

A COMPLETE PHONICS RESOURCE TO SUPPORT CHILDREN

Teach reading: change lives

Parent workshop: Phonics and early reading in Reception, Phase 3 (Spring 1)





Phonics is:

making connections between the sounds of our spoken words and the letters that are used to write them down.



Terminology – a recap! Phoneme Blend Grapheme Segment Trigraph

This term we are teaching Phase 3

Last term we taught your child to blend and read words with Phase 2 graphemes.

In Phase 3 children learn:

- the vowel digraphs and trigraphs
- to read words containing the Phase 3 digraphs and trigraphs
- to read longer words ('chunking').

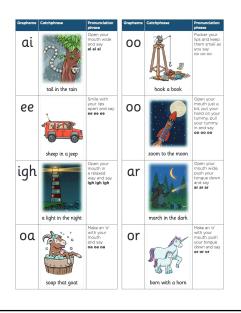


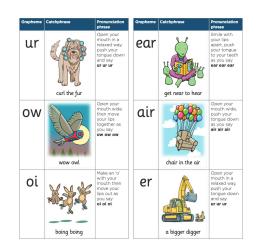




Phase 3 vowel digraphs and trigraphs

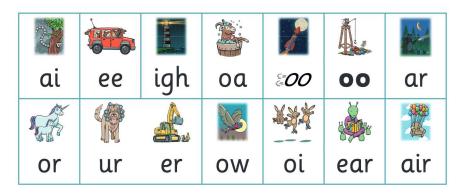






Let's say the Phase 3 sounds







Phase 3 sounds taught in Reception Spring 1

Reading words with vowel digraphs/trigraphs



- During Phase 2 we taught your child to blend using the teacher-led blending approach.
- Now they can start to blend independently.
- Children are taught to spot the digraph/trigraph in words first.

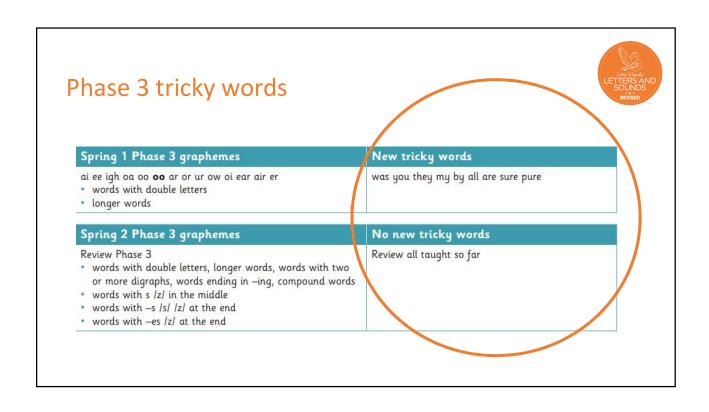


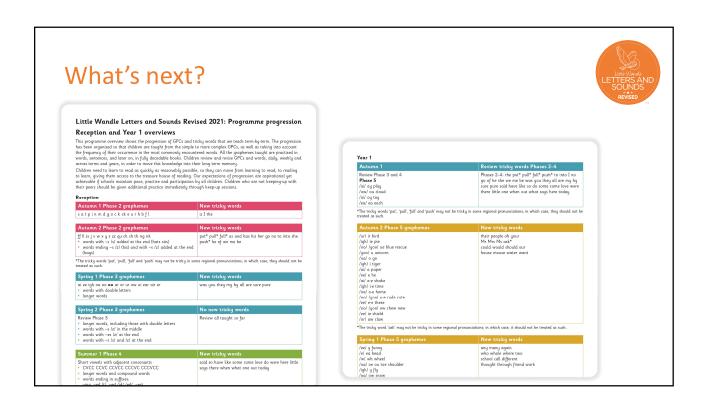
Reading longer words



- During Phase 3, we start teaching children how to read longer words.
- We do this using a method called chunking.









This term's spelling



- This term, your child will be taught how to spell words every day using the graphemes they have been taught so far.
- They will practise writing a dictated sentence.
- Handwriting is referred to but is taught at other times of the day.

How we teach spelling – a recap



- Say the word.
- Segment the sounds.
- Count the sounds.
- Write them down.



How do we teach reading in books?

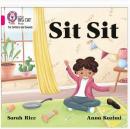


Reading practice sessions are:

- timetabled three times a week
- taught by a trained teacher/teaching assistant
- taught in small groups.

Books are matched to children's level through assessments.







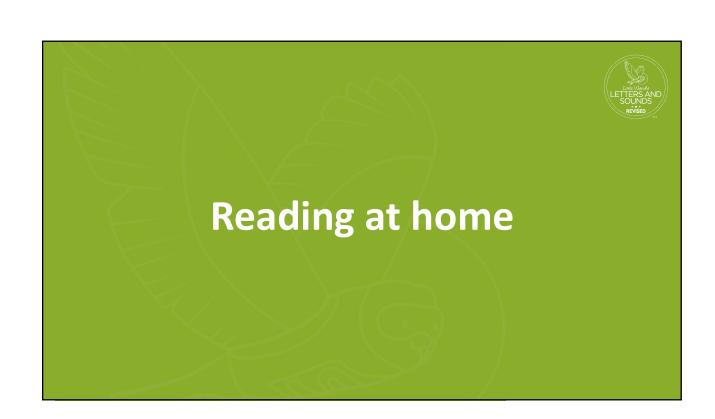
Reading a book at the right level



This means that your child should:

- know all the sounds and tricky words in their phonics book well
- read some of the words by silent blending (in their head), so their reading becomes automatic
- stop and sound out some words by the time they bring the book home – but they should be able to do this on their own.





The most important thing you can do is read with your child

Reading a book and chatting had a positive impact a year later on children's ability to ...

- understand words and sentences
- use a wide range of vocabulary
- develop listening comprehension skills.

The number of books children were exposed to by age 6 was a positive predictor of their reading ability two years later.



Parental involvement in the development of children's reading skills: A five-year longitudinal study (2002) Senechal, M. and Lefvre, J



Listening to your child read their phonics book



- Your child should be able to read their book without your help.
- They might sound out words and blend them before they read them fluently.
- If they can't read a word, read it to them.
- Talk about the book and celebrate their success.



Read to your child

The shared book is for YOU to read:

- Make the story sound as exciting as you can by changing your voice.
- Talk with your child as much as you can:
 - o Introduce new and exciting language.
 - o Encourage your child to use new vocabulary.
 - Make up sentences together.
 - o Find different words to use.
 - o Describe things you see.





Supporting your child with phonics





Phase 2 sounds taught in Reception Autumn 1



Phase 2 sounds taught in Reception Autumn 2



Phase 3 sounds taught in Reception Spring 1

