

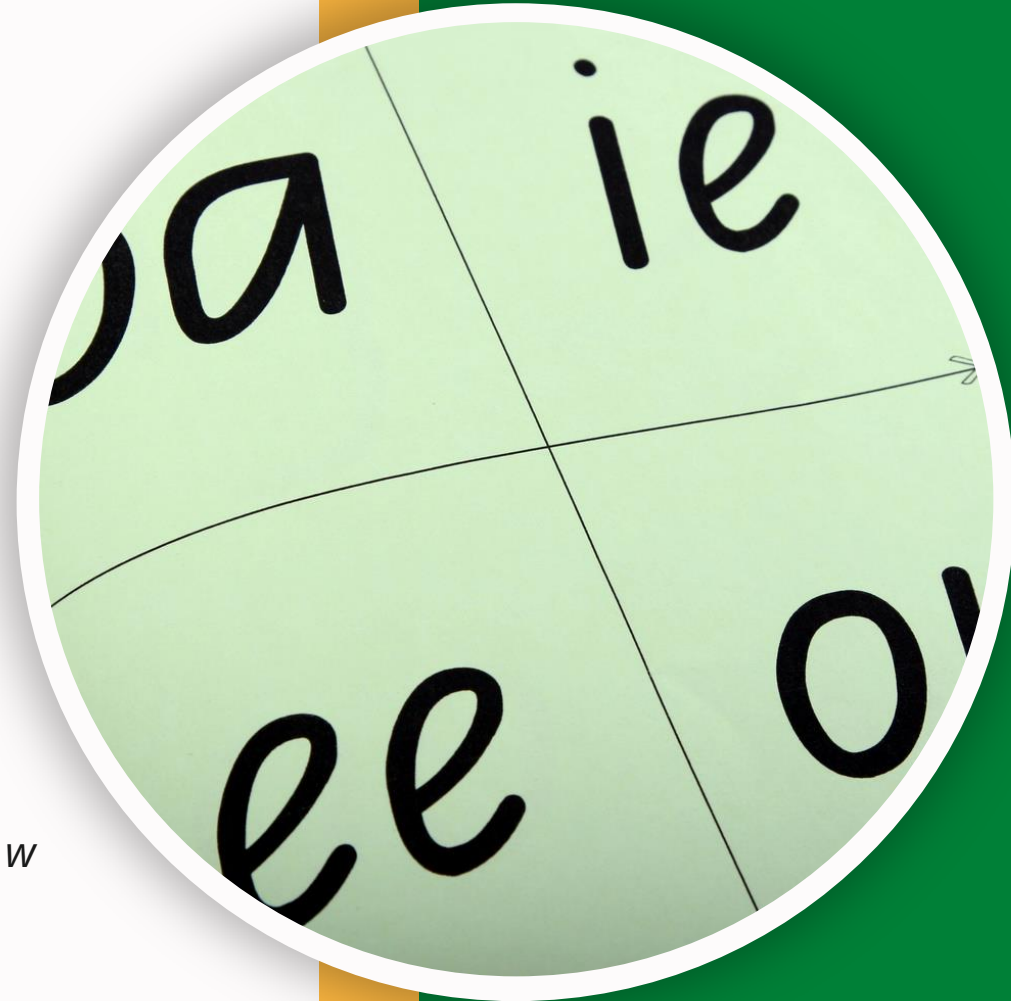


Welcome to
Year R
Phonics

Meeting for Parents

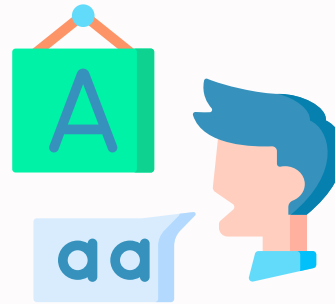
To try is to achieve, to achieve is to grow

Autumn 2025



Phonics

Phonics is about children knowing how letters link to sounds
– this will help them to learn to read and write.



We use bespoke planning based on phases

Each phase is revisited and built upon

Phase 1

**Listening and
attention skills.**

**Differentiating
between sounds.**

**Sharing a
variety of books
with children.**

**Increasing the
number of words
they know – their
vocabulary.**

**Teaching a wide
range of nursery
rhymes and
songs.**

**Started in
pre-schools.**

Phase 2

The individual speech sounds that make up words are called **phonemes**.

The individual letters or groups of letters that represent a sound when written are called **graphemes**.

s a t p i n m d g o c k c k e u r h b f f l l s s

Phase 3

j v w x y z

**zz qu ch sh th ng ai ee oa oo ar or ur ow
oi er
igh ure air ear**

Pure sounds

**Please click below to hear how the phonic sounds
are pronounced**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lwJx1NSineE>



Blending for reading

Blending is the ability to put the sounds together in a word to read it.

sat, moon, ship

Segmenting involves breaking words down into the individual sounds that the child can hear.

c a t ch i n
• • • — • •

A typical phonics lesson

A lesson will follow this structure (20 minutes):

Revisit/Review:

Children are given opportunity to review the previous sound/s they have been working on.

Practise their blending and segmenting of words containing previous sounds.

Teach:

Teaching portion of the lesson where new sounds and tricky words are introduced.

Sounding out of words to blend and segment.

Practise:

Children are given opportunities to practise the sound (written and orally) this can be done in a variety of ways. Play a game.

Apply:

Reading a short caption or writing the sound within a simple sentence that allows them to show they have retained the sound taught and can apply it in a variety of contexts. Play a game.

How can you support at home?

As a parent, **you are the model of good speaking and listening**. Regularly introduce and discuss new words. This is not about reading the words but about your child hearing and saying them.

Read to your child. This models good reading skills and promotes reading enjoyment. Re-read these so that over time your child builds up their stock of stories and texts they know well.

Listen to your child tell a story/read their reading books.

Revise the sounds we have taught in school – in the reading diary, weekly newsletter.

Teach nursery rhymes & songs and make lots of opportunities to sing and recite them.

Play simple phonics word games based on the sounds your child is learning and has learned at school.

Rhyming games and activities are fun to do and will support your child in hearing speech sounds that are the same and that are different.

Helpful Websites

[Phonicsplay](#)

[Education City](#)

[TopMarks](#)

[Letters and Sounds](#)

[Bloom phonics](#)

Glossary of terms

Phoneme – a unit of sound that is heard or spoken

Digraph – two letters making one sound

Blending – putting sounds together to read a word

Letter name – used to say which letters are needed to make a sound

Grapheme – the letters needed to write a sound

Trigraph – three letters making one sound

Segmenting – splitting sounds within a word to read or write it

Letter sound – needed to read words using phonics