 **Phonics Fact Sheet**

**Sounds we will cover in Reception.**

Phase 2
Unit 1: s a t p Unit 2: i n m d

Unit 3: g o c k Unit 4: ck (as in duck) e u r

Unit 5: h b f ff (as in puff) l ll (as in hill) ss (as in hiss)

Phase 3
Unit 6: j v w x Unit 7: y z zz qu

Unit 8: ch sh th ng Unit 9: ai ee igh oa oo (long) oo (short)

Unit 10: ar or ur ow oi Unit 11: ear, air, ure, er

Phase 4
Focus on consolidating sounds learnt by blending and segmenting CVCC words and improving their decoding skills.

 **Sounds we will cover in Year 1.**

Phase 5
 Unit 13: wh ph

 Unit 14: ay a\_e eigh/ey/ei (long a)

 Unit 15: ea e\_e ie/ey/y (long e)

 Unit 16: ie i\_e y i (long i)

 Unit 17: ow o\_e o/oe (long o)

 Unit 18: ew ue u\_e (long oo) u/oul (short oo)
 Unit 19: aw au al

 Unit 20: ir er ear

 Unit 21: ou oy
 Unit 22: ere/eer are/ear
 Unit 23: c k ck ch
 Unit 24: c(e) c(i) c(y) sc/st(l) se

 Unit 25: g(e) g(i) g(y) dge
 Unit 26: le mb kn/gn wr

 Unit 27: tch sh ea zh (w)a, o

**What is Phonics and why is it important?**

Phonics is a way of teaching reading which focuses on learning phonemes (sounds) associated with particular graphemes (letters). It provides children with the ability to decode words. The skill of decoding is an important element in early reading.

 **The Importance of Reading Books!**

Even at this early stage in their education it is very important that your child has regular opportunities to apply their phonics skills in reading and writing activities. The reading books your child receives from school are carefully picked to consolidate learning and give them opportunities to use the skills they have learnt in phonics.

Ideally your child should be reading their school book at least 3 – 4 times per week. We know that this can be tricky with busy lifestyles but even 10 minutes can really help your child make progress in

reading and writing.

Reading involves decoding the words using phonic skills and comprehension and understanding of what they have read. When you have read with your child please date and sign their reading record book and add any comments if necessary.

**Language we use at school.**

Phonemes: The smallest units of sound that are found within a word.

Grapheme: A way of writing down a phoneme. Graphemes can be made up from 1 letter e.g. p, n or 2 letters e.g. sh, ch,

Digraph : Two letters that make one sound when read as in ck in duck.

Trigraph : Three letters that make one sound as in air in chair.

CVC: Stands for consonant, vowel, consonant.

Segmenting: breaking up a word into its sounds to spell.

Blending: Putting the sounds together to read a word.

Tricky words: Words that cannot easily be decoded.

**Resources and games to help your child with phonics.**

**Websites**

<https://www.teachyourmonstertoread.com/>

<https://www.activelearnprimary.co.uk/>

 **Games**

Bingo using sounds or tricky words. Sound talk “can you get me a p // e // n Word and picture matching.

Silly shopping list. Child writes cvc words.

What’s in the box? Sound talk or read the word and guess what’s in the box.

Singing nursery rhymes together.