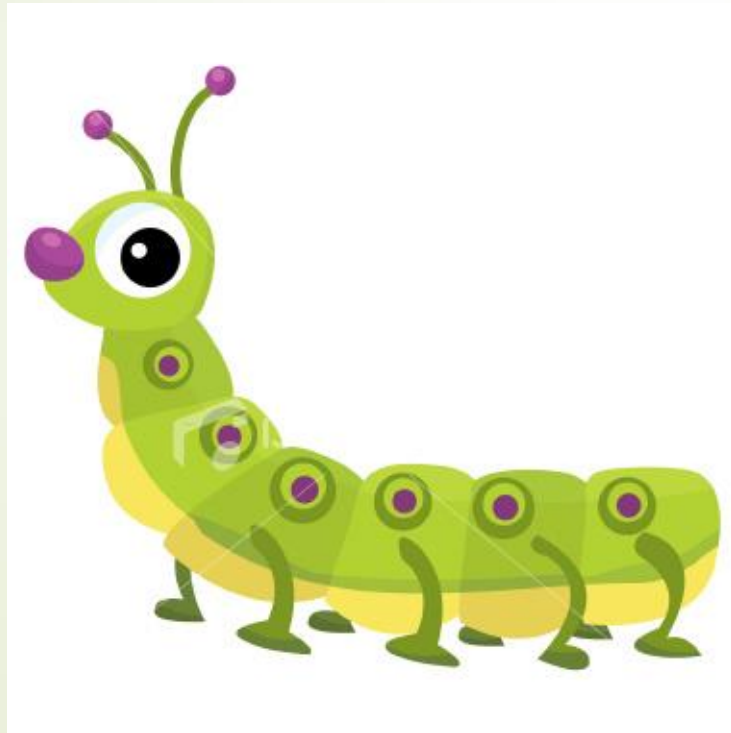


# Everything is Reading

Being able to read is the most important skill children will learn during their early schooling and has far reaching implications for life long confidence and well being

(‘Letters and Sounds’ Principles and Practice of High Quality Phonics)

It iz tiem too gow hoam sed v kator pilla.  
But iy doat wont 2 gow howm sed the but or flie. I  
wot to staiy heyr.





# The Rose Review

- The independent review of early reading, conducted by Jim Rose confirmed that ‘high quality phonics work’ should be the prime means for teaching beginner readers to learn to read (and spell).
- The review also highlighted the importance of developing, from the earliest stages, children’s speaking and listening skills – ensuring that beginner readers are ready to get off to a good start in phonic work.



# What is phonics?

- Phonics is the link between letters and the sounds they make.
- There are 6 progressive phases where children are taught.
- The full range of common letter/sound correspondences.
- To hear separate sounds within words.
- To blend sounds together.




# Digraphs and Trigraphs

- Digraphs – two letters which make one sound.  
e.g. sh, th, ss, ck, ai, ee
- Trigraphs - three letters that make one sound.  
e.g. igh, ear, air



# Blending

- Oral blending – starting point before we go on to printed word. Hearing a series of spoken sounds and merging (blending) them together to make a spoken word
- Print – recognising the letter sounds in text and blending them in the order they are written to read word



# How to blend (sound buttons)

sit



boat




sheep



night



- 
- Some words can not be sounded out or blended and need to be recognised as a whole e.g.

I the said

These are taught as tricky words and children develop to do this over time with repetition.