

# Reception and Year 1 parent workshop – supporting phonics and reading

28<sup>th</sup> September 2021



# What we are going to talk about today...

- What is phonics?
- How you can support your child with phonics at home
- The importance of sharing books at home
- Some tips for sharing books and developing a love of reading



# What is phonics?

- Systematic synthetic phonics is the government's only recommended way of teaching children to read
- Brings early success in reading (and writing)
- You may have learnt to read in a different way
- *new phonics scheme and reading books for Christ Church*



# What is phonics?

## phoneme

smallest unit of sound

/g/ beginning of gap

/s/ beginning of sap

/n/ end of fine

/t/ end of fight

English has about 20 vowel phonemes and 24 consonant phonemes



# What is phonics?

## grapheme

letter or group of letters that represents one phoneme

Graphemes can be

single letters: b in big

two letters: sh in ship (digraph) a-e in make (split digraph)

three letters: igh in light (trigraph)

four letters: ough in bough



# What is phonics?

## Grapheme phoneme correspondences

Children learn which graphemes (letters) represent which phonemes (sounds)





# What is phonics?

## Grapheme phoneme correspondences

Children learn which graphemes (letters) represent which phonemes (sounds)

Phonemes are introduced in a specific order:

s a t p i n      **how many simple words can you make with just these sounds?**



# What is phonics?

Children learn to blend the phonemes to  
read    c   -   a   -   t

Children learn to segment the phonemes  
to spell



# What is phonics?

Videos  
- blending



# What is phonics?

## Start simple and then 'grow the code'

One grapheme usually represents one phoneme:

b in big, sh in ship

Different graphemes can represent the same phoneme:

**Words with the sound oa as in boat? How many different ways can we write this sound in English?**

Reception

Year  
1

Year  
2



# What is phonics?

## Start simple and then 'grow the code'

One grapheme usually represents one phoneme:

b in big, sh in ship

Different graphemes can represent the same phoneme:

o in old, oa in boat, ow in crow, oe in toe,  
o-e in stone, ough in dough

Reception

Year  
1

Year  
2



# What is phonics?

## Start simple and then 'grow the code'

One grapheme usually represents one phoneme

Different graphemes can represent the same phoneme

A grapheme can represent different phonemes in different words:

**How many different sounds can the letters ea make?**

Reception

Year  
1

Year  
2



# What is phonics?

## Start simple and then 'grow the code'

One grapheme usually represents one phoneme

Different graphemes can represent the same phoneme

A grapheme can represent different phonemes in different words: **ea**

**neat**   **head**   **great**

Reception

Year  
1

Year  
2



# What is phonics?

## Tricky words

Words that don't follow phonic patterns  
For example....

**is was the all has no said**

Learnt by sight, flashcards to support this on  
Reception homework



# How can you support at home?

- Use correct pronunciation of the sounds

<https://www.littlewandlelettersandsounds.org.uk/resources/for-parents/>

- practise sounds with our flip books
- support your child to blend simple words



# How can you support at home?

Pronunciation video guides



# How can you support at home?

## Books we send home:

### 1. Reading practice book/e-book

- matched to your child's secure phonic knowledge
- your child will have read this book at school already
- child should read this book again at home with parents/carers to support fluency
- record when your child reads their book in the reading diary



# How can you support at home?

## Books we send home:

### 2. A book to share and enjoy together

- your child will not be able to read this book!
- an adult will need to read the book to your child
- share and enjoy it together!

In Year 1 – we are moving from ORT book bands to decodable books. This will happen around half term and new decodable books will be matched to children's different current reading abilities.



# Developing a love of reading

Use the library,  
the book shop,  
charity shops

Talk about  
vocabulary –  
connect things to  
their own lives

Read books again and  
again – every time  
children learn  
something different!

Reading a range of  
books should reflect  
children's own lives  
and take them into  
different worlds

Make predictions –  
what next?

Use voices,  
expression,  
actions!



# Developing a love of reading

Little and often...  
this shouldn't be a  
chore

Make sure your  
children see you  
reading, too – talk  
about your books!

On paper, on screen,  
audible books, print in  
the environment

Read more difficult  
books *to* your child –  
get them used to  
longer stories

Reading in different languages –  
keep going!  
Talk about vocabulary in both  
languages



**Thank you** for your support of  
your child's phonics and reading

Questions?

