

# Year 1 - Phonics Screening Workshop

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MONDAY 30<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2018.

# What is Phonics?

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Children begin to learn phonics (sounds) in Early Years, both Nursery and Reception.

Once children begin learning sounds, they use their knowledge to read and spell words. Children can then see the purpose of learning sounds. For this reason, the first initial sounds that are taught are 's', 'a', 't', 'p', 'i', 'n'.

These can immediately be blended for reading to make simple CVC words (consonant vowel, consonant) e.g sat, pin. Children then develop segmenting for writing skills; breaking the word into sounds to spell it out.

# I. Useful Terminology

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**Phoneme:** This is the smallest unit of sound in speech. For example, there are 3 Phonemes in the word 'cat' – c-a-t. and in the word 'rain' – r-ai-n. There are 5 phonemes in the word 'steamy' – s-t-ea-m-y

cloud

The word 'cloud' is written in a lowercase, sans-serif font. The letter 'u' is underlined. Below the 'c' and 'l' are two purple circles, and below the 'd' is one purple circle, representing the three phonemes in the word.

**Grapheme:** This is the letter or group of letters that represent a sound (phoneme). For example, 't', 'sh', 'ff' and 'igh'.

## II. Useful Terminology

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**Decode / Decoding:** This is the process of seeing a written word and being able to read it aloud. Decoding is concerned with reading the words, rather than their meaning.

**Segmenting:** This is breaking the word down into individual sounds (spelling).

**Blending:** This is smoothly putting the sounds back together to read the word.

# III. Useful Terminology

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Diagraph: These are two letters representing one phoneme (sound).

Cow

Trigraph: These are three letters representing one phoneme (sound).

Night

## IV. Useful Terminology

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Split Diagraph: These are two letters representing one phoneme, but the letters are separated by another letter. For example, in the word 'game', the 'a' and 'e' make up the 'ay' phoneme but they are separated by the 'm'. Split Diagraphs contain 2 vowels with a consonant in-between. Use to be known as the magic e!

spine - i\_e

# Phase 2

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At the end of Phase 2 children should be able to read VC and CVC words. Children will learn to read tricky words 'the', 'to', 'go' 'I' and 'no'.

**Set 1:** s, a, t, p

**Set 2:** i, n, m, d

**Set 3:** g, o, c, k

**Set 4:** ck, e, u, r

**Set 5:** h, b, f, ff, l, ll, ss

# Phase 3

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Children are taught another 25 graphemes. Children continue to blend and segment CVC words for reading and spelling. Children will use their knowledge to blend and segment two syllable words.

**Set 6:** j, v, w, x

**Set 7:** y, z, zz, qu

**Consonant digraphs:** ch, sh, th, ng

**Vowel digraphs:** ai, ee, igh, oa, oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, ear, air, ure, er



# Phase 4

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Children will be able to represent each 42 phoneme by a grapheme. Children will be able to blend and segment CVC words for reading and spelling.

Phase 4 is consolidation of children's knowledge. Children are encouraged to practice blending for reading and segmenting for spelling of adjacent consonants, e.g 'stamp', 'milk', 'train'.











































# Phase 5

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Children will be taught new graphemes and alternative pronunciations for phonemes and graphemes they already know. They will begin to learn to choose the appropriate grapheme when spelling.

**New graphemes taught:** ay (day), ou (out), ie (pie), ea (pea), oy (boy), ir (girl), ue (blue), aw (saw), wh (when), ph (photo), ew (new), oe (toe), au (Paul), a\_e (make), e\_e (these), i\_e (like), o\_e (home), u\_e (rule)

**Alternative Pronunciations for graphemes:** i (find), o (cold), c (cent), g (giant), u (put), ow (blow), ie (field), ea (bread), er (her), a (what), y (very), ch (school, chef), ou (could, you).

a 	o 	x 	t 	e 	p 	r 	i 	n 	m 	h 	b 	d 	g 
s ss 	c k ck 	q qu 	u oo 	j 	y 	ch 	sh 	th 	w wh 				
v 	f ff ph 	ow ou 	l ll 	oa ow oe o_e 	oo ue ew u_e 	ar 							
ng 	z zz 	ai ay a_e 	ear 	igh ie i_e 	ee e_e ea 	air 							
ure 	oi oy 	or aw au 	er ur ir 	I no go the to into he she we me be was									
you	they	all	are	my	her	said	have	like	so	do	come	some	
		were	there	little	one	when	out	what					

# What is The Phonics Screening Check?

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The Phonics Screening Check is a statutory reading check that all Year 1 children take in June, week beginning **Monday 18<sup>th</sup> June**.

The check is designed to assess if each child has reached the age appropriate standard of decoding by the end of Year 1.

The check has been designed so that all children of all abilities will be able to take part.

If a child has not reached the expected standard we will ensure that additional support is given to help your child progress in year 2.

# How is the check administered?

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On a 1:1 basis with Mr Dean or Ms Kitchenner.

It usually takes 5-10 minutes for the child to complete. However, there is no time limit and the child can take as long as they need. The check will be administered in a quiet area in school.

The children have worked on similar activities in their phonics lessons and will be familiar with the format.

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



# What happens during the Phonics check?

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The Phonics Screening Check contains 40 words.


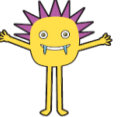



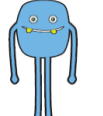


The list of words contain 20 real words and 20 pseudo words (nonsense words).

Pseudo words will be shown to your child with a picture of an alien.

# Pseudo and real words

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Pseudo words are presented with a picture of an alien. Real words will not have aliens displayed next to them.

ot 	clisk 	in	drink
vap 	thrand 	at	crowds
osk 	strad 	beg	splat
ect 	scroy 	sum	stripe

# How can you help?

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Encourage them to use their sounds mats to find the sound they need.

Children can practise their phonics by playing games online. The children particularly like -

- \* Buried Treasure
- \* Picnic on Pluto





# Results

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We will inform you of whether they fall below or within the standard.

If your child's score falls below the national standard they re-take the Phonics Screening Check in year 2.

You will be informed on your child's report at the end of the academic year.

Pass rate is unknown until after taking the screening.

# Questions?

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