



Year 2

Phonics Screening

A guide for parents.

What is Phonics?



Children are taught to read by breaking down (segmenting) words into separate sounds or 'phonemes'.

They are then taught how to blend these sounds together to read the whole word.

Children in Key Stage One have a phonics lesson daily and they are encouraged to use these strategies to read and write in other lessons.

We follow the 'Read Write Inc' scheme for phonics, which enables children to learn rhymes to help them to read words.

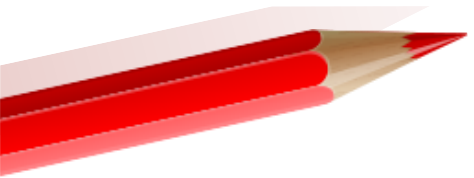
They started this in Reception and have continued throughout their time in Key Stage One.



Phonics Assessment



Phonics



Your child was due to take their phonics screening check last year (June 2020) however, due to unforeseen circumstances, this was unable to take place.

The government have instructed schools to take a 'mid-point' phonics check by the end of the Autumn 2020 Term, as a way of assessing children's phonetic knowledge and understanding.



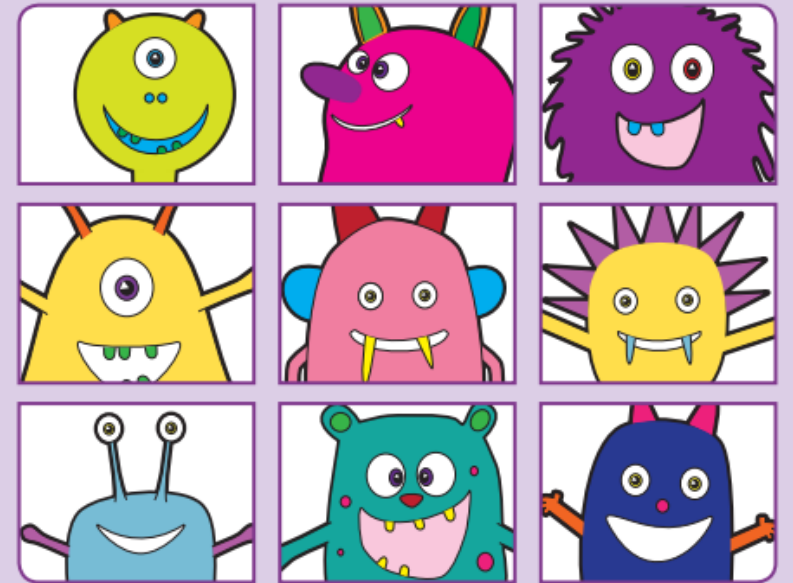
What is the aim of the phonics check?

- The Phonics Screening Check is designed to confirm whether individual children have learnt phonic decoding (i.e. apply their knowledge of letter-sound relationships) and blending (i.e. the skill of joining individual speech sounds (phonemes) together to make a word) skills to an appropriate standard
- This 'mid-point' check will allow teachers to ensure that any gaps in children's knowledge is filled by the end of Year 2.

Key stage 1

Phonics screening check

Pupils' materials



When will the screening happen?



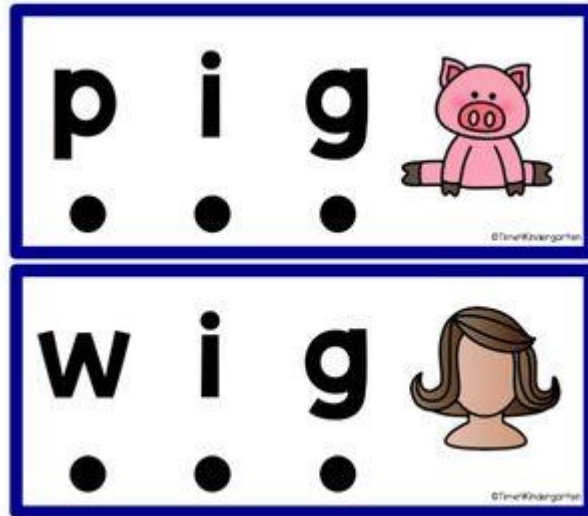
Every Year 2 child in the country will be taking the Phonics Screening Check this term (November-December) to make up for the missed check in June.

Those Year 2 children who don't pass will be taking the check again later in the school year.

The results will be reported to parents as part of the annual school report.



What do we expect children to do?



- The check is very similar to tasks the children already complete during phonics lessons
- Children will be asked to 'sound out' a word and blend the sounds together, e.g d-o-g - dog
- The focus of the check is to see which sounds the children know. It is not a reading test but a test to identify the children's ability to read individual words spotting sounds they know.



Example words



**Alien/Pseudo
words**

Section 2

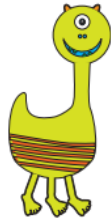
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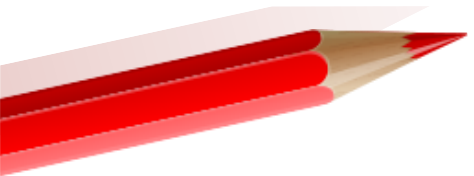
twice

gloom

turn

mode

Real words



How will the children complete the check?



The children will complete the check one at a time in a quiet area of the school.

The screening will only take 5-10 minutes with each child.

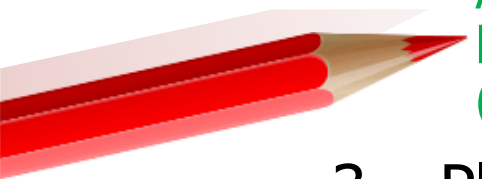


How can you help?



The way in which you learnt to read, is probably very different from the way we teach children to read now, so here is a quick guide to some of the things you can do to help you child in preparation for the Screening Check.

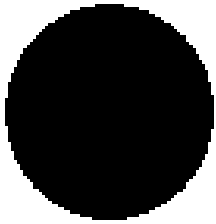
1. Remind your child to look for the following when faced with an unfamiliar word (real or alien/pseudo)
 - Look for any familiar digraphs first, then any trigraphs, then any split digraphs 0 we call these 'special friends'. What ever is left are single phonemes.
2. Encourage children to use sound buttons when breaking the words down.
 - A dot for a single phoneme, a small line for a digraph/trigraph (special friend) and a hook for an split digraphs. These should all be placed under the letters in the word. (see next slide for information on sound buttons)
3. Play some online games
 - There are a wealth of online phonics games such as phonics play, letters and sounds etc. which will help your child to practise reading words (see slide further on).



Using sound buttons

We use sound buttons to help children recognise the different parts of a word.
(single phonemes, digraphs, trigraphs and split digraphs)

buttons



single phoneme

lines

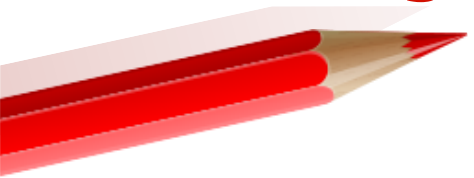


digraph or trigraph

hooks



split digraph



Using sound buttons



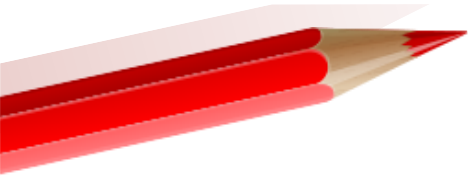
buttons



A button tells us that a grapheme (letter) makes an individual sound for example:



cat



lines



A line shows us that more than one grapheme (letter) joins together to make a new sound (digraph or trigraph) for example:



rain



hooks



A hook, like a line, shows us that more than one grapheme (letter) joins together to make a new sound BUT those letters are split (split digraph) for example:



cake



Useful websites



- Here are some links to helpful website that give more information on the teaching of Phonics:

- Oxford Owl

<https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/reading/learn-to-read-phonics/>

- Phonics Play:

<https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/InteractiveResources.htm>

- YouTube – phoneme pronunciation:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=18&v=UCI2mu7URBc&feature=emb_logo



Online Phonics Games

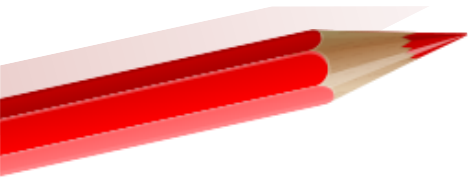


Click on the links below to access free phonics games.

[Phonics Bloom](#)

[Education.com](#)

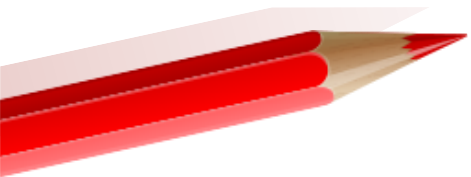
[Top Marks](#)



A big....



Thank you for your continued support.



Please message Miss Flanagan via class dojo if you have any queries or questions.

