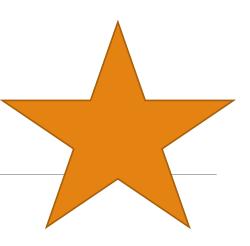
Reception Phonics Workshop

22.11.23



Purpose of this afternoon...



- * To support you in your understanding of phonics.
- * Give you more confidence in how to support your child at home.
- * Provide you with quick, practical activities you can try at home to help your child with their reading.

Reception Class 'Settling In' Survey 2023

		Stron gly Agre e	Agre e	Disag ree	Stron gly Disag ree
1	The information prior to starting school was useful (prospectus, transition booklet, home visit, classroom taster session, assembly visit and tour with Y6 Buddy, Teddy Bear Picnic, letter from Y6 Buddy).				
2	I feel my child was supported well by staff in their move to school.				
3	The school has explained to me how I can support my child's learning at home.				
4	My child has settled well at school.				

What is Phonics?

Phonics is a method of teaching children how to read and write.

It helps children to hear, identify and use different sounds that

distinguish one words from another.

Synthetic phonics is a method of breaking up the words into their smallest unit called *phonemes*.

Key vocabulary

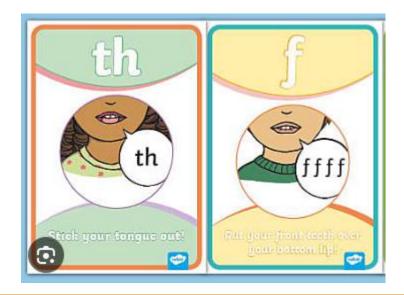
Grapheme – the written letter

Phoneme – the sound it makes

Pronunciation of sounds

The pronunciation of sounds is really important to ensure children are able to effectively sound out words to read.

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/c/
/l/
/a/
/t/
/m/
/f/
/u/
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How is phonics taught in Reception?



- •At St Johns, we use the Jolly Phonics Scheme
- •Phonics is taught consistently across EYFS and KS1 and in a very similar way.
- Phonics is taught daily for 25minutes

https://app.jollyclassroom.com/#/classes/bn1XjBOmFKWIQabU0tEs/lessons/TxsJuXzf5JMKybS72tPU

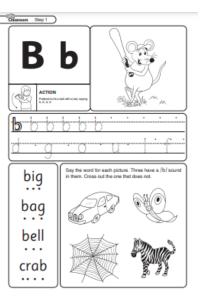


How is phonics taught in Reception?



• Children will take home a sound sheet/activity sheet to practise at home in their special phonics books. This enables them to apply the knowledge they have learnt in school and share this with you at

home.





Key Phonics Skills: Blending

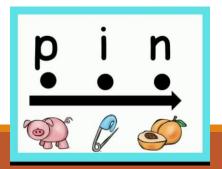
Blending is the process of joining one or more sounds together in order to read a word.

c/a/t = catf/i/sh = fish

Key vocabulary

Digraph – Two letters that make one sound e.g. ai, ee, oo

Trigraph – Three letters making one sound e.g. igh, are, air

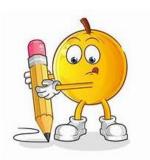


Key Phonics Skills: Segmenting





Segmenting is the ability to break up spoken words into their separate sounds. This is a skill required for writing.



To write, children need to be able to:

- segment the word into it's sounds
- know what each written grapheme looks like
- Have developed fine motor skills to form it accurately.



Tricky words

the we me he she to was Blending and segmenting doesn't work for some words. These are called non-decodable or 'tricky' words.

The children will learn these words alongside our phonics teaching.

With regular practise, the children will learn to recognise the word and not to sound it out when they come across it in a sentence.

We will send home a list of the words once we have taught a few for you to practise at home.

Activities to help with these skills

- •Oral blending sounding out words/ instructions Can you put on your _____?
- •Sound hunt Post it notes with sounds written and stuck around the house. Can you put these together to make a word?
- Activities in your phonics packs:
- -Read and roll
- -Matching game
- -Sound mats
- -Magnetic letters



Reading books

When children are confident in segmenting and blending they will be put onto the St Johns reading scheme.

A new book will come home every week (changed on a Wednesday).

Please record in your child's reading book when they have read and a short comment.

Tapestry



We would love to see how the children are getting on at home with their reading.

We will then share these achievements together as a class:)