

Debbie's Rationale

'Two-pronged systematic and incidental phonics teaching approach'

Focused synthetic phonics teaching and its integration with wider reading, spelling and writing

Systematic:

Planned incremental phonics programme



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Alphabetic Code Chart

Incidental:

- * individual
- * group
- * class
- as needed

Graphemes or spelling alternatives

-across the rows

Sounds

- down the left columns as there are fewer sounds than graphemes



The English Language has 26 letters, over 44 phonemes and more than 150 graphemes (or alternative spellings).

Terminology used when teaching phonics

Graphemes are letters or letter groups that are code for the sounds: (letter names and how it is written)

e.g. sound (phoneme) /ai/ can be written - acorn, aid, play, cake, grey, sleigh, straight

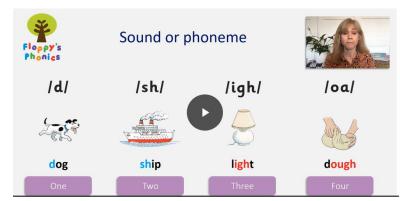
The 'sounds' are the 'phonemes', these are the smallest sounds of speech that change the meaning of a word: e.g. /b/ /oa/ /t/

A <u>digraph</u> is two letters (two vowels or two consonants or a vowel and a consonant) which together make one sound.

A <u>trigraph</u> is a <u>single sound that is represented by three letters</u>, for example:

igh as in sigh <u>ore</u> as in bore <u>are</u> as in dare

A quadgraph is a single sound that is represented by four letters, E.g. the 'eigh' representing the /ay/ sound in the word eight and 'ough' representing the /oa/ in dough.





Split digraphs

a-e

e-e

Pete



9-0

home

u-e

duke

Phase Year Stage Phase 1 Level 1 Nursery Phase 2 Level 1+ Reception Phase 3 Level 2 Reception Phase 3 Level 3 Reception Year 1 Phase 4 Level 4 Phase 5 Level 5 Year 1

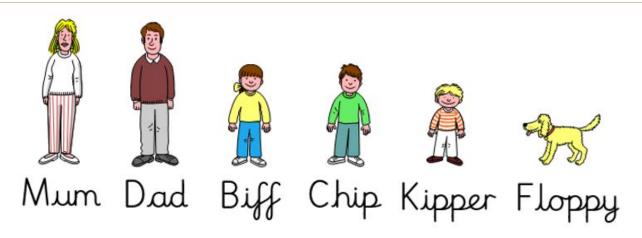
Level 5 will be revisited in Year 2 during the first term.

On your table, there are examples of the sounds that are taught within each level.

How to use the scheme



Introduce the characters and have displayed on your phonics wall/board.



Family and friends who join in with the fun.

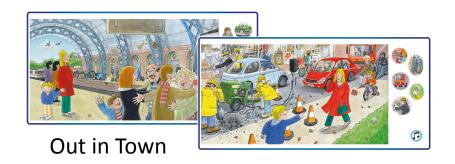


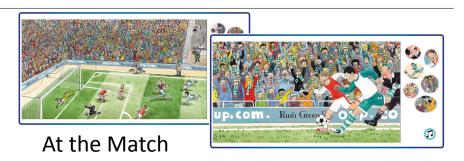
The first books (the 'cloud books' or 'Phase 1' books) do not introduce letter shapes but provide appropriate early years themes to develop speaking and listening along with children engaging with the characters enjoying experiences in many different venues.

Print-rich and Picture-rich: oral language - not 'just' phonics

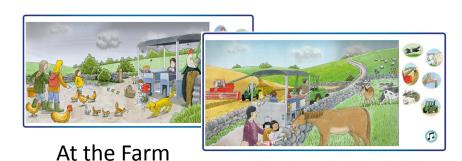
















Revisit and Review:

Revise sounds and graphemes with Flashcards, Frieze and Say the Sounds **Posters**











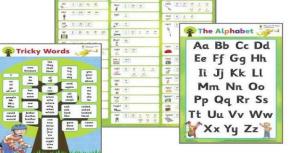


h b f -ff

l -ll -le -ss

Practise reading:

Pupils read FP fiction and nonfiction books as independently as possible



The English Alphabetic Code



















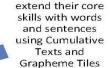
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lesson press





consolidate code knowledge and their skills



Apply: Pupils

Teach: Introduce new

sound and grapheme

using the Flashcard,

Frieze and CD-ROM







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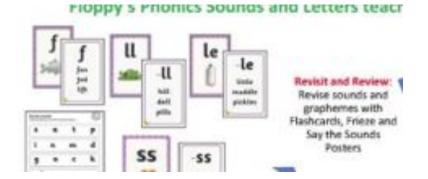






Lesson 1

Review and visit -



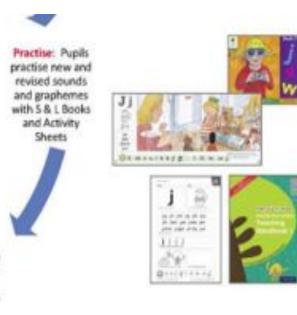
Review previously taught sounds. When children are confident with recognising the sound/ grapheme then show without picture.



- Teach new sound/grapheme AND LETTER NAME using flashcards.
- Use finger writing to model shape and formation in the air then children write on their whiteboard.
- Introduce song
- Read words on flashcard and on ORT online (whiteboard)
- CHILDREN TO WRITE 2-3 WORDS ON THEIR WHITEBOARD

Lesson 2

Practise -



Apply -

at Phones Tolong



Revisit new grapheme/sound taught from previous day.

Practise reading words from activity sheet from teaching handbook as a WHOLE CLASS (either blow up to A3 or write words on flipchart)

- Apply Cover words from activity sheet and get children to practise writing on boards using sound dashes
- Use cumulative text to read as a whole class
- Children to write their own sentence with new grapheme that has been taught.

Consolidate -

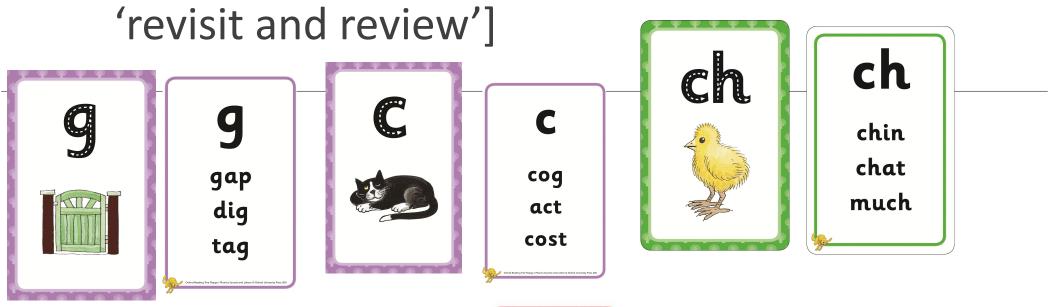


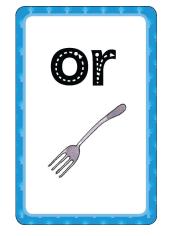
- This could be used during guided reading sessions or as your FRIDAY consolidation lesson.
- Children could be given the activity sheets to complete, a table with the Phonics book and/or the cumulative text to read.

Teaching Techniques

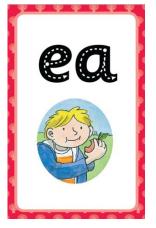


Alphabetic Code Flashcards – [Quick fire









ea team reach All the resources are colour-coded and numbered to help with the progression throughout the programme

Say the sound/phoneme 3 times to prevent adding 'uh' on the end of words. Teach grapheme/letter name also.

Phonics: How to pronounce pure sounds | Oxford Owl

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UCI2mu7URBc



Spelling-with-editing routine

Face the same way as your child Left hand, palm facing – make sure your child sees your hand 'on the left' Say the word to be spelt, very slowly - the individual sounds will 'pop out' Tally the sounds onto thumb and fingers Repeat each sound separately and clearly Then count how many sounds



Decoding

Study the printed word first – looking for letter groups!

Routine for blending

Finger-track the graphemes of each word from left to right with the index finger. Children will use their writing hand whilst saying the sounds.



/s/ /t/ /i/ /k/ "stick"

Sound dashes / handwriting lines

s oa p



Write as a whole word asking children to tell you the grapheme/letter names.

Soap



Blend to check the spelling

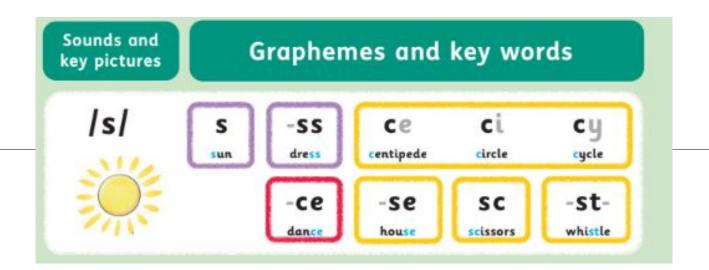
Check letter formation too!

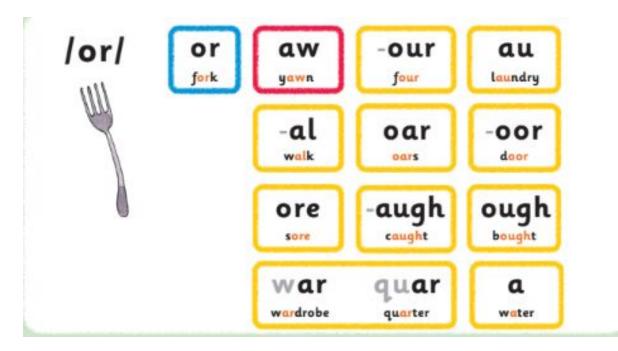
*When segmenting and blending, refer to it as 'Phoneme Fingers'.

How good are you phonics skills?

How many ways can you write the sound 5?

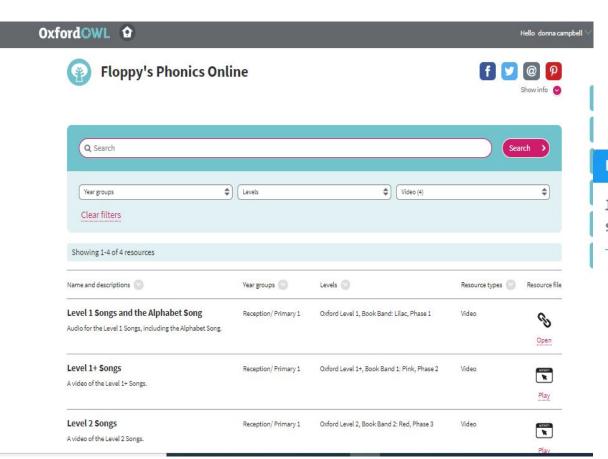
How many ways can you write the sound or?

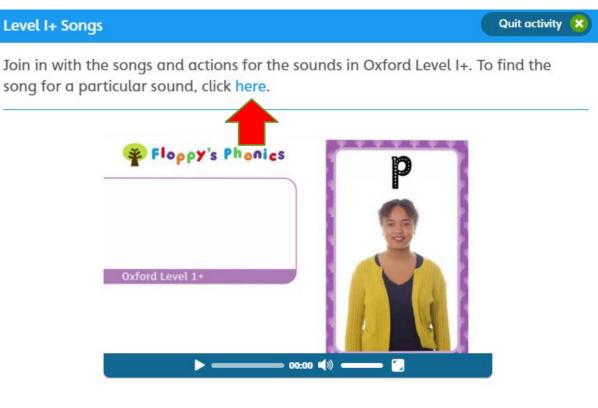




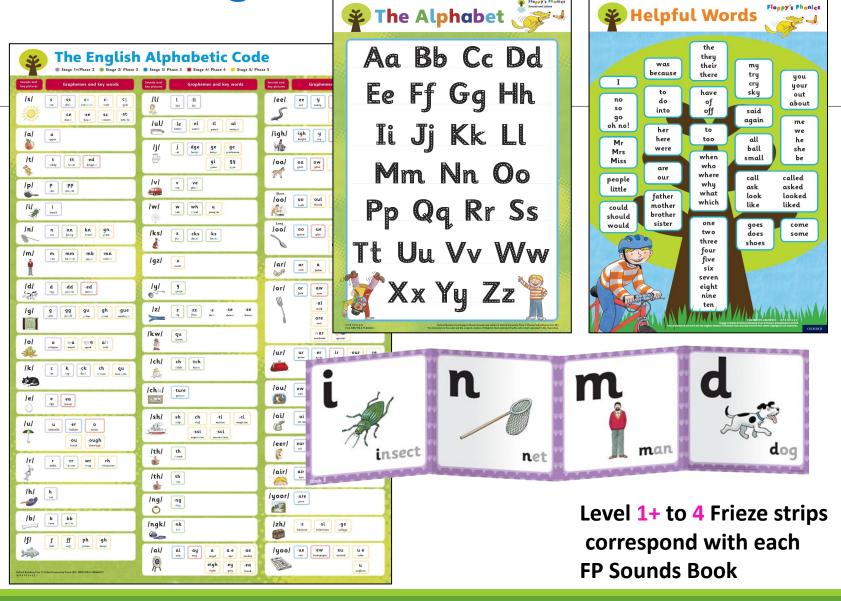
Resources

Floppy Phonics Songs

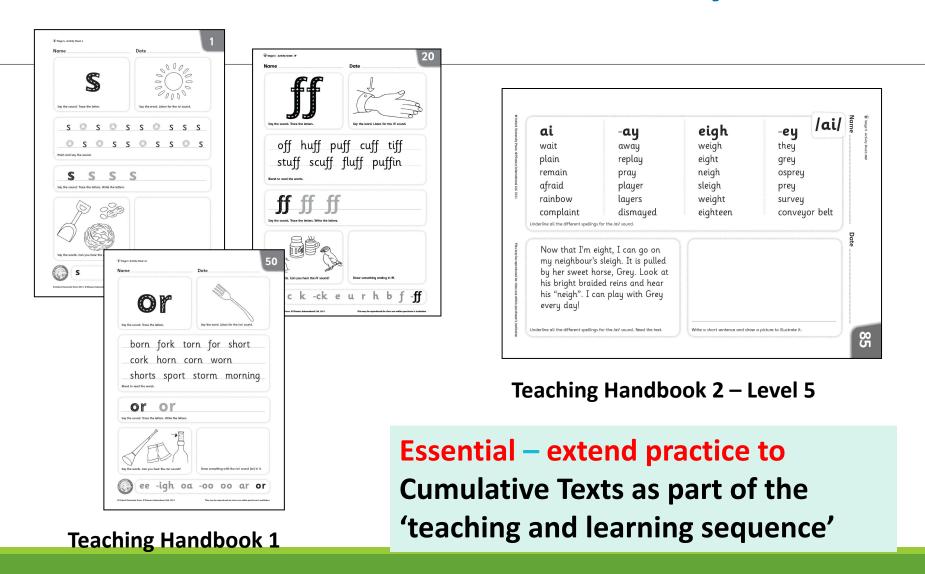




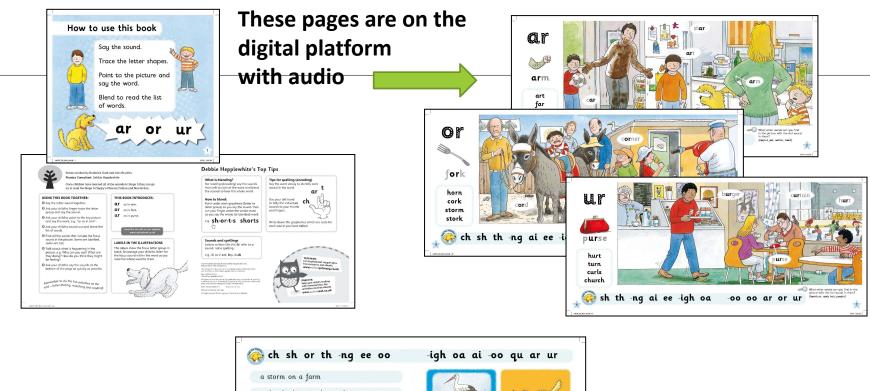
Poster Range



Phonics sub-skills and skills Activity Sheets



Inside the Floppy's Phonics Books





These 'end pages' are not on the digital platform

Sample Screen Views: web-based platform



Drag and drop for spelling



Blend and reveal for reading

Select the letters to watch

SCREEN

letter formation



See the letter/s, say the sounds

Hear the sounds, point to the graphemes

For use in school and at home, the teachers will guide your use.