



Friday 17th September

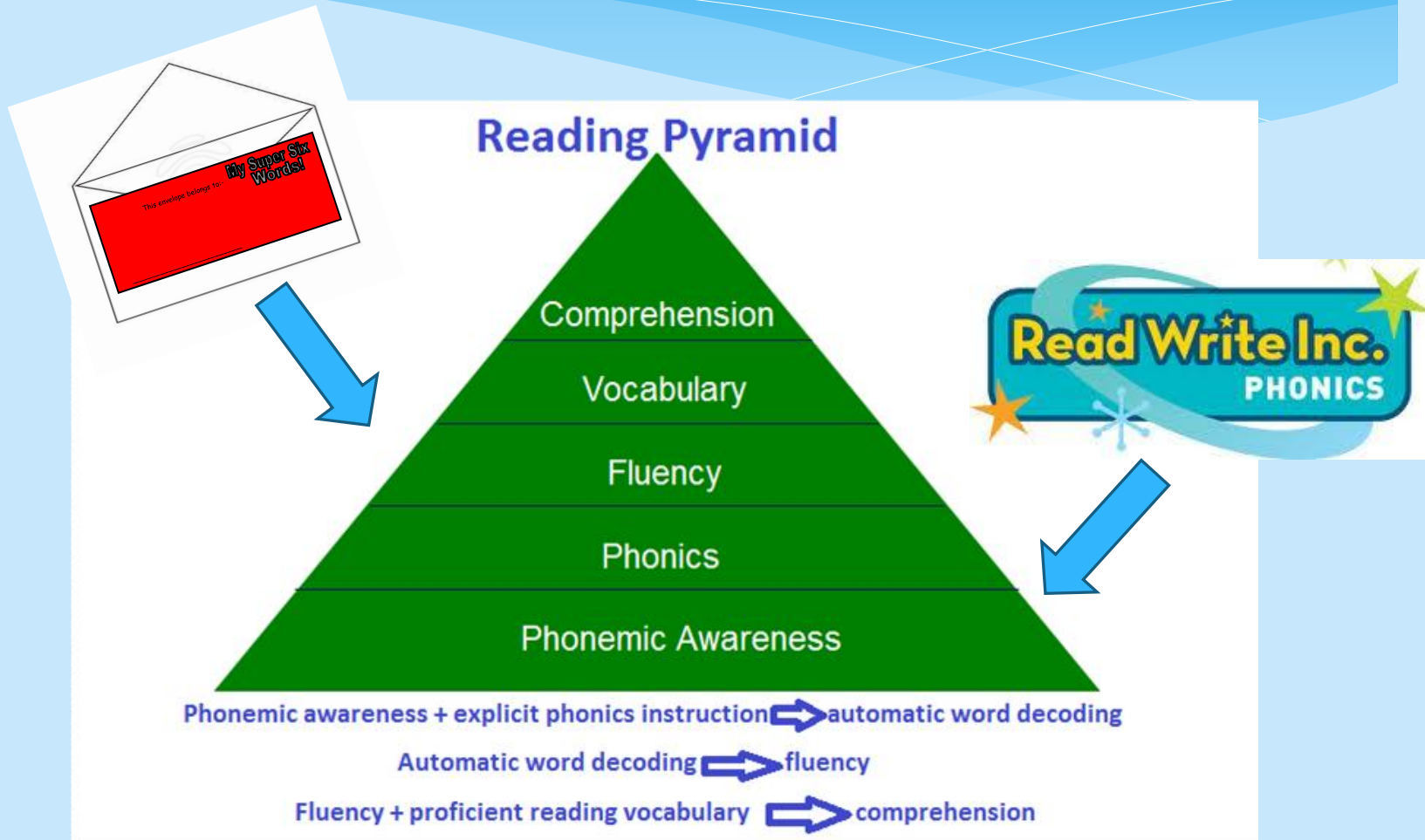
Definition of Phonics....

Phonics

is a **method** for teaching reading and writing the English language by developing learners' phonemic awareness—the ability to hear, identify, and manipulate phonemes—in order to teach the correspondence between these sounds and the spelling patterns (graphemes) that represent them.

Learning to Read

Reading has two main aspects to it: decoding and comprehension.



What is Phonics?

- * Phonics enables children to crack the code!
- * The first stage of learning to read.
- * A method through which children learn to link a symbol (grapheme) to a sound (phoneme)





What is Read Write Inc?

- * Lively phonics programme that gets children **reading** and **writing** fast.
- * Created by one of the UK's leading authorities **Ruth Miskin**. One of the first schemes to receive Government validation.
- * Promotes confident and fluent readers on completion!



Supporting your child's phonics?



<https://www.ruthmiskin.com/parentsandcarers/>



How does it help... Reading?

- * Children will learn to recognise 44 speed sounds
- * Children will play 'word time' games.
- * Children will learn to read **red** words and **green** words.
- * Practitioners will model "Fred Talk"/Fred Fingers and annotate sound buttons under words to help children break words into sounds in order to read the word.
- * Children will practise applying their phonics in ditty books.





How does it help... Writing?

- * Children will learn to write letters /letter groups which represent the 44 sounds.
- * Children will learn to sound out each syllable in “Fred Talk” as they touch “Fred Fingers”
- * Children will use a ‘sound board’ to help the translation process from sound to symbol.
- * Children will practise applying their phonics in ditty books and hold a phrase/sentence.





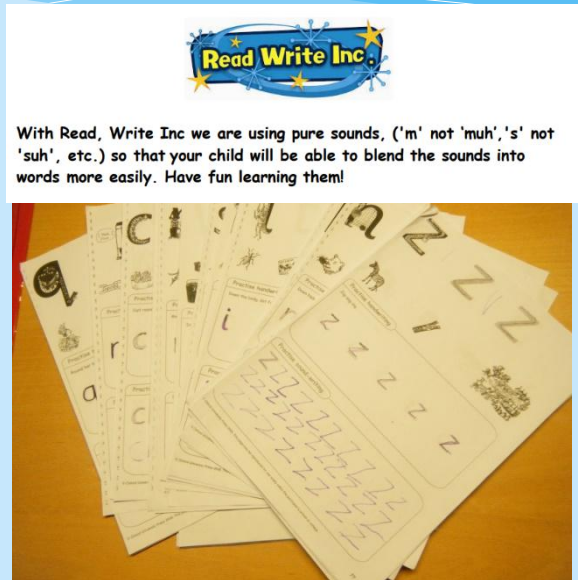
A typical phonics lesson....



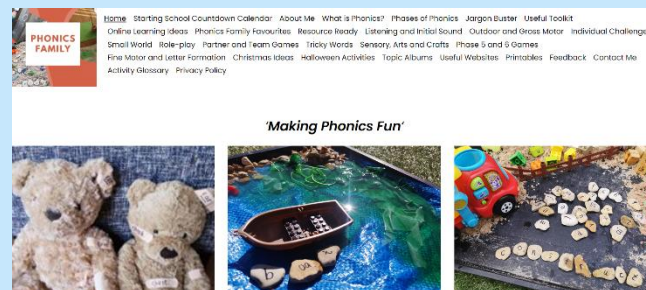
- * Say b (not b..uh)
- * Read b
- * Speed Sounds (sound orchestra) 'gotcha' – new sound
- * Write b
- * Speed Write
- * Fred Talk



Support at home



With Read, Write Inc we are using pure sounds, ('m' not 'muh', 's' not 'suh', etc.) so that your child will be able to blend the sounds into words more easily. Have fun learning them!



Reading stories at home

- * Please read stories with your children everyday and sign the reading diary.
- * Please don't cover pictures or pressurise children to read more than they want to. (Reading is for enjoyment!)
- * Read books you like; you will be more expressive, enthusiastic and animated; your children will pick up on this too!
- * Allow enough time to read stories and ask questions about the book.

- * A sound is something that can be heard
- * A grapheme is a written symbol for a sound
- * A phoneme is a posh word for a letter sound
- * Sound-grapheme correspondence is the link/connection between a sound to a symbol
- * Readers start with a grapheme and translate it into a sound
- * Writers start with sounds (spoken word) and translate it into graphemes
- * If English had a truly transparent alphabetic code it would have 1 grapheme for 1 sound. Sadly English has a complex alphabet which makes it harder to learn because many sounds can be represented by different graphemes, eg. 'ee' funny, tree, tea, be



Any Questions?

