























What is phonics?

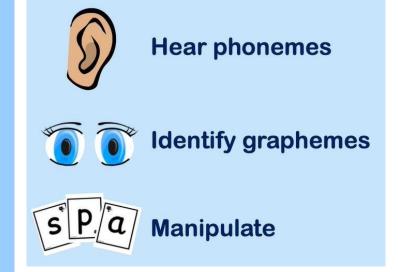
Phonics is a way of teaching children to read quickly and skilfully.

It develops phonemic awareness — the ability to hear, recognise and use the sounds within words.



Phonics iS currentLy the main way in which children are taught to read in their earliest years.

Children will also be taught other skills, such as whole – word recognition, books skills and a love and enjoyment of reading.



Why is phonics so important?



goutough dreatnaiL

towbarsh whearem

neitgigh anteanate

Can you read these words?



We use our phonics knowledge to decode unfamiliar words.

Being able to decode has a positive affect on reading comprehension.





It also improves spelling ability.

Terminology

Phoneme

Any one of the 44 sounds which make up words in the English Language.

Digraph

A combination of two letters representing one sounde.g. ch, th, Sh.

Trigraph

A combination of three letters representing one sound e.g. igh, air, ear.

Grapheme

How a phoneme is written down. There can be more than one way to spell a phoneme. For example, the phoneme 'ay' is spelt differently in each of the words 'way', 'make', 'fail', 'great', 'sLeigh' and 'Lady'.



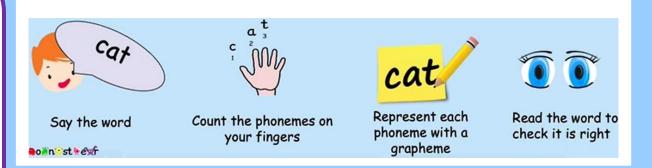
CVC

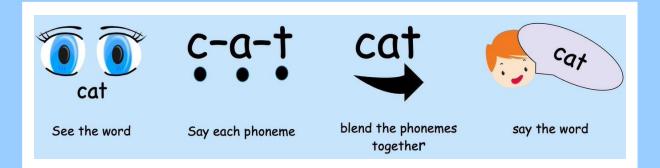
A word that is made up of a consonant, vowel and consonant. e.g. 'cat', 'pin', 'cog'.



Segmenting

Breaking a word into its constituent sounds in order to spell them, e.g. 'frog, f - r - O - g'.

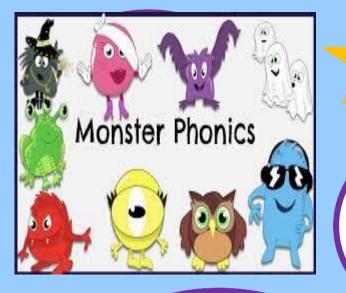






BLending

Putting together the sounds in a word in order to read it, e.g. 'f - r - O - g, frog'



Engaging

Each set of phonemes are colour coded.



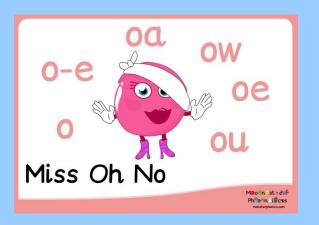
DFE Validated

> Multisensory approach

It is based on the Letters and Sounds document which was developed by the Department of Education.

It engages the children by using all their senses.
Lessons involve videos, action songs, games, story telling, use of magnetic letters, drawing, writing.

Characters (monsters) are linked to a colour. Having the characters and colour-coding makes it easier for the children to learn and recall their sounds and tricky words.











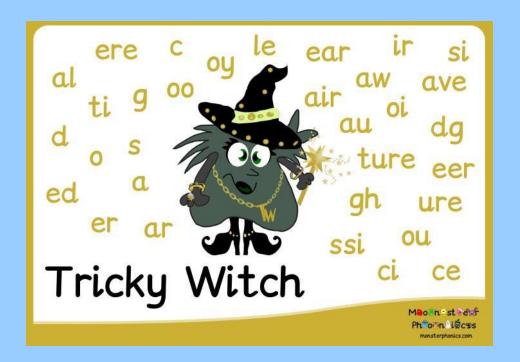
One monster, one colour, one sound, many ways of representing that sound.





k c b a y i m x mm
e ck bb j l ll n
ff ph f w ur p nn
h t qu th or p p
g u tt or s s zz
Black Cat

Montestrent
Profestrent
Pro







What does a lesson look like?

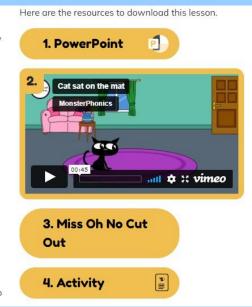
Monday - s

Visit the Planning Section to download the full Termly Plan with Learning Objectives and Assessment for each week.

 Download the PowerPoint. Use this to introduce the s sound. Look at the objects on the screen and ask the children to say what they are. Emphasise the s sound.

Demonstrate the action for the s grapheme: Weave hand in an s shape like a snake, and say ssss. Next, trace s with a finger in the air. Look at objects in the PowerPoint with initial and final s. Can the children spot the sound?

- 2. Watch the video 'Cat Sat on the Mat'. Can the children hear any words that begin or end in the letter s?
- 3. Download and cut out of the picture of Miss Oh No to practise oral blending and segmenting. Miss Oh No



Children have a daily phonic session.

Sessions are split into four sections:

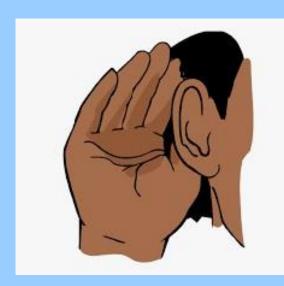
- Revisit and review the previous sound and word building
- Teach a new phonic sound
- Practice the new sound
- Apply in different situations, e.g. reading or writing, words or sentences
- Each lesson is planned with the use of visual, auditory and physical movements to help the children learn new phonic skills.

How is Monster Phonics taught at St. Aidan's?

Our Foundations Programme develops speaking and listening skills. Children learn to become attuned to the sounds and begin to develop oral blending and segmenting skills. This teaching lays the foundations for teaching of systematic synthetic phonics.







Parents can play a vital role in helping their child develop sound skills be encouraging their child to listen carefully and talk about what they hear, say and do.

How is Monster Phonics taught at St. Aidan's?



Monster Phonics progression maps ensure that we teach children sounds, words and skills in a particular order.

	1	2 WEEK	3	4	5	6 6	7	8	9	10	11 WEEK	12
TERM 1	satp	in	m d g	o c k ck	eur	h b	f ff l ll	jvw×	y z zz qu	ch sh th _∞ th ng	Long OO	ar
	a, at, as	in, it, is I, an	and, am dad	to, into, go no, the	get, dog, can, got, on, not, cat	up, mum put, had oh, him his, big has	he, she me, we be, of	if, off, you my, they for	will, all went, was from help	too, her with, are yes	then, them that this said	ASSESSMENT
TERM 2	00 (u)	ow	ee	ur	ai	or	oa	ěr	igh	air	oi	ear
	look now down	look now down	see going just have	see going just have	it's do so	it's do so ASSESSMENT 3	come some were one	come some were one	like, by when little what	like, by when little what	day away play children	day, awai play children Assissment
TERM 3	cvcc	ccvc	CVC+ with previously tought graphenes	CVC+ atth previously taught graphenes	ccvcc	ccvcc	CVC+	CVC+	CCC onset words CCVCC+ with proviously taught graphenes	CCVCC+ with previously taught graphenes	HFW	CVC+ HFW
	-		your here saw	your here saw	time out house about	time out house about	made make came	I'm very old	called asked looked	their our	Mr, Mrs don't	people could

We start with single letter sounds to enable children to read and spell simple words, leading to consonant diagraphs and vowel diagraphs and longer words.

Common exception words are also taught in a progression that fits within the phonics teaching programme.

Reception children learn initial letter sounds (black cat sounds) and some tricky words.

Blending and segmenting are taught as a reversable process.

Children are taught to write the letters as they are taught them. Reception



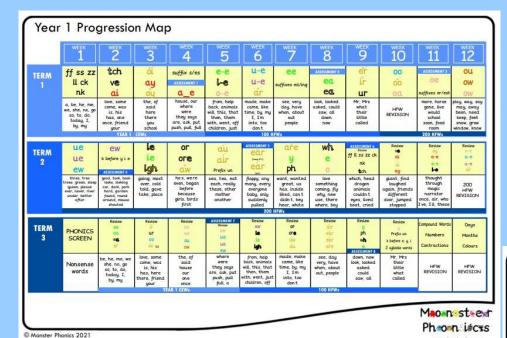


Key Stage 1

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In Key Stage 1 children are taught to blend and segment longer words and graphemes that have more than one sound and more tricky words.

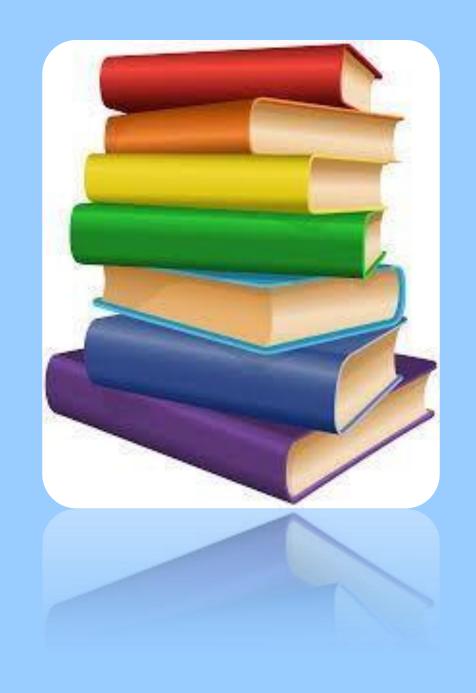


C ON WITH COMMENT OF THE COMMENT OF	any many pretty move improve g	homophone most both only everybody SEYIEW C Adding suffex	Vowel suffix (drop e rule) Vowel suffix (double rule) Vowel suffix (double rule) even people whole clothes thought	Vowet suffix (Y to i rule) ASSESSMENT 1 busy money hour Christmas YEAR 2 Cline REVIEW Adding suffix	grass class past fast last	Θ (ω) ey bath path father plant half	week 10 ster W-d ster again sure sugar	WEEK 11 efter W-arr S(zeh) water parents beautiful	week 12 ti i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
d, child could could hold hold door told poor strophe Adding suffs.	any many pretty move prove improve	homophone most both only every everybody	(drop e rule) Vosel suffix (double rule) even people whole clothes thought	(Y to i rule) ASSESSMENT 1 busy money hour Christmas YIAR 2 CIWS	grass class pass past fast last	bath path father plant half	W-Or after again sure sugar	W-Cr S(zsh) water parents beautiful	eye who Mr Mrs
climb d, dold could d, gold should sh	many pretty move prove improve REVIEW G Adding suffix	both only every everybody	people whole clothes thought	money hour Christmas	class pass pass fast fast last	path father plant half	again sure sugar	parents beautiful REVIEW	who Mr Mrs
strophe dge Adding suffix	g Adding suffix	Č	kn	REVIEW gn	₩r		W. W. W.		
strophe dge Adding suffix	g Adding suffix	Č	kn	gn	₩r		W. W. W.		
find, great				- "	Adding suffix	Adding suffix	Adding suffix	Adding suffix	Adding suffix ASSESSMENT 3
ar 1&2 kind, steek, mind break, behind VIEW may, say, way away play, never ever, river, under better, after	window, car, dark park, hard	would, door floor, could poor, should our, found, round around, mouse shouted, good took book, looks	any, move prove, many improve, pretty gone, more, horse live, lived pulled, want wanted	most, both only, every everybody need, feet, keep queen, tree other, mother another, coming	even, people, clothes whole YELETERY over, most going cold, told, love something dragon	busy, hour Christmas money sea, tea, eat each, really, first, please bird, girl	grass, class pass, past fast, last soon, food room, school air, where there	bath, path father, plant half right, night use, new us, has	after, sure again, sugar head, door which, friends different would
better, after	garden	took, book, sooks	wanted	another, consing	200 HFWs	uru, gri	triere		would
eview W-d Adding suffix	W-OF Adding suffix	REVIEW W-CLT Adding suffix	REVIEW Z(zsh) Adding suffix	REVIEW ti Adding suffix	REVIEW Adding suffix	Homophone Vowel suffix (drop e rule)	Vowel suffix (double rule) Vowel suffix (Y to i rule)	Constants suffixes Contractions	Possessive Apostrophe CEWs
r, Mrs thought who isughed magic, animals I've, I'll who opped	where once couldn't only, baby floppy, every suddenly great	any many these small, bear boat home clothes	because we're everyone town how through eyes, boy again	gone horse which pulled fly, why cried, find giant narrator	different pulled lived grandad morning, rabbit that's, things king, across along	great, break steak, every even, busy many everybody pretty, people any, money	find, mind kind, behind wild, child climb, both most, old, gold told, cold, hold whole, clothes only	beautiful move prove improve who half	would, could, should door, poor, floor Christmas, sure water, Mr, Mrs sugar, eye, parent pass, class, grass bath, last, fast plant, after, again
el r, h whi eye	w-d Adding suffix Adding suffix thought laughed magic, animals I've, I'll who two	W-C. Adding suffix Adding suffix Adding suffix Adding suffix I shought surprise couldn't control of the couldn't couldn'	W-CL W-CT W-CT W-CT Adding suffle Adding Add	W-Gr W-Gr Adding suffix Adding	W-CL W-CT W-CT Zean) Adding suffer Adding s	N STYTEN SEVIEW	N SEVERN W-CL W-CL W-CL W-CL W-CL W-CL W-CL W-CL	No. SEVIEW SEVI	N SECTION SECT

Phoon incres

Children apply their phonics skills and knowledge to recognise and spell more complex words.

They read an increasing number of words independently and automatically. This continues throughout Year 2 and into Year 3.





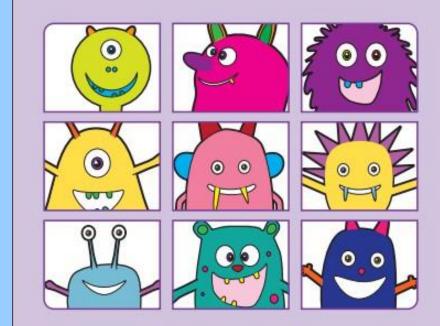
Children in Year 1 throughout the country will all be taking part in a phonics screening check during the same week in June. Children in Year 2 will also take the check if they did not achieve the required result when in Year 1, or they have not taken the test before. Head teachers should decide whether it is appropriate for each of their pupils to take the phonics screening check.

The phonics screening check is designed to confirm whether individual children have learnt sufficient phonic decoding and blending skills to an appropriate standard.

Key stage 1

Phonics screening check

Pupils' materials



What Happens During The Test?

The test contains 40 words.

Each child will sit one to one and read each word aloud to a teacher.

The test will take approximately 10 minutes per child; although all children are different and will complete the check at their own pace.

The list of words the children read is a combination of 20 real words and 20 pseudo words (nonsense words).



Nonsense words
allows the
assessment to
focus purely on
decoding phonic
knowledge.



Phonics Screening Check

Reporting To Parents

By the end of the Summer term all schools must report their child's results to parents.

They will also confirm if the child has met the standard threshold.

Children who do not achieve the expected level will retake the test when they are in Year 2.

Reading at home

Children read Monster
Phonics books and
other texts according
to age range.

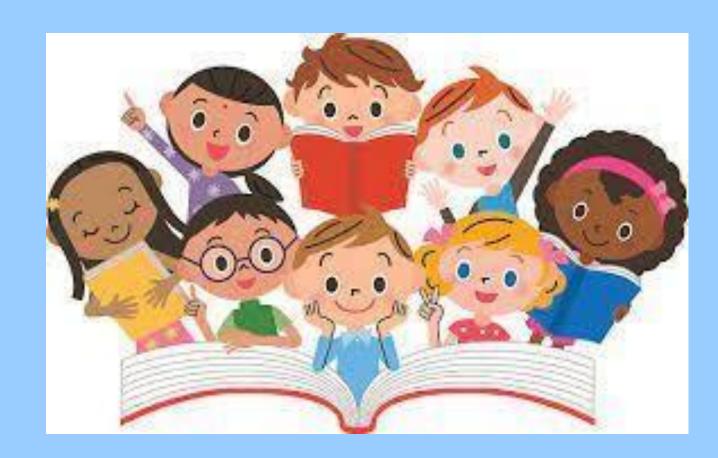






Your child will also bring home a reading for pleasure book, chosen from our library.

During Key Stage 1 you will also get an additional reading book to support reading of high frequency word.



Why reading at home is important

Here's how many words children will have heard by the time they are five years old.



Never read to - 4,662 words

1-2 times per week - 63, 570 words

3-5 times per week - 169,520 words

Daily - 296,660 words

Five books per day - 1,483,300 words

Learning to read

At St Aidan's, we teach phonics using Monster Phonics, a DfE validated scheme. Monster Phonics is a highly-engaging, structured, synthetic phonics programme, It facilitates learning by allowing children to learn new graphemes by using monsters to group graphemes for recall and to provide an easy and fun memory cue for children.



Foundations in Nursery

Nursery children follow the Foundations Programme to develop speaking and listening skills. Children learn to become attuned to the sounds and begin to develop oral blending and segmenting skills. This teaching lays the foundations for teaching of systematic synthetic phonics.

Phonic Jessons

Phonics is taught in daily in thirty minute sessions in Reception, Year I and Year 2. The class teacher delivers the lessons with the support of a teaching assistant, who will identify and support any children not keeping up with the learning. The phonics lessons are fun, engaging and focused, using a wide range of resources.

Assessment

Following a daily assessment during every lesson, any children who are not keeping up with the learning use the same day Monster Phonics Interventions.

Regular assessments are built into the yearly phonics progression map. In Year I children take part in the screening check.

Involving Parents

It is essential that reading is supported at home. We provide information on how to support reading at home along with a recommended book list for each year group. Parents are invited to Year 2 phonics meetings about how to support their child for the phonics screening check.

Top Ten Tips for all stages of reading:

- Give lots of praise and encouragement.
- Lots of discussion about what is being read improves comprehension skills.
- Reading aloud to children of all ages, even when they become fluent readers develops reading and writing skills.
- Find a comfortable and quiet place to read and share books.
- 5. Stop when children are tired.
- Read at all times of the day, not just at bedtime.
- A range of reading material is important; fiction, non-fiction and poetry.
- 8. Join the local library.
- All adults are good reading role models.
- 10. Reading and re-reading of old favourites or a simpler text every now and again develops many skills, repetition aids learning.

A Guide for parents



As parents you play a very important part in helping your child to read.

Encouraging children to develop a love of books and an interest in written language helps their literacy now and makes a difference to their whole future.

Check out the recommended reads for your child's age group, on our school's web site.



The most important thing is that reading should be a positive, enjoyable experience for both the adult and child, not a chore.

Studies show that reading a variety of literature independently by age 15 is the biggest indicator of future success

The importance of reading

Pupils at St. Aidan's love to read and share books. Children are immersed in stories, poems and non-fiction texts from Nursery up to Year 6.

Throughout the year we ensure that children develop a love of reading in a myriad of ways:-

Every child receives a fully decodable reading books matched to their reading ability.

Children have access to eBooks.

Children choose a reading for pleasure book to share with their family.

Parents are given recommended books lists.

We celebrate World Book Day through reading challenges which are linked to reading at home.

Book Fairs are held so children can purchase books with their parents.

We have a stimulating school library which class regularly use.

Developing

a

love for reading

<u>Reading in class</u>

Pupils have an allocated reading time every day in class, whether individual, group, whole class or listening to a class book.

In addition to this children explore texts as part of book focused activities in Literacy lessons.

Developing reading skills

Children in Reception — Year 2 follow Monster Phonics, this is a synthetic phonics programme which provides a systematic approach to the teaching of reading.

Phonic interventions (whether in KS1 or KS2) is included in Monster Phonics.

Shine interventions develop reading skills (Rising Stars Assessments).

Reading comprehension

Comprehension skills are taught explicitly during whole class reading lessons from Year I upwards.



Question time

Thank you!

