Read Write Inc. Phonics Presentation





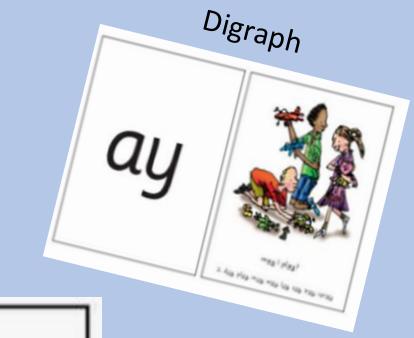
Introduction to Phonics...



- In Read Write Inc. phonic lessons children learn to read accurately and fluently with good comprehension.
- Throughout the programme, children learn the English alphabetic code: the 150+ graphemes that represent 44 speech sounds.
- They rapidly learn sounds and the letter, or groups of letters, they need to represent them, in three sets.
- Simple mnemonics help all the children to grasp the letter sound correspondences quickly.
- Phonics is taught daily- new sounds are introduced and current sound knowledge is reviewed daily
- High frequency words that are not phonically regular are taught—we

Sounds and "Friends"





Trigraph



Set 1, 2 and 3

First, your child will learn to read:

- Set 1 Speed Sounds: these are sounds written with one letter:
 m a s d t i n p g o c k u b f e l h r j v
 y w z x and sounds written with two letters
 (your child will call these 'special friends'): sh th ch
 qu ng nk ck
- Words containing these sounds, by sound-blending,
 e.g. m-a-t mat, c-a-t cat, g-o-t got, f-i-sh fish,
 s-p-o-t spot, b-e-s-t best, s-p-l-a-sh splash
- Blending Books and Red, Green and Purple Storybooks.

Second, he or she will learn to read:

- Set 2 Speed Sounds: ay ee igh ow oo oo ar or air ir ou oy
- · Words containing these sounds
- Pink, Orange and Yellow Storybooks.

Third, he or she will learn to read:

- Set 3 Speed Sounds: ea oi a-e i-e o-e u-e aw are ur er ow ai oa ew ire ear ure
- Words containing these sounds
- · Blue and Grey Storybooks.

Your child will be taught to say the sound for the letter and not the letter name, so 'm' as in 'mat', not 'em'; 's' as in 'sun' not 'es'.

Year R will be taught Set 1 and 2 sounds

Pure Sounds

No schwa on the end of a sound!

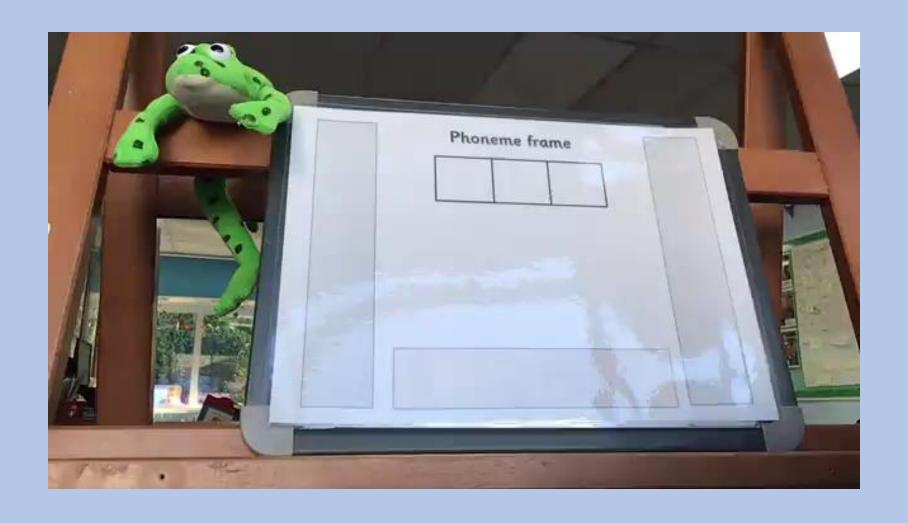
Fred Talk



- Fred the Frog helps children read. He can say the sounds in words, but he can't say the whole word, so children have to help him.
- To help children read, Fred (the teacher) says the sounds and then children say the word.
 - For example, Fred says c-a-t, children say cat; Fred says l-ight-t, children say light
- Teachers are encouraged to Fred talk throughout the day, so children blend sounds. For example
 - Play Simon says. Put your hands on your h-ea-d, f-oo-t, kn-ee
 - Put on your c-oa-t

Word time – blending words

(3 minutes in)



Fred in your Head



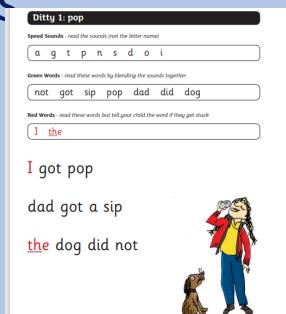
- Once children can sound out a word, we teach them to say the sounds in their heads
- The teacher holds up the word to give children time to mime the sounds, and then pushes the word forward as a signal to say the word together, until they can say the word straight away.
- We show them how to do this by
 - Whispering the sounds and then saying the whole word
 - Mouthing the sounds silently and then saying the whole word
 - Saying the whole word straight away

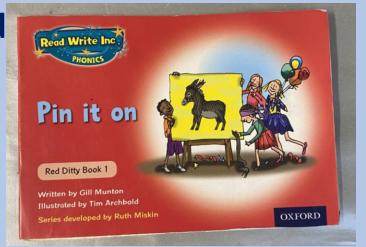
Nonsense words

 Nonsense words (also called pseudo words, non words and alien words) are used to assess children's knowledge of sounds. We use made-up words to ensure that children have not read or heard the words before. As children's reading develops, they will need to work out longer real words that include syllables meaning, e.g fan – tas – that, on their own, tic

Ditties and Reading Books in Phonics Sessions

- Phonic books are closely matched to children's increasing knowledge of phonics and "tricky" words so that, early on, they experience plenty of success.
- Repeated reading of the texts support their increasingly fluent decoding.
- Children read the story three times (at least).
- On the first read, children focus on accurate word reading.
- The second on developing fluency
- The third, on comprehension.
- Fluency and comprehension increase with each repeated reading.

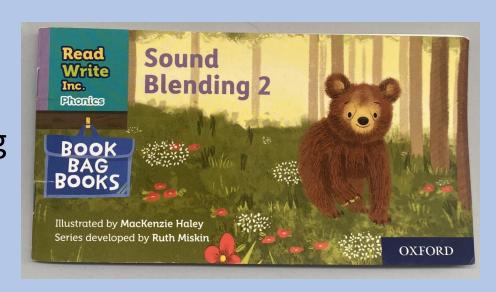




Home Reading Books...

Please read the text a minimum of 3 times!

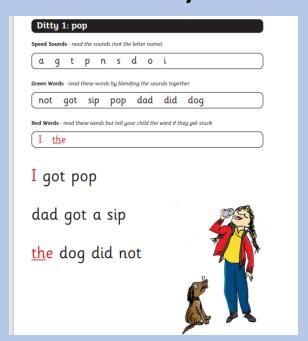
 Sound Blending Book



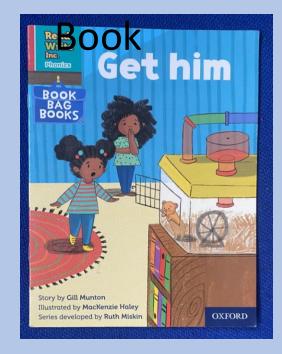


Library Book

2. Ditty



3. Phonics



The Importance of Reading

"children are made readers on the laps of their parents"





"Reading is the gateway for children that makes all other learning possible"

How can I support my child?

- Little and often (quality over quantity)
- Share stories and pick out key vocabulary
- Be positive and give lots of praise
- Take it in turns
- Home Learning
- Make it fun
- Enjoy it!





Any Questions?

