
Children learn
4,000 to 12,000
words per year
through reading.

Read **20 minutes** a
day and you'll read
1,800,000 words
per year.

A guide for reading with your child at home

If you read just **one** book
a day to your child, they will
have been read **1825** books
by their 5th birthday.

Every Day Counts.

Every Book Counts.



THE Partnership Phonics Programme
(based on Letters and Sounds)

Reading at home

Your child will have a book bag that they will bring home from school.

It will contain books for reading.

One book will be a 'learning to read by myself' book **and** one book will be a library book your child has chosen to enjoy with you.

To become a confident reader your child needs to practise reading AND be read to.



Your child may also bring home a phonics sound mat and words to read.

The sound mat will help your child remember what sound the letters are making.

The words to read will help your child become confident to read words with letter combinations that are newly taught or tricky for them.

Your child's school may ask you to sign a reading diary to let the teacher know your child read their 'learning to read by myself' book **and** that someone at home read their 'own choice' library book with them.

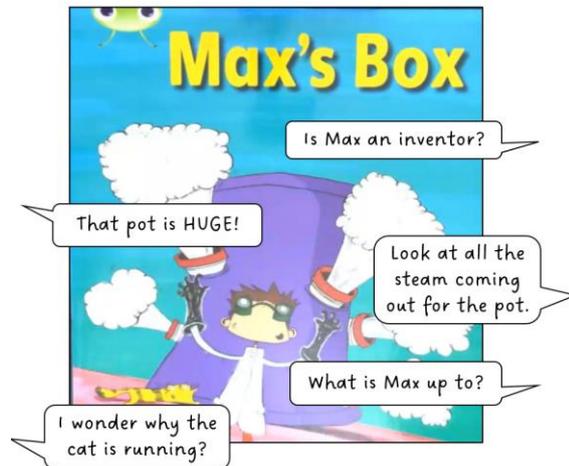
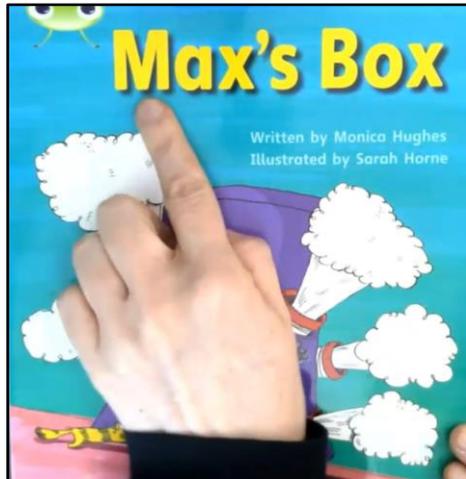
'Learning to read by myself' book

This book will contain words that your child can read or 'sound out' and then read.

Your child may bring the same book home over a couple of evenings. This is because re-reading helps your child become confident and more fluent.

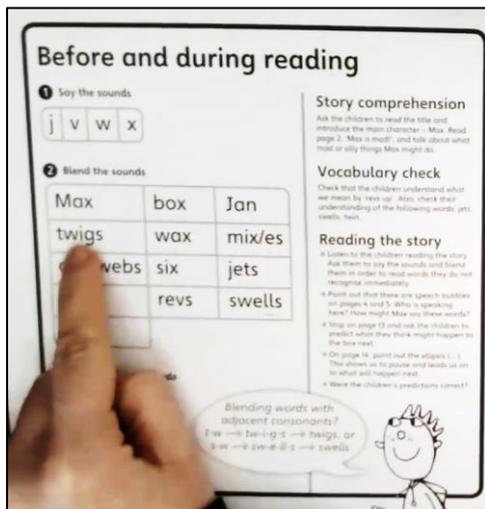
1. Read the title

- Your child may talk about the pictures on the cover.



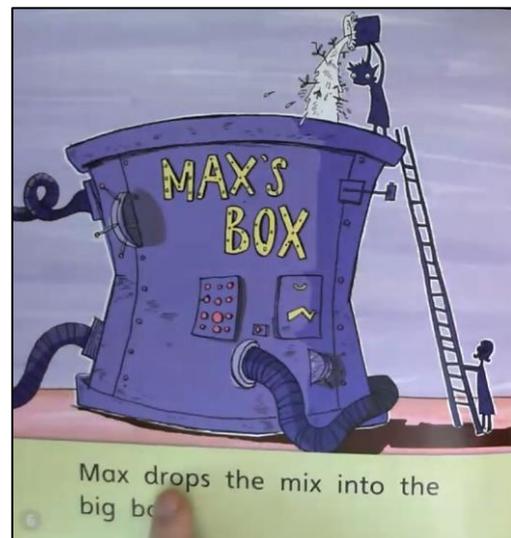
2. Read the sounds and words on the inside cover

- Your child may 'sound out' then read each word, they may correctly read the word straight away.
- If your child mis-reads a word, encourage them to go back and use their sound knowledge to read the word accurately.



3. Read the sentences on each page

- Your child may 'sound out' some words before reading them straight off. This is fine.
- Encourage them to go back and re-read the whole sentence again – this helps with understanding each sentence.



4. Talk about the book when your child has read it

- Ask your child to tell you about the book.
- Your child may want to read it again. This is fine.
- Re-reading helps improve fluency.

The Bug Club Phonics books referred to are taken from the DfE validated Bug Club Phonics Systematic Synthetic Phonics Programme produced by Pearson Education Limited.

'Own choice' library book



*This book will feed the imagination. This book may provide facts and information.
This book may not have any words.*

This book has been chosen by your child.

- They want to share this book and have this book read to them.
- This book will contain words that your child may not be able to read by themselves.

Enjoy this book with your child.

Read it to them.

Talk about the book:

- **What do you think might happen in this story?**
- Did they have a favourite character?
- If the main character in that story lived next door, would you be friends?
- What did they find most interesting?
- Did anything make them laugh?
- What questions did they ask?
- Did the book link to their own experiences?

Read a favourite book over and over again.

Useful book websites



LoveMyBooks

<http://www.lovemymybooks.co.uk/>



<https://www.booktrust.org.uk/books-and-reading/have-some-fun/storybooks-and-games/>

Storyline Online

<https://storylineonline.net/>



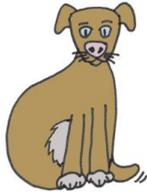
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/nursery-rhymes-songs-index/zhwgdgwx>

Understanding phonics

Reading words

Your child will use their phonics knowledge to read words.

Phonics is the matching of sounds to letters and groups of letters and then **blending the sounds together** to read words.



dog



'd' 'o' 'g'

'dog'

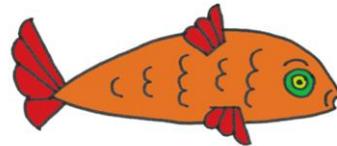


cat



'c' 'a' 't'

'cat'



fish



'f' 'i' 'sh'

'fish'



phoneme

speech sounds in
spoken words



grapheme

a letter, or letters,
that represent a sound

There are 26 letters in the alphabet.

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg
Hh	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm	Nn
Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu
Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz		

There are 44 English speech sounds. This means the same letter, or group of letters can represent more than one sound.

Each sound has been given a picture to help your child say the sound correctly.

Consonants sounds

													
bear	cat	dog	fish	girl	house	jug	koala	leaf	mask	nest	parrot	queen	
													
rabbit	snake	turtle	vest	whale	box	yoyo	zap	cheetah	ship	thumb	string	sink	

Short vowel sounds

				
apple	egg	insect	orange	umbrella

Long vowel sounds

												
rain	sheep	night	goat	moon	book	star	fork	burger	owl	coin	hear	chair
												
secure	ladder											

If you want to want to hear how to say the sounds, use these links:

THE Partnership Phonics Programme

Phase 2 sounds

This short video shows you how to pronounce each sound taught in phase 2, in the order the sounds are taught in this programme.

<https://youtu.be/6DE37N5LE> 8

THE Partnership Phonics Programme

Phase 3 sounds

Part 1

This short video shows you how to pronounce each sound taught in phase 3 part 1, in the order the sounds are taught in this programme.

<https://youtu.be/oxVUGHi2MuM>

THE Partnership Phonics Programme

Phase 3 sounds

Part 2

This short video shows you how to pronounce each sound taught in phase 3 part 2, in the order the sounds are taught in this programme.

<https://youtu.be/fSPGOjZq2Dc>

There are four key concepts that we teach to all pupils, these are:

1. Letters are symbols (spellings) that represent sounds.
2. A sound may be spelled by one, two, three or four letters:
E.g. dog street night eight
3. The same sound can be spelled in more than one way:
E.g. rain acorn cake day
4. Many spellings can represent more than one sound:
E.g. head seat break

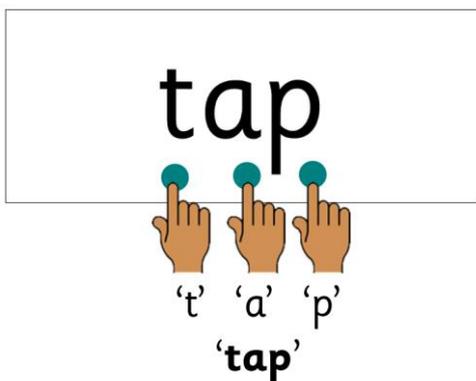
The phonics programme progresses from simple to more complex phonic knowledge and skills.

When your child completes the programme, they will have learned all the major GPCs (grapheme-phoneme correspondences) in English.

The programme begins with:

	Tricky words				
Set 1					
Set 2					the is
Set 3					to
Set 4					no go of
Set 5					into I her has put as

Once your child can read /s/ /a/ /t/ /p/, they will start reading words.



Sometimes the word has the **sound buttons** added to help your child see each sound.

The aim for your child to read words without the sound buttons.



There are also some words which contain sound combinations your child has not yet learned. These are called **tricky words**.

Your child is told why they are tricky with the letter/sound combination explained in school.

For example



In the word 'is', the 's' makes a /z/ sound.

At the end of set 2, your child will begin reading books that use the 8 sounds they have learned **and** the 2 tricky words.

Your child will learn to read sentences.



“If you sound out a word, re-read the word and start the sentence again.”

Tap a tin.



By the end of set 5, your child will be able to read several ‘learning to read my myself’ books independently.

If they read at home **every day**, they will become more confident and fluent readers.

The programme moves on to teach:

	Tricky words				
Set 6					me be
Set 7					he my by she
Set 8					they push
Set 9	ai	ee	igh	oa oo	we are
Set 10	ar	or	ur	ow oi	you all was
Set 11	ear	air	ure	er	give live sure full pull

The ‘learning to read by myself’ books develop with the programme, so your child is always reading books that contain what they know.

The dog ran near the goat in the flowers. He hit the goat’s horn.

8

“If you sound out a word, re-read the word and start the sentence again.”

Spelling words

As your child is learning phonics, they will be learning how to use their growing phonic knowledge to spell words.

When your child wants to spell a word, they will think about all the sounds in the word, one by one.

Then, they will match a sound-spelling to each sound to write the word.



b	c	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n	p	q
bb	ck	dd	ff	gg			ck	ll	mm	nn	pp	
r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z	ch	sh	th	ng	nk
rr	ss	tt					zz					
a	e	i	o	u								
ai	ee	igh	oa	oo	oo	ar	or	ur	ow	oi	ear	air
ure	er											

Say the sounds in the word, in the order you hear them.

'd' 'o' 'g'
'dog'

Use sound mat to remind how to form the letters correctly.

Write each sound, in the order you hear them.



As their knowledge grows, their spelling will grow in accuracy.

Your child will move from spelling words to writing sentences.

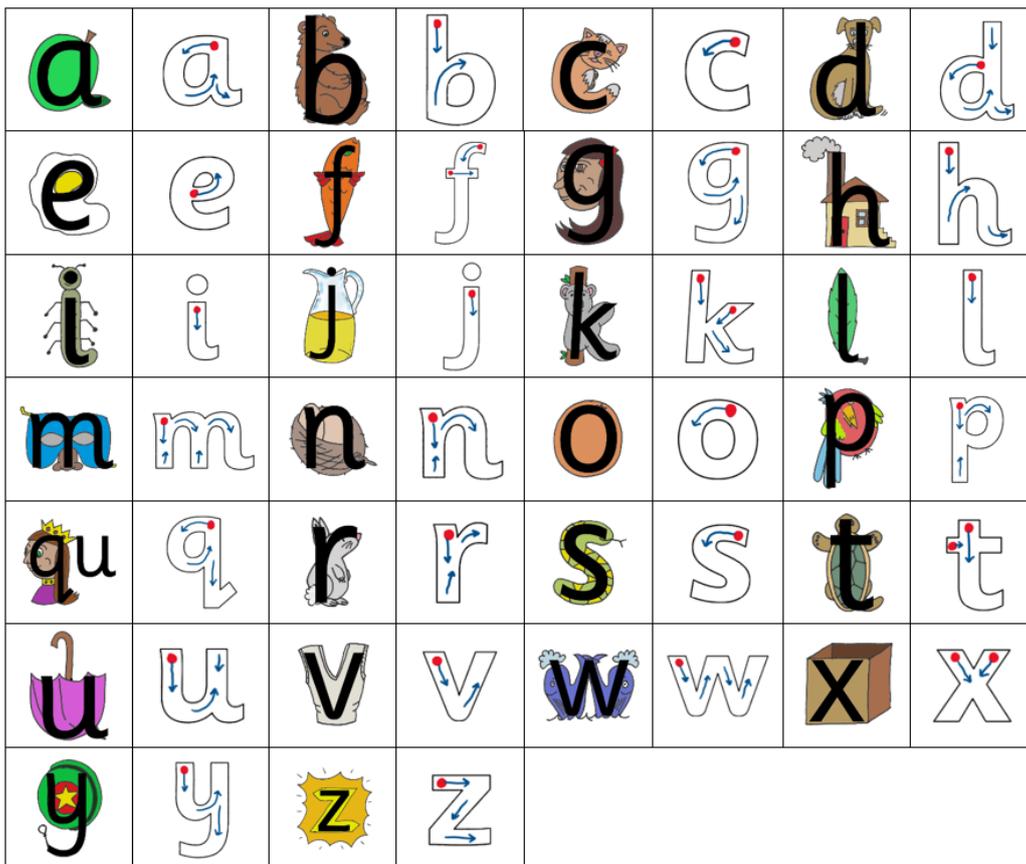
“Say the sentence, count the words, **write the sentence.**”



“Now, **read your sentence.**”

Letter formation

The pictures used to teach your child letter sounds, also help to teach letter formation.



Terminology your child might use:

digraph
(one sound, two letters)

ck

consonant
digraph

ai

vowel
digraph

split vowel digraph
(one sound, two letters)

ā e

ī e

trigraph
(one sound, three letters)

igh

Here are all the letter combinations your child will learn:

Consonants

												
bb	ck ch	dd	ff ph	gg gh		g ge dge	ck	ll le	mm mb	nn kn gn	pp	
												
rr wr	ss c ce st se	tt	ve	wh			zz	tch	ss(sion) t(ion) c(ial) c(ian)			

Short vowels

				
	ea			

Long vowels

												
ai	ee	igh	oa	oo	oo	ar	or	ur	ow	oi	ear	air
ay a-e a eigh ey	ea e-e y ie ey e	ie i-e y i	ow o-e oe o	ue u-e ew u	oul u		aw au al ore oor oar	ir ear	ou	oy	eer ere	are ear
												
ure	er											

Published in the United Kingdom

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First printed September 2022



THE Partnership Phonics Programme
Written by THE Partnership
September 2022