

Phonics at Ardley Hill Academy – Helen Trevor

Pre-school

Phase 1- exploring sound and building the skill of listening in short sessions with instruments and lots of visual cues too.

-Begin to explore listening to alliteration, simple rhyming, voice sounds and environmental sounds

Phase 2 is introduced to pre-school children. It includes recognising some letters and beginning segmenting and blending when ready.

EYFS

Children continue on **phase 2** or start phase 2

Children understand that words are constructed with phonemes and represented by graphemes

Phase 3 moves children on to less common letters and digraphs such as 'ch' 'sh' and 'th'

Vowel digraphs are also introduced- ai, ee, oo etc

Some children in pre-school may also be taught these

Phase 4 focuses on consolidation and applying of phonemes learnt. It then introduces consonant clusters- spl, fl, thr,

Some children will be ready to start **phase 5** by the end of EYFS and will be tested on a previous screening test to assess their ability before entering year 1- this allows year 1 teachers to put into correct 'set' and plan lessons accordingly.

Year 1

It is the aim that majority of children are ready to start learning **phase 5** at the start of year 1. There is often a little 'catch up' after summer holidays and review of phonics. This might include moving some children around to suit different ability groups.

There are 2 phonics lessons a day in year 1-

Session 1- 10.45-11.10 whole class phonics teaching phase 5- where all children should be

During the day KE also takes out extreme lows and middles for 1:1/ 1:2 sessions

Session 2- 1.30-1.50 Children are streamed into 5 groups across year 1.

2 TA's take 5 very low children each- children who are very unlikely to pass phonics test in June. We hope that as the year goes on this number will lessen and they will move up groups.

2 class teachers take children who are middle/low abilities

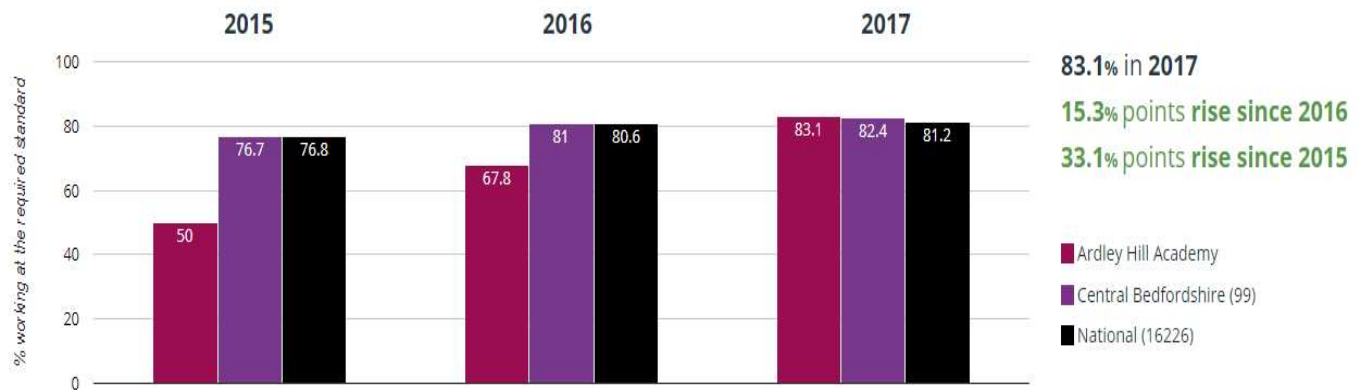
Adult takes different abilities and teaches children to use their phonics knowledge in their writing. They also explore sentence structure and alternative spellings.

Year 1 children are assessed half termly with previous screening tests. This helps prepare for test in June and allows movement within their streamed groups. It also highlights progress and gaps

YEAR 1

	National	LA	Ardley
2015	77	77	50
2016	81	81	68
2017	81	82	83

Year 1: Working At



Year 2

Children who enter year 2 should all be ready to start **phase 6** which includes learning about alternative spellings and sounds- c for cat, c for ceiling, ow for clown, ow for snow, a for apple, bacon, what, etc

There are some who did not pass the phonics test and are not fully secure with their phonic knowledge- interventions are put in place immediately and they have until June in year 2 to pass the Phonics screening test.

	National	LA	Ardley
2015	90	90	53
2016	91	91	86
2017	92	91	88

Useful resources

<http://www.primaryresources.co.uk>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/wordsandpictures/phonics/sandcastle/flash/game.shtml>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/skillswise/english>

<http://www.crickweb.co.uk>

<http://www.ictgames.com>

www.ardleyhill.org.uk Phonics Page

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/letters-and-sounds>

Apps

Jolly Phonics Letter Sounds

By Jolly Learning

Meet the Alphablocks!

By Blue-Zoo

Hairy Letters

By Nessy Learning Limited

Simplex Spelling Phonics – Rhyming With CVC Words

By Pyxwise Software Inc

Word Wizard – Kids learn to spell with talking alphabets, spelling tests & fun phonics games

By L'Escapadou

Phoneme – The smallest unit of sound. There are approximately 44 phonemes – e.g. 's', 'a', 'ch', 'igh in light'. Phonemes can be put together to make words e.g c-a—t.

Grapheme – A way of writing down a phoneme e.g. 's', 'a', 'ch', 'igh'. Graphemes can be made up from one letter 'p', two letters 'sh', three letters 'tch in match' or four letters 'ough in though'.

GPC – This is short for Grapheme Phoneme Correspondence. This is when a phoneme and grapheme can be matched.

Digraph – Contains two letters that make one sound e.g. 'th'.

Vowel digraph – Contains two vowels that make one sound e.g. oa in boat

Trigraph – Contains three letters that make one sound e.g. 'igh'.

Consonant cluster/consonant blend – Two consonants next to each other e.g. dust, step, tent

Split digraph – Two vowels, split, making one sound, e.g. a_e as in make or i_e in site.

CVC words – A consonant sound, then a vowel sound then a consonant sound hot, bed and boat are all CVC words but cow and toy are not.