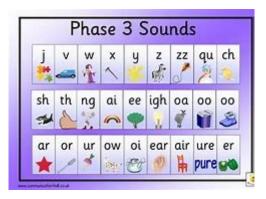
### Pho nics

Phase three is the third phase of phonics that will be taught to children. This phase is a continuation of the skills learnt during phase 2, in which the remaining alphabet sounds are taught as well as some sounds which have two or three letters in them. These are known as diaraphs (two letters, e.g. sh, ch, th) and trigraphs (three letters, e.g. igh, ear, air.) Throughout this phase of phonics, children will continue to practise blending and segmenting a wider range word; read more sight words and begin to spell them; and start to read more familiar words by sight, rather than decoding them.





As your child develops their mark-making skills, encourage them to do some writing each day in different ways. Get them writing their name on anything they make, create labels for toys, try to write words alongside drawings or make cards together for different occasions. If your child isn't ready to write full words, help build their confidence by forming letters instead.

Active phonics is a great way to engage learners who prefer to be outside doing big movements. Why not create a CVC frame outside using masking tape? This is just three big boxes next to each other. You can then challenge your child to write a CVC word inside the boxes using chunky chalks. Phase 3 CVC words might include: f-o-x, j-o-g and y-e-s







## Phase 1-3

# What is Phonics?

As your child starts their early years education, they will be taught phonics: the journey of learning to read, write and spell. These vital skills are the beginning of their lifelong learning journey in literacy. Phonics, which may also be refereed to as 'Letters and Sounds' is the process of children learning to read and write.

. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

### Pho nics

BHASE WAS A STATE OF THE STATE

Letters &

phase 1

Phase 1 is the first phase that will be taught to children at nursery; this phase focuses on developing

children's speaking, listening and awareness of sound. Developing these skills creates foundations for when children begin to learn their letters and sounds in later phases. During this phase, your child will begin to distinguish between different sounds within their environment and may begin to show an awareness of rhyme and alliteration.

Go on a listening walk. Sounds are all around us, why not go on a listening walk with your child and try to identify the different sounds that you hear along the way?

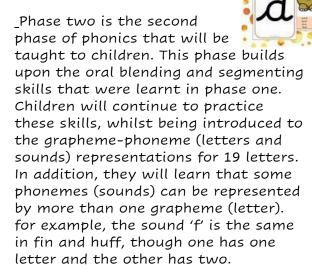
Putting objects in a 'feely bag' and playing a guessing game can be

lots of fun. Fill a bag or pillowcase with a handful of items from around the home, such as a toothbrush, comb, teddy, spoon and building block, then get your child to reach inside and pull one out. Can they say what the item is, and recognise and identify its initial sound?

"t, t, teddy!" "s, s, sock!"

#### Pho nics

Phase 2



Once children begin to build a knowledge of grapheme-phoneme correspondence, they will then be taught to read simple words containing the sounds and letters they have been taught.

Children are also taught 'sight words.' These are words that cannot be sounded out with normal phonic blending techniques are called 'sight words'. Instead of sounding out, your child will eventually learn to recognise these words on sight.



As your child develops their knowledge of letters and sounds, get them practicing their letter formation in interesting ways. Instead of paper and pencils, trace the letter shapes with your finger in a tray filled with sand, glitter, shaving foam or paint. These mark-making activities can help further support their fine motor development (small muscle movements).

Active phonics is a great way to engage learners who prefer to be outside doing big movements. Why not create a hopscotch outside, replacing numbers for the letters they have been learning at school? Or use paint brushes and buckets of water to do some letter formation on the floor outside?

Magnetic letters are a versatile resource that you can use at home to engage your child in phonics. Simply stick them on the fridge and see what silly words you can make up. Make a mini fishing rod with a paperclip at the end and go fishing for letters and sounds!

