



ELTHAM
CHURCH OF ENGLAND
PRIMARY SCHOOL
SINCE 1814

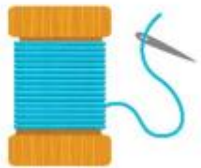
Phonics Information Workshop EYFS Eltham CE Primary

Thursday 12th September 2024



What are we going to cover?

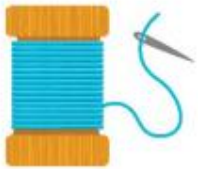
- What is Phonics?
- What is Essential Letters and Sounds?
- How we teach phonics
- Getting children ready to read
- Supporting your child with reading at home
- Pronouncing pure sounds
- Using the letter formations and spelling sequence to support writing at home



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).



Phoneme	IPA Symbol	Graphemes	Examples	Voiced?
1	b	b, bb	bug, bubble	Yes
2	d	d, dd, ed	dad, add, milled	Yes
3	f	f, ff, ph, gh, lf, ft	fat, cliff, phone, enough, half, often	No
4	g	g, gg, gh, gu, gue	gun, egg, ghost, guest, prologue	Yes
5	h	h, wh	hop, who	No
6	dʒ	j, ge, g, dge, di, gg	jam, wage, giraffe, edge, soldier, exaggerate	Yes
7	k	k, c, ch, cc, lk, qu, q(u), ck, x	kit, cat, chris, accent, folk, bouquet, queen, rack, box	No
8	l	l, ll	live, well	Yes
9	m	m, mm, mb, mn, lm	man, summer, comb, column, palm	Yes
10	n	n, nn, kn, gn, pn, mn	net, funny, know, gnat, pneumatic, mnemonic	Yes
11	p	p, pp	pin, dippy	No
12	r	r, rr, wr, rh	run, carrot, wrench, rhyme	Yes
13	s	s, ss, c, sc, ps, st, ce, se	sit, less, circle, scene, psycho, listen, pace, course	No
14	t	t, tt, th, ed	tip, matter, thomas, ripped	No
15	v	v, f, ph, ve	vine, of, stephen, five	Yes
16	w	w, wh, u, o	wit, why, quick, choir	Yes
17	z	z, zz, s, ss, x, ze, se	zed, buzz, his, scissors, xylophone, craze	Yes
18	ʒ	s, si, z	treasure, division, azure	Yes
19	tʃ	ch, tch, tu, te	chip, watch, future, righteous	No
20	ʃ	sh, ce, s, ci, si, ch, sci, ti	sham, ocean, sure, special, pension, machine, conscience, station	No
21	θ	th	thongs	No
22	ð	th	leather	Yes
23	ŋ	ng, n, ngue	ring, pink, tongue	Yes
24	j	y, i, j	you, onion, hallelujah	Yes

Phoneme	IPA Symbol	Graphemes	Examples
25	æ	a, ai, au	cat, plaid, laugh
26	eɪ	a, ai, eigh, aigh, ay, er, et, ei, au, a_e, ea, ey	bay, maid, weigh, straight, pay, foyer, filet, eight, gauge, mate, break, they
27	ɛ	e, ea, u, ie, ai, a, eo, ei, ae	end, bread, bury, friend, said, many, leopard, heifer, aesthetic
28	i:	e, ee, ea, y, ey, oe, ie, i, ei, eo, ay	be, bee, meat, lady, key, phoenix, grief, ski, deceive, people, quay
29	ɪ	i, e, o, u, ui, y, ie	it, england, women, busy, guild, gym, sieve
30	aɪ	i, y, igh, ie, uy, ye, ai, is, eigh, i_e	spider, sky, night, pie, guy, stye, aisle, island, height, kite
31	ɒ	a, ho, au, aw, ough	swan, honest, maul, slaw, fought
32	oʊ	o, oa, o_e, oe, ow, ough, eau, oo, ew	open, moat, bone, toe, sow, dough, beau, brooch, sew
33	ʊ	o, oo, u, ou	wolf, look, bush, would
34	ʌ	u, o, oo, ou	lug, monkey, blood, double
35	u:	o, oo, ew, ue, u_e, oe, ough, ui, oew, ou	who, loon, dew, blue, flute, shoe, through, fruit, manoeuvre, group
36	ɔɪ	oi, oy, uoy	join, boy, buoy
37	aʊ	ow, ou, ough	now, shout, bough
38	ə	a, er, i, ar, our, ur	about, ladder, pencil, dollar, honour, augur
39	eə	air, are, ear, ere, eir, ayer	chair, dare, pear, where, their, prayer
40	ɑ:	a	arm
41	ɜ:	ir, er, ur, ear, or, our, yr	bird, term, burn, pearl, word, journey, myrtle
42	ɔ:	aw, a, or, oor, ore, oar, our, augh, ar, ough, au	paw, ball, fork, poor, fore, board, four, taught, war, bought, sauce
43	ɪə	ear, eer, ere, ier	ear, steer, here, tier
44	ʊə	ure, our	cure, tourist

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'.

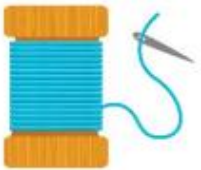
Trigraph: three letters making one sound. For example, /igh/ in the word 'night'.

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?

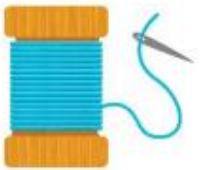
Essential Letters and Sounds (ELS) is our chosen phonics programme. It teaches children to read by identify the phonemes (smallest unit of sound) and graphemes (written version of the sound) within words and using these to read words.

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



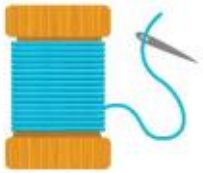
How do we teach phonics?

- 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.



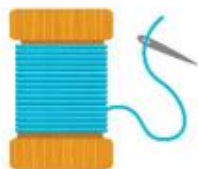
How do we teach phonics?

- 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.



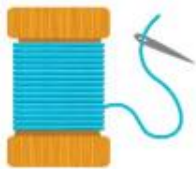
ELS Progression

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

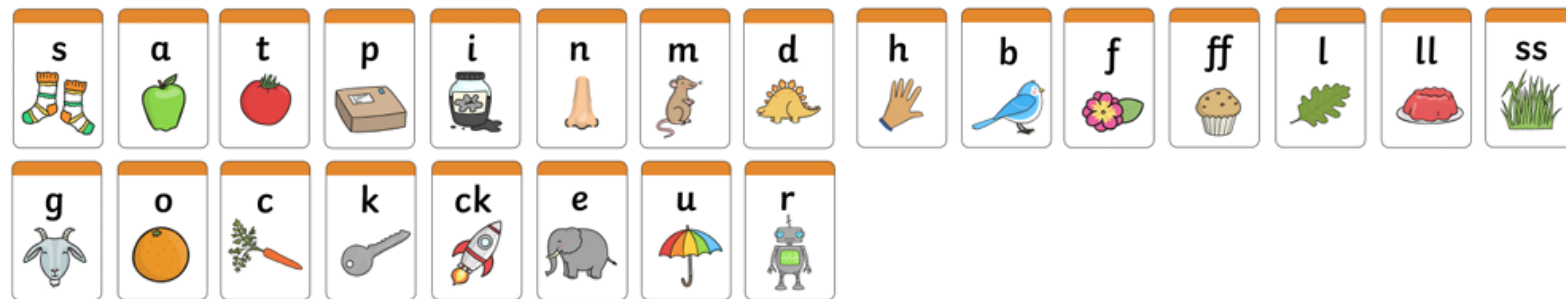


ELS Progression

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 2 Phonemes



Phase 3 Phonemes



Phase 5 Phonemes

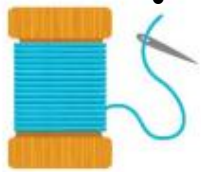


Supporting all children to read

- ▶ ELS is a whole class based scheme with the mission that children ‘keep up not catch up.’
- ▶ To support this, during the independent ‘workbook apply’ section, children who need further consolidation work with the teacher on the carpet to reinforce the day’s sound.
- ▶ Children who need further consolidation, still, revisit the sound again for 5 minutes each afternoon with a trained teaching assistant in a short intervention session.
- ▶ More confident readers are challenged to read demanding texts during the workbook apply section; to use new and aspirational vocabulary in context and through targeted questioning during phonic sessions as well as during 1:1 reading (Reception) and guided reading sessions (in Y1).

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.



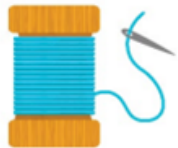
- Children who achieve their 'Good Level of Development' in Reading at the end of EYFS are **11 times** more likely to achieve standard in their Y6 Maths SATs- reading really does underpin everything!



Supporting your child with reading at home

- ▶ Children will only be reading from books which are fully decodable (except for a small number of HRS or topic/story words (these are listed on the inside front cover))
- ▶ We only use pure sounds when decoding word (no uhhh sound at the end)
- ▶ We will be changing books weekly. This is a change for those of you with older siblings but this is due to updated research around memory and retrieval which supports this approach.
- We want them to practise reading their book 4 times across the week working on these skills:

decode
fluency
expression



Pure sound pronunciation:


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

Supporting your child with reading at home

monday: chn will change their books from last week

an adult in Reception will read once per week. Any day

Children read the same book all week. Doing this means by the time you reach the weekend children will be with ease

Date, book and page number	Comments
16.10.23 Dig, Dig, Dig MON	We read 4 pages tonight. Knows lots of sounds. Well done Katie! Mum
17.10.23 Dig, Dig, Dig TUES	Read page 4 to the end tonight. Sounded out 'cat' really well done. Nanna
18.10.23 Dig, Dig, Dig WED 	Katie and I went through all the sounds before we read. Great sounding! We used our 'robot arms' and 'blending' hands to sound out words like 'dog', 'cat' and 'dig' KG
19.10.23 Dig, Dig, Dig THURS	Excellent sounds - knew even more than on Monday! Even sounded out lots of words on her own! Dad
20.10.23 Dig, Dig, Dig FRI	So impressed - reading this book confidently. Remembers the words! Mum
21.10.23 or Weekend	We did one final read of Dig, Dig, Dig. We also read the Gruffalo ☺ Dad

Tricky words, or words with unusual spellings, e.g. school

Katie focus on learning: the

Supporting your child with reading at home

- ▶ Day 1: Focus on decoding and blending- can use robot arms and blending hands
- ▶ Day 2- Decoding with increased fluency, building orthographic map
- ▶ Day 3- Reading with fluency and introducing expression, continuing to build orthographic map
- ▶ Day 4- Fluent reading with expression. Opportunity to ask simple comprehension questions.

Your child will also bring home a 'reading for pleasure' book from school to share which you can read to them-this supports children's enjoyment of reading and exposes them to new vocabulary. Do of course supplement with bed time stories which you read to the children and audio stories through the week. The Eltham Centre Library is free to join.



About the book

This book explains how a lemon grows, as a tiny alien character plants a pip and watches it grow into a lemon tree.

Text types	explanation; narrative
Topics	plants; lifecycles
Subject	Understanding the world

Before reading

Talk together

Look at the cover. Ask: *Do you know what lemons taste like?*

Topic words

These words may be challenging to read but they are important for the topic. Read them together and talk about what they mean.

water – to add water to a seed or plant to help it grow (p6, 8)

shoot – the part of a plant that can be seen above ground when it starts to grow (p7)

roots – the parts of a plant that are under the ground (p7, 8)

During reading

If your child has difficulty with a particular word while reading the book:

- break it down into sections, help them to sound it out and blend the sounds together, e.g. p-o-t
- tell them the whole word if necessary.

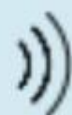
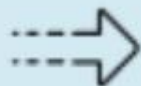
Tricky words

These words are common but your child might find them difficult to read:

I, to, the, no, go

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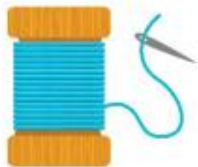
Supporting your child with writing at home



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!



Questions

