A COMPLETE PHONICS RESOURCE TO SUPPORT CHILDREN



Teach reading: change lives

Parent workshop: Phonics and early reading in Reception, Phase 3 (Spring 1)



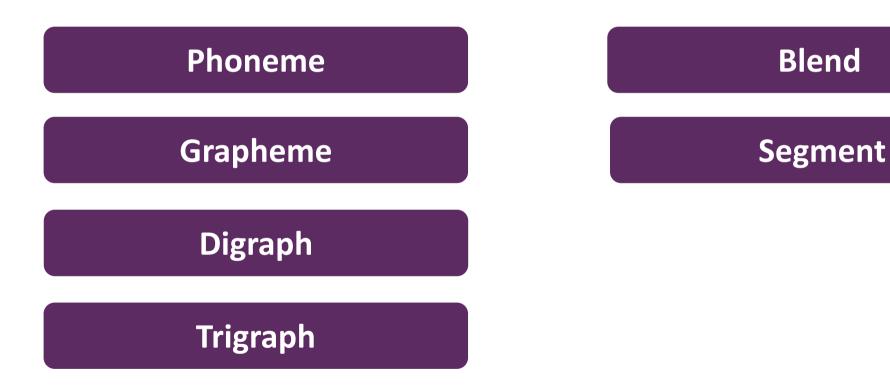
Phonics is:

making connections between the sounds of our spoken words and the letters that are used to write them down.









This term we are teaching Phase 3

Last term we taught your child to blend and read words with Phase 2 graphemes.

- In Phase 3 children learn:
- the vowel digraphs and trigraphs
- to read words containing the Phase 3 digraphs and trigraphs
- to read longer words ('chunking').

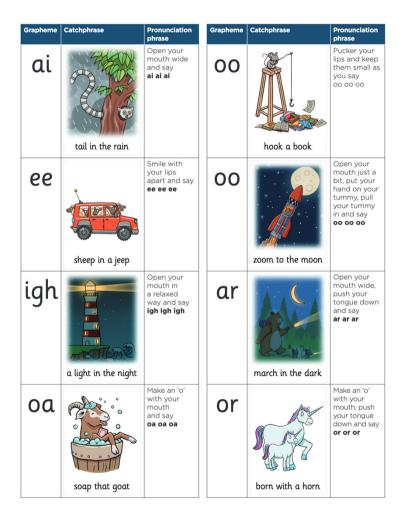


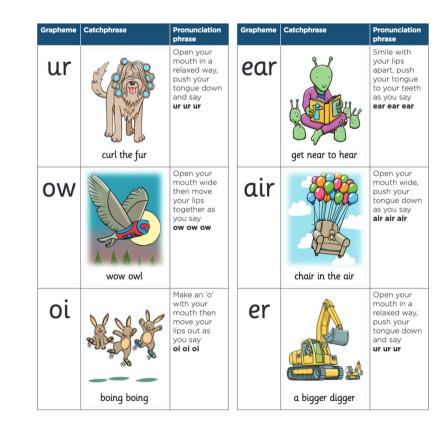






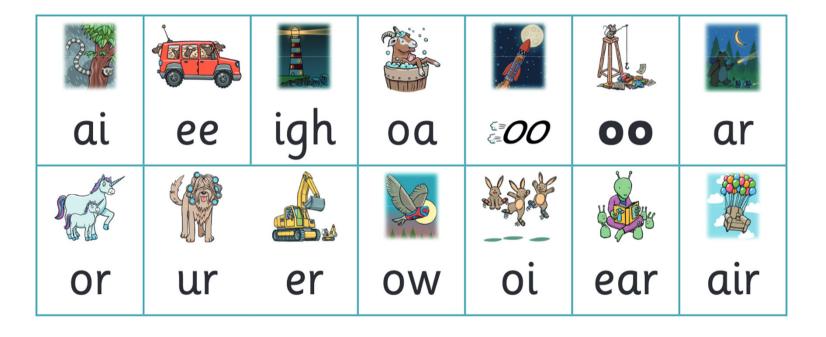
Phase 3 vowel digraphs and trigraphs







Let's say the Phase 3 sounds







Phase 3 sounds taught in Reception Spring 1

Reading words with vowel digraphs/trigraphs

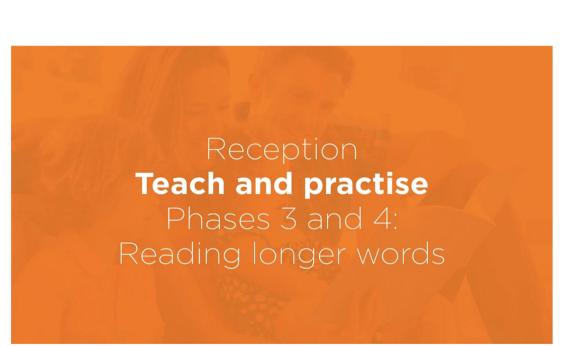
- During Phase 2 we taught your child to blend using the teacherled blending approach.
- Now they can start to blend independently.
- Children are taught to spot the digraph/trigraph in words first.





Reading longer words

- During Phase 3, we start teaching children how to read longer words.
- We do this using a method called chunking.





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Little Wandle
LETTERS AND
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Phase 3 tricky words

Spring 1 Phase 3 graphemes	New tricky words	
ai ee igh oa oo oo ar or ur ow oi ear air er • words with double letters • longer words	was you they my by all are sure pure	
Spring 2 Phase 3 graphemes	No new tricky words	
 Review Phase 3 words with double letters, longer words, words with two or more digraphs, words ending in –ing, compound words words with s /z/ in the middle words with -s /s/ /z/ at the end words with -es /z/ at the end 	Review all taught so far	



What's next?

Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised 2021: Programme progression

Reception and Year 1 overviews

This programme overview shows the progression of GPCs and tricky words that we teach term-by-term. The progression has been organised so that children are taught from the simple to more complex GPCs, as well as taking into account the frequency of their occurrence in the most commonly encountered words. All the graphemes taught are practised in words, sentences, and later on, in fully decodable books. Children review and revise GPCs and words, daily, weekly and across terms and years, in order to move this knowledge into their long term memory.

Children need to learn to read as quickly as reasonably possible, so they can move from learning to read, to reading to learn, giving them access to the treasure house of reading. Our expectations of progression are aspirational yet achievable if schools maintain pace, practice and participation by all children. Children who are not keeping-up with their peers should be given additional practice immediately through keep-up sessions.

Reception

Autumn 1 Phase 2 graphemes	New tricky words
s a t p i n m d g o c k ck e u r h b f l	is I the
Autumn 2 Phase 2 graphemes	New tricky words
 ff ll ss j v w x y z zz qu ch sh th ng nk words with -s /s/ added at the end (hats sits) words ending -s /z/ (his) and with -s /z/ added at the end (bags) 	put* pull* full* as and has his her go no to into she push* he of we me be

*The tricky words 'put', 'pull', 'full' and 'push' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, they should not be treated as such.

Spring 1 Phase 3 graphemes	New tricky words
ai ee igh oa oo oo ar or ur ow oi ear air er • words with double letters • longer words	was you they my by all are sure pure
Spring 2 Phase 3 graphemes	No new tricky words
Review Phase 3 • longer words, including those with double letters • words with -s /z/ in the middle • words with -es /z/ at the end • words with -s /s/ and /z/ at the end	Review all taught so far
Summer 1 Phase 4	New tricky words
Short vowels with adjacent consonants • CVCC CCVC CCVCC CCCVCC • longer words and compound words • words ending in suffixes: -ing, -ed /t/, -ed /id/ /ed/, -est	said so have like some come love do were here little says there when what one out today

Year 1

Autumn 1	Review tricky words Phases 2–4
Review Phase 3 and 4 Phase 5 /ai/ ay play /ow/ ou cloud /oi/ oy toy /ea/ ea each	Phases 2–4: the put* pull* full* push* to into I no go of he she we me be was you they all are my by sure pure said have like so do some come love were there little one when out what says here today

*The tricky words 'put', 'pull', 'full' and 'push' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, they should not be treated as such.

Autumn 2 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ur/ ir bird	their people oh your
/igh/ ie pie	Mr Mrs Ms ask*
/oo/ /yoo/ ue blue rescue	could would should our
/yoo/ u unicorn	house mouse water want
loal o go	
/igh/ i tiger	
/ai/ a paper	
leel e he	
/ai/ a-e shake	
/igh/ i-e time	
loal o-e home	
/oo/ /yoo/ u-e rude cute	
/ee/ e-e these	
lool lyool ew chew new	
/ee/ ie shield	
/or/ aw claw	

*The tricky word 'ask' may not be tricky in some regional pronunciations; in which case, it should not be treated as such.

Spring 1 Phase 5 graphemes	New tricky words
/ee/ y funny /e/ ea head /w/ wh wheel /oa/ oe ou toe shoulder /igh/ y fly /oa/ ow snow	any many again who whole where two school call different thought through friend work



This term's spelling

- This term, your child will be taught how to spell words every day using the graphemes they have been taught so far.
- They will practise writing a dictated sentence.
- Handwriting is referred to but is taught at other times of the day.





How we teach spelling – a recap

- Say the word.
- Segment the sounds.
- Count the sounds.
- Write them down.







How do we teach reading in books?

Reading practice sessions are:

- timetabled three times a week
- taught by a trained teacher/teaching assistant
- taught in small groups.

Books are matched to children's level through assessments.





Reading a book at the right level

This means that your child should:

- know all the sounds and tricky words in their phonics book well
- read some of the words by silent blending (in their head), so their reading becomes automatic
- stop and sound out some words by the time they bring the book home – but they should be able to do this on their own.







The most important thing you can do is read with your child

Reading a book and chatting had a positive impact a year later on children's ability to ...

- understand words and sentences
- use a wide range of vocabulary
- develop listening comprehension skills.

The number of books children were exposed to by age 6 was a positive predictor of their reading ability two years later.



Little Wandle – Everybody read!

Parental involvement in the development of children's reading skills: A five-year longitudinal study (2002) Senechal, M. and Lefvre, J

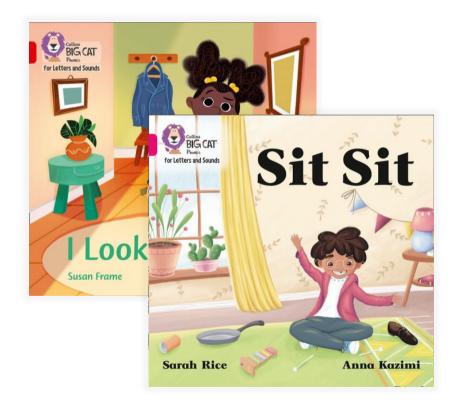
Books going home – a reminder





Listening to your child read their phonics book

- Your child should be able to read their book without your help.
- They might sound out words and blend them before they read them fluently.
- If they can't read a word, read it to them.
- Talk about the book and celebrate their success.





Read to your child

The shared book is for YOU to read:

- Make the story sound as exciting as you can by changing your voice.
- Talk with your child as much as you can:

 Introduce new and exciting language.
 Encourage your child to use new vocabulary.
 Make up sentences together.
 Find different words to use.
 - \odot Describe things you see.





Supporting your child with phonics





Phase 2 sounds taught in Reception Autumn 1



Phase 2 sounds taught in Reception Autumn 2



Phase 3 sounds taught in Reception Spring 1





Children are made readers on the laps of their parents.

- Emilie Buchwald

