



Harpenden Academy
Education for a changing world

Phonics Screening Workshop

1st May 2018



s	t	p	n	m	a	e	i	o
g	d	ck	r	h	u	ai	ee	igh
b	f	l	j	v	oa	oo	oo	ar
w	x	y	z	qu	or	ur	ow	oi
ch	sh	th	th	ng	ear	air	ure	er

Purpose of today's session

- To give information about the Year 1 Phonics Screening.
- Provide information about phonics and how you can support your child at home.

Letters and Sounds



- At Harpenden Academy, we follow the Letters and Sounds programme. Letters and Sounds is a phonics resource published by the Department for Education and Skills which consists of six phases.

Phase	Phonic Knowledge and Skills
<i>Phase One</i> (Nursery/Reception)	Activities are divided into seven aspects, including environmental sounds, instrumental sounds, body sounds, rhythm and rhyme, alliteration, voice sounds and finally oral blending and segmenting.
<i>Phase Two</i> (Reception) up to 6 weeks	Learning 19 letters of the alphabet and one sound for each. Blending sounds together to make words. Segmenting words into their separate sounds. Beginning to read simple captions.
<i>Phase Three</i> (Reception) up to 12 weeks	The remaining 7 letters of the alphabet, one sound for each. Graphemes such as ch, oo, th representing the remaining phonemes not covered by single letters. Reading captions, sentences and questions. On completion of this phase, children will have learnt the "simple code", i.e. one grapheme for each phoneme in the English language .
<i>Phase Four</i> (Reception) 4 to 6 weeks	No new grapheme-phoneme correspondences are taught in this phase. Children learn to blend and segment longer words with adjacent consonants, e.g. swim, clap, jump.
<i>Phase Five</i> (Throughout Year 1)	Now we move on to the "complex code". Children learn more graphemes for the phonemes which they already know, plus different ways of pronouncing the graphemes they already know.
<i>Phase Six</i> (Throughout Year 2 and beyond)	Working on spelling, including prefixes and suffixes, doubling and dropping letters etc.

Key Vocabulary

- **blend** (vb) — to draw individual sounds together to pronounce a word, e.g. s-n-a-p, blended together, reads snap
- **digraph** — two letters making one sound, e.g. sh, ch, th, ph.
- **vowel digraph** — two letters which, together, make one vowel sound, e.g. ai, oo, ow
- **split digraph** — two letters, split, making one sound, e.g. a-e as in make or i-e in site
- **grapheme** — a letter or a group of letters representing one sound, e.g. sh, ch, igh, ough (as in 'though')
- **phoneme** — the smallest single identifiable sound, e.g. the letters 'sh' represent just one sound, but 'sp' represents two (/s/ and /p/)
- **segment** (vb) — to split up a word into its individual phonemes in order to spell it, e.g. the word 'cat' has three phonemes: /c/, /a/, /t/
- **VC, CVC, CCVC** — the abbreviations for vowel-consonant, consonant-vowel-consonant, consonant-consonant-vowel-consonant, which are used to describe the order of letters in words, e.g. am, ham, slam.

Phonemes and Graphemes

- 26 letters of alphabet
- These letters and combinations of these letters make 44 sounds
- Speech sounds- **phonemes**- the smallest units of sound in words
- Letters or groups of letters- graphemes
- Phonemes can be represented by **graphemes** of one, two or three letters:

t **sh** **igh**

Grapheme

One letter or one group of letters used to write one sound

e.g.

The sound 'f' can be written with the graphemes f (fun), ff (huff), ph (phone)

The sound 'i' can be written with the grapheme igh (night), i-e (knife), y (sky) or ie (tie)

Blending

- Recognising the letter sounds in a written word, for example

c-a-t

and synthesising or blending them in the order in which they are written to pronounce the word 'cat'

- Not cuh-a-tuh

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BqhXUW_v-1s&safe=active&app=desktop

Year 1 Phonics Screening Check

- w/c 11th June 2018
- Designed to give teachers and parents information on how the child is progressing in phonics.
- Two sections in this 40-word check and it will assess phonics skills and knowledge learned through Reception and Year 1.
- Takes 5-10 minutes per child
- It will be administered by either Mrs Wong or Mrs Aylott
- It is a school-based check to make sure that the child receives any additional support promptly.

What does the phonics screening check?

It will check that the child can:

- sound out and blend graphemes in order to read simple words.
- read phonically decodable one-syllable and two-syllable words, e.g. cat, sand, windmill.
- read a selection of nonsense words which are referred to as **pseudo words**.
- **pseudo words** are included in the check specifically to assess whether the child can decode a word using phonics skills and not their memory.

Let's learn together!

Look at the examples on the tables and have a go!

What happens after the screening?

- You will be notified about the results of the screening in the end of year school report.
- If children do not reach the required standard, then the teacher will discuss plans and offer additional, tailored support to ensure that children are able to catch up.
- They will then take the check again at the end of Year 2.



Questions???