What is phonics?

Phonics is a way of teaching reading where your child is taught to read letters or groups of letters by saying the sound(s) they represent. Children can then start to read words by blending the sounds together to make a word.

All children in the Year 2 will participate in a daily phonics session. We use the Jolly Phonics actions and the Letters and Sounds scheme as a fun way to introduce the sounds.

Letters and Sounds

At Fairfield we follow Government guidance with regards to 6 phases of phonics teaching. This six phase teaching programme focuses on high quality phonic work. The intention is to “…equip children who are 5 with the phonic knowledge and skills they need to become fluent readers by the age of 7.”

Most children at the end of Year 2 will be in phases 5/6 for reading and writing and all children will continue to be taught phonics daily throughout their time in KS1. Here is some information about the 6 phases and the progression between them.

Phase 1

Children explore and experiment with sounds, differentiate between sounds and become familiar with rhyme, rhythm and alliteration.
Phase 2
To introduce grapheme/phoneme (letter/sound) correspondence. Children know that words are constructed from phonemes and that phonemes are represented by graphemes. They have a knowledge of a small selection of common consonants and vowels (which usually begin with s, a, t, p, i, n) and begin to put them together to read and spell CVC words.

Phase 3
To teach children one grapheme for each of the 44 phonemes in order to read and spell simple regular words. Children link sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet. They hear and say sounds in the order they occur in the word and read simple words by blending the phonemes from left to right. They recognise common digraphs (e.g. th) and read some high frequency words.

Phase 4
To teach children to read and spell words containing adjacent consonants. Children will be able to blend and segment adjacent consonants in words and apply this skill when reading and spelling. Children will move from CVC words (pot, sheep) to CVCC words (pots) and CCVC words (spot) and then CCVCC words (spots).

Phase 5
Teaching children to recognise and use alternative ways of pronouncing the graphemes and spelling the phonemes already taught. Children will use alternative ways of pronouncing the graphemes (e.g. the ‘c’ in coat and city). Recognise an increasing number of high frequency words automatically. Knowledge and skills of phonics will be the prime approach to reading and spelling.
**Phase 6**

Teaching children to develop their skill and automaticity in reading and spelling, creating ever increasing capacity to attend to reading for meaning. Applying phonic knowledge to recognise and spell an increasing number of complex words. Read an increasing number of high and medium frequency words independently and automatically.

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**How you can help at home....**

At Fairfield Primary School we know how important it is for teachers and parents to work together to give your child the best start. Reading together at home is one of the easiest but most important ways in which you can help your child to become an effective and confident reader. Also quickly practising the sounds taught, which are in the green reading book, will make a huge impact.

**Other ideas.....**

- Letter hunts
- Chalking letters/words outside
- Letter/tricky word bingo
- I Spy (Initial/final sounds)
- Writing shopping lists, birthday cards etc
- Create your own ‘Alien words' based on the sounds learnt that week.
- Sort words in to Obb and Bob piles. Obb words are alien words and Bob words are real words.
- Put words into sentences to check your child understands the words.
Useful websites......

www.phonicsplay.co.uk

www.jollyphonics.co.uk

www.ictgames.com
Phonics Glossary

**Phoneme** – letter sound

**Grapheme** – a letter or a group of letters representing one sound

**Digraph** - Sounds represented by two letters e.g. sh. Children should sound out the digraph (sh) not the individual letters s—h.

**Vowel digraphs** - comprise of two vowels which, together, make one sound, e.g. ai, oo, ow

**Blending** – to draw individual sounds together to pronounce a word, e.g. s-n-a-p, blended together, reads snap

**Segmenting** – to split up a word into its individual phonemes in order to spell it, e.g. the word ‘cat’ has three phonemes: /c/, /a/, /t/.

**Cluster** — two (or three) letters making two (or three) sounds, e.g. the first three letters of ‘straight’ are a consonant cluster

**Split digraph** – two letters, split, making one sound, e.g. a-e as in make or i-e in site

**VC, CVC, CCVC** — the abbreviations for vowel-consonant, consonant-vowel-consonant, consonant-consonant-vowel-consonant, which are used to describe the order of letters in words, e.g. am, ham, slam

‘Tricky Words’ - Some words in English have an irregular spelling and cannot be read by blending, such as said, was and one. Unfortunately, many of these are common words. The irregular parts have to be remembered.

Hope this information has been useful.

Thank you for your support!