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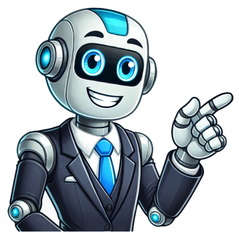

Our programmes incorporate stories, songs, actions, and games appealing to a variety of learning styles and needs. Involving multiple senses also helps reinforce childrens learning making it easier for them to remember and apply new skillsOur Phonics resources include a variety of fun and engaging activities such as:multi-sensory animations for formation, blending and segmentingstories, songs, games and flashcards to support learningplayful but purposeful whole-class activities to keep children engagedaudio and worksheets You'll also receive regular updates from Teachwire with free lesson plans, great new teaching ideas, offers, and more. (You can unsubscribe at any time.) Wondering how to teach phonics to kids? Here I will try to cover frequently asked questions around phonics, step by step instructions on how to teach phonics to kids when to get started, and an easy roadmap you can follow. You will also find phonics resources (books, activity books and pdf printables) that you can use for teaching your kids When we were growing up we did not have phonics and as a result there is a lot of ignorance about phonics in general. Here I would try to answer most frequently asked questions around phonics so that it becomes easier for everyone to be able to teach phonics to your child. TRENDING>>>>>> Check out this post on TEACHING NUMBERS TO TODDLERS Unlock the key to reading success with our step-by-step guide on How to Teach Phonics to Kids! As a parent, you can give your child a head start with easy-to-follow instructions and tips. Download our digital phonics worksheets now and watch them thrive in their reading journey. Phonics is a way or method of learning how to read and write by the study of sounds. It involves teaching sounds made by via letter-sound relationships. So English uses letters in the Alphabet to represent sounds. In Phonics kids are taught sounds that each letter or group of letter makes and thus this information helps kids learn how to read. So phonics helps kids with sound based rules that helps them to read and write easily. For example children will learn the sound of letter m a t which they will sound out as /mmmm/ /aa/ /t/) and then will be able to blend the sounds together to read word mat. Or if they hear mat they would be able to decode the sounds to understand how to write the word mat. Phonics help kids learn how to read and write by using letter sound knowledge. This skill helps our kids to read or write unfamiliar words as well. If we teach our kids 10 words by rote learning they would still know only 10 words. But if we teach them the sounds of 10 letters they can read many more words with those letters of the alphabet. Thus in Jolly phonics the first sounds taught are s,a,t,i,p,n. As with only these sounds they can read and write many words like sat, tin, pin, tip, sit, and so on. This knowledge gives the confidence. Thus Phonics helps kids to use skill and strategy to decode new words. Phonics provides a foundation to make reading easier. Children are ready to start phonics around 3 to 4 years of age. Also please wait for your kids school to start phonics to avoid confusing the child. As different schools may follow different methods of teaching. Another important thing is Do not rush your kids to start with phonics and if you are teaching yourself learn from an accredited teacher (who is accredited to teach others) . It is difficult for a child to unlearn so wait for your school to start or learn the rules and the teach. Avoid buying kits as most of them are not based completely on jolly phonics and may confuse your kid more. In general below is the sequence followed: Preschool Kids are taught the Capital letter ABC In Nursery, kids are taught small alphabet letter sounds and letter formation (writing). Simple sight words are also introduced In Kindergarten kids are taught CVC word families and more sight words And then more advanced concepts and rules are taught in first grade and beyond.Synthetic Phonics Analogy Phonics Analytic Phonics Embedded Phonics The Alphabet is a great place to start teaching phonics. Though the order in which letter and sounds are taught may be different from a b c . Also the number of letters in the Alphabet are different from number of sounds taught in phonics. In phonics we have 42 sounds. Because in some cases two letters may make a single sound for example th, sh and so on. These are referred to as Digraphs (2 letter and 1 sound). So to simplify start with simple letter sounds (1 letter and 1 sound). For each letter we introduce letter name, sound, action, story and letter formation. Introduce each letter sound with fun action, stories and songs. Also one frequently asked question is should I teach writing along with letter sounds? When you are introducing each letter also introduce letter formation to kids So each day you can introduce one letter by its story, action, its sound and how to write it. Start writing in air and the practice it on any page or worksheets. You can also do tracing for each letter on salt trays or create them using playdough or trace them on sandpaper letters like these. How to teach jolly phonics step by step 1. Start by teaching the basic sounds of the English language. This includes the letters of the alphabet and their corresponding sounds. You can use flashcards or other visual aids to help your child learn the sounds. 2. Once your child has mastered the basic sounds, you can begin teaching them how to blend those sounds together to form words. A good way to do this is to start with simple three letter words. Have your child say the sounds of each letter in the word, then blend them together to say the word as a whole. 3. As your child becomes more proficient at blending sounds together, you can start teaching them more advanced concepts, such as consonant blends, digraphs (two letters that make one sound) and trigraphs (three letters that make one sound). 4. Finally, you can begin teaching your child how to read and write simple sentences. Start with short, simple sentences and gradually increase the length and complexity as your child progresses. With these tips, you can start teaching your child Jolly Phonics step by step. With practice and patience, your child will be reading and writing in no time! You can start with downloading these letter sounds phonics worksheets for kids. They cover alphabet sounds activities Also you can get these downloadable phonics flashcards for kids They cover objects starting with each letter Once your child is able to identify sounds you can get these missing letter sounds worksheets You can also buy Jolly phonics pupil and teachers books from amazon. I have listed them below Once you have taught letter sounds to your child. Practice them regularly via different activities and worksheets. Ask your child to hear and identify beginning sounds and ending sounds in words. Apart from alphabet sounds you would also need to teach below skills Blending is the ability to say sounds together to form words. Segmenting is the ability to break down words into individual sounds Tricky words or sight words do not follow the rules of phonics. So a kid has to learn them as they are. For example a child should be able see the and understand it is the word the. Letter sounds and identification: Children learn the sound of each letter of the alphabet. CVC (Consonant-Vowel-Consonant) words: Children learn how to blend the sounds of each letter in a CVC word, such as cat or dog. Sight words: These are words that are frequently used and cannot be sounded out phonetically, such as the, and, and it. Consonant blends: Children learn how to blend two or three consonants together, such as bl in blue or str in street. Digraphs: Children learn about digraphs, which are two letters that make a single sound, such as sh in shop or ch in chair. Long vowel sounds: Children learn the different ways that vowels can make a long sound, such as a in cake or e in sheep. Magic e or Silent E rule or the Bossy E rule: The Magic E rule states that when a vowel is followed by a consonant and an e, the vowel will say its name (long sound) and the e at the end of the word is silent. For example, cap becomes cape and tap becomes tape. Diphthongs: Children learn about diphthongs, which are two vowels that make a single sound, such as oi in oil or ou in out. Longer CCVC and CVCC words. CCVC words are usually introduced after CVC words and blends, as they involve a consonant cluster at the beginning of the word. Examples of CCVC words are spot, grab, and frog. CVCC words, on the other hand, are introduced after CCVC words, as they involve a consonant cluster at the end of the word. Examples of CVCC words are wind, bend, and help. R-controlled vowels: Children learn about vowels that are influenced by the letter r, such as ar in car or ir in bird. R-controlled vowels are vowels that are followed by the letter r, and the r changes the sound of the vowel. For example, in the word car, the a is an r-controlled vowel because the r following it changes its sound. Silent letters: Children learn about silent letters, such as the k in knee or the h in hour. As students become more advanced, they can learn about other silent letters such as the b in doubt and the w in answer. It is important to note that silent letters are not always completely silent and can sometimes influence the pronunciation of the word. Learn alternative spelling Learn special rules In addition to the rules and concepts mentioned earlier, here are some other important rules in phonics: Schwa sound: The schwa sound is a short, unstressed vowel sound that is often heard in English words. It is represented by the letter e in unstressed syllables, such as the first syllable in sofa or the second syllable in common. Soft and hard c and g: The letters c and g can have two sounds each. When followed by an e, i, or y, they make their soft sounds (as in cent or gym). When followed by an a, o, u, or a consonant, they make their hard sounds (as in cat or go). Doubling consonants: When a one-syllable word ends with a consonant, and the vowel sound is short, the final consonant is usually doubled before adding a suffix that begins with a vowel. For example, the word hop becomes hopped when adding the suffix -ed. Accent and stress: English words have different stresses and accents, and understanding them is important for pronunciation and reading. Generally, words with more than one syllable have one syllable that is stressed more than the others, such as the first syllable in happy or the second syllable in banana. Homophones: Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings, such as write and right, to, too, and two, or there, their, and theyre. Learning homophones is important for understanding context and meaning in reading and writing. Contractions: Contractions are shortened forms of two words combined into one, such as dont for do not or cant for cannot. Knowing contractions is important for reading and writing more natural-sounding English. Prefixes and suffixes: Prefixes are added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning, while suffixes are added to the end of a word to change its form or meaning. Understanding prefixes and suffixes is important for building vocabulary and understanding complex words. CVC words are 3 letter words that begin with a consonant, have a single letter short vowel sounds and then another consonant. Example cat, mat, sad, pen, sun, pit, dog, Also Read CVC Word List: Improve Your Reading and Writing Skills with These Essential Words The best list of CVC words Read Next How to teach CVC words to kids You can download these CVC clip cards to practice beginning sounds. If you want to learn family wise If you would like to get a complete CVC pack go for this HUGE CVC bundle. You will not need individual worksheets then. Just download print and keep practicing. If you would like to get the worksheets based on each CVC word family here is the list: ab word family Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC ad word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences ag word family Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences am word family Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences an word family worksheets pdf Kindergarten kids (sharingourexperiences.com) ap word family Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences at word family phonics worksheets pdf downloadable | Sharing Our Experiences CVC ay word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences ed word family Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC eg word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC em word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC en word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences et word family Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC ib word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC id word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC ig word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC im word family printable Phonics worksheets for kindergarten | Sharing Our Experiences CVC in word family printable Phonics worksheets for kindergarten | Sharing Our Experiences CVC ip word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC it word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC ix word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC ob word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC od word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC og word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC op word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC ot word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC ox word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC ub word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC ug word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC um word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC un word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC up word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences CVC ut word family printable Phonics worksheets for kids | Sharing Our Experiences For covering overall word families this downloadable CVC puzzle pack is good you may also like these CVC word family clip cards Beginning sounds | Sharing Our Experiences Sight words are words that do not follow any rule of phonics and young children are encouraged to memorize them as whole. For example could, am, one, yellow etc. These are also referred to as tricky words. Being able to recognize and read Sight words is one of the key skills needed to help your chill learn to read fluently. You can download the Jolly phonics tricky words list from below link. Jolly phonics is a way of teaching phonics to kids and they have divided the sight words into 4 levels. Download your Jolly Phonics Tricky words list from here How to teach Sight words to kids If you have any further questions feel free to ask me in comments would love to hear from you You can get these worksheets for practicing two letter sight words and here are some more downloadable sight words worksheets for kids Consonant blends are a combination of two or three consonant sounds that are blended together in a word without losing their individual identities. These sounds are typically next to each other in a word and can be heard distinctly when pronounced. Common examples of consonant blends include bl in blue, st in star, and gr in green. Learning to recognize and use consonant blends is an important part of developing strong reading and writing skills. Also Read Top Strategies for Teaching Consonant Blends to Kids: A Comprehensive Guide A digraph is set of 2 letters that make one sound. They can be made of vowels or consonants. Example sh, th, ch Also Read Fun and Easy Ways to Teach Digraphs to Kids:. Discover the Secret Code of Sounds If you are looking for pdf packs containing fun interactive activities and worksheets for teaching digraphs you can get from below links Digraph ch words worksheets for Kindergarten & First grade 1 | Sharing Our Experiences Digraph ng words worksheets for Kindergarten & First grade 1 | Sharing Our Experiences Digraph wh/ph words worksheets for Kindergarten & First grade 1 | Sharing Our Experiences Digraph sh words worksheets for Kindergarten & First grade 1 | Sharing Our Experiences Short vowel sound for letter a can be heard in words like apple, ant and anchor. Long vowel sound for letter a can be heard in words like angel, airplane. In long vowel the sound of letter a is same as letter name a. Similarly we have different short and long sounds for all vowels. A diphthong is a combination of two vowel sounds within the same syllable. When spoken, the sound of a diphthong glides or slides from one vowel sound to another. Examples of diphthongs include oi in boil, ou in house, and ow in grow. Diphthongs are unique because they involve a combination of two vowel sounds that create a new, distinct sound. Also Read Dive into the World of Diphthongs: Fun and Engaging Ways to Teach Your Kids In conclusion, teaching phonics to kids is a critical step in developing their reading and writing skills. By using a systematic approach, parents can help their children learn the fundamental phonics concepts in a fun and engaging way. By learning to recognize letter sounds, digraphs, diphthongs, and other phonics rules, children can become confident readers and writers. Investing in a comprehensive phonics teaching course can benefit parents by providing them with the knowledge and tools needed to help their children develop their literacy skills. Remember, with the right guidance and approach, teaching phonics to kids can be a rewarding and enjoyable experience for both parents and children. Leave a Comment / Jolly Phonics / By Shweta Modi Post navigation Jolly phonics is one of the most important skills children must master before they start school. Its also one of the hardest subjects to teach. But dont worry weve got you covered!What is jolly phonics?Jolly phonics is a new method to teach children how to read by teaching them the sounds of the letters. The kids dont take the traditional 24 letters of the alphabet. Rather, they take 42 graphemes.how to teach Jolly Phonics step-by-stepWhat is a grapheme?graphemes are the sounds made by the letters. This is the table for graphemes in English:Graphemes chart activitiesWe can classify graphemes in this chart into four categories:single-letter graphemes (sounds we shape by one letter)Digraphs: sounds that we present by two letters (like tie)Trigraphs: Sounds that we present by three letters (like lower)Quadgraphs: Sounds that we present by four letters (like a cough)Teaching graphemes happens according to phases:Phases take your child from learning letter sounds to reading fluently.phase 1phase 2phase 3phase 4phase 5Phase 1:In which he knows the sounds of nature. This is a kind of pre-reading skill for toddlers. We may not go through it in kids activities as we are more interested in phase 2.You may like: JOLLY PHONICS: HOW TO TEACH LETTER-SOUND IN 5 STEPSPhase 2:In this phase, the focus is on the perception of sounds. Not all the 42 sounds are introduced directly. Only sounds are made by one letter. Initially, The kid is supposed to be able to see the letter and define its sound (decoding). At the same time, the kid has to know how to form the letter and write it (encoding). In addition, a little blending happens in this stage for some CVC words. Lastly, they learn some highly common tricky words like go and the. PHONICS SOUND CARDS PHASE2:HOW TO USE THEM EFFECTIVELY?Phase two has 5 sets learned in order:Phase 3:We introduce the children here to a higher level of difficulty or what we can interpret as sounds that are formed by two different letter sounds coming after each other like /ch/, /oa/, /ai/. Also, we teach children more tricky words like /was/, /me/, /you/ or /they/. Finally, they also learn how to read and blend some CVC words made by these phase 2 and 3 graphemes (graphemes are all 42 phonemes either made by one letter or digraphs or trigraphs).FREE Download: FREE PRINTABLE PHASE 3 PHONICS FLASHCARDSThe graphemes of phase 3:Phase 4:We expect children now to be more comfortable with blending CVC words. So, we will introduce them now to consonant clusters. These are two consonants following each other like /ng/, /nt/, /st/, /br/. Finally, The students will practice blending CVCC words.you might like these: OPPOSITES FLASHCARDS WITH PICTURESPhase 4 phonics letter sounds:you might like these coloring pagesPhase 5 phonics letter sounds:Here the kids take the full year 1 in learning almost the final touches of reading and spelling. At first, we will start teaching them here that some graphemes like /ow/ have two different sounds like in snow or cow. As a fact, They will learn how not to get confused with that the more they practice and get familiar with the words they use regularly. They will also take some trigraphs like /igh/, and quadgraphs like /ough/ which the children may not be easily able to spell correctly if asked until they use them a lot.FREE PHONICS WORKSHEETS:Explore the world of letters and sounds with our FREE printable Jolly Phonics worksheets designed just for little kids! These worksheets are a fantastic and fun way to introduce the joy of reading to your little ones. Packed with colorful images and simple exercises, they make learning phonics an exciting adventure. Whether your child is taking their first steps into the world of letters or needs a bit of extra practice, these worksheets are tailored for their early learning journey. Download your FREE Jolly Phonics worksheets today and spark the love for reading in your little learners!This video lesson is designed for children aged 3-6 years to teach them the phonic sound of the letter b and how to pronounce the words starting with it.Learning the phonics sounds of the alphabet is the first step in learning spelling and vocabulary. Phonics helps children read faster and more fluently.In our previous video lesson, we learned about what phonics is, the benefits of learning phonics, and the phonic sound of a. This video lesson is the 2nd in a row of learning phonics.Why is it Important to Learn Letter Sounds?In Phonics, the alphabetic principle is used so that children can concentrate on understanding the meaning of the words, which is the core purpose of reading. It becomes easier to learn to read and write when sounds associated with letters are recognized automatically.The alphabetic principle has two parts:Understanding the alphabetic involves knowing that words are composed of letters that represent sounds.In the phonological recording, the letters or sounds in printed words can be translated into the sounds they make so the words can be read and pronounced correctly.Pronunciation of b, or Sounds of the Letter bAmong a few consonants that sound short and fast in phonics, the letter b is one of them.To pronounce /b/, the vocal cords vibrate. The sound of the letter /b/ is an explosive sound made by puffing the air in the mouth, then stopping it by the lips for a microsecond, and is then released with a bit of force.Sound of /b/ heard like a buh sound. Despite this, the -uh part of the word isnt actually pronounced. As a result, you cant stretch the /b/ sound by saying buhhhh.In this video, the child will explore the short consonant sound of the letter b, and learn words starting with it, such as a bee, book, basket, and brush.The sounds of the letter b are repeated for each word so that the child can hear and pronounce the words accurately. More Pronunciation Videos: To watch more English language video resources, click here.Video created by: Strykun Olena FAQsWhat is the sound of b?The sound of b is a voiced bilabial plosive. This means that it is made by closing the lips together and then releasing the air, which causes the vocal cords to vibrate.What are some common mistakes that people make when saying the sound of b?Some common mistakes that people make when saying the sound of b include:pronouncing it as a voiceless bilabial plosive (this is the sound of p), which means that the vocal cords do not vibrate.pronouncing it as a voiced alveolar plosive (this is the sound of d), which means that the tongue is placed against the alveolar ridge (the ridge behind the upper teeth) instead of the lips.leaving out the sound of b altogether.How can I improve my pronunciation of the sound of b?Here are some tips on how to improve your pronunciation of the sound of b:Practice saying the sound of b slowly and carefully.Pay attention to the vibration of your vocal cords.Place your lips together and then release the air slowly.Practice saying words that start and end with the sound of b. TagsEnglishLanguagephonic soundprimarypronunciation If you have a preschooler in your life, youve probably found yourself googling, How can I teach my preschooler to read? more than once. Maybe youve even seen terms like phonics or decoding show up in the search results. Or maybe youve caught yourself scrolling Pinterest for hours looking for tips to teach your preschooler letters and sounds. Teaching kids to read is a common concern for both parents and teachers, and rightfully so! Raising a strong reader is one of the most important things we can do for our little ones. Although we want a fast, easy answer, teaching a child how to read is very complex. It takes years of systematic, explicit instruction before our kids become fluent readers who comprehend what theyre reading. The good news is that we can lay the foundation while theyre still young to give them the best possible chance to be strong readers in the future! In order to do that, lets start with some basic literacy definitions that are important to understand. Then youll be on the right track for learning how to teach phonics to your preschooler. Phonics and decoding are both essential parts of teaching a child to read. If youre not too familiar with these common terms of early literacy, here is a brief review: Phonics is a method of teaching reading by correlating sounds with letters or groups of letters in an alphabetic writing system. So, hearing a sound and knowing what letter made it. Decoding is the ability to apply knowledge of letter-sound relationships to correctly pronounce written words. So, seeing a letter and knowing what sound it makes. Phonics and decoding go hand-in-hand. Lets take the word BUS as an example. When we teach our preschooler theres a /b/ sound at the beginning of bus, and then we help them connect the /b/ sound with the letter b, we are teaching them phonics. When they can look at the letters b u s and blend the sounds together /b/ /u/ /s/ to read the word bus, they are decoding. Our preschoolers need to master the sounds of printed letters so that they can use that knowledge to decode words. Letter sounds are the building blocks of reading. Related Post: 14 Simple Activities to Teach Preschoolers the Alphabet Many people believe that the best way to teach kids to read is via sight words, but phonics sets a strong foundation for the process of reading. Eventually, kids need to know more than just sight words; they must be able to decode new words as they see them. Thats where phonics comes into play. Throughout early childhood education, kids focus on phonological awareness and letter recognition. They learn the sounds each letter creates and how to blend simple words together. The goal is to build automaticity in their reading. There is a general order in which you should teach your child phonics. If you use a curriculum, youll notice that most are set out in this manner. Letter Sounds: Start with teaching your child the sounds of the letters. Kids are often taught the letters S, A, T, P, I, and N first, giving them a lot of words to sound out. Digraphs: Digraphs are two letters that make one sound, such as ch, th, sh, and wh. This is a great time to introduce words like wish, bath, and chip. Blending Sounds: After your child knows all of the individual sounds and digraphs, you start to move to blends for your child. Blends include bl, pl, st, sn, etc. These make up a huge portion of our language! Vowel Digraphs: Next, youll move on to vowel digraphs, such as ee, oo, and ai. Your child will learn how to sound out words like hair and moon. If your preschooler is ready to begin the process of learning to read, here are 3 steps you can follow to help set them up for success with phonics and decoding: Lets take one step back Before we ever introduce printed letters to our kids, we want them to know that English is a language of speech sounds. There are 44 speech sounds (phonemes) in the English language that are represented by 26 letters. If youre not sure what the 44 sounds are, click here for an easy-to-read chart. When we speak, we put those speech sounds together to make words. To represent those words on paper, we pair them with letters. When it comes to reading, we want our kids to first understand speech sounds before they ever get to the printed letters that represent those sounds. Tuning into the sounds of English (phonemes) helps our preschoolers develop phonemic awareness. Phonemic Awareness refers to the specific ability to identify and manipulate the 44 phonemes in spoken words. Phonemic awareness is one of the best predictors of how well our kids will learn to read during the first two years of school. Ideas to practice phonemic awareness (you dont need any supplies for these games): Slow-Fast: Say a word slowly, and then have your preschooler say it fast.You say /c/ /a/ /t/ slowly and they say cat. You say /s/ /i/ /p/ slowly and they say sip. Isolate the Sound: Have them tell you the beginning, ending, or middle sound of a word (not the letters, just the sounds).Whats the first sound in the word caterpillar? /k/ Whats the last sound in the word cheese? /z/ Whats the middle sound in the word pop? /o/ Change the Beginning Sound: Say a word but change the beginning sound to make it silly.Would you like a baffle? (instead of waffle) See if they can guess the word it was supposed to be. Count the Sounds: Give them a word, and have them count the sounds (not the letters, just the sounds).How many sounds in the word apple? /a/ /p/ /l/ = 3 sounds How many sounds in the word wish? /w/ /i/ /sh/ = 3 sounds Same or Different: Determine if words have the same beginning sound or not.Do duck and dog start with the same sound? Yes Do fish and box start with the same sound? No If you want to get the most bang for your buck when it comes to teaching your preschooler to read, THIS is the area to spend the majority of your time! Related Post: Letter T Printables Now its time to teach your preschooler phonics. Youll want to start by introducing your little one to the 26 letters of the alphabet. Since you started with Step 1 and focused on sounds, Step 2 will be a lot easier because theyll be linking something new (printed letters on paper) with something they already know (speech sounds). If we try to link something new (printed letters on paper) with something they dont know (speech sounds), theyre going to be lost and struggle to remember these concepts. A few DOs and DONTs when introducing printed letters to your preschooler: DO teach the uppercase and lowercase letters at the same time.Uppercase letters will be easier for them to write. Lowercase letters will be what they see most often in books. They need to know both. Related Post: Fishing for Letters Sensory Activity DONT do Letter of the Week.This is an outdated practice that doesnt help with retention of the alphabet. Stick with 3-5 letters at a time to work on as a group. See the reasons in this book here.DO Stick with the most common sound of each letter. A few to look out for when choosing alphabet cards and books:C is for the beginning sound in caterpillar, not city G is for the beginning sound in gorilla, not giraffe X is for the last sound in fox, not the beginning sound in xylophone or x-ray Dont choose words with digraphsS is NOT the first sound in shell C is NOT the first sound in chatDONT teach letters in ABC order.There are many different orders you can teach letters in. Heres one example thats very effective as these are grouped by common letters used most often in the English language. I like to group letters together and work on one group at a time:s, a, t, i, p, n c k, e, h, r m, d, g, o l, f, b, q, u j, z, w v, y, x Then I introduce the digraphs sh, ch, th, and wh. Related Post: Letter O Printables DO Stick with short vowels.Vowels make both long and short sounds, but when teaching preschoolers, its important to stick with the short vowel sounds.A = apple (not acorn) E = Ed (not eat) I = itch (not ice cream) O = octopus (not open) U = umbrella (not unicorn) Youll also want to look out for any vowels that have the letter R after them, as this will change the sound.Dont use orange for short vowel o. The letters o and r at the beginning of the word say or together.DONT teach all of the letters before going to Step 3.If you follow the order I suggested, you can actually go to Step 3 sooner! Now heres where you can see Step 1 and Step 2 paying off. If you played with sounds in Step 1, your little one will be more comfortable blending sounds together. If you introduced the letters in a specific order in Step 2, you can make LOTS of words without having to go through the entire alphabet. Just from the first 6 letters (SATIPN), you can make words like:sat, sit, pin, nip, nat, tan, tap, pan, tip, nap, and MORE! Learning to read is complex and takes many years of instruction. English is a complicated code, and we want to give our little ones the tools to break that code so they are confident, successful readers. Now that you know how to teach phonics to preschoolers, you can start laying the foundation NOW. By following these 3 steps, youre sure to watch your preschoolers bloom into strong readers in the future. Related Post: Free Flower Letter Tracing Printables Now that you know the steps, it shouldnt seem as intimidating. One thing to keep in mind is that these steps take plenty of time. At times, it may feel frustrating, so here are some tips to increase your likelihood of success and fewer tears. Kids need frequent opportunities to practice and apply the knowledge they learned. They need to apply this phonetic knowledge to both reading and writing activities. Dont be afraid to give them plenty of practice! Whether you find some fun games to play with your kids or give them some worksheets to complete, the more practice they have, the better it is. Clip cards are a great, non-permanent way to teach your child how to distinguish letter sounds. Your child looks at the picture, says what it is out loud, such as the moon, and determines the beginning sound. Then, they use a clothespin and clip the beginning sound on the card. Kids love the kinetic part of this; using clothespins is fun! Related: Christmas Beginning Letter Sound Clips: Free Printables Each child is unique, so its important to be flexible whether you are a parent or a teacher. All kids learn differently; some are auditory learners, while others are kinetic learners. Be versatile and use different methods of instruction. Observe the most effective lessons and tailor your instruction to meet your childs needs. Learn about Orton-Gillinghams method of reading; this is a multi-sensory approach to learning how to read. It offers a variety of activities and brings in auditory, visual, and kinetic ways of learning. In general, kids need a complete literacy program. You dont want to solely focus on phonics for kids. They should be learning new vocabulary and working on reading comprehension. One of the best things you can do for kids is to read to them daily. Pick up several books each day and read them to your child. Ask your child questions about the book to work on reading comprehension as you read. They naturally learn new vocabulary through new books. Kids should begin to learn how to write the letters they learn to read simultaneously. Start by focusing on correct letter formation. Use a multisensory approach to teaching letter formations. Here are a few ideas! Write letters in the air as they say the sounds do it three times! Write on sand or salt trays. Form letters with Play-Doh Build letters with blocks or popsicle sticks Use a dry-erase marker and board for repeated practice Erin from Littles Love Learning Erin is a wife, mom, and preschool teacher with a masters degree in Early Childhood Education & an endorsement in Reading. She is the founder of Littles Love Learning, where she shares hands-on learning activities that are based on early learning standards and rooted in PLAY! Her passion is equipping preschool parents & teachers with the tools to teach foundational skills so their little ones have success in kindergarten and beyond. Connect with Erin on social media: Enhance your childs learning with these Montessori video lessons and activities from the comfort of your home. These lessons are designed by Montessori educators in 8 different languages (English, French, Arabic, German, Spanish, Japanese, Italian, and Russian). VIEWIn their formative years, the children learn the most crucial life skill Learning to speak, read and write. This learning of a language in the early years is a slow and meticulous process as it will form the base of the rest of the life of your childJolly Phonics is one of the many but most effective schemes of teaching Phonics to young children. It is a fun and child-centric approach to teach literacy and it is done through synthetic phonics.Read about the difference between Jolly phonics and other phonics schemesAs Jolly phonics is a child-centered approach, it has proven to be the most successful method of teaching literacy all around the globe. So it is no surprise most parents are moving to enroll their children in a jolly phonics program.But How does a jolly Phonics Program work and how to teach the child using jolly phonics?When it comes to teaching a language using Jolly phonics, the trainer focuses on 5 major skills, and these skills are taught in the 6 phases.Let us understand the 5 Key skills and each of the 6 phases of Jolly phonics learning.5 Skills taught in Jolly Phonics1. Learning the letter soundsThere are 42 sounds in jolly phonics that are made of 26 letters and digraphs. Digraphs are two letters that are read together because they make one sound. These 42 sounds are learnt using a story and an action. These 42 sounds are taught in 7 groups, which are grouped in a way that children can learn to form words as quickly as possible.2. Learning letter FormationTo learn letter formation children need to learn and master the pencil grip. 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In this phase, a lot of vocabulary games are introduced along with Rhyming and action songs. The trainers in this stage start segmenting and blending the words for the child to get used to the idea.Phase 2At this stage actual or the core learning starts. Children start learning sounds and are introduced to the first 19 sounds and their corresponding. These sounds are not taught in alphabetical order but in an order that will help children to make words more quickly. So more commonly used songs are taught first. The first sounds taught are s,a,t,p,i,n,. Followed by this they are taught m,d,g,o,c,k, and so on.In this stage, they also learn how to segment, blend and put together different sounds to form a word. They are also introduced to non-decodable words/ tricky (words that you can not sound out phonetically) like I, Go, and No.Phase 3In this stage, the remaining 7 letter sounds are introduced. 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Each phase of teaching requires trainers to engage in multi-sensory activities.So if you are a parent who wants to teach their child the English language at home, it is advisable to buy or invest in the tools required for multi-sensory training.If you are a phonics trainer who wants to learn teaching with Jolly Phonics, you might already know many things, but since jolly phonics is a child-centric method of teaching, it has to be made fun for children.In any case, learning to read and write is an important phase in a childs journey. If you are looking forward to becoming a Jolly phonics trainer, Click hereIn their formative years, the children learn the most crucial life skill Learning to speak, read and write. This learning of a language in the early years is a slow and meticulous process as it will form the base of the rest of the life of your childJolly Phonics is one of the many but most effective schemes of teaching Phonics to young children. 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Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand.Watch Now Jolly Phonics is a method of teaching the sounds of letters, so that children learn to read by blending different sounds. The theoretical base of this programme is phonics, which is a method for teaching language by developing learners' phonemic awarenessthe ability to hear, identify, and manipulate phonemes in order to teach the correspondence between these sounds and the spelling patterns (graphemes) that represent them. This programme is used in over 100 countries around the world. The success of the programme lies in the fact that it helps toddlers to not just read, but also to spell, and write English with grammatical accuracy. The key characteristics of Jolly Phonics are: It teaches through fun stories, actions and songs. It is multi-sensory (makes use of different senses). It is flexible and adapts easily to different teaching systems. It builds systematically across school years. The multi-sensory and fun-oriented teaching methodology of Jolly Phonics is evident in the following example, which is the very first page of the Finger Phonics by Sue Lloyd and Sara Wernham (illustrated by Lib Stephen). As can be seen, the sound of s is the first sound taught, and aptly, it is a snake that introduces the sound! There is action and story associated with it as there is a boy being scared by a snake and attempting to run away. It is also possible for little fingers to practice the letter writing in the space given for that. How does Jolly Phonics work? To understand Jolly Phonics, it is necessary to move away from the traditional approach to reading, which is based on learning the alphabet names, and memorizing the spelling of words and their meanings. This system lends itself to hours upon hours of rote learning and drilling in school rooms, which often take the joy out of English learning. In Jolly Phonics, the instructor teaches letter sounds. There are 42 letter sounds, that form the building blocks for children to form their words, and thus to decode the English language. Once children understand the sounds of letters, they will be able to blend them together to read a word. Similarly, when writing a word, they write letters down corresponding to the sounds listened to. These skills are aptly called blending and segmenting. The basic Jolly Phonics programme consists of the following stages: 1. Learning the letter sounds: The instructor teachers 42 letter sounds, which consists of both alphabet sounds (one letter corresponding to one sound) and digraphs (two letters corresponding to one sound). Each sound is introduced by means of fun stories, songs and actions, using a multi-sensory approach. Ideally, the sounds can be taught at the pace of 4 to 5 sounds a week. With a typically class, all 42 sounds can be taught within 9 to 10 weeks. There are seven sets of six letters each that are taught one after the other, as follows: In terms of language skills, speaking and reading typically comes before writing. Even so, Jolly Phonics gives provision to teach the writing of words alongside the introduction of each letter sound. Usually, children form the letter corresponding to the sound in the air, then on dotted lines and later write it down as the lesson progresses. 3. Blending: Once the letter sounds are learnt comes the stage when children start blending the sounds together to form words. This is an exciting stage for both the students and the instructor, as all of a sudden sounds will begin to mean things! This is the beginning of reading. 4. Segmenting: Oral Segmenting is the act of listening to a whole word and then splitting it into individual sound units (phonemes) that make it. This is the precursor to actual segmenting. Segmenting involves listening to a word, splitting it up into the phonemes that constitute it, and writing the graphemes (the written letters corresponding to the sound) down in the right order. This is how children learn spelling through phonics. 5. Tricky words These are words with unusual letter combinations or irregular spelling, such as I or who. Students learn these as exceptions to the phonics rules. Common tricky words are taught early on in phonics classes. The five components of the phonics teaching mentioned above form the basis of the Jolly Phonics method. Used effectively and by a trained professional, children taught with Jolly Phonics reach an average reading age of around 12 months ahead of their actual age, after one year of learning to read in the Jolly Phonics way. This is certainly encouraging news for parents and educators. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. 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