

# Phonics

PREP FOR  
SUCCESS

Discover a method for teaching reading  
and writing by developing learners'  
phonemic awareness

# What is Phonics?

Phonics is a way of teaching children to read and write. It allows them to:

- Identify the sound individual letters make – a, b, c etc.
- Identify the sounds that different combinations of letters can make – ng, th, oo etc.
- Blending these sounds together to make a full word – eg. b/a/th

a	i	u	e	e	o	ta	ti	tu	te	te	to
ba	bi	bu	be	be	bo	wa	wi	wu	we	we	wo
ka	ki	ku	ke	ke	ko	ya	yi	yu	ye	ye	yo
ca	ci	cu	ce	ce	co	za	zi	zu	ze	ze	zo
da	di	du	de	de	do	va	vi	vu	ve	ve	vo
ga	gi	gu	ge	ge	go	fa	fi	fu	fe	fe	fo
ha	hi	hu	he	he	ho	qa	qi	qu	qe	qe	qo
ja	ji	ju	je	je	jo	xa	xi	xu	xe	xe	xo
la	li	lu	le	le	lo	nga	ngi	ngu	nge	nge	nyu
ma	mi	mu	me	me	mo	nya	nyi	nyu	nye	nye	nyo
na	ni	nu	ne	ne	no	kha	khi	khu	khe	khe	kho
pa	pi	pu	pe	pe	po	sya	syi	syu	sye	sye	syo
ra	ri	ru	re	re	ro	gha	ghi	ghu	ghe	ghe	gho
sa	si	su	se	se	so	ang	ing	ung	eng	eng	ong

print  
me

School Resource

ai	rain	nail
ee	sweet	sheep
oa	coat	soap
oi	coin	coil
air	hair	chair
ear	tear	beard
ow	cow	clown
ar	car	park
ay	hay	spray
ou	cloud	house
ea	meat	peas
aw	lawn	claw

ir	girl	shirt
oo	moon	spoon
igh	light	night
ow	snow	crow
or	snow	crow
ur	surf	turtle
ure	cure	picture
er	letter	ladder
ng	king	tongue
ch	cheese	lunch
sh	ship	fish
th	thumb	cloth



## Why Teach Phonics?

Phonics simplifies the English language allowing children to detect common sounds in words rather than learning each word individually. Research shows that when phonics is taught in a structured way, starting with the easiest sounds and progressing through to the most complex, it is the most effective way of teaching young children to read. It is particularly helpful for 5 to 7-year-old children. This is why it has recently been emphasised in the Early Years and Key Stage 1 (Years 1&2) National Framework.

### Early years goals:

There are a variety of developmental and learning goals for students to work towards in Early Years (3–5 years old). These promote physical, social and intellectual development. The main literacy goals are:

**Communication and language development** which involves giving children opportunities to experience a rich language environment; to develop their confidence and skills in expressing themselves; and to speak and listen in a range of situations.

**Literacy development** which involves encouraging children to link sounds and letters and to begin to read and write. Children must be given access to a wide range of reading materials (books, poems, and other written materials) to ignite their interest

### How phonics is taught:

Phonics can be taught slightly differently from school to school. However, each school will generally follow a series of 'Phases' from Early Years to the end of Key Stage 1. Often children are divided into smaller groups and work through activities with a Teacher or Teaching Assistant targeted at their ability phase level. Sometimes, they may have access to interactive games where they can work independently. Using a variety of activity types will help keep students engaged in their learning.

# Observation Record

What is the learning objective / focus of the lesson?

What phase are the children working at?

Describe the activity:

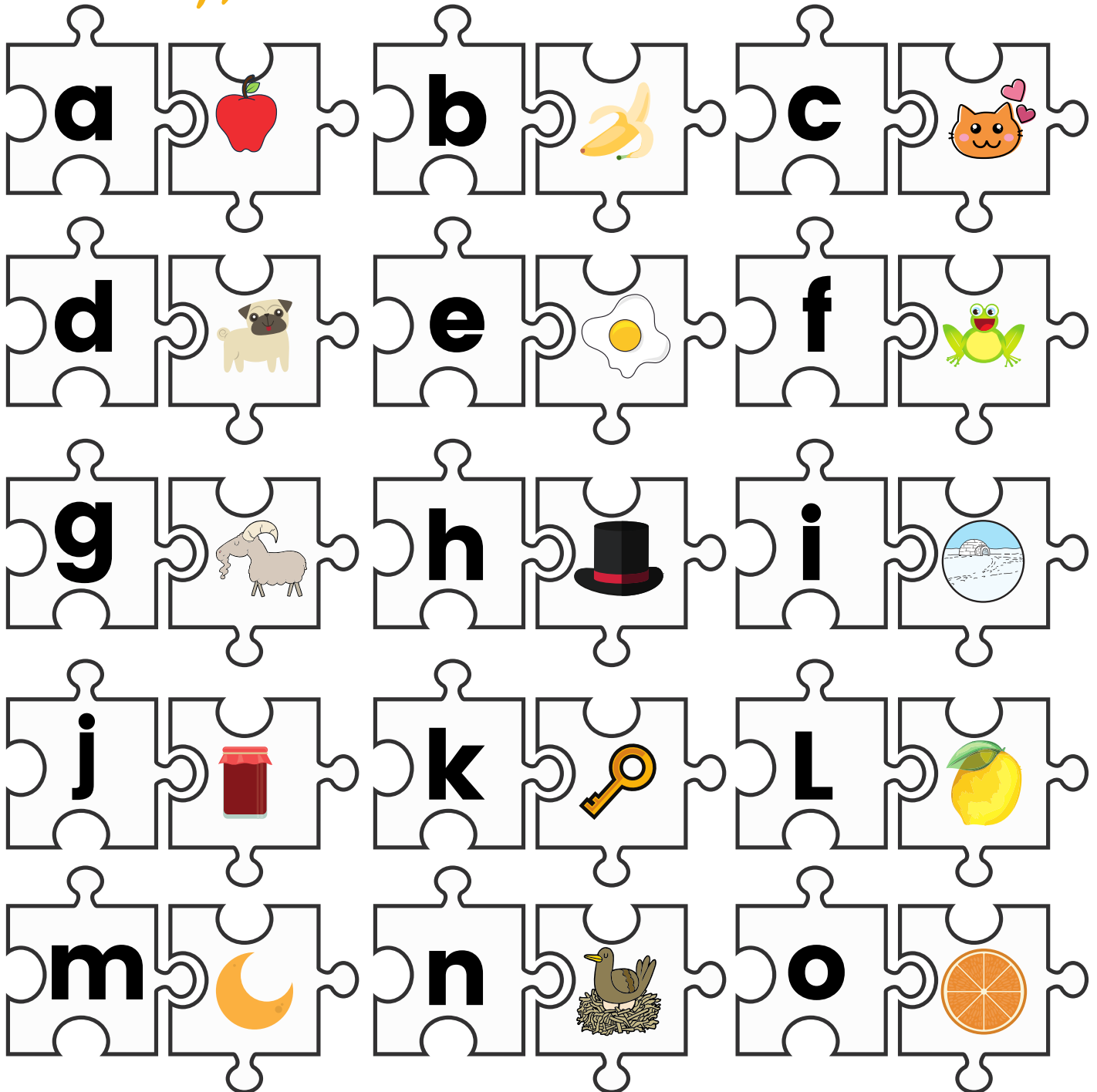
List 3 key questions or teaching points asked by the lead adult:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

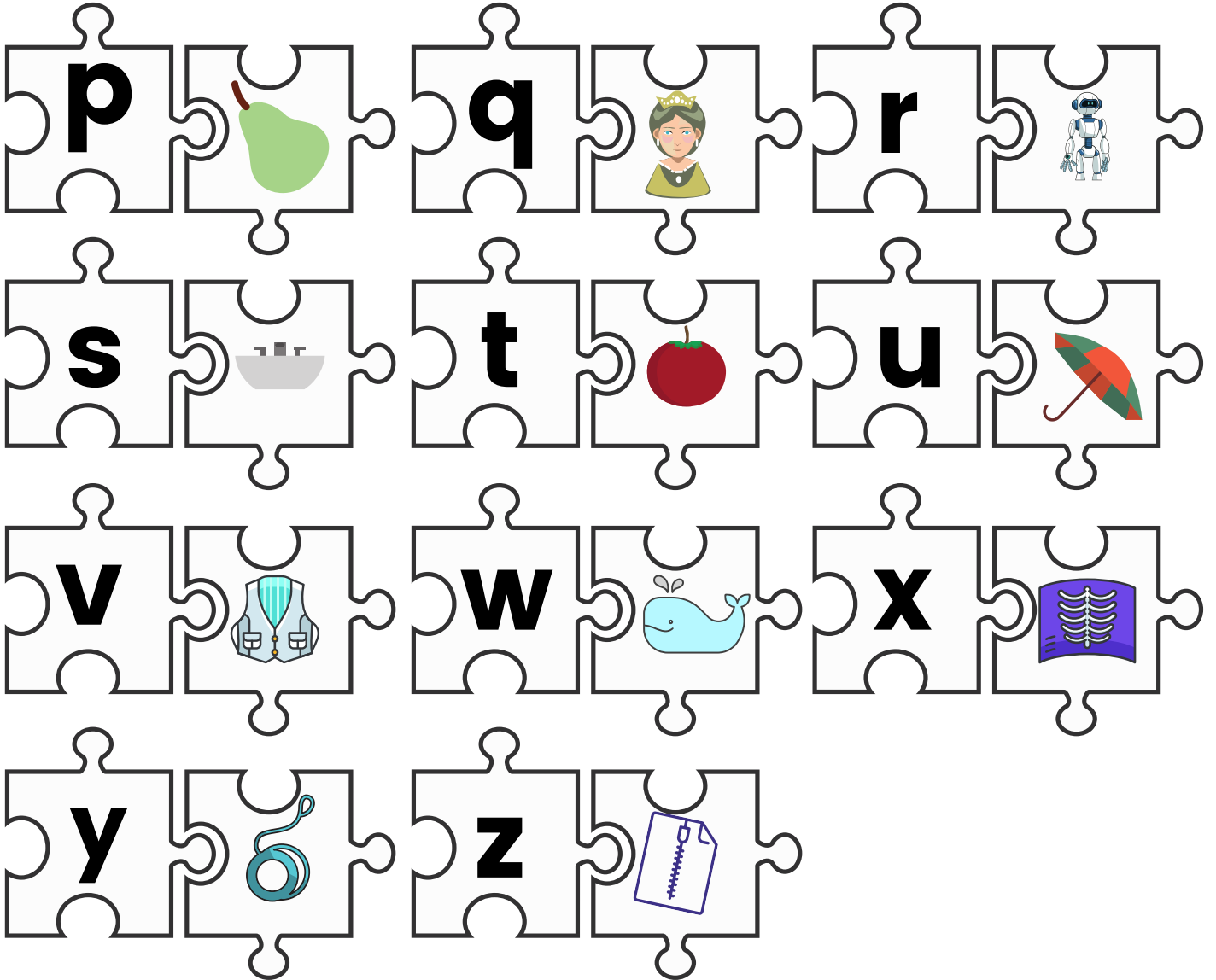
Did the students achieve their learning objective/focus of the lesson?  
Why/Why not?

# Phonics Alphabet Jigsaw

 Print me - Teacher Resource 



# Phonics Alphabet Jigsaw



## Tips to Remember

- Be PREPARED – Read through and ask any questions to the Class Teacher about the activity before you work through it with the children.
- Be ENCOURAGING – Allow your students to take time to sound out words they do not know.
- Be EFFICIENT – Don't be afraid to ask if you can take a copy of any worksheets or handouts used for your own use or practice.
- Be PATIENT – With any lesson, different students are going to learn at different paces.

**BE PROACTIVE!**



# Phonics Glossary

## Phoneme

The smallest unit of a sound in a word which distinguishes its pronunciation

## Grapheme

The written version of a phoneme.

## GPC

**Grapheme  
Phoneme  
Correspondence**

The ability to match a phoneme (sound) with its grapheme (written).

## Blending

Identifying each grapheme in a written word, sounding them out to read the full word. This is the basis of reading.

## Oral Segmenting

Hearing a whole word, then breaking it down into its phonemes.

## Segmenting

Oral segmenting then writing the corresponding graphemes down in the correct order. This is the basis of spelling.

## Common Exception Words

Words spelt and pronounced in an uncommon or unusual way. They tend to be the exception from grammatical rules.

## CVC Words

Words that are made up of a consonant, vowel and consonant sound. Eg. Cat, Top, Dig.

## Digraph

Two letters which go together to make a particular sound. Eg. 'heat' – vowel digraph, 'chip' – consonant digraph, time – split digraph.

## Trigraph

Three letters which go together to make a particular sound. EG chair, witch, hedge.

## EYFS

Early Years Foundation Stage or EY (Early Years).

## KS1

Key Stage 1 (Years 1-2 – ages 5-7)

## KS2

Key Stage 2 (Years 3-6 – ages 7-11)

## KS3

Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9 – ages 11-14)

## TA

Teaching Assistant

## VI

Visually Impaired



## Useful Links & Resources

**Interactive resources by phonics phrases:**

<https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/Phase1Menu.htm>

**Comprehensive Phase One Phonics Programme – Letters & Sounds:**

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/190537/Letters\\_and\\_Sounds\\_-\\_Phase\\_One.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/190537/Letters_and_Sounds_-_Phase_One.pdf)

**Early Years Framework & Learning Goals:**

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/596629/EYFS\\_STATUTORY\\_FRAMEWORK\\_2017.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/596629/EYFS_STATUTORY_FRAMEWORK_2017.pdf)

**The 44 Phonemes in English:**

<https://www.dyslexia-reading-well.com/44-phonemes-in-english.html>

**The Phonics Phases:**

<https://www.theschoolrun.com/what-are-phonics-phases>

**Key Stage 1&2 English Framework:**

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/335186/PRIMARY\\_national\\_curriculum\\_-\\_English\\_220714.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/335186/PRIMARY_national_curriculum_-_English_220714.pdf)