

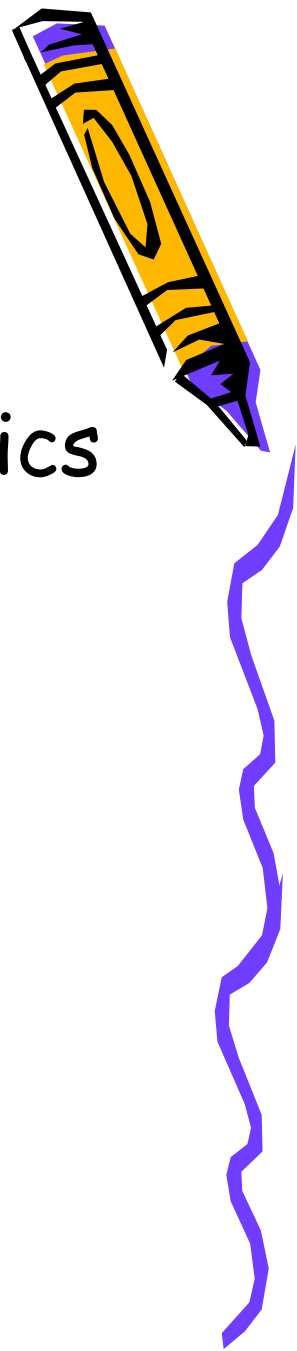


Letters and Sounds

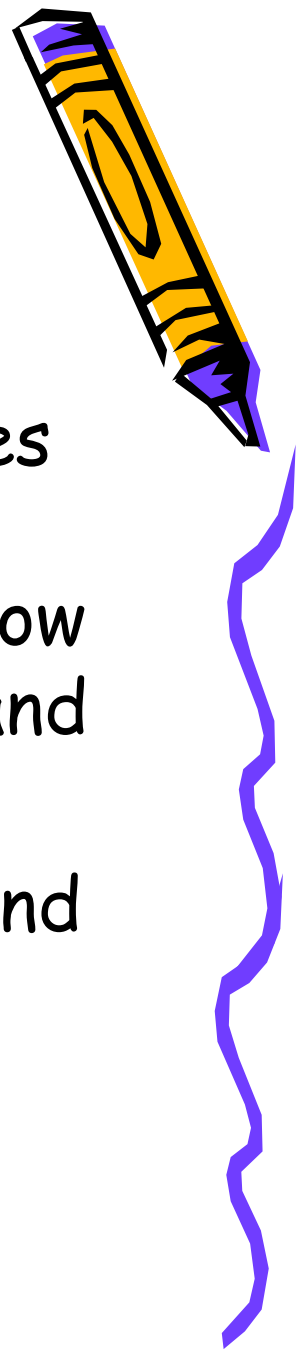


What is it?

- A 20 minute daily structured phonics session.
- Taught systematically.



What is synthetic phonics teaching?

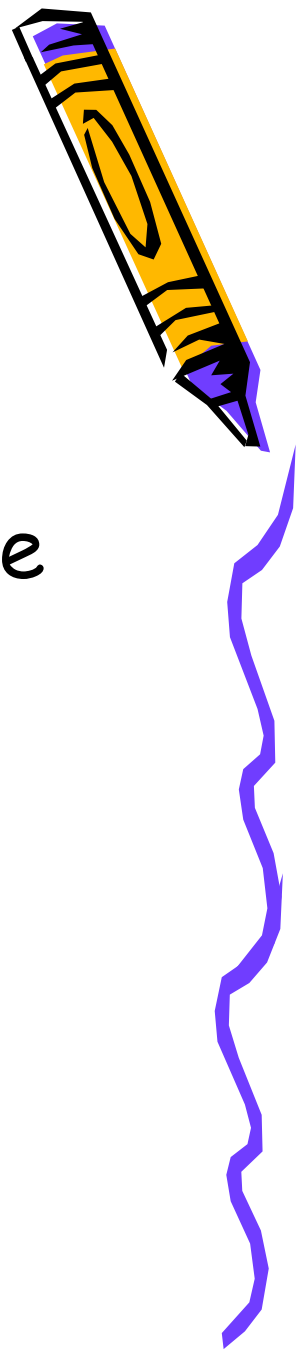


- It teaches children the correspondences between graphemes in written language and phonemes in spoken language, and how to use these correspondences to read and spell words.
- Knowledge of the skills of segmenting and blending



Segmenting and blending

- Segmenting is breaking the word down and blending is building up the sounds to read.
- Both skills are important.



Digraphs and trigraphs



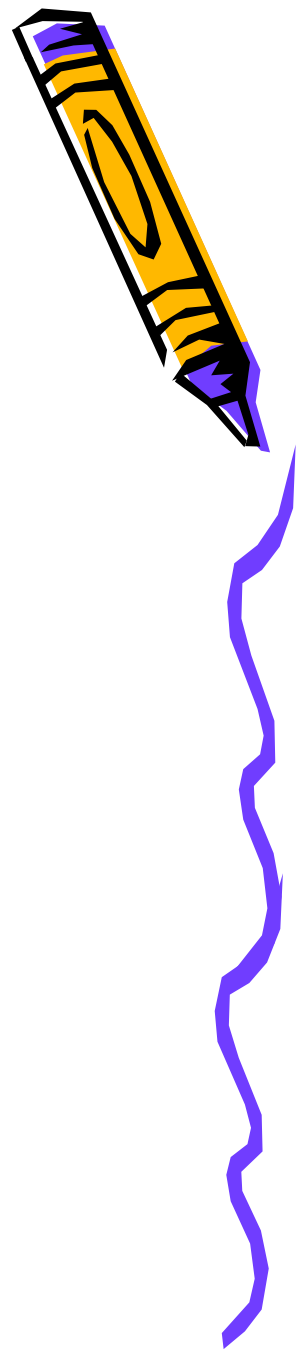
- A digraph is a 2 letter phoneme e.g. sh as in ship, ee as in feet
- A trigraph is a 3 letter grapheme e.g. igh as in night.



A six phase teaching Programme



Phase 1 - General sound discrimination

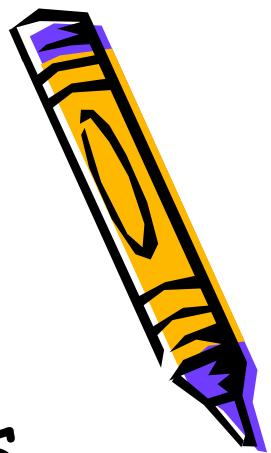


- Such as:
- Listening walks
- Instrumental sounds
- Clapping and body percussion
- Rhyming and rhythm- Nursery Rhymes



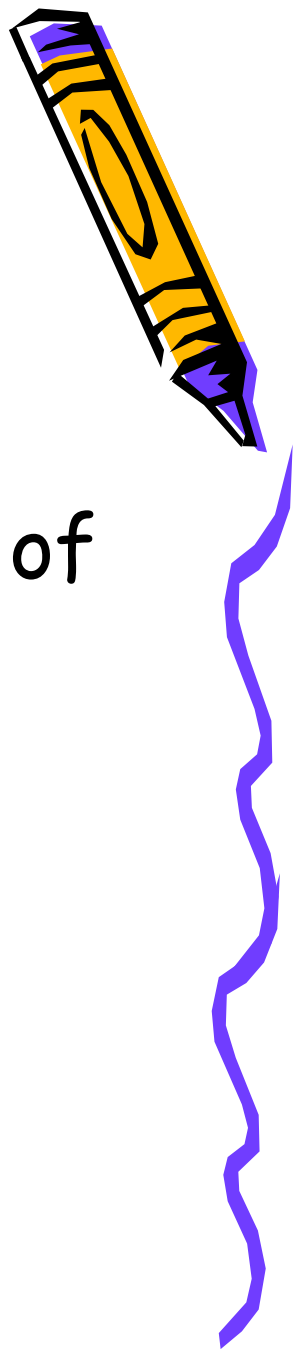
Phase 2

- Phase 2 teaches at least 19 letters of the alphabet and moves children on from oral blending and segmentation to blending and segmenting with letters.
- Children learn about digraphs and learn some tricky words eg the, to, go.



Phase 3

- Phase 3 teaches another 25 graphemes, most of them made up of 2 letters eg, oa, ee, oo, oi.



How to help your child at home?



- Be a sound detective! After listening to your child read, ask if they can spot any sounds (graphemes) in the words that they have been learning.
- Can they spot any tricky words in the text?



Reading at Home.



- Whilst hearing your child read , if there is a word that they are unsure of, encourage them to sound out the phonemes and blend. For example **sh-o-p shop**.
- If it is a tricky word (one that can not be segmented and blended) such as **the**, encourage the children to say the letter names and if necessary then tell them what the word is.
Tricky words need to be learnt visually

