

Decoding Phonics

Reception reading journey

Early Learning Goal

Children read and understand simple sentences. They use phonic knowledge to decode words and read them aloud accurately. They demonstrate understanding when talking with others about what they have read.



The Classroom Environment

We have an enriched reading area for the children to select from a wide range of reading materials which include:

- fiction
- non fiction
- fairy tales
- magazines
- maps
- cookbooks
- pamphlets



'Everybody Read'





This is an opportunity for everyone in the classroom to get comfortable and enjoy reading for 10-15 minutes each week!



Cracking the code

There are:

- 26 letters in the alphabet.
- 44 speech sounds in the English Language.
- 144 different ways we put letters together to represent sounds.

E.g. The sound 'ee' can be made by putting a range of letters together: 'ee' 'ea' 'ey' 'y'

How do we teach phonics at St Luke's?

- Letters and sounds mixed with Jolly Phonics.
- Daily inputs
- Three letters a week
- Two tricky words a week
- Constantly consolidating what we have learnt so far.
- Mixture of adult led activities and child initiated.

Phase 2 Sounds



www.communication4all.co.uk

Phoneme:

A single unit of sound

S a t

When pronouncing phonemes encourage your child to say them short and quick, without an 'uh' sound added on the end.

Digraphs:

ch sh th wh ph
ck ay ai ey ue ee
oo ie qu ow er
ew oa oe ar ur

Digraphs are two letters that make one sound.

Ch o p

ear air ure

igh

Trigraphs:

Trigraphs are three letters that make one sound.

F air

Segmenting and Blending

Segmenting consist of breaking down words into their phonemes in order to read or write.

cat → c - a - t

shut → sh - u - t

Blending is the process of building words from phonemes in order to read them.

c - a - t →

cat

→

sh - u - t

shut

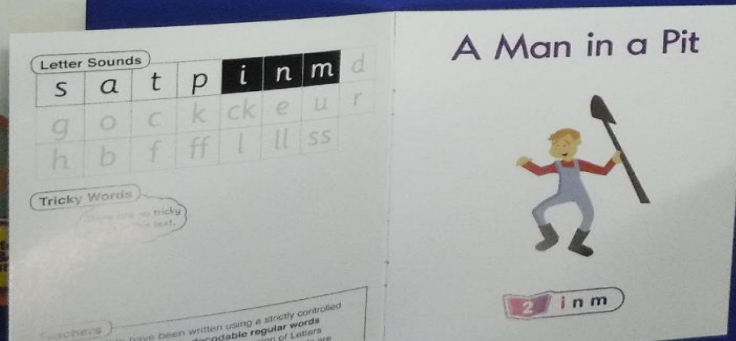
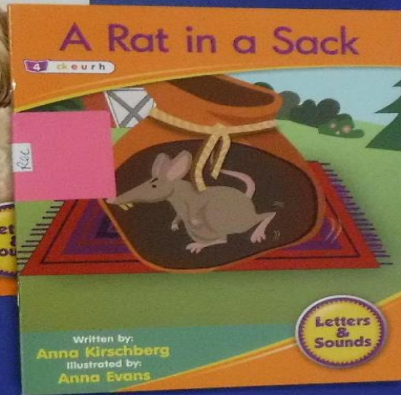
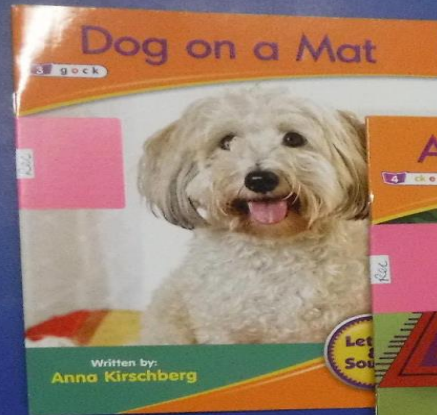
Can you segment this
word?

Tuesday

In class we use the robot talk
and a 'tapping arm' to help us
segment and then blend:

T ue s d ay

Class Reading Books



Tricky Words

Tricky words (sight words/common exception words) are words that are not able to be decoded for example 'the'.

Children will learn these words by remembering them, a good way of learning these words is to refer to the individual letter; for example t h e spells the.

Use the words sent home from school to create fun games.



Remember...

- Reading to your child will help improve both their reading and their writing.
- Read the books that come home more than once.
- The more you read with your child the more confident and competent they will become.
- Picture cues can be an important prompt to help early readers.

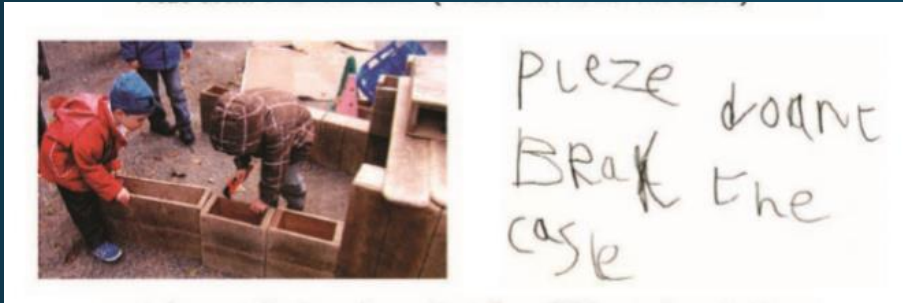
Reception writing journey

Early Learning Goal:

Children use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds. They also write some irregular common words. They write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others. Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible.

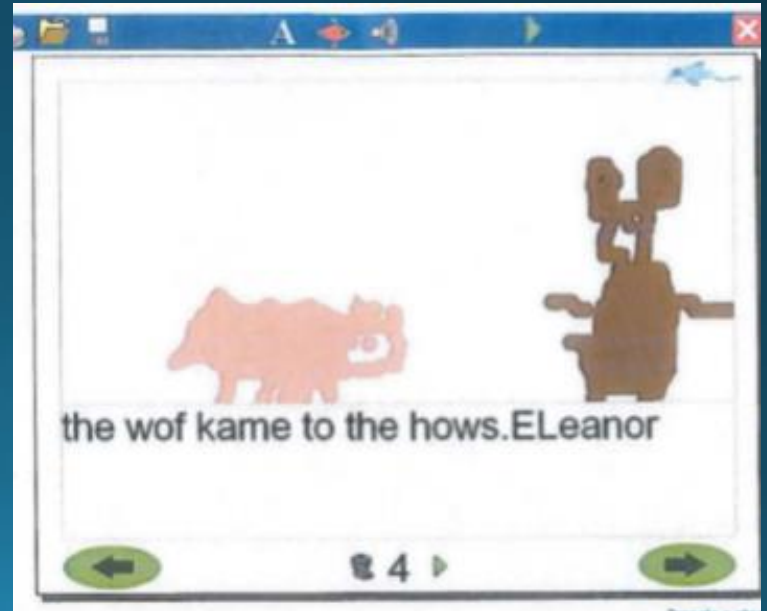
Remember...

- Writing often develops later than reading.
- Encourage children to write in lower letters.
- Children will write phonetically and that is fine.

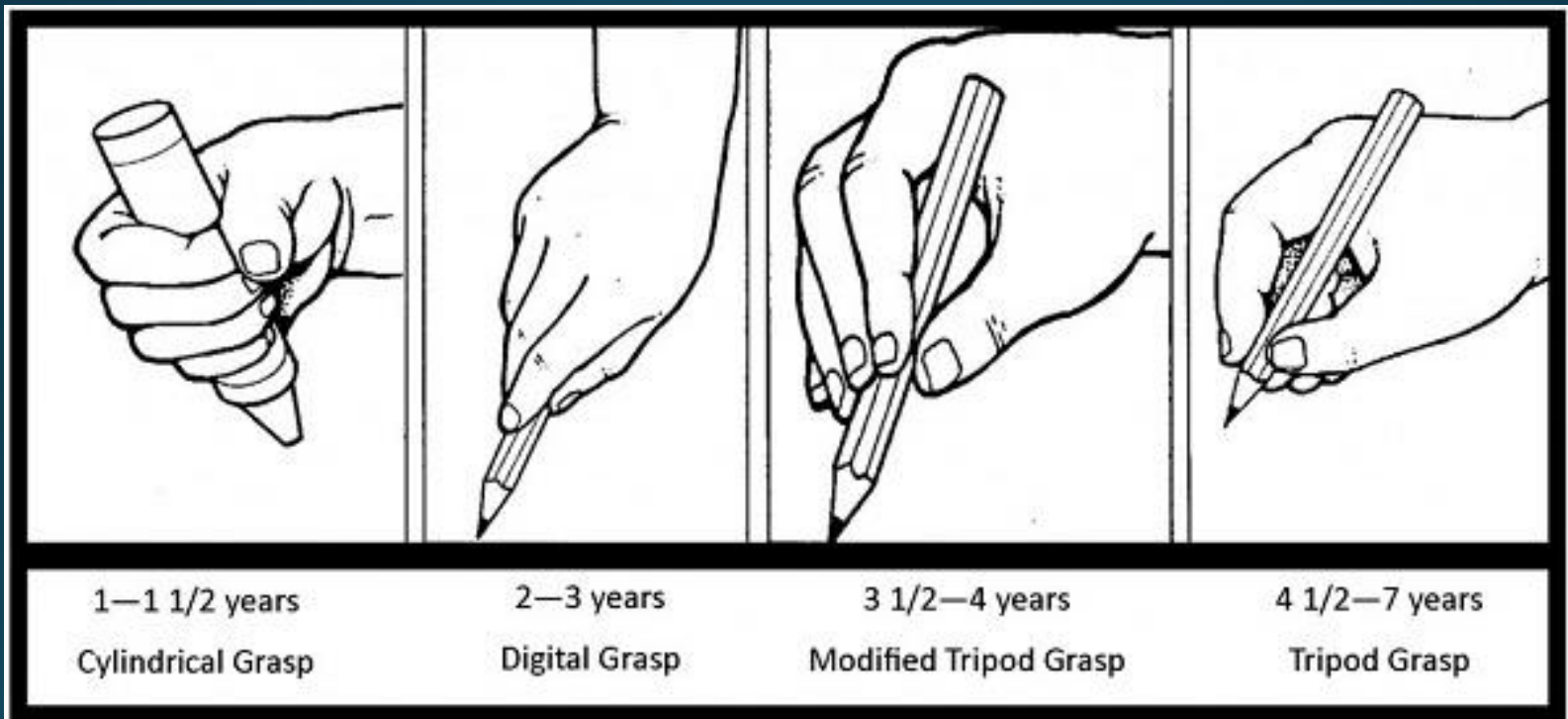


'Pleze doant brak the casle'

'the wof kame to the hows.'



Pencil Grip

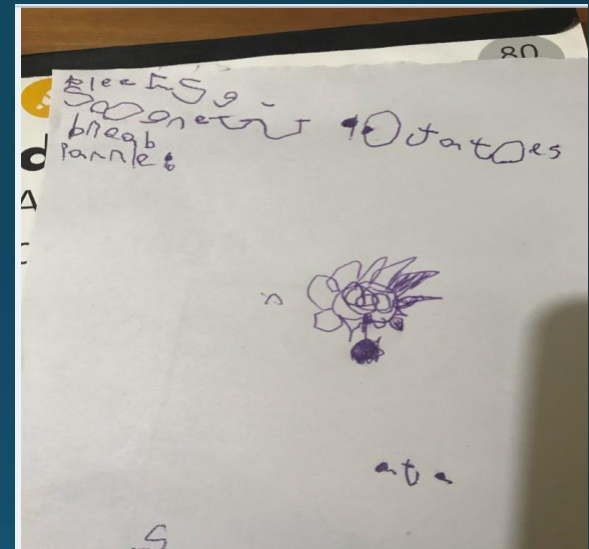


Things you can you do at home!

-Purposeful writing - can you write me a shopping list?

-Model writing as much as you can.

-Read with your child as much as possible, both to them as well as them reading to you.



Useful websites:

- www.phonicsplay.co.uk
- www.letters-and-sounds.com
- www.jollyphonics.co.uk

- [Phase 2 Tricky Words Song](#)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TvMyssfAUx0&t=41s>