Parents Phonics Meeting



Aims:

- Features of ELS
- Terminology
- Correct pronunciation of sounds
- A phonics lesson
- Decodable books and fluency

Features of ELS



- whole class high quality teaching
- well- structured lessons in the same format (Y1 & Y2)
- uses consistent terminology and resources
- reduces cognitive overload
- promotes fluency and accuracy
- used throughout school

Terminology



Sound talk- oral blending or sounding out of a word.
For example (need this before a child can start reading)

 Blending fingers- starting with your thumb, orally blend the sounds using your fingers on your chin Blend- to draw individual sounds together to pronounce a word

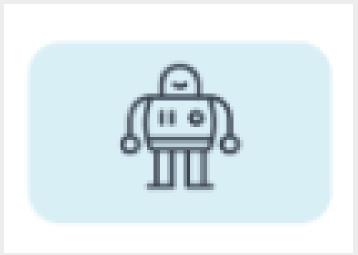
snap

tap



Segmenting- chopping words into their sounds in order to Write them down

Robot arms/chopping arms- for segmenting/chopping sounds for writing



Phoneme – a single sound that is made by a letter

a s d

Grapheme- the written form that represents a single sound

Digraph- two letters making one sound eg

th, ch, sh

Trigraph-three letters making one sound

igh, ear, air

- Decodable text- a text which is entirely decodable based on the sounds and the graphemes that have been taught. A child will not encounter a 'tricky' word that they have not been taught, nor will they be asked to 'guess' any sounds they do not know
- Pointing Finger- for sounding out and blending words on the IWB or in a decodable book
- Tracking- eyes ability to track letters in a word or words in a sentence



Pronunciation of Sounds



ELS: Phase 2 pronunciation - YouTube

Harder To Read and Spell Words (tricky words)

- Words that are NOT phonetically decodable
- For example: the, my, you, said
- When teaching, talk about and point out which part or letters are making the words tricky

the said was



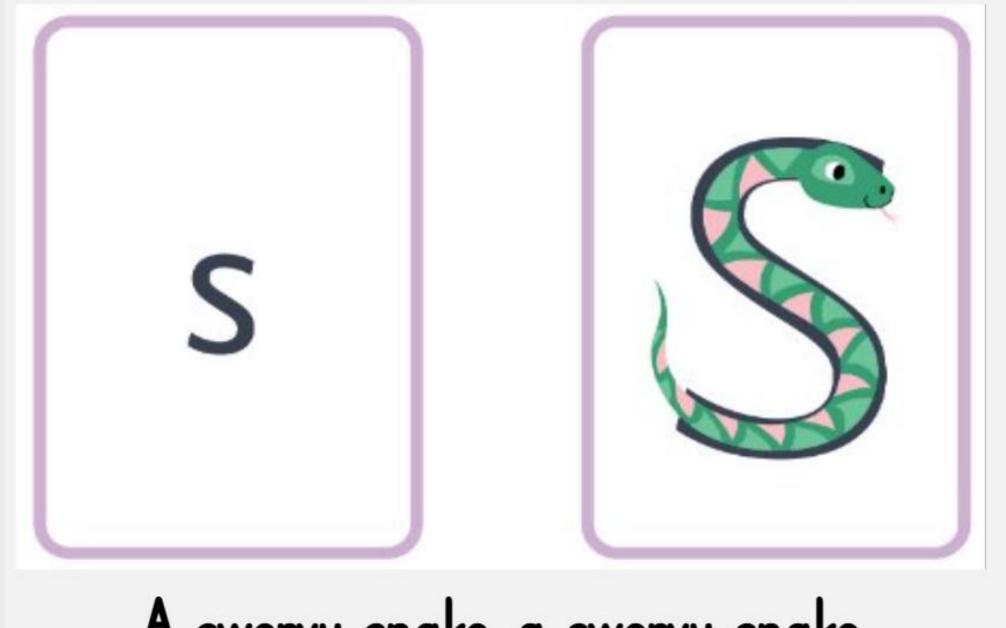
Structure of an ELS lesson

- Review
- Teach
- Practise
- Apply
- Review

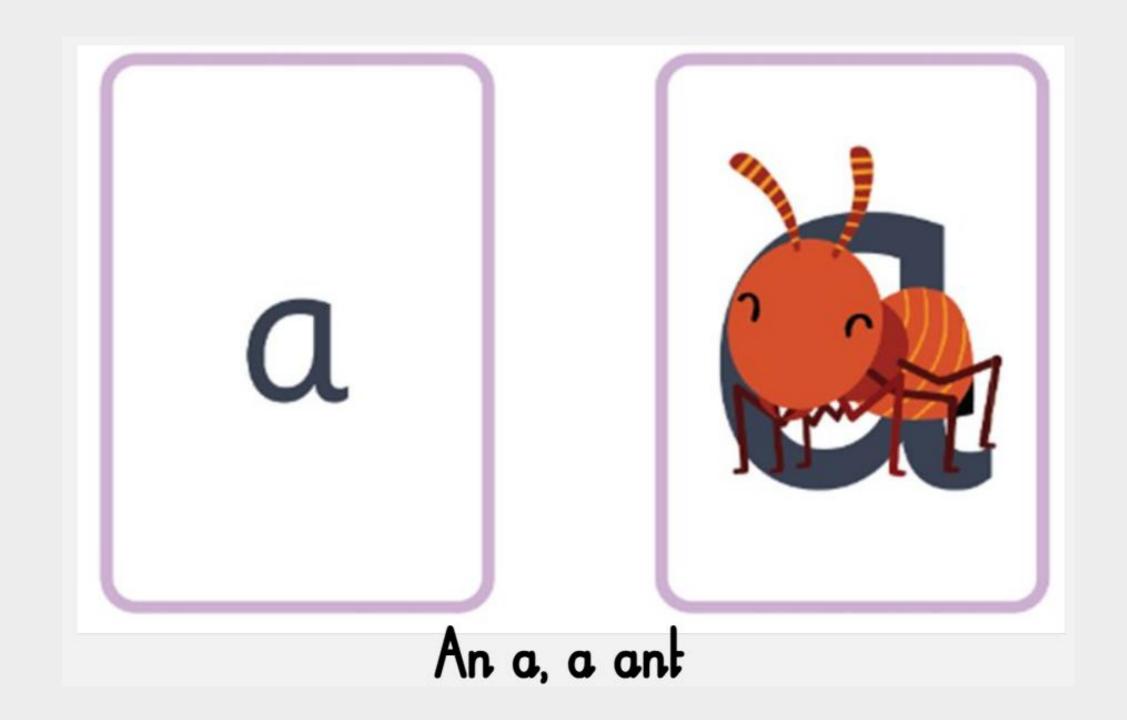
Example Lesson



Everyday- 20 minutes whole class with follow up activities

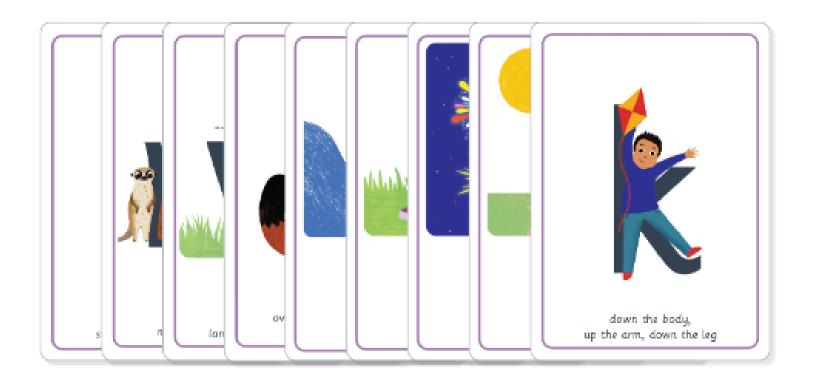


A swervy snake, a swervy snake



Are you ready for a challenge?

Let's see how quickly we can say the sounds represented by the graphemes.



Now let's read these harder to read and spell words together.

the



I am going to sound talk some words.

Can you repeat the sounds, blend them together and say the word?



pot

drop

pop

top

stop

pink

jam

Read these words quickly.

gap

map

tin

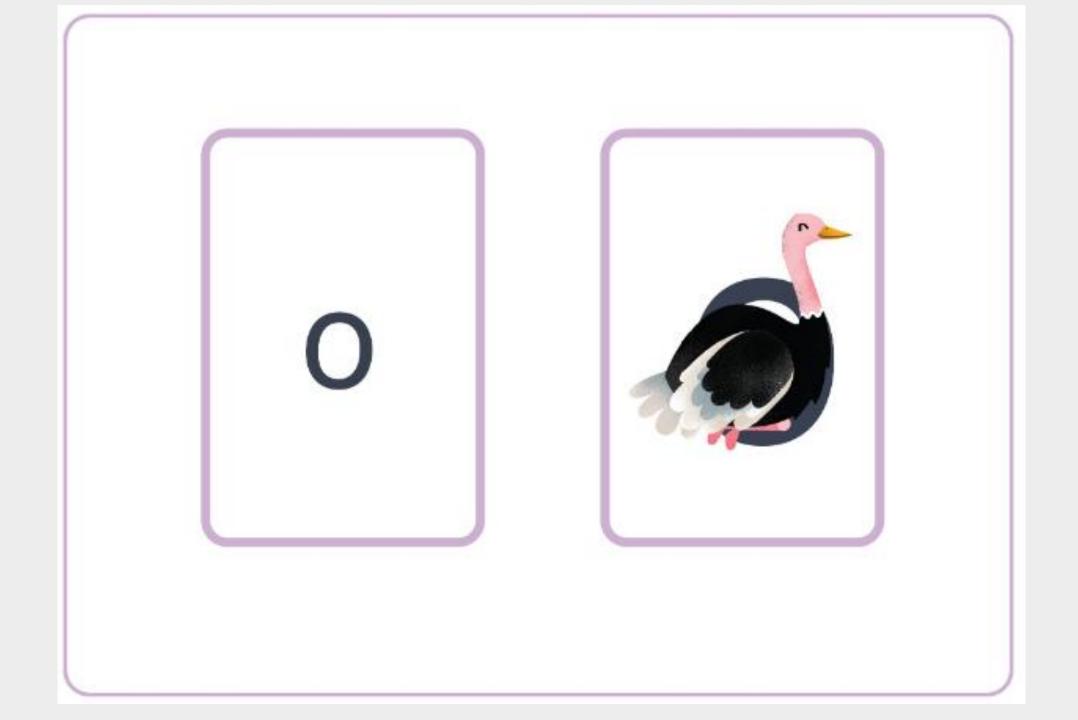
mad

Teach

Drum roll please ...



Today's new sound is ...





These objects all have the /o/ sound in.

0

o ... o ... ostrich

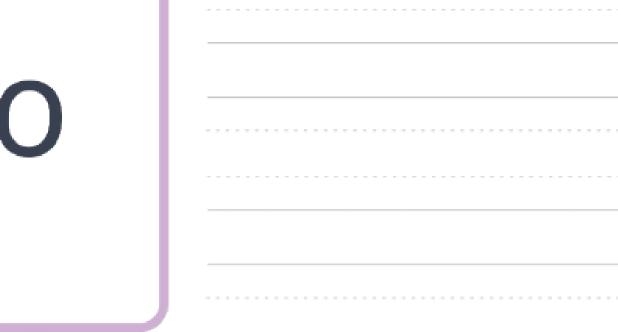
o ... o ... pot

o ... o ... octopus



Teach

Let's learn how to write <o>.



Now it's your turn!

Practise

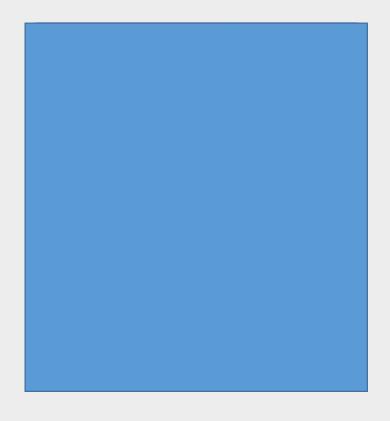


Let's read these words with the sound /o/ in.

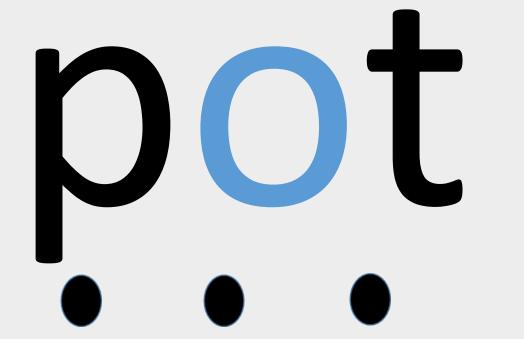


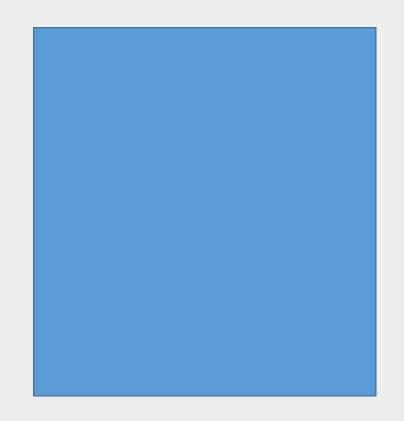
Read the word.





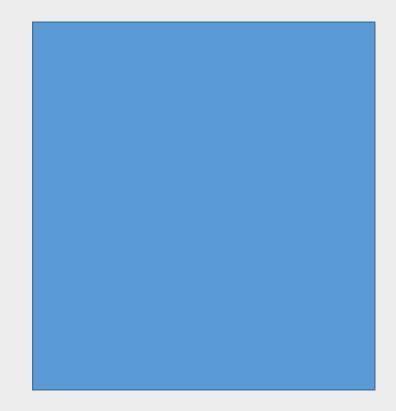
Read the word.





Read the word.





Let's read the sentence.

Sit on top.

Teach and Practise

Can you write the word to match the picture?















Decodable Reading Books

- Children will have a reading book matched to the sounds they currently know and the harder to read and spell words they know
- Your child will be given a decodable reading book when we are confident that they are able to sound out and blend words independently and confidently
- Do lots and lots of oral blending or sound talking.
- The children need to be able to do this first.

SAY IT......WRITE IT

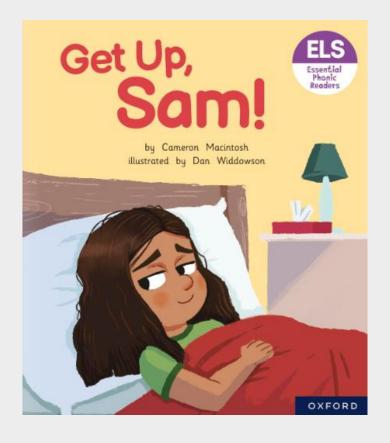
 Read books at least 3 times. Once to decode, once to read fluently and once with expression and intonation

Resources to Buy for Home



Reading for Fluency

If a child is able to read fluently, they will be able to understand what they have read.



Phase 2 | Get Up, Sam! (oxfordowl.co.uk)

Oxford Owl elibrary:



Class username: redeemereyfs

Password: Welovereading

Oxford Owl for School and Home