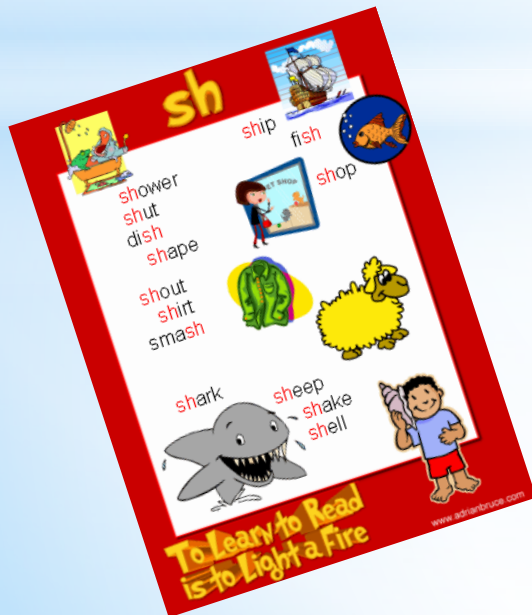


Welcome to the Lower school Reading & Phonics meeting



Purpose of the meeting:

- *To explain the process of phonics teaching and reading within Holy Trinity.
- *To improve confidence in supporting your child at home with their phonics learning, by sharing activities and resources used in school.
- *To explain the Year 1 Phonics screening check which will take place in June.
- *To recap the strategies introduced in Reception, which will help your child with their reading.



Reading in class involves.....

- Weekly individual reading with an adult using reading scheme books. Parent helpers still really welcome, even for an odd hour!
- Weekly Group Guided Reading session with the class teacher will start soon.
- Daily phonics lessons.
- Continuous reading assessment takes place throughout the year.
- Encouraging the children to learn **common exception words** as sight vocabulary e.g. said, were, here...
- Teaching the children to **blend** sounds into words using phonic knowledge.

Supporting Reading at Home

- Regular reading using school reading books.
- Ask questions to support comprehension.
- Finding a quiet place for reading
- Letting your child 'catch' you reading
- Visiting the local library together and book browsing
- Sharing a favourite book together – even if it is for the tenth time!
- Making reading a habit.
- Ensuring that is an enjoyable shared experience where new knowledge is gained!



* Did You Know...?

The English language has:

26 letters



44 sounds

over 100 ways to spell those sounds



It is one of the most complex languages to learn to read and spell.

ELS Essential Letters and Sounds

developed by Knowledge Schools Trust

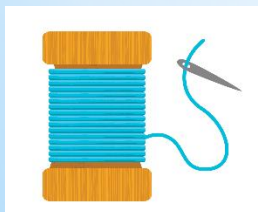
Getting all children to
read well, quickly.



OXFORD

What are we going to cover?

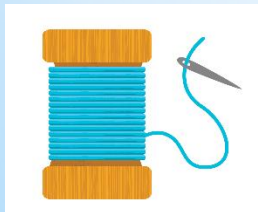
- What is Phonics?
- What is Essential Letters and Sounds?
- How we teach phonics
- Getting children ready to read
- Supporting your child with reading at home
- Pronouncing pure sounds
- Using the letter formations and spelling sequence to support writing at home



What is Phonics?

A method of teaching beginners to read and pronounce words by learning to associate letters or letter groups with the sounds they represent.

There are 44 main sounds in the English Language. Each sound is represented by a grapheme (the written representation of a sound).



What is Phonics?

Phoneme: the smallest single identifiable sound in a word. For example, in the word 'cat' there are three phonemes c/a/t.

Grapheme: the written representation of a sound.

Digraph: two letters making one sound. For example, /sh/ in the word 'shop'.

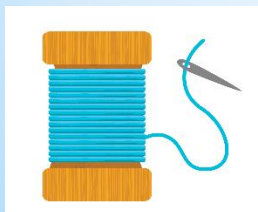
Trigraph: three letters making one sound. For example, /igh/ in the word 'night'.

Split digraph: two vowel letters split but are split by one or more consonants. For example, /a-e/ in the word 'cake'.

What is ELS?

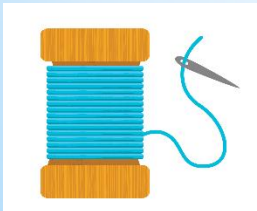
Essential Letters and Sounds (ELS) is our chosen phonics programme

Children will experience the joy of books and language whilst rapidly acquiring the skills they need to become fluent independent readers and writers.



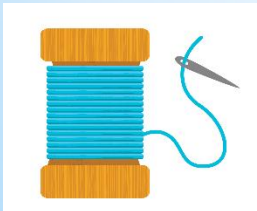
How do we teach phonics?

- We use a simple, consistent approach to teaching phonics.
- We have mnemonics and rhymes to support learning and recall
- We teach phonics every single day from the first days of Reception



How do we teach phonics?

- Phonics throughout the day to review new sounds & graphemes taught
- Lots of opportunities for oral blending- /c/ /oa/ /t/
- We teach the 'code' for reading, alongside teaching vocabulary.



How do we teach phonics?

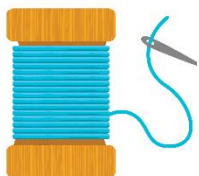
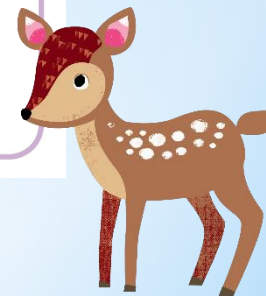
Teach

These objects all have the /ng/ sound in.

ng



ng ... ng ... ring
ng ... ng ... wing
ng ... ng ... sing



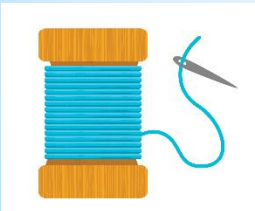
How do we teach phonics?

Apply

Quit activity 

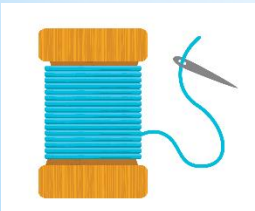
Read the sentence. Click on the icon to reveal the picture.

Her friend said it
was sweater
weather.



Supporting your child with reading at home

- Only 1 in 3 children are read a bedtime story night
- Reading a bedtime story every night to your child improves their outcomes
- If your child views themselves as a 'good reader' when they leave Primary School they are more likely to earn a higher salary in their 40s.



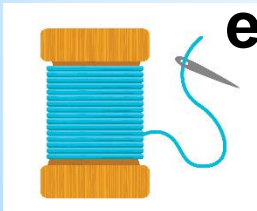
Supporting your child with reading at home

- Children are only reading from books that are entirely decodable
- Your child should be able to read their book confidently
- We only use pure sounds when decoding words (no 'uh' after the sound)
- We want them to practise reading their book 3 times across the week working on these skills:

decode

fluency

expression

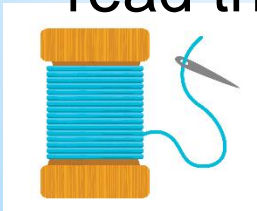


Supporting your child with reading at home

We want children to create a strong orthographic map. This means that they learn sounds spelt by the letters or groups of letters in each word.

To read fluently, or well, we need a strong orthographic map.

To consistently recognise that the <ea> in bread spells /e/ we need to read it at least 4 times. This means we need to read the word many times to build fluency for reading.



Pronouncing pure sounds

We must use pure sounds when we are pronouncing the sounds and supporting children in reading words.

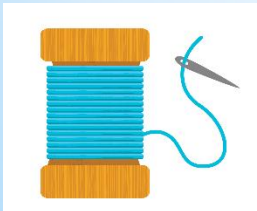
c a t

not

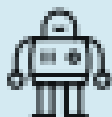
cuh a tuh

If we mispronounce these sounds we will make reading harder for our children.

There are videos for this on our school website where you can hear the correct pronunciation of the sounds.



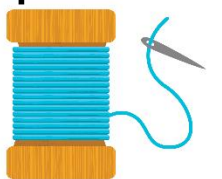
Supporting your child with writing at



You can use the spelling sequence with your children at home to support them with their writing.

Let's try this with the word: rain

We also practise saying our sentences before we write them to make sure we write the sentence we have planned and to ensure it makes sense!



*The Year 1 Phonics Check

In June, all year 1 children are expected to complete the year 1 phonics screening check.

The aim is to check that a child is making progress in phonics. They are expected to read a mixture of real words and 'nonsense' words.

If a child has not reached the expected standard, schools must give additional support to help the child to make progress in year 2.

The Phonics screening check

- Every Year 1 child in the country will be taking the phonics screening check in the same week in June.
- The aim of the check is to ensure that all children are able to read by the end of year two.
- This 'midpoint check' helps us to identify those who may need more support with reading.



What will the children be expected to do?

- The check is very similar to tasks the children already complete during phonics lessons.

- Children will be asked to 'sound out' a word and blend the sounds together e.g d-o-g - dog

d o g 

• • •

- The focus of the check is to see which sounds the children know and therefore the children will be asked to read made up 'nonsense' words.

THIS IS NOT A READING TEST



Examples of words:

in

ot



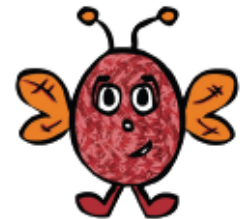
at

vap



beg

osk



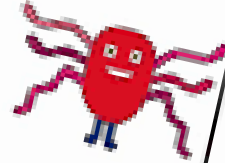
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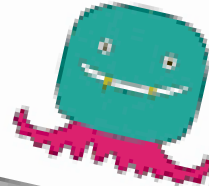


Section 2

flods



groiks



strom



splaw



How can you help?

Encourage your child to 'sound out' when reading or writing. Focusing particularly on spotting more unusual sound patterns.

Encourage your child to use their sound mat when writing and use their actions to find the sound they need.

Play words games at home little and often.

Questions?



