



Year 1 Information Evening

Welcome!

Whilst we are waiting for everyone to arrive have a look at the Phonics Quiz in your pack. Have a go! Don't be scared!

Mrs Hancock and Miss Stone
Friday 20th September 2019

Reading

- Book changing
- Levels
- Re-reading text
- Expression
- Fluency
- Punctuation
- Comprehension

Tapestry

- Remember to check regularly!
- Different curriculum
- Less observations
- Please add homework photos
- GDPR last year sign sheet- please sign again today.

Homework

- See example
- Separate list of spellings and focus family

Trip

- Friday 18th October 2019 8.30am-5pm
- Payment asap - a letter will be going out soon
- Uniform
- No taking sweets/cameras/money
- Travel sickness
- Spare clothes for those prone to accidents
- Backpacks for belongings, so children are hands free
- Parent Helpers



Harvest/ Christmas Play

- Harvest- Y3 lead- Fri 11th October 2019
- Christmas Y1 Narrators/ Auditions/ practising
- A year group assembly will happen once a year (Friday 22.11.19-Road Safety)

Other Reminders

- Snack is provided, children may bring their own fruit if they wish.
- Milk in Y1 needs to be paid for. If your child wishes to have it, please register at the office.
- Please ensure your child's belongings are clearly labelled.

Phonics!

- Quiz feedback- information taught in Reception!

- What is a phoneme?

A phoneme is a single unit of sound so in the word cat it has 3 phonemes- c-a-t. the smallest unit s in that word.

- What is a grapheme?

A grapheme is what the unit of sound looks like when it is written down and how it is formed.

- How many phonemes are in the word 'strap'?
(smallest units of sound = 5)
- What is a digraph and give an example?
A digraph is two letters that make one sound. E.g ee in the word feet.
- What is the meaning of CVC and give an example?
Constant Vowel Constant e.g. cat

Phonic Quiz-answers

- Information that will be taught in Year One.
- What is the difference between a digraph and a blend?

(digraph is two letters that make one sound eg. ai in the word rain and a blend is two letters that make two sounds you blend together eg cl in the word clap.

- What is a trigraph and give an example?

A trigraph is 3 letters that make one sound. Eg igh in the word light.

- What is a consonant blend and how many of them appear in the word 'drink'?

A consonant blend is two consonants that go together to make two sounds. So in the word drink there are two - dr and nk.

- Which of these two words is a compound word and which is a polysyllabic word? How are they different? Pondweed, hippopotamus

Pondweed is a compound word as it is made up from two words e.g pond and weed. Hippopotamus is a polysyllabic word as it contains syllables. What is a syllable?

- Write down four different ways to represent the 'a' phoneme?

This is the point at which your child will learn about phonic families. The 'a' sound can be represented as 'ai as in rain, ay as in day, a-e as in cake, ey as in they and a on its own as its name as in acorn.

What is Phonics?

- You have a brand new shiny car and sit in it ready to go on an adventure! You have passed your test and are aware of the world around you- Phase 1- Very important... for careful drivers!
- You start the engine but you can't go anywhere as you have no petrol.
- Phonics is the petrol! - It is the foundation of reading and writing. Without these phonic skills you can not go on your reading or writing journey.
- If your basic phonic knowledge (phase 2 and 3) is in place you can start that engine and start to explore. You will go on different pathways and spelling patterns (phase 4 and 5) and some cars may splutter and sometimes stop but all they need is a visit to that garage and top up of petrol and off they go again ready for Phase 6 and then off for a final journey into the dark side!! (KS2!!)
- Where hopefully visiting the garage is second nature and they go off on many a reading and writing adventure!!

Phase 4 and Phase 5

- Our Phonic journey is based around Phase 4 and Phase 5 of a document called Letters and Sounds.
- Pre school covers Phase 1 all about listening skills and environment sounds, singing songs etc. and is used to deliver the other phases.
- Phase 2-3 and sometimes 4 is covered in Reception and is all about the 44 different basic sound combinations. E.g. single sounds= s,a,t,p,I,n digraphs= ai, ee, or, ar, and trigraphs air, ear, igh.
- Phase 4 is where Year One start. We recap all previous learning and begin to blend longer words. No new sounds are taught but a deeper understanding of what we already know for reading and writing.

Phase 5

- Phonics Families- resource we use to cover the alternative spelling patterns and pronunciations. It is a Year One requirement that children learn these by the end of Year One.
- [What is Phonic Families?](#)
- After half term your children will come home with a family for you to practise to add to their homework expectation.

Alien Words

- Alien words are not real words but are so important for your child to practise. They will be featuring in your child's Phonic Screening Test.
- Please continue to practise these as we will be also sending them out with the families. For example:



The 'ai' family

- Daddy ai- real word- **rain**
alien word- **jait**
- Mummy ay- real word- **day**
alien word- **flay**
- The Twins- real word- **cake**
alien word- **spafe**

Real or alien they both are so important for your child to know.

Phonics Screening

- In June your child will be sitting a Phonics Screening Check. This is what it looks like:
- [Pupil booklet](#)
- It is done by the class teacher in a fun way in which they have been playing all year. You will get your child's score in their report. The pass mark changes but roughly we expect 33/40 questions to be answered correctly.

Phonics Screening

- If your child does not pass the screening check then they will resit it again in June in Year 2. This is a government requirement.
- Please practice the alien and real words from the focus 11 phonics families not only to pass the screening but to secure a confident start to Year 2 and to give your child the skills needed for early reading and writing.

Tips!

- Have fun with it!
- Spend 5 minutes a day rather than an hour at the weekend.
- Use bath letters, magnetic letters, play number plate game when out and about, create flash cards and play snap.
- No 'u' on letter sounds e.g. 'b' not 'bu'
- Websites: see handout

Thank you!

