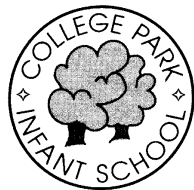


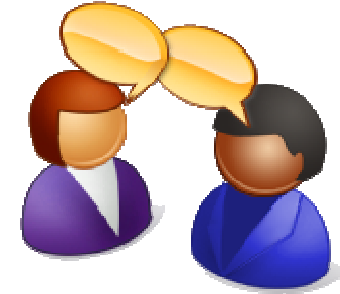
How can parents help their children with phonics?

- practise saying and recognizing the sounds (phonemes)
 - make short words (in, it, sit, tin)
 - build short cvc words (cat)
 - encourage them to say the first sound of a word they don't recognize in their reading
 - encourage them to write the sounds they hear in words to spell them
 - talk to your child's Classteacher
 - learn more about phonics yourself
- ... and give lots and lots of praise!



October 2007

Phonics



at College Park Infant School

Heard of the term 'Phonics' but
not quite sure what it means?
Then read on!

This leaflet will tell you about phonics at our school and how we help children to develop and use this vital tool for reading and writing.

What is phonics?

Phonics is the way some words can be broken down into their sounds (to help with writing) or blended together (to help with reading).

These skills are reversible.



Why use 'pure' phonics?

Pure phonics is the way we correctly say the sounds (phonemes). We have to be careful in this otherwise it is very difficult to blend them accurately to make a word eg. cat.

c_a_t in short sounds
& not c(uh)_a_t(uh).



The website link

www.standards.dfes.gov.uk/local/clld/las/phase_two.html

articulates this very well.

How do we teach phonics at College Park Infant School?

In Yr R the children initially begin to learn their sounds using 'Jolly Phonics', which uses a multi-sensory approach (*a picture, an action, a story and the written letter all help them to remember each sound*).

In Yr 1 and 2, the children are using the new 'Letters and Sounds' programme, which helps them to learn all 44 sounds and the different ways they can be written (*eg. igh can be written as igh, ie, y, i_e, or i*).

What is a phoneme?

A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in a word.

It is generally accepted that there are 44 phonemes in spoken English.

A phoneme can be made up of one, two or three letters, for example c, sh, air are all phonemes.