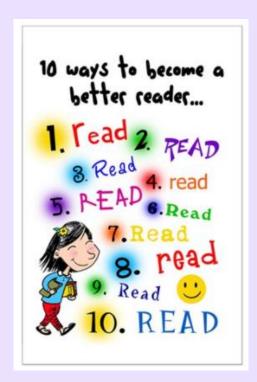




Reading at Home

Ten benefits of reading at home

- 1. Reading to children has a positive impact on their outcomes.
- 2. Reading exercises our brain.
- 3. Reading improves concentration.
- 4. Reading teaches children about the world around them.
- 5. Reading improves vocabulary and language skills.
- 6. Reading develops a child's imagination.
- 7. Reading helps children to develop empathy.
- 8. Reading is fun.
- 9. Reading is a great way to spend time together.
- 10. Children who read achieve better in school.



"Children are made readers on the laps of their parents."

Emilie Buchwald



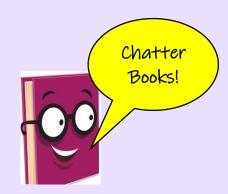
Reading for pleasure

"There are many little ways to enlarge your child's world.

Love of books is the best of all."

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis

- Story time
- Book Buddies
- Chatter Books
- English Lessons
- Bedtime Stories
- World Book Day
- Mystery Readers
- Reading Challenges
- Family Reader books
- Book friendly learning environments

















Further Guidance and Ideas

- Website-Curriculum-Reading-Phonics
- Newsletter-Reading Corner
- Class Teachers
- Miss Tancock-lowerschool@cambridgeschool.hants.sch.uk



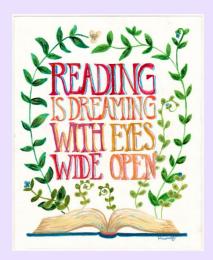


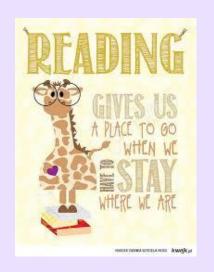








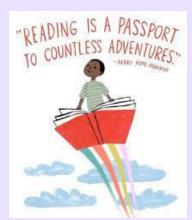




Thank you for joining the workshop.

Happy reading!







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