Welcome to our information talk on the Phonics Screening Check





Aims of the session...

Provide you with information on:

- What phonics is and why we teach it Our chosen phonics scheme
- Ways to practise at home

What is phonics?

Phonics ee _{ur} ow wh Y au

Phonics involves matching the sounds of spoken English with individual letters or groups of letters.

Teaching children to blend the sounds of letters together helps them decode unfamiliar or words by sounding them out.

c, as in cat, k as in kite, ck as in stick, ch as is stomach

What is phonics?



Phonics is a way of teaching children to read quickly and skilfully. They are taught how to:

recognise the sounds that each individual letter makes; identify the sounds that different combinations of letters make - such as 'sh' or 'oo'; and blend these sounds together from left to right to make a word.

Children can then use this knowledge to 'blend' the sounds in to a word.

This is the first important step in learning to read.

Key Terms



We call the sounds– phonemes The written letters – graphemes GPC – Grapheme phoneme correspondence

GPC stands for Grapheme Phoneme Correspondence, which is the ability to match a phoneme (sound) to a grapheme (written representation) and vice versa

Key Terms

phonics ee ur ow wh Y au

Segmenting: talk in 'sounds' e.g. d-o-g, Oral blending: Children's ability to put together 'segmenting' e.g. c-a-t becomes cat, p-lay becomes play.

Digraphs: Children learn digraphs e.g. sh, th, ay, ee and trigraphs e.g. igh, air, ear. They always stick together in words to make 1 single phoneme (sound). Children are taught to spot these in words before they 'sound them out'.

fish chips fair tear bright

Key Terms



Split digraphs: a-e, i-e, o-e, u-e.

Children learn these quite late on but they can be pointed out when a story is being read. They are best friends because they talk too much and are not allowed to sit next to one another, they need splitting up by another sound.

shape hope cute snake

At Marish Academy Trust....

We follow Lesley Clarke's Letter and Sounds Programme. It is a synthetics phonics and these are taught in phoneme and grapheme order as listed in the programme.

Phonics lessons consist of 25 minutes teaching. The lesson plans are highly structured consisting of re-visit, teach, practise and apply structure.

Each week children are introduced to new sounds and new tricky words. Lessons are taught to be all inclusive where all children have a go at the same time.

What is the Phonics Screening Check?

The Phonics Screening Check is a statutory assessment that started in 2012.

All children in Year 1 must be tested.

Any Year 2 children who did not pass in the previous year will be retested.

The Phonics Screening Check will take place during the week **Monday 9th June 2025**.

The check is designed to confirm whether individual children have learnt phonic decoding to an appropriate standard.

Since 2014....

Pass mark will not be given with the check materials.

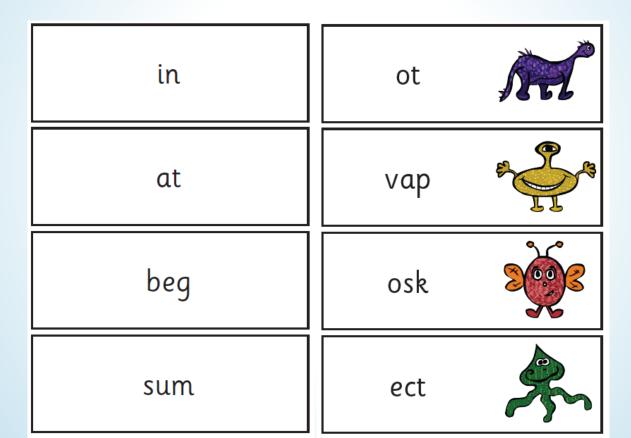
The pass mark will be available after the results have been submitted.

What the phonics screening check will look like

The check will include a ten page booklet with four words on each page.

The check contains 40 words divided into two sections of 20 words. Each page will contain either four pseudo-words or four real words.

What is the Phonics screening check?





Section 1

• sounds that are usually introduced first to children and are quite simple such as cat, chin including nonsense words like hild.

Section 2

 sounds that are usually introduced later to children and include sounds such as 'oo', 'ay'

For example, book, zoo, portrait and fape

Pseudo-words/real words

Pseudo words are 'fake/nonsense' words.

Each pseudo word will be accompanied by a picture of an imaginary creature.

The picture is used to provide a context for the word they are being asked to decode.



Why pseudo words are used

Using pseudo-words allows the assessment to focus purely on decoding using phonics.

As pseudo-words are new to all children, they do not favour children with a good vocabulary knowledge or large visual memory of words.





How long the check will take?

- There is no time limit for the check. The children can take as long as they like.
- During the phonic checks that took place last year, we found that most children took approximately 10 minutes.
- For those children who can not concentrate for long periods, the check can be broken up into short periods and administered over a period of time.



Scoring the check

The child will work one-to-one with a familiar teacher.

The child will work through each word in order.

The teacher will record whether the child has said the word correctly or not.

A score is awarded.

Parents will be informed of this as part of the end of year report they receive.

My child has not met the required standard

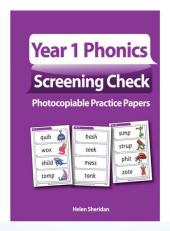
If your child has not met the expected standard by the end of Year 1, then they will retake the test in the June of Year 2.

They will be monitored by their class teacher to ensure they achieve the expected standard.

ast name							
creening ch	eck respon x is optiona	nses: Pleas II.	e tick the ap	propriate box f	for each wo	ord. The us	e of the
Section 1				Section 2			
Word	Correct	Incorrect	Comment	Word	Correct	Incorrect	Comment
tox				voo			
bim				jound			
vap				terg			
ulf				fape			
geck				snemp			
chom				blurst			
tord				spron			
thazz				stroft			
blan				day			
steck				slide			
hild				newt			
quemp				phone			
shin				blank			
gang				trains			
week				strap			
chill				scribe			
grit				rusty			
start				finger			
best				dentist			
hooks				starling			

What happens to the results

The school is required to report the results to the Local Authority Children identified as not having met the required standard will be highlighted for phonics support work.



At Marish Academy Trust....

We monitor and assess the children regularly.

We use 'pinny time' to reinforce sounds that needed to be practised throughout the day.

We provide children with 1-1 support.



How you can help

Helping your child with phonics

 Phonics works best when children are given plenty of encouragement and learn to enjoy reading and books.

Read favourite stories over and over again!

Listen to them reading their reading books. This is them practising what they are learning in school. If they need help, that's fine, be positive and encourage them.

Reading a reading book more once allows children to develop fluency as well as whole word recognition.

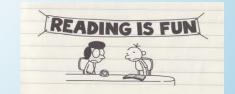


With all books, encourage your child to 'sound out' unfamiliar words and then blend the sounds together from left to right rather than looking at the pictures to guess.

Once your child has read an unfamiliar word, you can talk about what it means and help him or her to follow the story.

Every week your child is given a new phonics book to take home. These are 'decodable' books which means they can sound out and blend unfamiliar words

Try to make time to read with your child every day. Grandparents and older brothers or sisters can help too. Encourage your child to blend the sounds all the way through a word.



Word games like 'I-spy' can also be an enjoyable way of teaching children about sounds and letters. You can also encourage your child to read words from your shopping list or road signs to practise phonics.

The reading record is a good way to let your child's teacher know if they have any difficulties or have enjoyed the book. There are activities in the reading dairy which encourage children to share what they have learnt and enjoyed.



Resources to support at home

https://www.lesleyclarkesyntheticphonics.co.uk/index.php/parents/276understanding-synthetic-phonics

https://www.lesleyclarkesyntheticphonics.co.uk/index.php/parents/277frequently-asked-questions

Please find another link that'll help support your child with games and activities at home.

https://www.lesleyclarkesyntheticphonics.co.uk/index.php/parents/292activities-to-use-with-your-child

Thanks





Do you have any questions?

