

Phonics



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Let's Discuss:

Why is it important to teach English phonics, especially in Elementary schools?

どうして小学校にフォニックスを教えるのは必要だと考えられますか。

What are some key points of teaching phonics?

フォニックス教えるのキーポイントは何かですか。

Part One: The Importance of Phonics

What are Phonics?

“A method of teaching beginners to read and pronounce words by learning the phonetic value of letters, letter groups, and especially syllables.”

-Mirriam-Webster Dictionary

Main Goals of Teaching Phonics

- ★ Familiarize the students with the sounds and structure of English.
- ★ Help students overcome difficulties with English-only sounds and pronunciation.
- ★ Give students opportunities to practice reading English.
- ★ Encourage students and help boost their English confidence.



Key Aspects of Phonics Instruction

A good phonics class should include...



- ★ Frequent review of learned material.
- ★ Consistent pronunciation of phonics.
- ★ Examples of phonic usage in English words.
- ★ Encouragement of effort over perfection.
- ★ Fun and engaging atmosphere.

Common Concerns and Challenges

- Different native English accents: What's correct?
- Non-native speakers: How do you participate?
- Difficult sounds: What's the best way to practice?
- Different learning styles: How to include different student's needs?
- Engagement: How to make phonics fun?

Part Two: Demonstration Class

Let's Discuss:

What did you notice during the mock lesson?
模擬授業の中で何か気づきましたか。

What do you think your students would feel?
小学生なら、どんな感情を感じたと思いますか。

How were the goals discussed earlier addressed?
先程お話ししたフォニックス指導の目標はどうでしたか。

Part Three: Phonics Lesson Structure

Important Things When Teaching Phonics

- ★ Phonics teaching order
 - E-Friends Phonics Order:
B L A M O K R E S T P G H I F N D J C V Q W X Y Z A R O W A Y T H N G E E O Y E R C H ...
- ★ Enunciate, Articulate, Exaggerate.
- ★ Use interesting and memorable gestures.
- ★ Don't be afraid to be silly!



Phonics Flashcards

This phonics flashcard set should include all 44 English phonetic sounds (phonemes).

How to make a phonics flashcard set:

1. Start with writing the phonic in both uppercase and lowercase letters at the top of the card.
2. Include an example image that relates to the phonic sound.
3. Optionally, you can add the English word for the image below.
4. Laminate the set to preserve them for repeated use. Also, it's recommended to attach magnetic backing on the opposite side of the card.



Review

Begin the lesson by reviewing phonics that the students have learned so far.

1. Start by placing the learned phonics cards on the board. Ask the students for the "letter name"/alphabet name of each card.
2. Continue with practicing the phonics associated with each phonic card.
 - a. If students are struggling to remember the phonics, use the phonic's gesture as a reminder.

Remember: Go through this review time at a comfortable pace for the class.

- Classes that are advanced phonics learners can go at a faster pace, while slower learning classes should have more time focused on review.

New Phonic Introduction

After review, start to introduce new phonics cards to the class.

1. Start by showing the phonic card, and ask the students for the "letter name"/alphabet name, providing the answer if needed.
2. Introduce the picture on the phonic flashcard, and ask the students for the English word associated. If they know only the Japanese word, you can use this time to teach them the English word.
3. Introduce the phonic sound, using a gesture when applicable. Repeat the sound and gesture multiple times.
4. Have the students repeat the phonic and gesture multiple times.
5. Go through all the learned phonics one more time with the students, making sure to include the new phonics at the end.

Important: Be careful to not add additional sounds to the phonic.

- "B" said as [b] ✖ "B" said as /b/



Word Formation Activity

Following each new learned phonic group, include a word formation activity for students to practice basic reading methods for English words.

1. Write a simple word (3-5 letters long) using only phonics that have been introduced so far.
Example: BAT
2. Sound out each individual phonic slowly, having the students repeat after you.
Example: BAT = [b], [a], [t]
3. Repeat the sounds back and forth with the students, gradually speeding up the pronunciation of each phonic until it becomes one word.
4. Repeat the steps above using similarly constructed words. Include around two to four words, depending on how many phonics have been studied.
Example: BAT, CAT, RAT, SAT

Remember: The goal of this reading practice is to have the students use the phonics they recognize to read words. Students don't have to memorize these words or their meaning.

Phonics Games

1. Phonics Identification
2. Missing Phonics
3. Word Identification
4. Phonics Karuta

Phonics Identification

Listen carefully.

What phonic did you hear?



Missing Phonic

The word below is missing something. Listen carefully.

What's the missing sound?



Word Identification

Look at the list of words below and listen carefully.
Which word did you hear?

CAP	MET	HOT
MAP	PET	HIT
NAP	VET	HAT
GAP	JET	HUT

Phonics Karuta



A version of karuta that matches voiced phonics to phonics karuta cards. This game can be played in pairs or small groups.

Note: This game requires small sets of phonics karuta cards similar to the main phonics flashcard set.

Let's Discuss:

Can you think of any variations on these games?

自分の授業で発表されたゲームをどう変化すればいいかと考えてください。

What games do you think would best work in your classroom?

自分の学校に、どんなゲームが一番使えそうと思っていますか。



Let's Watch: Alphablocks

Q&A Time!