

Phonics & Reading Information Meeting



Monday 18th September 2023, 3:45pm - 4:45pm, Skelton
School Learning Lodge

Did you know?

There are 26 letters
in the alphabet but
there are 44 sounds
and over 100 ways of
spelling them!



What is phonics?



- Synthetic phonics is a method of teaching reading and writing in which words are broken up into their smallest units of sound or 'phonemes'.
- Children learn to associate a written letter or group of letters, known as 'graphemes', with each phoneme.
- Sounds are then joined or 'blended' together into words for reading or, conversely, whole words are broken down or 'segmented' into their sounds for writing.
- It is the UK's most preferred method of teaching phonics.
- Sounds are taught in a prescribed order starting with s, a, t, p, i, n, as this allows for the most words to be made from the start. Such as 'sat,' 'tap' and 'pin.'

Why Twinkl Phonics?



Pass Mark	32	Pass Mark	32	Pass Mark	32	Pass Mark	32
Pass %	100%	Pass %	100%	Pass %	100%	Pass %	87.5%

- As a school, we have always been very proud of the phonics provision we provide.
- Phonics screening check scores have always been high.
- Various schemes that were validated by the DfE were looked into, trials explored and information gathered about them.
- Twinkl Phonics matched best what we already did, what we knew worked for our children and what we felt was best.
- The scheme also allowed flexibility, reading books to marry up to levels within the scheme and demonstrated what was core or secondary provision.

The Twinkl Phonics logo features the word 'twinkl' in a blue, lowercase, rounded font with a small red star above the 'i'. Below it, the word 'phonics' is written in a colorful, lowercase, rounded font where each letter is a different color (p: purple, h: orange, o: green, n: pink, i: yellow, c: light green, s: teal). The logo is set against a white cloud shape, which is itself centered within a larger blue semi-circle. A blue ribbon banner is positioned below the semi-circle.

twinkl
phonics

**We're a Twinkl Phonics
trained school**

Phonics Glossary



- Phoneme - the smallest unit of sound in words
- Grapheme - the written representation of a sound
- GPC (Grapheme-Phoneme Correspondence) - being able to match a phoneme with the correct grapheme and vice versa
- Blending - joining individual speech sounds together to read a word
- Segmenting - breaking down words into individual speech sounds to spell a word
- Digraph - two letters making one sound, e.g. 'sh'
- Trigraph - three letters making one sound, e.g. 'igh'
- Split digraph - two letters making one sound which are divided by a consonant, e.g. the i_e sound in the word 'side'
- Tricky/Common Exception Words - words that are not fully decodable, such as 'the' and 'was'
- Sound buttons - circles or spots that can be written underneath a sound to support reading
- Sound bars - lines that can be written underneath digraphs or trigraphs to show that the letters make one sound
- Mnemonic - a visual prompt to help children remember a sound

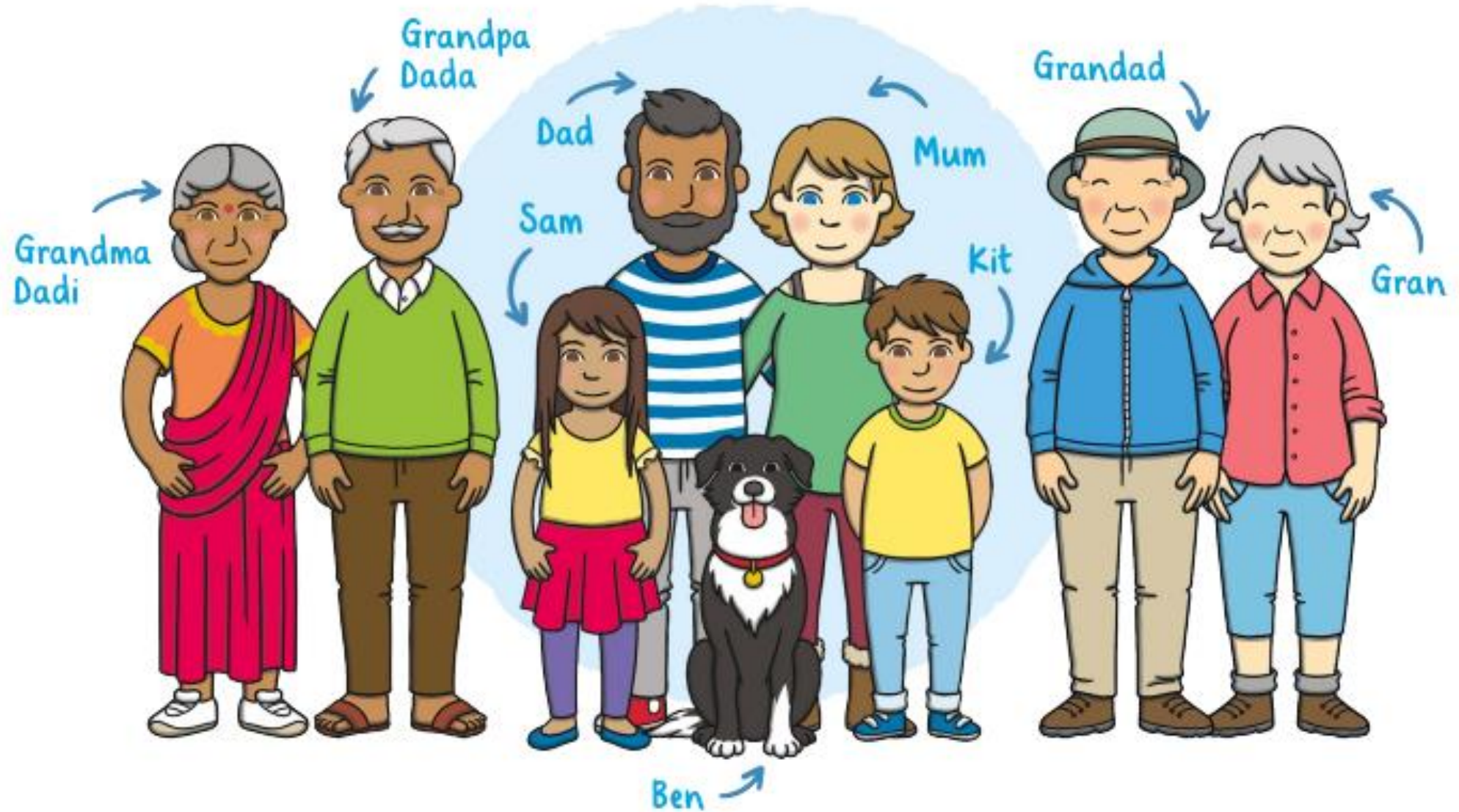
Recommended Structure

Twinkl Phonics Level	Number of Teaching Weeks	Recommended Year Group (UK schools)	Age of Children
Level 1	36	Nursery/Preschool	3-4 years
Level 2	7	Reception	4-5 years
Level 3	12	Reception	4-5 years
Level 4	5	Reception	4-5 years
Level 5	30	Year 1	5-6 years
Level 6	30	Year 2	6-7 years

However.....

- Children progress at different rates.
- Some children may require additional support within levels.
- Some children may progress faster than the recommended structure.
- Some children in higher year groups may require additional phonics teaching.

Meet the Twinkl Phonics Family



Level 1

- Level 1 is taught in Nursery.
- It helps children to improve their listening skills and confidence, speak confidently to other adults and children and reproduce phonemes heard within words.

Aspect 1: Environmental Sounds

- ✓ Develop listening skills and awareness of sounds in the environment
- ✓ Identify and remember the differences between sounds
- ✓ Talk about sounds in greater detail

Aspect 2: Instrumental Sounds

- ✓ Develop awareness of sounds made with instruments
- ✓ Listen to and appreciate the differences between sounds made with instruments
- ✓ Use a wide vocabulary to talk about instrument sounds

Aspect 3: Body Percussion

- ✓ Develop awareness of sounds and rhythms
- ✓ Distinguish between sounds and remember patterns of sound
- ✓ Talk about sounds we make with our bodies and what the sounds mean

Aspect 4: Rhythm and Rhyme

- ✓ Experience and appreciate rhythm and rhyme and develop awareness of rhythm and rhyme in speech
- ✓ Increase awareness of words that rhyme and develop knowledge about rhyme
- ✓ Talk about words that rhyme and produce rhyming words greater detail

Aspect 5: Alliteration

- ✓ Develop understanding of alliteration
- ✓ Listen to sounds at the beginning of words and hear the differences between them
- ✓ Explore how different sounds are articulated

Aspect 6: Voice Sounds

- ✓ Distinguish between the differences in vocal sounds
- ✓ Explore speech sounds
- ✓ Talk about the different sounds that we can make with our voices

Aspect 7: Oral Blending & Segmenting

- ✓ Develop oral blending and segmenting of sounds in words
- ✓ Listen to sounds within words and remember them in the order in which they occur
- ✓ Talk about the different sounds that make up words



Level 2

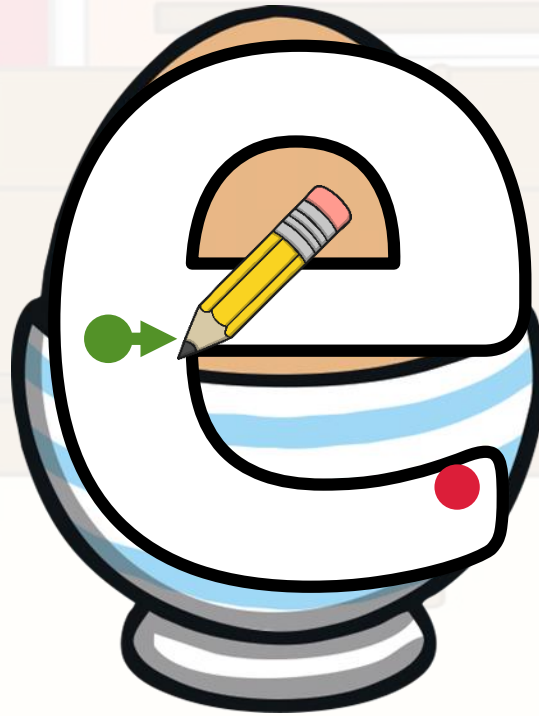
- Level 2 is taught in Reception.
- Children learn the first 23 sounds over 7 weeks.
- Each sound has a flashcard and an action to help remember it.
- These can be reinforced at home.



*** It is important to pronounce GPCs as phonemes, not the letter names ***

Write It, Feel It

Around the egg and under the cup.



Play





Make a snake's head with your hands and wiggle your body like a snake!



Pretend to bite into a crunchy apple.



Pretend to stir a teaspoon around a teacup.



Make one hand into a puppy's head and pat it with your other hand.



Flap your hands like an insect's wings.



Make your fist into a nut and tap it.



Yummy! Rub your tummy.



Pretend to play your drum kit.



Pretend to wrap your scarf like Gabi.



Pretend to squeeze a juicy orange.



Wiggle your finger like a caterpillar.



Pretend to spread your hand like a kite and fly it in the air.



Make a duck's beak with your hands and pretend to pick up sticks.



Make an egg with one hand and tap it with the other.



Make one hand into an umbrella and sprinkle rain on it.



Move your arms like a robot.



Pretend to open the door of the house.



Pretend to throw and catch a ball.



Pretend to wave a magic wand.



Pretend to lick an ice lolly.



Pretend to switch off the light.



Pretend to ring a bell.



Blow a kiss.

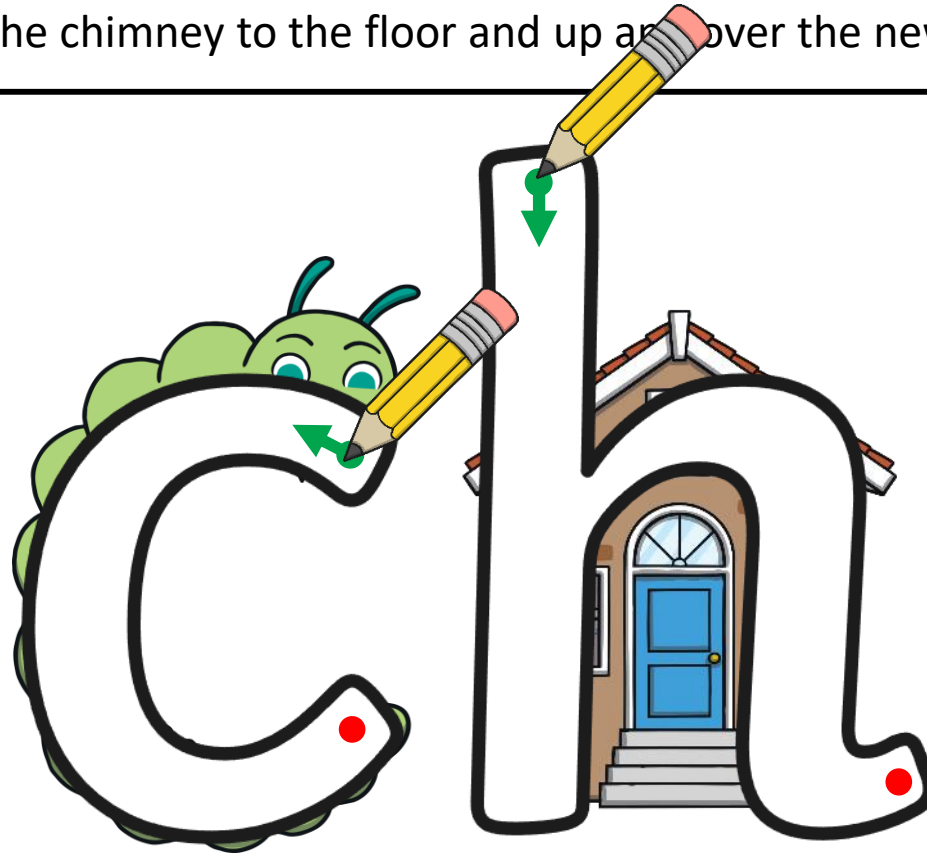
Level 3

- Level 3 is taught in Reception.
- Children learn 27 sounds over 12 weeks.
- Each sound has a flashcard and an action to help remember it.
- These can be reinforced at home the same as level 2.



Write It, Feel It

Around the curly caterpillar.
Down the chimney to the floor and up and over the new front door.

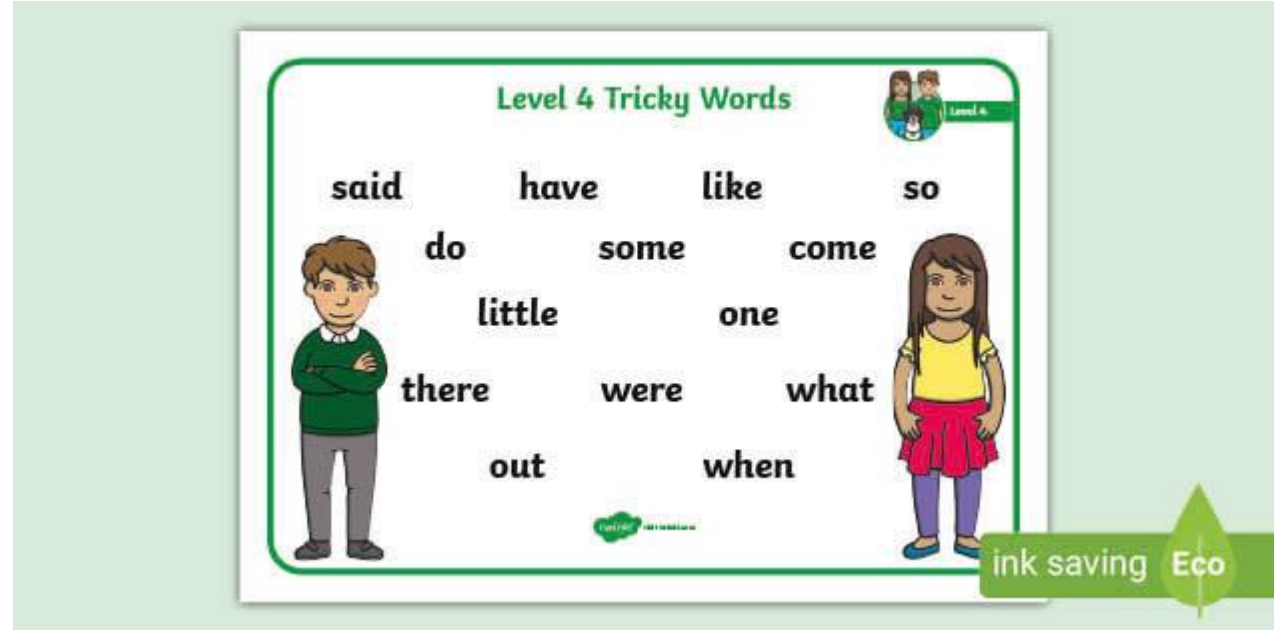


Play



Level 4

- Level 4 is taught in Reception.
- Children learn no new sounds during this level.
- There are no new sound flashcards for this level - only tricky word cards.
- Level 4 is all about reinforcing levels 2 and 3 and expanding learning. It involves adding more letters into words, decoding bigger words and introducing more tricky words.



Level 5

- Level 5 is taught in Year 1.
- Children learn 38 sounds over 30 weeks.
- Each sound has a flashcard and an action to help remember it.
- These can be reinforced at home the same as every other level.



Level 6

- Level 6 is taught in Year 2.
- Children learn 20 sounds over 30 weeks.
- Each sound has a flashcard to help remember it.
- These can be reinforced at home the same as every other level.
- By this point, children are more able to automatically read a selection of words due to the build up of skills through levels 1-5.
- Children are now more likely reading for pleasure rather than learning to read.



Tricky Words

to, the, no, go, I

he, she, we, me, be, was,
my, you, they, here, all, are

said, so, have, like, come, some, were,
there, little, one, do, when, out, what

could, should, would, want, oh, their, Mr, Mrs, love,
your, people, looked, called, asked, water, where,
who, why, thought, through

work, house, many, laughed, because, different,
any, eye, friend, also, once, please, live, coming,
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, brother,
more, before

January, February, April, July, scissors, castle,
beautiful, treasure, door, floor, bought, favourite,
autumn, gone, know, colour, other, does, talk, two

- There are parts of some very common words in the English language that are not phonetically decodable.
- These words are introduced first as reading sight vocabulary and then are reintroduced later as spelling words.
- Daily practice is important.
- The children know these as 'words that they cannot sound out'.

Rhino Readers



Key GPCs highlighted

Before Reading Say the sounds.

If your child needs help, point to the picture and read the word to them.

ea leaf	i-e slide	oy boy
a-e cake	o-e bone	ou mouth
o wheel	i lion	

Read the focus words.

The dots and dashes show where one sound is made by one or more letters. The underline shows one sound made by two vowels that are split by a consonant.

peach	toys	sounds
side	time	scrape
awake	holding	bounding

Read the common exception words.

Parts of these words cannot be sounded out at this level. Read the word to your child if they need help.

love called their
asked oh would

Tricky words highlighted

Shared activity for adult and child

After Reading Read these pages to your child and complete the activities together.

Look at the pictures and retell the story.

What words would you use to describe Robot Rick?

Why did Ben come into the bedroom?

How do you think the toys felt at the end of the story when they were back in their toy box?

Talk about a time when you have helped a friend or when a friend has helped you.

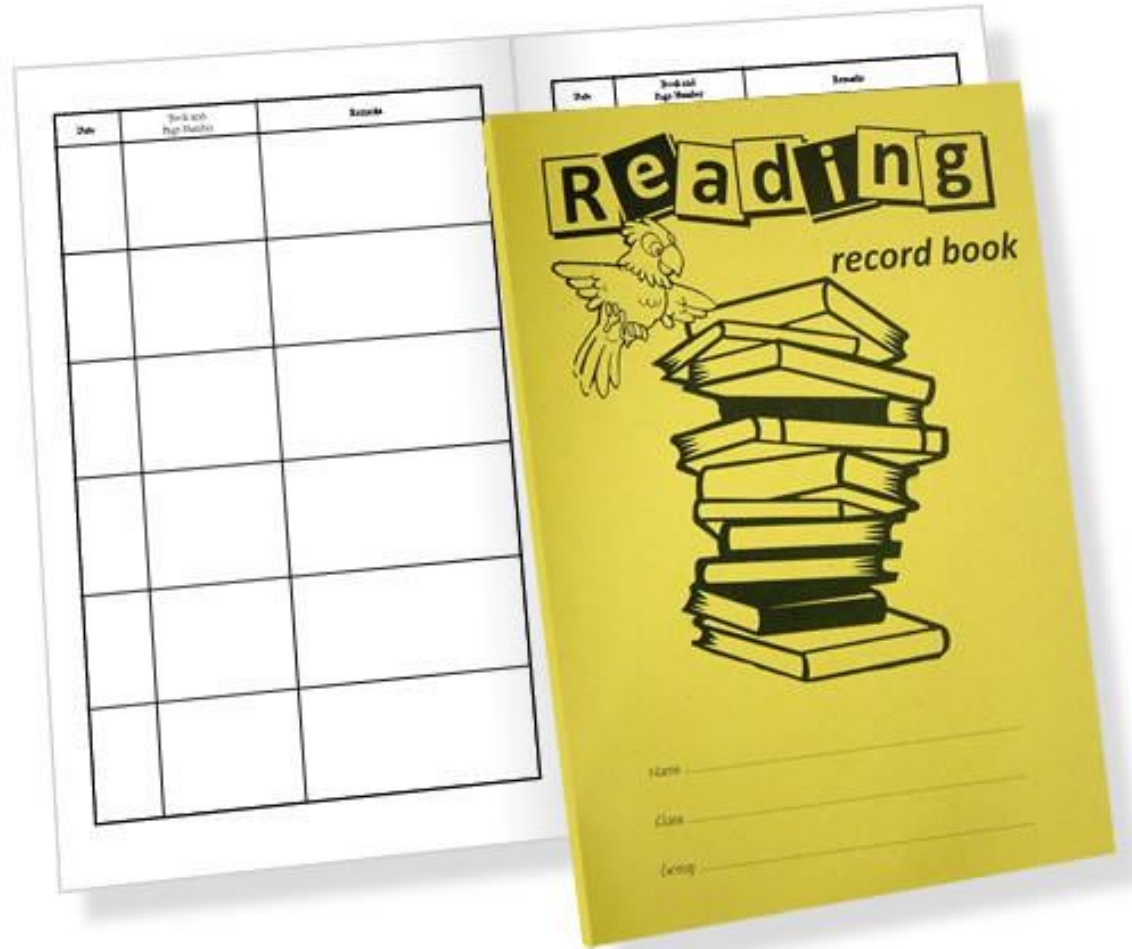
Rhino Challenge!

- Create a story using some of your own toys.
- Design and draw a new toy that you would like to play with. What super things can your toy do?

'Rhino Challenges' for enrichment



Recording reading at home and school



- Children read regularly in school. Staff will always record where the children have read up to and who they have read with - same for home.
- Children should read regularly at home or go through their word and sound key rings if they do not have a reading book.
- Reading records should be in school every day where possible.

Phonics Screening Check



The phonics screening check is an informal test that children will need to complete at the end of year 1. During the test, which is designed to test the children's ability to decode words using their phonics knowledge, children will be required to read a mixture of 40 real and nonsense words.

According to the Department for Education, it's a short, light-touch assessment that should take less than ten minutes to complete. It usually takes place on a one-to-one basis between a pupil and their teacher.

The phonics screening check is an important part of children's early phonics education. While it isn't conducted under normal test conditions and won't determine whether or not they progress into year 2, it's a crucial assessment as it shows how well their reading and phonics skills are developing.

Section 1

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yad	
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uct	

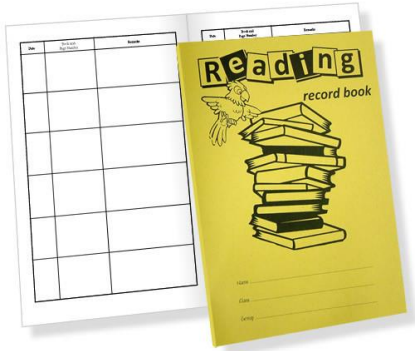
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Section 1

shop
yell
peel
check

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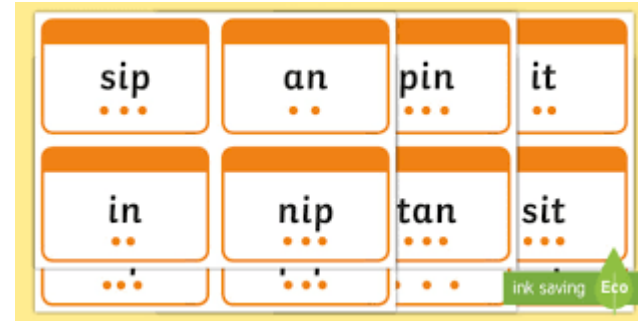
How can you help at home?



Record any reading in your child's reading record.



Reinforce keyring sounds and words as frequently as possible.



Practise blending and segmenting words.



Read to and with your child every day.



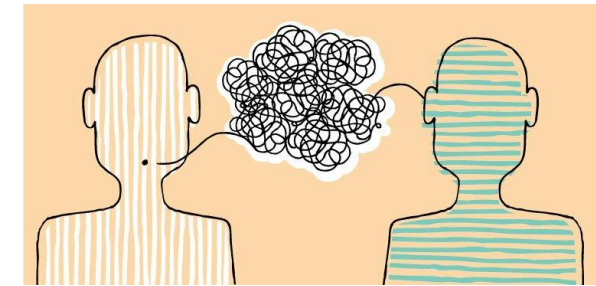
Ask questions if you are not sure. We are here to help.



Read through Rhino Readers when your child gets them. They are to be read 3 times.



Identify words, letters or phrases in the environment around you.



Work on listening skills and turn taking.

School Website



Phonics

[Home](#) >> [Parents](#) >> [Curriculum](#) >> [English](#) >> [Phonics](#)

Subject Lead - Miss Dobinson

By ensuring high-quality phonics teaching the government wants to improve literacy levels to:

- give all children a solid base upon which to build as they progress through school
- help children to develop the habit of reading widely and often, for both pleasure and information

In April 2021, the DFE published the revised core criteria for effective systematic synthetic phonics teaching programmes and launched a new process to validate complete systematic synthetic phonics teaching programmes.

Nursery - Year 2 children follow the Twinkl phonics scheme on a daily basis.

Phonics Glossary:

Blend - Saying the individual sounds that make up a word and then merging or blending the sounds together to say the word - used when reading.

Consonant - Most letters of the alphabet (excluding the vowels: a, e, i, o, u).

CVC Words - Abbreviation used for consonant-vowel-consonant words, used to describe the order of sounds. Some examples of CVC words are: cat, pen, top, chat (because ch makes one sound). Other similar abbreviations include: • VC words e.g. on, is, it. • CCVC words e.g. trap and black. • CVCC words e.g. milk and fast.

Digraph - Two letters which together make one sound e.g. ee, oa, ea, ch, ay. There are different types of digraph: • Vowel digraph: a digraph in which at least one of the letters is a vowel, for example; b(oa)t or d(ay). • Consonant digraph: two consonants which can go together, for example (sh)op or (th)in. • Split digraph (previously called magic e): two letters, which work as a pair to make one sound, but are separated within the word e.g. a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e, u-e. For example c(a)k(e) or p(l)u(e).

Talk Through a Phonics Lesson - Level 3



Video 2

-  [Twinkl Phonics - Level 1 Overview.pdf](#)
-  [Twinkl Phonics - Level 2 Overview.pdf](#)
-  [Twinkl Phonics - Level 3 Overview Weeks 1-9.pdf](#)
-  [Twinkl Phonics - Level 3 Overview Weeks 10-12.pdf](#)
-  [Twinkl Phonics - Level 4 Overview.pdf](#)
-  [Twinkl Phonics - Level 5 Overview.pdf](#)
-  [Twinkl Phonics - Level 6 Overview.pdf](#)
-  [Twinkl Phonics - Programme Guide.pdf](#)

Twinkl Phonics YouTube Channel



- Search 'Twinkl Phonics' on YouTube.
- Level 2, 3 and 5 sound and action videos to help deepen understanding.
- Good way to check if you aren't sure on an action or pronunciation.

Twinkl Phonics Level 2 Sounds and Actions



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Any questions?