

PHONICS, READING AND WRITING

Autumn 2024

READING AND WRITING

Points to cover

- Time to talk
- Phonics – Essential Letters and Sounds
- Reading at school
- Reading at home
- Handwriting
- Supporting children in writing

TIME TO TALK

- Before children can read or write they need to be able to listen!
- Talk *with* them – give them time to think and answer.
- Encourage them to listen carefully.
- Read stories to them.
- Talk about your day with them.
- Give them sets of instructions to follow.

ELS Essential Letters and Sounds

developed by Knowledge Schools Trust

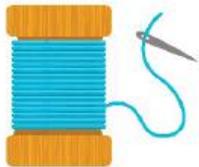
Getting all children to
read well, quickly.



OXFORD

What are we going to cover?

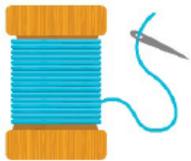
- What is Phonics?
- What is Essential Letters and Sounds?
- How we teach phonics
- Getting children ready to read
- Supporting your child with reading at home
- Pronouncing pure sounds
- Using the letter formations and spelling sequence to support writing at home



What is Phonics?

A method of teaching beginners to read and pronounce words by learning to associate letters or letter groups with the sounds they represent.

There are 44 main sounds in the English Language. Each sound is represented by a grapheme (the written representation of a sound).



What is Phonics?

Phoneme: the smallest single identifiable sound in a word. For example, in the word 'cat' there are three phonemes c/a/t.

Grapheme: the written representation of a sound.

Digraph: two letters making one sound. For example, /sh/ in the word 'shop'.

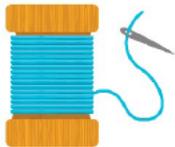
Trigraph: three letters making one sound. For example, /igh/ in the word 'night'.

Split digraph: two vowel letters split but are split by one or more consonants. For example, /a-e/ in the word 'cake'.

What is ELS?

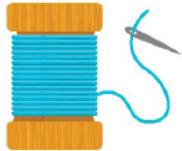
Essential Letters and Sounds (ELS) is our chosen phonics programme. It teaches children to read by identify the phonemes (smallest unit of sound) and graphemes (written version of the sound) within words and using these to read words.

Children experience the joy of books and language whilst rapidly acquiring the skills they need to become fluent independent readers and writers.



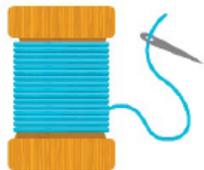
How do we teach phonics?

- We use a simple, consistent approach to teaching phonics.
- Your child will experience the same classroom routines within each lesson which reduces cognitive load and maximises the chances of success.
- All children are supported within the lesson to use their new phonic knowledge independently.
- In every single ELS lesson, your child will make the direct application to reading.



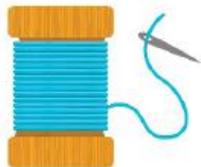
How do we teach phonics?

- Daily Phonics sessions- these start from the beginning of Reception
- Phonics throughout the day to review new sounds & graphemes taught
- Lots of opportunities for oral blending- c/oa/t
- Main focus is on word recognition. However, new vocabulary is also given and explained in every lesson.
- Opportunities for writing- new grapheme, words and sentences.



ELS Progression

Phase 1*	Phase 2	Phase 3**
<p><i>Nursery/Pre-School</i></p> <p>Seven aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental sounds • Instrumental sounds • Body percussion • Rhythm and rhyme • Alliteration • Voice sounds • Oral blending 	<p><i>Reception Autumn 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral blending • Sounding out and blending with 23 new grapheme-phoneme correspondences (GPCs) • 12 new harder to read and spell (HRS) words 	<p><i>Reception Autumn 2, Spring 1 and Spring 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral blending • Sounding out and blending with 29 new GPCs • 32 new HRS words • Revision of Phase 2



ENVIRONMENTAL SOUNDS

- The aim of this aspect is to raise children's awareness of the sounds around them and to develop their listening skills.
- Go on a listening walk,
- Drumming on different items and comparing the sounds
- Playing a sounds lotto game
- Making shakers.



INSTRUMENTAL SOUNDS

- We aim to develop children's awareness of sounds made by various instruments and noise makers.
- Comparing and matching sound makers
- Playing instruments alongside a story
- Making loud and quiet sounds.

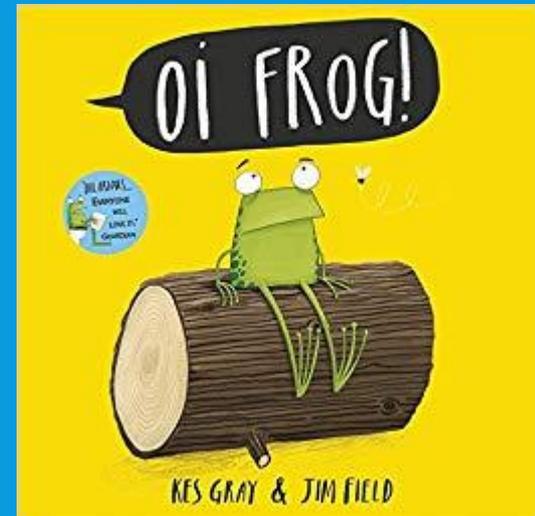


BODY PERCUSSION

- We aim to develop children's awareness of sounds and rhythms.
- Singing songs and action rhymes
- Listening to music
- Developing a sounds vocabulary

RHYTHM AND RHYME

- We aim to develop children's appreciation and experiences of rhythm and rhyme in speech.
- Rhyming stories
- Rhyming bingo
- Clapping out the syllables in words
- Odd one out.



ALLITERATION

- The focus is on initial sounds of words
- I-Spy type games
- Matching objects which begin with the same sound.
- Link to people's names.

VOICE SOUNDS

- This helps the children to distinguish between different vocal sounds and to begin oral blending and segmenting.
- Tick tock, wheee, mmmmm.

ORAL BLENDING AND SEGMENTING

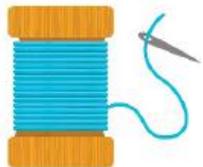
- To practise oral blending, say some sounds, such as /c/-/u/-/p/ and see whether your child can pick out a cup from a group of objects. For segmenting practise, hold up an object such as a sock and ask the children which sounds they can hear in the word sock.
- The activities introduced in Phase 1 are intended to continue throughout the following phases, as lots of practice is needed before children will become confident in their phonic knowledge and skills.

COOKING



ELS Progression

Phase 1*	Phase 2	Phase 3**
<p><i>Nursery/Pre-School</i></p> <p>Seven aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental sounds • Instrumental sounds • Body percussion • Rhythm and rhyme • Alliteration • Voice sounds • Oral blending 	<p><i>Reception Autumn 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral blending • Sounding out and blending with 23 new grapheme-phoneme correspondences (GPCs) • 12 new harder to read and spell (HRS) words 	<p><i>Reception Autumn 2, Spring 1 and Spring 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral blending • Sounding out and blending with 29 new GPCs • 32 new HRS words • Revision of Phase 2



PHASE 2

- Letter sounds to be taught in phases and not in alphabetical order.
- First section of letters is s, a , t, p as straight away you are able to make words.
- Always use the sound not the letters name as this will help children with segmenting and blending.

Phase 2

- s, a, t, p
- i, n, m, d
- g, o, c, k
- ck, e, u, r
- h, b, f, ff, l, ll

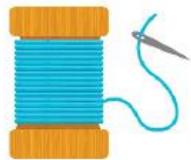
s	swerve around the snake
a	around the head, down the body
t	down her body and cross her shoulders
p	down his body, around his face
i	down her body, spot her idea
n	down the bird and over her nest
m	meerkat, mound, mound
d	over his back and around the tail, up his neck and down his feet
g	start at his ear, around the face and down the beard
o	around the ostrich's body
c	curl around the camel's back
k	down the body, up the arm, down the leg
ck	the camel stood by the kid
e	around the head and down the trunk
u	under and up the umbrella, down the tip
r	down her body, up over the arm
ss	sunbathing snakes
h	from his head to his feet, up and over his back
b	down the person and around the wheel
f	over his ear, down to the tail and across the jaw
ff	two foxes facing forwards
l	down the long ladder
ll	ladders in a line

Pronouncing pure sounds

We must use pure sounds when we are pronouncing the sounds and supporting children in reading words.

If we mispronounce these sounds we will make reading harder for our children.

There are videos for this on our school website where you can hear the correct pronunciation of the sounds.



PRONUNCIATION

- <https://vimeo.com/753929025/5eaa45coaa> phase 2

HARDER TO READ AND SPELL WORDS

- I
- The
- No
- Put
- Of
- Is
- To
- Go
- into

Review



I am going to sound talk some words.

Can you repeat the sounds, blend them together and say the word?



Teach

Drum roll please ...



Today's new sound is ...

i



Teach

These words all have the /i/ sound in.

i



i ... i ... igloo
i ... i ... inventor
i ... i ... insects

Practise

Quit activity

Read the word. Click on the icon to reveal the picture.

sit

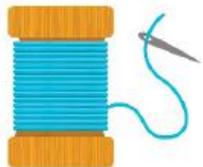


1 of 3

Next

ELS Progression

Phase 1*	Phase 2	Phase 3**
<p><i>Nursery/Pre-School</i></p> <p>Seven aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental sounds • Instrumental sounds • Body percussion • Rhythm and rhyme • Alliteration • Voice sounds • Oral blending 	<p><i>Reception Autumn 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral blending • Sounding out and blending with 23 new grapheme-phoneme correspondences (GPCs) • 12 new harder to read and spell (HRS) words 	<p><i>Reception Autumn 2, Spring 1 and Spring 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral blending • Sounding out and blending with 29 new GPCs • 32 new HRS words • Revision of Phase 2



PHASE 3

- **Set 6:** j, v, w, x
- **Set 7:** y, z, zz, qu
- **Consonant digraphs:** ch, sh, th, ng
- **Vowel digraphs/trigraphs:** ai, ee, igh, oa, oo, oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, ear, air, ure, er

PHASE 3

- During Phase 3, children will also focus on the letter names, although they will continue to use phonemes when decoding words.
- Once they know the letter names it will support the teaching of digraphs as they will be referred to by the letter name not the phoneme to avoid confusion?!!
- We will also write the graphemes joined up so they see it as one phoneme.

PRONUNCIATION

<https://vimeo.com/753931102/b9a2f8194f> phase 3

j	swoop down the tentacles and dot the body
v	down the tongue, up the tongue
w	hop to the top, land and hop, land and hop
x	xxx criss-cross the kiss
y	under the hull and down the anchor
z	zig and zag
zz	a zigzag duet
qu	around the feather and down the pen
ch	chew the chunky chips
sh	the shabby ship shook
th	they were thirsty
ng	ping pong
nk	Oooh! A pink sink!
ai	wait for the train
ee	bee on my knee
igh	light up the night
oa	float on the moat
oo	scoop with a spoon
ar	a far star
ur	turn in the surf
oo	the book nook
or	order some popcorn
ow	prowl and growl
oi	coin in the soil
ear	clear that smear
air	a pair in the lair
ure	sure it's the cure
er	a bitter winter
ow	go slow in the snow

- Pull
- As
- His
- He
- She
- We
- Be
- Push
- Was
- her

HARDER TO READ AND SPELL WORDS

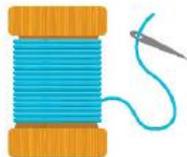
When supporting at home.....

- Make it fun!!!
- Don't sit them down and make them read off a list.
- Children can be turned off learning them.
- They need to be able to read just by looking – this is to support fluency.



ELS Progression

Phase 4**	Phase 5 including alternatives and lesser-known GPCs	Beyond Phase 5
<p><i>Reception Summer 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral blending • No new GPCs • No new HRS words • Word structures – cvcc, ccvc, ccvcc, cccvc, cccvcc • Suffixes • Revision of Phase 2 and Phase 3 	<p><i>Reception Summer 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Phase 5 for reading • 20 new GPCs • 16 new HRS words <p><i>Year 1 Autumn 1 and 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of previously taught Phase 5 GPCs • 2 new GPCs • 9 new HRS words <p><i>Year 1 Spring 1 and 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative spellings for previously taught sounds • 49 new GPCs • 4 new HRS words • Oral blending • Revision of Phase 2, Phase 3 and Phase 4 	<p><i>Year 1 Summer, Year 2 and Key Stage 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With ELS, phonics teaching does not stop at the end of Year 1, but continues as children move through the school, with links being made between their GPC knowledge and spelling • Revision of all previously taught GPCs for reading and spelling • Wider reading, spelling and writing curriculum



PHASE 4

- When children start Phase Four they will know a grapheme for each of the 42 phonemes. They will be able to blend phonemes to read CVC (consonant-vowel-consonant) words and segment in order to spell them.
- Children will also have begun reading straightforward two-syllable words and simple captions, as well as reading and spelling some tricky words.
- In Phase 4, no new graphemes are introduced. The main aim of this phase is to consolidate the children's knowledge and to help them learn to read and spell words which have adjacent consonants, such as trap, string and milk.

PHASE 5

- In Phase Five, children will learn more graphemes and phonemes. For example, they already know ai as in rain, but now they will be introduced to ay as in day and a-e as in make.
- Split digraphs.
- make
- Alternative pronunciations for graphemes will also be introduced, e.g. ea in tea, head and break.

PRONUNCIATION

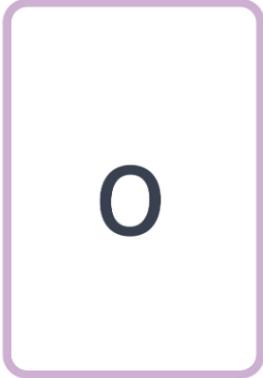
<https://vimeo.com/753933192/43104a30eo> phase 5

ay	play all day
ou	proud cloud
ie	pie on your tie
ea	each have a treat
oy	a boy cries ahoy
ir	a quirky shirt
ue	true, the sky's blue
aw	fawn on the lawn
wh	whip with a whisk
ph	photo on a phone
ew	the crew flew
oe	tiptoe past the doe
au	pause the launch
ey	use money to buy honey
a-e	cake by the lake
e-e	the athletes compete
i-e	time to shine
o-e	note in an envelope
u-e	tune on a flute
c	cycle through the city
y	a lovely baby
al	walk along the wall
a	apricot on your apron
ey	they chose grey paint
ea	a great break!
igh	my neighbour has a sleigh
a	follow after my father
e	she waved to me
i	tiger in the wild
y	fly in the sky
o	let's both host
a	swallows and swans
u	a unicorn in uniform
u	a bush full of berries
ch	the school orchestra

ch	chef has a machine
ea	heather in the meadow
ie	a good friend
or	the worthy artwork
ear	search for a pearl
ou	you make soup
oul	boulder on his shoulder
ie	a shield in the field
ve	move and groove
y	a cygnet under the sycamore
are	share the fare
ere	Where? 'Over there!'
ear	a bear ate the pear
o	the monkey and his mother
g	an energetic giraffe
ge	take charge of the barge
dge	squidge on the bridge
st	listen to the whistle
ce	dance on the fence
se	a mouse in the house
gn	gnome with a sign
kn	kneel on your knees
wr	wrap it round your wrist
mb	the lamb climbed up
se	pass the cheese, please
ze	freeze in the breeze!
eer	peer at the deer
ere	here is the sphere
ti	waiting patiently at the station
al	balm on your palm
augh	she taught her daughter
ss	permission for the mission
si	the illusion caused confusion
ti	scrumptious and nutritious
ci	a special and precious relic

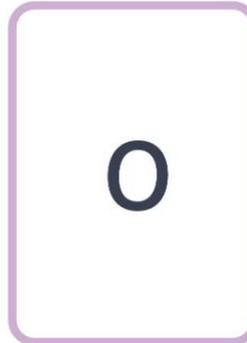
Teach

<o> is an alternative grapheme for /oa/.



Teach

These words all have the grapheme <o> in them.



o ... o ... hotel
o ... o ... gecko
o ... o ... go



Teach

<a> is an alternative grapheme for /o/.

a



Teach

These words all have the grapheme <a> in them.

a



a ... a ... swan
a ... a ... wallet
a ... a ... washing

Practise

Quit activity ✕

Read the word. Click on the icon to reveal the picture.

hotel



1 of 8

Next >

Apply

Quit activity ✕

Read the words. Sort the words under the graphemes.

<o> /oa/

<o> /o/

pot

go

Apply

Quit activity

Read the words. Sort the words under the graphemes.

<a> /ai/

<a> /ar/

<a> /o/

able

swap

rather

Start again

Done

Start again

Done

Apply

Quit activity 

Read the sentence. Click on the icon to reveal the picture.

Their hotel has
swallows and swans
in the garden.



< Back

2 of 3

Next >

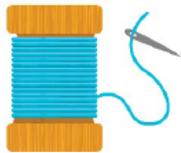
Apply

Complete the apply sheet in your Activity Book.



Supporting your child with reading at home

- Only 1 in 3 children are read a bedtime story night
- Reading a bedtime story every night to your child improves their outcomes
- If your child views themselves as a 'good reader' when they leave Primary School they are more likely to earn a higher salary in their 40s.



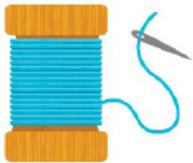
Supporting your child with reading at home

- Children are only reading from books that are entirely decodable
- We only use pure sounds when decoding words (no 'uh' after the sound)
- We want them to practise reading their book 4 times across the week working on these skills:

decode

fluency

expression



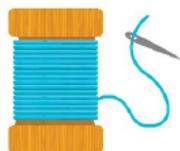
- The children will be involved in reading experiences everyday at school. Story time, using labels around the classroom...
- When an individual child is ready they will read at least once a week from a scheme book either individually or in a guided session.
- Some children may start with paired reading or picture books.
- It is vital a child is not rushed into reading as they can be put off easily. The book needs to be achievable so when reading the words they are 95% accurate.
- Make sure the children are holding their own book and pointing to the words themselves.
- They may use the **pictures**.

Supporting your child with reading at home

We want children to create a strong orthographic map. This means that they learn sounds spelt by the letters or groups of letters in each word.

To read fluently, or well, we need a strong orthographic map.

To consistently recognise that the <ea> in bread spells /e/ we need to read it at least 4 times. This means we need to read the word many times to build fluency for reading.



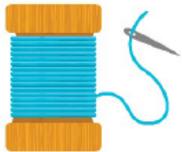
Supporting your child with writing at home



You can use the spelling sequence with your children at home to support them with their writing.

Let's try this with the word: rain

We also practise saying our sentences before we write them to make sure we write the sentence we have planned and to ensure it makes sense!



YEAR 1 PHONICS SCREENING

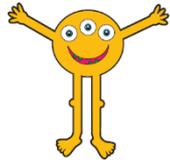
- In the summer term the Year 1 children will have a phonics test to check their phonic understanding and application. There are two sections in this 40-word check and it assesses phonics skills and knowledge learned through Reception and Year 1.
- The children are asked to sound out and blend graphemes 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 or alien words.

YEAR 1 PHONICS SCREENING

- These are words that are phonically decodable but are not actual words e.g. brip, snorb. Pseudo words are included in the check specifically to assess whether your child can decode a word using phonics skills and not their memory.
- The pseudo words will be shown to your child with a picture of a monster and they will be asked to tell their teacher what sort of monster it is by reading the word.
- It is carried out 1:1 with their teacher in an informal way so the children don't even know they are being tested.

YEAR 1 PHONICS SCREENING

vap



beg

- The check consists of some real words and some alien words; the alien words have a picture of an alien beside them.
- The check is presented in a booklet with four words to each page. The children must read each word independently to the teacher. The test itself is divided into two sections. Section 1 is where the children will be assessed on their knowledge of phase 2 and 3 phonemes. In this section the children are asked to recognise simple word structures.
- Section 2 is the trickier part of the test where children need to recognise phase 5 phonemes. During Section 2 the children will also encounter graphemes that correspond to more than one phoneme (e.g. the grapheme 'ea' represents different phonemes in the words bread and bead.)
- The pass mark has been around 32 out of 40 in recent years.

If a child can't **learn**
the way *we* teach,
maybe we should
teach the way *they*
learn.

- Ignacio Estrada

READING AT SCHOOL.





DEFINITION FROM THE EARLY YEARS FRAMEWORK

It is crucial for children to develop a life-long love of reading. Reading consists of two dimensions: language comprehension and word reading. Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth. It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction) they read with them, and enjoy rhymes, poems and songs together. Skilled word reading, taught later, involves both the speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (decoding) and the speedy recognition of familiar printed words. Writing involves transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing).

Literacy

ELG: Comprehension

Children at the expected level of development will:

- Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary;
- Anticipate – where appropriate – key events in stories;
- Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play.

ELG: Word Reading

Children at the expected level of development will:

- Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs;
- Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending;
- Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.

READING AT HOME

- Just looking at the pictures and telling the story without the words.
- Making up their own story as a sequel or another story using the same characters.
- Make sure the children fully comprehend what they are reading by asking questions...

Why do you think they did that?

What would you do?

- Take one of the sentences from the story, cut it up and try and put it back together.

They asked her: "How did you persuade your child to read instead of playing with smart devices?!"

She said : "Children don't hear us, they imitate us"



PROMPTS WHEN READING

- I liked the way you thought about that sentence and decided which word would fit.
- Good, you realised it didn't make sense and you went back to sort it out.
- I liked the way you paused at the full stop.
- You read that with expression, it sounded really exciting.

READING AT HOME

The children will each be given a reading day.

Please make sure the children have their book and reading record in school on that day.

Please make sure you have signed their book to say they have read.



We have an **obligation** to read aloud to our children. To read them things they enjoy. To **read** to them stories we are already tired of. To do the voices, to make it **interesting**, and not to stop reading to them just because they learn to read to themselves.

—Neil Gaiman

▪ Read to them!

- Help them to understand what you are reading. Why do you think that?
- This will aid prediction, talking about the characters, plot, setting...
- Encourage them to ask questions.
- Help them to visualise
- The book gives us 80%. 20% is up to us!
- Good readers construct mental images.
- Joining in – making a slight mistake?
- Reading is about making sense of the printed word, not just saying the word. Re reading supports this.

COMPREHENSION

A kotol is a bruckil with teg mybles. Each myble has sapon dopers are plunk for difter quinks because they are fung and hish.

1. What is a kotol?
2. What does each myble have?
3. Why are dopers plunk for difter quinks?
4. Draw a kotol.

WRITING

- We need to help the children build their muscles in order to be confident writers.

Upper body – shoulder pivot

- Sweeping/ mopping (walls)
- Swing painting – tights and wet ball
- digging







2019. 9. 16 11:25



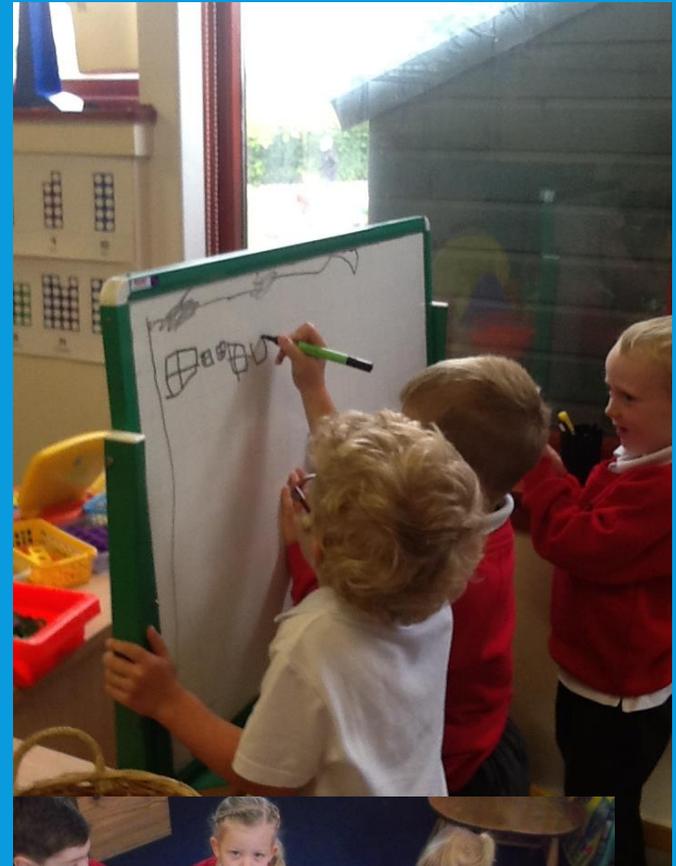
2020. 9. 21 12:07

WRITING

Elbow pivot

- Rollers
- Sweeping
- Cleaning surfaces
- Easels
- Holding body weight
- Throwing and catching









2018. 9. 24 11:16

THE MUD KITCHEN

The children are:

- building their shoulder pivot by digging
- building their elbow pivot by stirring and cleaning
- building their wrist pivot by whisking
- they are also using communication skills.
- Technically they are learning to read and write and having a fabulous time!!



FINE MOTOR SKILLS

Building the finger muscles

- Pegging
- Tweezers
- Squeezing eg playdough malleable materials
- Nuts and bolts
- Buttons



dough gym



threading cheerios



pegging on plates

We have now moved into 4 groups for Funky Fingers. Our activities this week are....



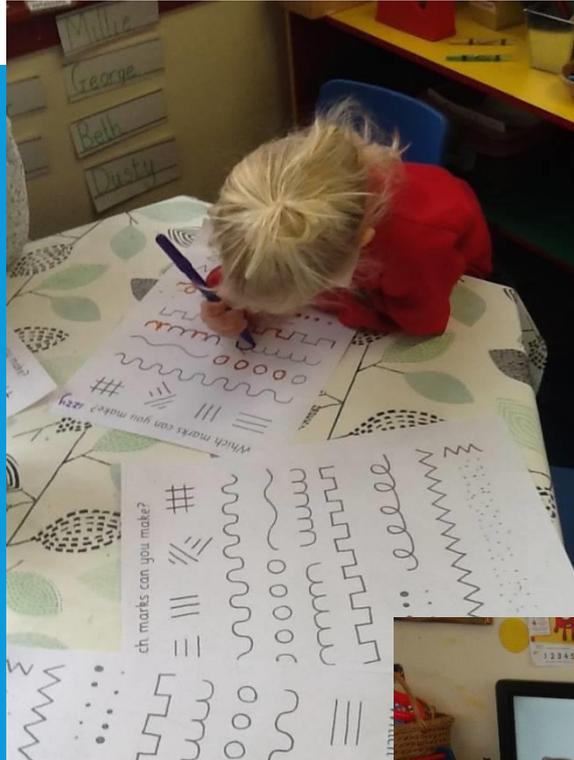
threading pipe cleaners into colanders



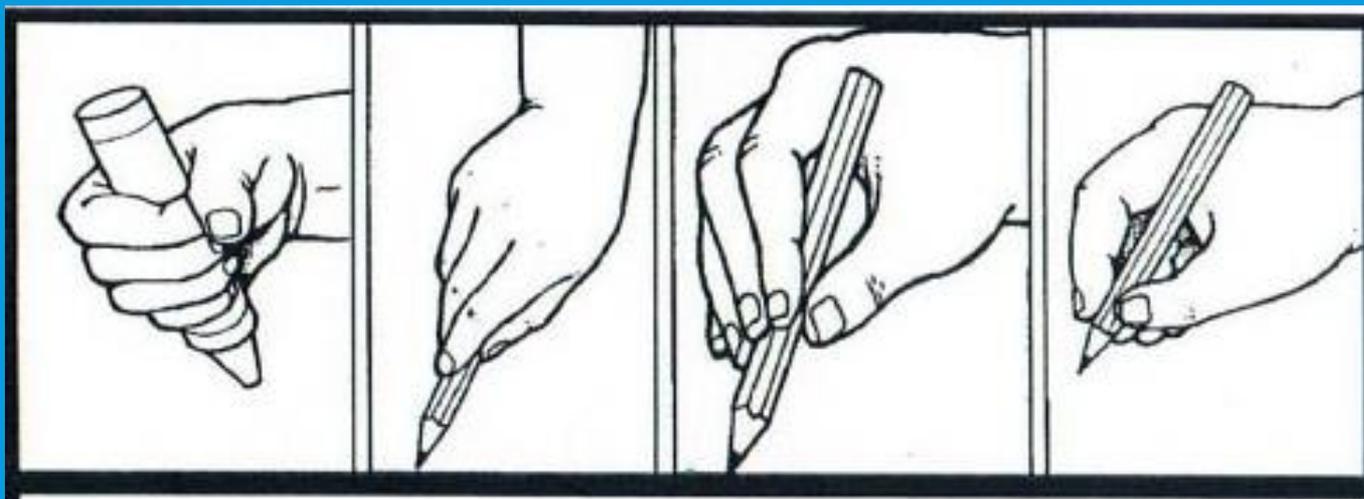








GRIP DEVELOPMENT



Look at the differences between a typical preschool child's hand (left) and a typical 7 year old hand (right). I have parents asking regularly why their preschool aged child isn't able to write yet. This is why! Their hands are still developing and are not fully formed. So what should they be doing to support this? PLAY!! Playdough, colouring, cutting, gluing, playing outside, digging in dirt, sensory play, dress up play, science experiments, beading, puzzles, throwing balls, etc. All of these things help their hands develop. When they are physically ready to write, they will! No need to rush them, they will show you when they are ready!





HANDWRITING

- Using the correct script and starting from the correct place!
- Name writing – please make sure your child is forming all the letters of their name correctly and not in capitals! It takes a long time to undo bad habits.





This is the letter formation we use in school. It is important the letters start in the correct place (red dots), and move in the correct direction (arrow). Also note the letters that end with a flick as this is important for when the children start to join their writing.



WRITING

- A child needs to be able to draw a diamond before they have all the movements for writing. This doesn't mean they can't try to write it means they may find it more challenging!
- As with reading children can be turned off writing easily.
- The children will be taught the thinking skills to prepare them for writing. They will be involved in writing experiences and reasons for writing rather than writing for the sake of it!
- Emergent writing.
- Therefore when they are motivated they will know the processes they need to go through eg leaving a gap between words, where to start, that letters make up words, punctuation.

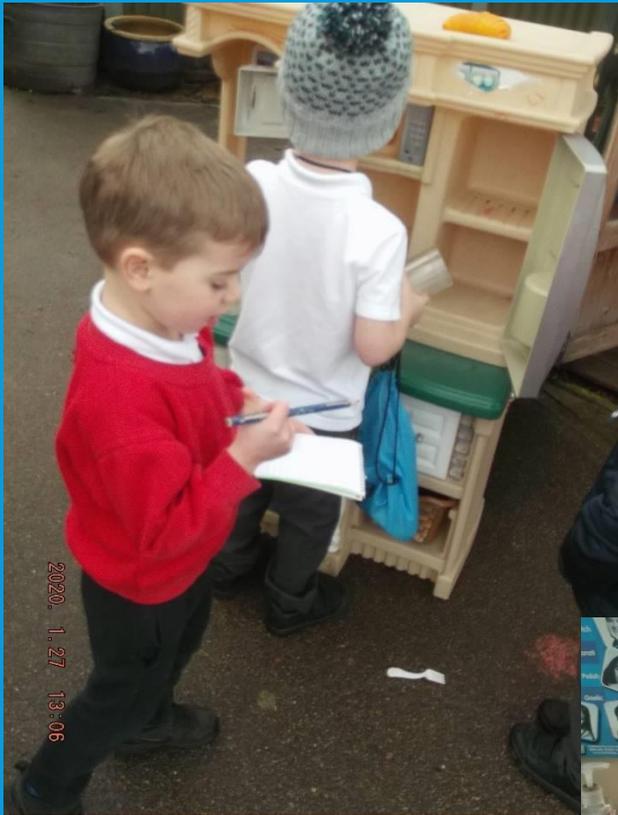
WRITING

- Emergent writing – squiggles and wiggles
- Scribing for the children.
- All forms of writing both inside and outside...
- Book making
- Labels
- Cards
- Police forms
- Lists
- Role play eg café, doctors, shop...
- Verbal story telling that can be modelled by an adult but developed on to writing together.

It can be big!

WRITING

- *Make it fun!*
- Use their interests.





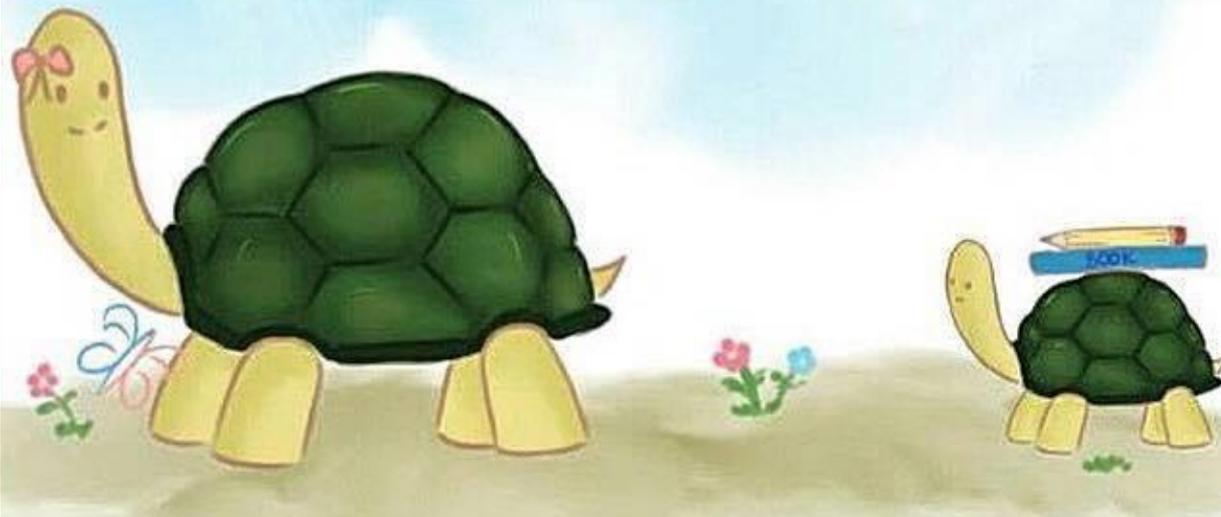
2018. 9. 24 11:03

PRAISE, PRAISE, PRAISE..

- Praise your child at every opportunity to help build their confidence. But be specific!
 - I like the way you....
- They need to believe in themselves and feel confident to take risks on their own.
- They need to feel comfortable to try.
- It is ok to make mistakes.
- It doesn't have to be perfect. Model how to write with gaps.

It shouldn't matter how slowly
a CHILD learns
as long as we are encouraging them
not to stop

Robert John Meehan



Quote of the Night

Popcorn is prepared in
the same pot, in the same
heat, in the same oil and
yet... the kernels
do not POP at the
same time. Don't compare
your child to others.

Their turn to
POP is coming!

POP





- Thank you for coming.
- Please come can ask for ideas and support if you need it.