



Phonics Phases and Sounds

Phase 2

s, a, t, p, l, n, m, d, g, o, c, k, ck, e, u, r, h, b, f, ff, l, ll, ss

Phase 3

j, v, w, x, y, z, zz, qu, ch, sh, th, ng, ai, ee, igh, oa, oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, ear, air, ure, er

Phase 4

In Phase 4, no new graphemes are introduced. The main aim of this phase is to consolidate the children's knowledge and to help them learn to read and spell words which have adjacent consonants, such as trap, string and milk.

Phase 5

ay, ou, ie, ea, oy, ir, ue, aw, wh, ph, ew, oe, au, a_e, e_e, i_e, o_e, u_e

Alternative pronunciation will also be taught in phase 5.

Useful Websites

- Sentence Substitution - <https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/SentSubPhase5a.html>
- Buried treasure - <https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/BuriedTreasure2.html>
- Picnic on Pluto - <https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/BuriedTreasure2.html>
- Dragon's Den - <https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/DragonsDen.html>
- Phonics Bloom - <https://www.phonicsbloom.com/>
- Read with Fonics - <https://www.readwithfonics.com/>



Every Child Matters Academy Trust
Children at the heart



Wombwell Park Street Primary School



Phonics Parent's Guide

As you will be aware, at the end of year 1 all children are expected to take a phonics screening test. This booklet should help you to understand what phonics looks like.



Phonics at Park Street

Phonics a method of teaching people to read by correlating sounds with symbols in an alphabetic writing system. Words are made up from small units of sound called phonemes. Phonics teaches children to be able to listen carefully and identify the phonemes that make up each word. This helps children to learn to read words and to spell words. An understanding of just 44 different phonemes allows children to be able to read most words in the English Language.

What is Phonics Screening?

The Phonics Screening Check is made to show how well a child can use the phonics skills they've learned up to the end of Year 1, and to identify students who need extra phonics support. A phonics screening check consists of 40 real and nonsense words that the children read one-to-one with a teacher. The 40 words are split into two sections. Section one contains simple word structures of three or four letters. Section two consists of more complex word structures. Nonsense words will include a picture of an alien so the children understand that the word should not make sense.

Real and Nonsense Words

Real words are regular words that children can sound out. They will be words that are used and found in the English language. Nonsense words are often referred to as 'alien' words. These are also words that can be segmented and blended but they are words that are fiction. Such as the word 'thazz'. Nonsense/Alien words are included because they will be new to all pupils, so there won't be a bias to those with a good vocabulary knowledge or visual memory of words. This is a test of a child's ability to decode using phonics. Children who can read these words will have the skills to decode almost any unfamiliar word.



What are Tricky Words?

Tricky words are words that cannot be segmented and blended. These are also known as sight words. Children will be taught to read and write these words without sounding them out.

How Can We Help Children Prepare?

Children will be supported by rigorously taught phonics sessions. Children can be supported at home by revisiting sounds taught in school and by reading new books to introduce them to segmenting unfamiliar words.

How Do You Segment and Blend?

When beginning readers sound out words, they slowly say each sound in a word (c-a-t), and then say the sounds quickly together to read the word (cat). In reading, we call this blending because the sounds are being blended together. Blending (combining sounds) and segmenting (separating sounds) are skills that are necessary for learning to read.

Phonics Screening Check Examples

Section 1	Section 1	Section 2	Section 2
lig 	chin	jigh 	arrow
mep 	deck	woats 	forest
gax 	horn	rird 	wishing
emp 	queen	phope 	brighter